

ROMANE HISTORIE

T. LIVIUS of PADUA.

WRITTEN BY

Alfo,

The Breviaries of L. FLORVS: with a Chronology to the vyhole Historie;

and the Topography of ROME in old time.

Translated out of Latine into English, by PHILEMON HOLLAND,

Doctor in Physick.

To which is now added,

A Supplement of the Second Decad of LIV Y (which was loft.)

Lately written in Latine by

I. FREINSHEMIVS, and now newly Translated into English.

LONDON,

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English



To the most High and Mighty Monarch, ELIZABETH, (my dread Soveraigh) by the grate of God, Queen of England Frances and Ireland, Descinder of the Fairn, Gr.



L L my labour whatsoever, in translating another mans work, I present here unto your Highness, and consecrate to the happy and immortall memory of your most sacred Majesty. An attempt (I confess) in regard of mine own impersections, venturous and over-

fels In regard of mine win imperfections, Teenwrous and coerbold, as the first enterprise, right hard and exposed to perill. Tet, most Worthy and Powerfull Empress; Who is there so unsufficient, that by the savourable aspect of your countenance, may not be graced and enabled? What so difficult and dangerous, which under the fortunate auspices of your Majesty, caused be effected with ease and pass in safety?

Accept then, most gracious Lady, the first fruits of a few years study, for the benefit enjoyed of life and liberty. An offering, as well in that respects as of myself the meanest of many thousands, under all proportion; but considering either the argument or the sirst Author, not much unsitting. He, in penning the History of the greatest State in his time, for examinite eloquence had not his equall; no more than your Highness in glorious government at this day any second: Such are the incomparable perfections resplendent in your Royall person; the wonder of the world.

Pouchs afe also, of your accustomed elemency shewed to aliens, of your fer vent zeal to learning and good letters, wherein (among other rare currings and singular gifts seated in your Heroick mind) no Prince cometh near unto your Excellency, to reach forth your gracious hand to T. Livius: who having arrived long since and conversed as a meer stranger in this your famous Island, and now for love subcreos learned in some for the language, humbly craveth your Majesties savour to be ranged with other free denizens of that kind: so long to live under your Princely protection, as he shall duly keep his own alleageance, and acquaint your liege subjects with religious devotion after his manner, with wisdom, pollicy-veratue, valour loyalty, and not other wise.

And the Almighty guard your Majesty alwaies with his holy Angels, prolong your life among w in perfect health, adornyour noble heart with dirvine graces, maintain your Regall estate in all honour: bless therest of your daies (and insinite may they be) with sweet repose and sirm peace, to the joy of your true-hearted and loving people; and sinally, accomplish all your desires, for present prosperity and sutre selicity.

Your facred Majesties most humble

and obedient subject,

Philemon Holland.



Ad Anglicam Liviana Historia versionem, Interpretis Prosopopoza.

Ate (decem decies sensi fastidia menses, Longa nimus, matri dam grave pondus eras) Quidlucem refugis? (nocult puder ifte parenti) Atria quid fugitas regia ? fifte pedem. Sifte pedem, audentes fequitur fortuna ; mes aufis Excidere è magnis dedecus effe reor. Harri dulum peperit fi ruftica Nympha; paternum Te genne aut wirtus nobilitare poteft. Nempe Decus Patavi genuit te Livius ingens : Same animam, tanto es qui genitore fatur. Et, qua favit opemque tulit Lusina vocanti, Eheidyia potens, dia Diana mihi : Hac ocalis, bac te manibus refovebit aletque : Andiet, infa leget, faultaque verbadabit. Aguafces proprias, Princeps ter maximo, landes Sivearses pacis, feu fera bella refers. Quidf renupadie, quid fi ronignowo & orbis Mirandum Decus, hac Elizabetha senes. Quatulit in Latium Patavinus, tranftulit inde Tentomu, Hetrufem, Gallus, Iberm, Arabs ? At patrias mavult andire & reddere voces. Dua parria princeps, alma parenfque fue eft. (Scilicel ille Ithacus fapiens optavit Vly [es Vel fumum e patriu poffe videre focu.) Illius aftectu vitali, numine tutu, Austicie falix atque beatm eris. Aulam five colas, fen Sacra, aut Caftra fequaris : Sanctior (ecce) wocat Curia ; gratus eris. Sive tagata legat gens ingeniofa, placebis : Sen mage civilu turba frequenfque poli. Auliem, Antiftes, Miles, prudenfque Senator, Caufidicus, Civis, famina, virgo, puer, Hinc documenta potent : difect juvenifque fenexque Vir bonus, & patria commedus effe fua. Ergo matte animi : nec te gens Critica ladet : Candidior, quo quis dectior, effe folet.

Σાં ડેર્સ્ટ ઝૂલફોર્ડિન્ટીક (ગઢ પ્રવેફ લિંદ ઇન્ટાપ્ટેન લેફાર છિ) Thures, વર્ષે જ વાર્ડાનેડ કવાળી ડીકા, જન્દતારેને સ્વયાગ છે: એ, ગઢા પ્રવેદ જ પ્રવેદાદ, શ્રું માર્ગે પ્રવેદ પ્રવેદ પ્રવેદ પ્રવેદ કર્યા છે કે Τό પ્રક જો પ્રવેદ રહ્યો હોસ્સન્ટ એ સ્ત્રેસ્ટ નો જોફ.



TO THE READER.



Rue is that Axiome received from Philosophy, This we observe to trigge was. i. The corruption of one thing is the generation of another. Thus out of the assess and ruines of Troy sprung the City of Rome: and by the worful sall of that one state, arose not only the most glorious empire of the Romans, but also the best writer of their hi-

flory, Tims Livius. For wheras after the fatal destruction of Troy, two principal men of name remained alive, Eneas and Antenor: the one with his fleet arriving in that coast of Italy where Tybre runneth, built Lavinum, and became the first father of the Romans, according to Virgil in the first Eneid:

Albanique patres, alta mænia Romæ:

The noble Albanes eke, and walls of stately Rome.

Amenor entered the Venice gulf, & founded the City of Padua, the native place of Livy their historiographer; as the same Poet writeth a little after:

Hic tamen ille urbem Pata o I sedésque locavit Teucrorum, &c.

Yet here the City Padua built he: therein to plant His Trojanes, left when Troy was loft, who resting seat did want.

And I wot not well, whither they were more beholden to that fortune of theirs, (whereof so much they boasted) for Eneas the author of their beginning and admirable greatnes: than for this writer Livy, who commended their deeds to everlasting fame. For from their very first rising [even with Eneas] unto their sensible declining and decay, were not 1200 years compleat: but since Livy enchronicled their acts, sixteen hundred are come and gone yet continue they as fresh this day as at the first, and spread still far and neer into all parts of the world. So much more durable and permanent are the memorials recorded by learned Historians, than either any Monarchy be is never so great, or all those wonderful Pyramides and Obeliskes, reared by most magnificent Kings, and mighty Emperors, to immortalize their name and memory. This T. Livins then, was born at Padua, in the year 694 after the soundation of Rome, when L. Afranius and Q. Cacilius Metellus Celer were Consuls. He stou-

rifhed

To the Reader.

rished all the time of Augustus Casar, and died in the fourth year of Tiberius. By which account, he lived sull LXXVI. years: as appeareth by an ancient Epitaph upon his tomb at Padua, (where it is thought he died) with the pourtraict of his visage: whereof the one is represented here, and the other immediatly before the beginning of the History.



TITVS LIVIVS, PATAVINVS,

Cujus invicto calamo, invicta Romanorum facta scripta sunt.

TITE LIVY OF PADVA.

Who wrote long since with peer-less pen, The acts of Romans, match-less men,

To the Reader.

Other evidences there be concerning the same, which needless it were to call to witness: for no Epitaph nor inscription either enchased in Rone or cut in brass, is there left, better than the monuments of his own writings (if they had come entite to our hands) and the testimony of good and approved authors. For during the time of Augustus, he wrote the worthy deeds of the Romans, and continued the narration thereof from the very foundation of the City of Rome unto the one and twentieth year of his Empire. Aftory of 750 years, and a peece of work for the artificiall frame and elegant setting out, comparable to the best in that kind. My purpole is not here, to enter into a large field and Rhetorical difcourse of his praises in regard of any gists of fortune wherewith he was plentifully enriched: namely, the place of his nativity, a City more ancient by 400 years than Rome; flourishing in martial puissance, able to fet out and maintain 100000 fighting men for the wars; in stately port at home, having a nobility of 400 in number; in gorgeous and costly buildings; in traffique and frequent affluence of Matchants thither; as also, that Venice was a Colony deducted and drawn from thence; and, which is not the leaft, how at this day the famous Vniversity there, affordeth excellent Professors in all kind of learning: nor his happiness and felicity to live and die with the glory and beauty of Rome, and not to behold with his eyes those daies of her declining state & deformity, which in great wildome he foresaw in his spirit, and denounced accordingly: ne yet the special favour wherein he flood with his Prince Augustu, and Livia the Empress: much less then mean I to set forth the singular qualities and perfections of his mind, and namely his rare and passing eloquence, which my pen is more able now to describe and amplify to the worthiness therof, than it was to imitate and express the same in translating of his story. Moreover, if I should set into his commendation, befides that I must needs come far short of his merit, the thing it felf would but renew the just grief, that all learned men have taken for the piteous maime and defect of that notable peece of work & uniform complition which he left unto posterity. For having digested the whole history into an hundred and two and forty books, as Petrarch was of opinion, and as Sigonius therein well collecteth: like as also it is evident by the Breviaries of L. Florus the Epitomist, where f we have 140, with an evident flaw and default of twain, to wit, the 136 and 137: see the partial injury of the time the crooked and maligne destiny of the man ! Books of far less moment and importance, yea, & those of greater antiquity, have been spared & remain safe: but of that work of his, one fourth part hath not escaped the envy of fortune: and that which now is extant, hath been delivered unto us either by fragments of old copies unperfect, or by the over-curious medling of some busy Aristarches of late daies depraved, who with their correcting have corrupted; and in stead of reforming words, have deformed the natural sense and primitive construction. Where, by the way, I must advertise the Reader of that which Pettu Crinitus hath observed, even against the common opinion proved by those who otherwise

are well learned, namely that our Author dispensed not this history into Decades: that is to say, futed and forted them not into several Tomes and Sections of ten books a peece. For Priscian and other old Grammarians, when they cite any testimony out of Livy, quote the book, and make no mention at all of any Decade; and with him the above-named Petrarch, Florus, and Politian do agree. Now in these 33 books, so sew as they be preserved as another Palladium out of a generall skare-fire, we may conceive the rare and wonderfull eloquence of our writer in the whole; for the farther he proceedeth into a world, as it were, of matter, the more copious still he floweth, and with such variety, as that he never iterateth one thing twice; but at every change of new affairs, returneth alwaies fresh and gay, furnished with new devises, inventions, and phrases; much like a second Antew, gathering greater strength and more forces still at every turn; or after the manner of a little hill, which issuing from a small source, is maintained with fresh springs and new riverets; and hasting toward the vast Ocean, carrieth a deeper channell and broader stream. For the form of his stile, I refer the readers to the sound and staid judgment rather of Quintilian, who compareth him with Herodotus, Thueydides, and the best Greeks; than to the fantasticall conceits of some Criticks of our time, who seeking nodum inscirpo, have dreamed of I wot not what Patavinity in him. What should I speak of that Patheticall spirit of his in moving affections? But, that which most of all commendeth an history, which being lux veritatis, ought especially to deliver with fincerity the whole truth and nothing but the truth, without respect of sace or person; to keep only to the substance and train of the subject argument; the due and orderly regard of the important circumstances thereto belonging, without incerting extravagant and impertinent by-matters, much less than fabulous tales; therein he hath the prick and price above all others. For, neither forbeareth he to reprove (as occasion is offered) the Romans, in whose favour he might be thought to have written; nor doubteth to praise the good parts and the valiant exploits of their mortall enemies. The Gauls he may feem to gall more bitterly upon a finister affection, glancing at them, as he doth, in many places for their greedy defire of gold and idle floath, as not able to endure any long travell, and heatleast of all; yet so, as the French, now living, feem not much offended therewith; for above other Nations they have given him most friendly entertainment, and twice enfranchised him among them. I am not unwilling to touch by the way this principall point and vertue of an Historiographer, I mean the delivery of a simple truth in his narrations; for that I have observed in him throughout, that he hath been most modest in reporting from others by hearsay anything that foundeth to an untruth; so little deserveth he to be noted with the infamous brand of lier. The wary circumspection of his in that behalf which I dare be bold to recommend unto the Reader, I proposed unto my self in making him English, endeavouring by conference especially of the select copies in Latine, yet not rejecting other translations (such as

I had some little skill in) to come as near as possibly I could, to the true meaning of the Author; making this account, that if I could approve my diligence that way to men of reason and understanding, all other my wants and defects might sooner be passed by and pardoned. A defire I had to perform, in some fort, that which is profitable to the most, namely, an english History of that C.W. which of all others (if I have any judgment) affoordeth most plenteous examples of devout zeal in their kind, of wisdome, pollicy, justice, valour, and all vertues whatsoever. According to this purpose and intent of mine I framed my pen, not to any affected phrase, but a mean and popular stile. Wherein, if I have called again into use some old words, let it be attributed to the love of my country language: if the sentence be not so concise, couched and knit together, as the originall, loath I was to be obscure and dark; have I not englished every word aprly? Each Nation hath severall manners, yea, and terms appropriate by themselves; have I varied in some places from the French or Italian? Censured I look to be, and haply reproved; but like as Alcibiades faid to one, adragov ir si axusov, i.e. Strike hardly (Euribiades) so you bear me speak; even lo I say, Find fault and spare not; but withall, read the originall better before ye give sentence. And howsoever I have faulted otherwise by overlight, set against it my affection and desire to do some good whiles I live to my fweet native country; add thereto the long travell that I have taken to reftifie the fame; and if that will not bring down the ballance, let the profit and delight both, which you shall find in the argument and discourse of the history, counterpoise and overweigh my wants, more or less And thus I recommend unto my countrimen Lingin english habit; Ling(1 (ay) who whether he were more honored whiles he lived, than beloved at this day of forrain nations, I cannot easily determine for like as then (by the testimony of S. Hieron, and Plingen his Epiteles) there repaired many great and noble personages from the fartheli pairs of Spannand France, only to lee his face, for the admizzion they concerned a him by the fame of his incomparable eloquence zero to which yet liveth in his writings) hath made a voyage by Flerence into the fame France and Spain; and hath passed as far as into Arabia one way, and Almain another. In which disfite and remote parts he hath found such kind entertainment, not only in Courts of Emperors and Kings, in palaces of Princes and great Potentates; but also with the people in generall; that they seem to strive no less (who may endow him with most ample franchises and free burgeosie)than those seven cities in old timewho every one challenged to themselves the birth of the Poet Homer. Since then, he hath thus long been defirous to cross the seas into this noble Island, not as a traveller to sojourn for a time in the Court only or the Vniversities, but to remain here still both in City and country, and thereto hath learned our language indifferently; let it now appear that this nation of ours (like to reap as great fruit and benefit by his acquaintance as any other) is ready to receive and embrace him as friendly as the rest.





THE FIRST BOOK

OF THE HISTORIES

TITUS LIVIUS

OF PAD VA FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE CITY OF ROME.

The Breviary of L. Florus upon the First Book.



He comming of Eneas into Italy, and his acts there: the reign of Ascanius in Alba: of Sylvius Æneas, and fo forth of other Sylvii, Kings thereof, are contained in the first Book. The daughter of Numitor with child by Mars, Romulus and Remus are born, Amulius killed. The City of Rome built by Romulus. The Senate by him chofen. He made war Romalus. with the Sabins. He presented unto Jupiter Feretrius the royall spoiles of their King, whom he flew with his own hands. He divided the people into Centuries, vanguished the

Fidenates and Veientians, and was canonized a god, Numa Pompilus taught the rites and ceremonies of Numa Pampi Catrifice and divine service, creeked a Temple to Janus, and was the fift that shut the doores thereof, after he had made peace with all the Nations thereabout: and faining that he had secret company and conference by was acquit for killing his fifter. The execution of Metius Suffetius. Alba rased and d stroyed. The Aibans made free denizens of Rome, and there dwelt. War denounced against the Sabines. Finally, Tullus was con-Sumed with lightning . Ancus Mattius renewed the ceremonies by Numa first ordained. It it the Latines, be- snow M& ing conquered and made Citizens of Rome, he assigned the mount Aventine to inhabit. He won again by 1164 the force a town of the Latines called Politorium, which the old Latines had surprised and possessed a themselves

of and utterly destroyed it, He made the Sublician or wooden bridge over Tybris, and adjoyned to the City the hill Janiculum. He enlarged the bounds of the Empire built Offia and reigned three and thirty years. In the time of his raign, Lucumo the fon of Demaratus a Corinthian, removed from Tarquins, a City of Tuscane, and came to Rome: and there entring into amity with Ancus, legan to bear the name of Tarquinius, and so to be called: and after the death of Ancustook, the Kingdom upo 1 him. He encreased the number of the Senators by one hundred subdued the Latines appointed the Circus or Theater, set forth the publike games and plaies: and being warred upon by the Sabines, he augmented the centuries of the horsemen. And for to make proofe and triall of Accius Navius the Augur his cunning, he demaided of him, as they (ay, whether that which he conceived in his mind were possible to be effected: and when he made answer, that it was, he commanded him to cut a wherstone in two with a razor, which out of hand was by Accius done. Moreover he man the field of the Sabines, and defeated them, malled the City about, made the vaulted finks: and when he had raigned eight and thirty years, was murdered by the fons of Ancus. There succeeded after him Servius Tullius, the fon of a Captive, anothe Lady of Corniculum, who being a child and lying fwad- Servius Tullsled in the cradle had a flame of fire (as the report goeth) burning about his head. He discomfitted the Veien-

D tes and Tulcanes in baitell: He was the first that numbred the people of Rome, valued their goods and infituted the Lustrum every sive years, in which were reputed to have been numbred eighty thousand Citizens. He described the Classes and Centuries: set out further the bounds of the Pomarie without and within the City wals: and put to the City the hils Quirinalis Viminalis, and Equilinus, He together with the Latines founded the Temple of Diana in mount Aventine, and when he had raigned four and thirty years, he was, with the privity, and by the counfell of his daughter Tullia, murdered by L. Tarquinius, the fon of Pricus, After him L. Tarquinius Superbus usurped the Kingdom, without the election either of the Set Tanquin nators or the prople On which dir Tullia (most wicked and cursed wretch that she was) caused her Coach to be driven over the Corps of her father, lying dead on the ground. He had about him a troup of armed men Eforthe gnard of his perfor. By a fubrile wile he put to death Turnus Herdonius. He had war with the

Volseians, and of their spiles edified a Templeto Jupiter, on the hill Capitall, where the god Terminus and goddeffe Juvencas, agreed not to be displaced, whose altars could not be stirred nor removed, as the others. By

the fraudulent practife of his son Sex, Tarquinius he brought the Gabians to his obersance. Unto his other H two sous, being gone to Delphi, and consisting there the Oracle, whether of them should be King of Rome, answer was n. ade, That he should reign who first kissed his mother : which answer they interpreting wrong, Junius Brutus, who accompanied them in their voyage, made as though he cought a fall, and kiffed the ground, the mother indeed of all: which proved true on his part as it fell out in the end. For when as Tarouinius Superbus by his proud tyrannicall demeanour, had incurred the hatred of all men: he at last upon quintus superious of the production of the foreible outrage and villary done by Sex, Tarquinius (his son) in the night season upon the body of Lu-(Kilia: who sending for her f, ther Tricipitinus, and her hust and Collatinus, besought them earness the new metally not to see her death unrevenged, and so with a knife killed her selfe : he, I say, by the means of Brutus, especially was driven and expelled out of Rome, when he hadraigned five and twenty years. Then were the Confuls I first created, Lu. Jun. Brutus, and Lu. Taroninius Collatinus.

The Preface of Titus Livius to bis whole Work.

Hether in writing the acts and affairs of the people of Rome, from the first Foundation of the City, I shall perform a work of importance and worth my travail, reither wot I well, nor if I wift, dare I avouch : feeing it is a thing both old and usuall, that new Writers alwaies perswade themselves, either in matter to deliver more truth and certainty, or in manner of curious penning thereof, to outgo the rudenesse of elder time. How- K

foever it fall out, this yet will do me good, that even I also to the utmost of my power, have endeavoured to eternize the worthy deeds of that people which is the foveraign of the whole world. And if, among to many Writers, my fame chance to be obscure, yet may I comfort my selfe in this, That they who shall darken and shadow the same, are men to highly reputed and renowned. Befides, the thing it felf is of infinite toile and labour, as counting and comprizing from above 700 years palt, and which arising from small beginning hath proceeded and grown so great, as now the bigneffe thereof is combrous to it self: and I doubt not, but the Readers for the most part will take but small delight and pleasure, either in those far-fetched Originals, or in the times next ensuing, for not timal designt and pleasure, earlier in those har received expanses on in the times next entiting, for halfe they make to their novelties of later daies, wherein the puillance of that for mighty people hath wrought long fince their own downfall and overthrow. But I contrariwise will leek even this for L guerdon of my pains, namely, to turn away from beholding these calamities, which this our Age for many years bath feen, to long at leaft: whileft I call to remembrance, and wholly employ my fpirits in confidering those ancient monuments of old time, exempt from care and trouble, which were able, if not to withdraw my mind as I write from the truth, yet to make it pensive and heavy. As for inch things as are reported, either before, or at the Foundation of the City, more beautified and fet out with Poets Fables, than grounded upon pure and faithfull Records, I mean neither to aver nor disprove. This leave and priviledge hath antiquity, by interlacing the asts of gods and mentogether to make the first rising of Cities more facred and venerable. And if it may be lawfull for any people under heaven to confectate and ascribe unto the godstheir Originall, surely, such is the renowned martiall prowefs of the Romans, that all nations of the world may as well abide them to M report Mars above the reft, to be the primefather both of themselves and of their first founder, as they can be content to live in subjection under them. But these and such like matters, howsoever they shall hereaster be censured or esteemed, I will not greatly weigh and regard. This would I have every man rather to think upon in good earnest, and consider with me what their life, and what their carriage was, by what men and means, both in war and peace, their dominion was achieved and en-larged. Afterward as their discipline began by little and little to shrink, let him mark how at the very first their behaviour and manners sunk withall: and how still they fell more and more to decay and ruin yea, and began foon after to tumble down right even untill these our daies, wherein we can neither endure our own fores, nor falves for the cure. For this is it that is so good and profitable in an history, when a man may see and behold, as in a conspicuous monument and lightsom memoriall N the lively examples of all forts, fet up in open view for his instruction, whereout he may chuse for himself and his Country what to follow, as also learn how to eschew a foul enterprise, and avoid a shamefull end. But unlesse I be deceived with the affectionate love of mine own commenced work. never was there Common-weal, either more mighty, more holy, and devout, betterstored of good presidents, or into which covetousnesse and excesse more lately crept, or wherein poverty and frugality were to greatly or to long time honoured, intomuch as the more they wanted, the leffe they defired. Now of late daies wealth hath brought in avarice, abundant pleasures have kindled a defire by rior. Inff, and loofe life, to destroy and bring all to naught. But these complaints, which will be nothing pleasant, no not when perhaps they shall be needfull, banish we must (howsoever we do) at our first entrance of so weighty a matter: when as we rather should begin (if as the Poets use, it o were our manner also) with good presages and lucky forespeakings, with vows and prayers to gods and goddesses, to vouchsafe their furtherance and happy successe to the enterprise of so great a

The First Book

TITUS LIVIUS



Is of all this is generally held for certain, That the Greeks, after the winning of Trop, dealt cruelly with all the Trojans, fave only Eneas and Amenor: to whom, as well in regard of the bond of mutuall entertainment, as also for that they ever perswaded peace and the rendring again of Hilen, they wholly forbare to shew any rigour at all, as by martiall right of war they might have done. And how Antenor afterwards, accompanied with a number of Henetians, who driven by civill discord out of Papi lagonia, and having lost ye at Troy their King Pylemenes, were to leek both a refling place, and a Captain feeded from yet through many adventures and accidents of fortune, in the immolf oulf of mania people of the control of the to conduct them, arrived through many adventures and accidents of fortune, in the inmost gulf of "

to conduct them, arrived through many adventures and accidents of tortune, in the inmost gulf of handspearing the Adriatick (ea: and attenthey had expelled the Eugenians that inhabited between these and after the had expelled the Eugenians that inhabited between these and expense and there remained. The place of the second that the Eugenians that the Eu where first they landed, called Troy, whereof the Territory and Seigniory thereabout was also named dee of Auto Troy, and the whole people in generall called Henetians. Moreover, how Aneas upon like misfortune, having fled his countrey, yet alpiring by the fatall direction of the deftinies to greater affairs. came first into Macedony: and after into Sicily, seeking an abiding place: and failing with a fleer from Sicily arrived at length, and landed in the countrey of Laurentum: which place likewife was from Sicily arrived at length, and landed in the country of their long wandring nothing in a termed Trop. Where the Trojans being fet a shore, having after their long wandring nothing in a termed trop. manner left them but ships and armour, as they forraged and drave booties out of the Countrey, Kitte Latinus with the Aborigines, who at that time inhabited those parts, ran forth in warlike man-C ner out of town and countrey, to withstand the violent invasion of these strangers. But what beself thereupon, is two manner of waies reported. Some fay, that Latinus being in a battell vanquished, first madepeace with Eneas, and after that allied himself to him by marriage. Others affirm, that as both armies stood ranged in battell array, before the trumpers founded the battell, Latinus came forth into the Vanguard, and called out the Generall of the strangers to parle : demanding who they were, from whence they came, by what chancethey departed from their own home, and to what end they entred the Laurentine borders? After that he heard the company were Trojans, the Captain Eseas, fon of Venus and Anchifes, and that upon the burning of their City, they having forgone their countrey, fought some place to abide and build them a City in: wondred much, not only at the noblenesse of the people and their leader, but also at their couragious hearts, resolved either for war

D or peace: wherenpon, by giving his right hand he plight his troth, and faithfully promifed them friendship and amity. So the two Generals made a League, and each host saluted other. And Eneas was by Latinus entertained and lodged in the Court. Where Latinus folemnly in presence of his fawas by Latinize electricity and the state of abode. Tercupon a Town to will be will be the second of th Whom Lavinia, before Amas his coming, had been espoused, taking it to heart that a stranger was E preferred beforehim, made war both upon Enew and Latinus: but neither Army departed from the

Bartell with joy and well appaid. For the Rutilians were variouished: the Aborigines and Trojans wah indeed the field, but lost their Captain Lucinus. Then Furnus and the Rutilians mistrusting Lucinus and their own firength, fled for succour to the puissant and mighty Tuscans, and to their King Mesentins, who keeping his Royall Court at Core, a town in those daies of great wealth, not well pleased even from the first beginning, with the foundation of a new City and supposing the Trojans power was already much more encreased than might well stand with the lasety of the borderers, joyned full willingly his forces with the Rutilians, Eneas to win the hearts of the Aborigines against so dreadfull and dangerous war to the end they all should not only live under one government, but also be all of one name, called both Nations Latines. And from that time forth were the Aborigines no- The Latines. F thing inferiour to the Trojans in love and loyalty towards their Prince Eneas, Eneas also truffing

confidently in the valiant and faithfull hearts of these two States, growing up daily more and more in muruall amity, abeit Hetroria was to mighty, that the name thereof was renowned not only throughout the inland parts, but the sea coasts also, even from one end of Italy to the other, from

The wife go-Inim or Al-

the Alpes to the narrow leas of Sicily: yet whereas he might well have refilted the force of his H enemies, and maintained a defensive war within his wals, he brought his Army forth into the open field. This was the second battell that the Latines fought, and the last deed that ever Anew, whilest and lapoliture he was man, archieved. And how loever by right he ought to be named, he lieth interred upon the ri-of the state of the lapolitude of the lap age to sway the Scepter. Howbeitthe Royall Crown remained whole and sale for him, untill he came to fourteen years of age. So long continued the state of the Latines, and the Kingdom by grandfire and father delicended, unto the childs behoof, under the government only of a woman, as Protectresse: of so vertuous disposition and princely carriage was Dame Lavinia. Doubtfull much Istand (for who can certainly avouch a thing fo longage?) whether this were that Afaming, or noe elder I than he, who had to his mother Create, while Himm flourished, and who fled with his father from thence, and from whom being stamed Mio Tulur, the house and family of the Tulis do fetch their same and pedigree. That same Ascanius, wheresoever, or of whomsoever he was born, (but Aneas his fon of a truth he was) when Lavinium grew exceeding populous, left that City now flourithing and wealthy (as the world went then) unto his mother or stepmother, I wot not whether. He himself built another out of the ground under the mountain Alba, which of the scituation thereof, stretching Ling Alba built another out of the ground inher the mountain Alba, which of the children and built by Alba. Between the building of Lavinium and Long Alba, which became an under-town or Colony drawn out of the other, and peopled from thence, were almost thirty years. But so mighty grew they, especially after the discomsture of the Tulcans, that neither upon the death of Eneas, nor during the time of a womans government, nor w all the while that the young Princelearned to be a King, durst either Mezentins, or the Tulcans, or any other of the borderers once ftir or rife in arms. But peace was concluded upon these termes, That the river Albala, which now they call Tybris, should divide the Tuicans from the Latines, and limit to either of them their own bounds. After this raigned Sylvius, the son of Ascanius, born by chance within the forrests: who begat Eneus Sylvius, and he had issue Latinus Sylvius, by whom were certain Colonies or petty Townships erected, and the inhabitants named Prisci Latini. And from thenceforth all the Kings of Allincontinued the firmame of Sylvius. This Latinus begat Allia, of Alba came Airs, Airs begat Capis, and outling descended Capetins; whose son Tiberinus in ferrying over the river Albala was drowned, and by his name renowned that river unto all posterity. Next unto him raigned Agrippa his son, and after him increeded Romalus Sylvius in his fathers King-L don, who being frucken dead with a thunderbolt, left the Crown to Aventinus. This Aventinus was buried in that hill, which now is part of the City of Rome, and beareth his name. Then raigned Protas, who had two fons, Numitor and Amulius. And unto Numitor, because he was the elder, he bequeathed by his last will and testament the ancient Kingdom of the Sylvians line, Howbeit, might prevailed more than either the will of the father or the reverend regard of elder brother. For Amer list having driven out Numitor, raigneth himselfes and not herewith content, heapeth one mischief upon another. For first he murdered the issue male of his brother then by making Rhea Sylvia his brothers daughter a Vestall Nun and that under colour of honour and dignity, by perpetuall vowed virginity, hebereft her of all hope of child-bearing. But it was a fatall thing, and (as I think) which God would have, that so great a City should be built for to yeeld the ground and beginning M of that Empire, which next under the gods is most mighty. For behold, the Vestall Virgin was by force defloured, and after delivered of two twins: and were it that the thought fo in very deed, or became the name and credit of a god might carry away and cleake the fault more cleanly, the faithered her bastard children upon Mars. But meicher god nor man was able to save her self or her childdien from the Kings cruelty & For the Votary was committed to close prilon, and there kept bound in irons : as for the babes he commanded they should be call into the fiream of the river. But (as God would) by good hap the Tyber overflowed the banks, and the standing waters on either side was nothing rough; yet fo, as there was no coming to the deep current or channell of the very tiver; was nothing rough; yet to, as necessarian and they that brought the infants, hoped well they might be drowned in any place of the water, were in mever for fill and low. So to fulfill after a fort the Kings commandement, they laid the children N in the next plath they came to: even where as now flanderh the fig-wee Runningles galled, as they fay, Romalaris: but all that ground then was nothing but wafte defects, and a very wildernesse. The report yet goeth, that when the ebbe and shallow water was gone, and had left on dry ground the floating trough or veffell, wherein the babes were put forth, a float Wolf from out of the mountains, thereby, being athirft, turned towards the childrens cry, and with her pendant teats fo gently gave the infams luck, that Faighulus the head Reeve and overfeer of the Kings Cattell found her licking them with her tongue: will brought them to his homestall, and gave them to his wife Laurentia to befo-Rered. There be that think, that Laurentia being a common finimpet among these heardmen and the pherds, was usually called Lupa. Whereupon arose the occasion of this strange tale and wondrous miracle. Well, to were they born and to brought up. And as foon as they grew once to some big- O neffe, it was no boot to keep them within doores, mor to fer them idly to tend the cattell, for they would use to hunt abroad in the forrest: whereby having gotten strength of body, and courage withall, they were able now, not only to withfrand the violence of wild beafts, and to kill them, but also to fer upon common robbers by the high-waies fide, laden as they were with booties, and to spoile them thereof, yea, and divide the prey among the shepherds, and as the number of younkers dayly

encreased with them to keep holidaies, to make merry, and follow, wheir disports. And even in those

A daies (as men lay) was the festivall pastime Lupercal, used in mount Palatine, which of Palanteum, Lupercal, a City in Arcadia, was first called Pelantium, and after Palatine, wherein Evander, who descended Evanter. from the Arcadians, long before reigned in that country, and ordained a folemngame and recreation yearly to be held, as aforesime in Arcadia, in this manner: that youngmen in the honor of Pan Pontyeen Lucaus, whom the Romans after called Innus, thould loosely and wantonly run naked. Now whileft of Innus. they were bufily occupied in this kind of sport, which by vow yearly they performed; there lay in ambush the robbers aforesaid, in revenge and for anger of the prizes which they had lost: Where amount the rootest aroterial, interests they took priloner: and being thus taken, they brought Remulus manfully quit himfelf, but Remus they took priloner: and being thus taken, they brought Remulus manfully quit himfelf, but Remus they took priloner:

him before King Amalius, accusing him grievously, and laying especially to his charge, that he with pulsoner B others invaded and made rodes into Numitor his Land, and with a power of lufty youths, affembled in warlike fort, had fortaged and spoiled the same. Thus was Remus delivered unto Numitor to be put to death. Now had Fauftulus even fince the first day conceived some hope, that there were in his housefoster children of royali bloud: For well he wift, that both by the Kings commandment the babes were cast forth to perish, and also that the time when he took them up fell out fitly thereunto: mary this would he in no wife should be known in haste, and before due time; unlesse it were either upon good occasion or great necessity. Necessity happed first: and so for very sear he was driven to reveal the whole matter to Romulus. It happed aifo, that Numitor himlelt having Remus in durance, and hearing they were brethren twins, by comparing their age, and viewing with all their very countenance and towardness, proceeding from no iervile and baic parentage, berhought himfer of his

C fifters children: and by farther enquiry and computation came to far, as he feemed well-near to acknowledge Remus for his nephew. Thus on all hands were means wrought to circumvent and jurprize King Anulius. For Romulus on the one fide not accompanied with a troup of tall fellows, for he was not able in open fight to make his part good ! but giving the herdmen his affiltants, in charge to come at a time appointed, some one way, and some another, to the Kings Palace, he set upon the King. On the other fide, Remus with another cruefrom Numitor his house, came to second him: and in they flew the King. Numitor at the first uprore giving out estioons, that the enemies had entred tne City, and affailed the Kings Palace, and thereupon having called the youth of Alba into the unperlian-Citadell, to keep it by force with a good guard, and espying the two young men after the murder. done, comming towards him with joy: forthwith affembied the people together, and declared o-

D penly before them all, the wicked dealings of his brother against him, the parentage of his Nephews. the manner of their birth and bringing up, and how they came to be known: after that he reported the murder of the Tyrant, and took it upon himself as the author thereof. The two young men pasthe indicator in 174 in by them established a Thus was the whole Regiment or Kingdom of the Albans committed to Numitor. Then Romilus and Remus had a great defire to found themselves a City in the very place where of Misthey had been cast forth and fostered. Now were there of Albans and Latines both, very many Thefounday that might be spared; besides, a number of herdmen: who all set together, put them ingood hope, that Alba and Lavinium too, would be but small Cities in comparison of that which now was a

E building. Whilest they were devising of these things, an old canker came between to mar all, even postention defire of rule and joveraignty, the same which had troubled their grandfires before them: and between the denie of the and foretagny, the fails which and fight occasion. For a much as they were both thread to be the company of the strength of the company of the twins at one birth, and the respect of their age might yeeld no choice and difference, it was thought good and agreed upon, that the gods, who had the tuition of those places, should by Augury or flight of birds declare and shew whether of the twain should both name the City, and also rule the fame. Romulus chose the mount Palatine, and Remus the Aventine, for their temples or religious quarters, to mark the bird-flight, and each one apart to receive their Augury. First (as they say) had Augury. Remus appearing in flight fix vultures or gripes: and as tidings came unto him of this Augury, it hapned that the number unto Romulus was presented double: whereupon they were both of them by

in their affiltants and favorites faluted Kings. The one fide took the vantage of the time: the other of the number, for the prerogative of the Kingdom. Thus they fell to hot words first, and from chothe number, for the precognition of the number, for the people, Remai was woun-lerick words to blows and blondshed: in which stir and preis of the people, Remai was wounded and flain in the place. The more common report goeth, that Remus in scorn of his brother, leapt over the new walls: whereupon Romulus in great choler flue his brother with his own hands, and in menacing wife, added these words withall, So perish he, whatever el'e he be, that shall once dare to leap over my walls. Thus Romulus alone became King, and the City new built, of the founders name was called Rome. Wherein first he fortified mount Palatine, in which he was himself of the reared. To all the rest of the gods he sacrificed after the rule and custome of the Albans: only to Herenles after the manner of the Greeks, according to the first institution of Evander. For the

G fame goeth, that Hercules upon a time, after he had flain Geryon, drave that way exceeding fair The florg of Oxen, and near the River Tybrii, where he had (wom over with his drove afore him, laid him tible of the natural drown and the state of the natural drown and the natural drown a down in a fair green meadow, as well to refresh himself, being weary of his way, as also to and rest and bait his catrell in so plentifull graffe and forrage. There, falleth he into a sound sleep, as having well charged himself with wine and viands; and one Cacus a thephere dwelling thereby, a man right fierce, and bearing him proudly of his strength, being greatly in love with the fairness of the beafts, had a good will, and minded to fetch away that boory: but for that if he

puntant, this pullance was to endure but the age of one man; for neither had they hope offi-

woman time, this potential resist or change out the age of one man; for neither used they nope optime among themselves at homes, nor yet made marriages with their neighbors abroad. Wherenpen Romalus by the advise of his Senators, fenr Embashadors to the countries thereabout, to treat for

fer up a Sanctuary or lawleis place for women zoo? For that were alone, and a fir marriage indeed

to fort together. This took the youth of Rome in great diffleafure, and doubtleffethe quarrel grew

The whole multitude of Sabins likewise came with their wives and children, \$Who being friendly

any tred to their houses, from one to another, and courteoully entertained: when they beheld the

the reft, were appointed for the chief of the Senators, and by certain of the Commons, as they had

whom they carried her, they ever cried out (forfear the should befored or deflowred) That Jio,

i.e. Unto That-fline. Whereupon, I had affio became a common by word at Weddings ever after.

Thus their foott and pastime upon this flir and fright, was marred, and the Parents of the Virgins

fled away with heavy cheer, blaming them highly, and complaining of their breach of hopitality:

at takers of all worldly goods; obtain the freedom of a City, and (then, which nothing is more deer to

" mankind) enjoy the bleffing of children: exhorting them to appeale their anger, and quiet them-

on wrong and in jury there groweth love and reconciliation, Alledging moreover, that they should

on wrong and injury there growers nove and to commutation, since ging inforced expense they injuried from their spoules so much more loving and kind, as every one of them for his part would endea-

mnd their ippones to much more roung and kind, as every one of them for inspact would endea-e your, after they had in their turn and course fulfilled the duty to them of good husbands, forto

bands with a lufed fair ipeeches, and flattering words, excuting the matter, and laying all the weight

upon servent affection and pure love: which kind of persivation of all other, prevaileth most with

womens nature at many weter the ravined young vision in contended in mourning weed, with tears and felves well contented. But their fathers then most of allarayed in mourning weed, with tears and

heavy complaints, flirred up the Cities where they dwelt: neither contained they their mood with-

G venge. These three nations therefore banded themselves, and agreed to prepare for war. But so

quick enough for them. So they of Cenna entred a one by force of arms the Territories of the Ro-

womens natured thus were the ravished young Wives in some fort quieted in mind, and held them.

F and keamends, and supply the miss they have of father, mother, and native countrey. Their hus-

Romains by time advine on insociations, tent amountained to the committee intercations, to their foliotiety and alliance for his new people, by way of marriage. Alledging that Cities also, as well as The Robat. fociety and alliance for his new people, up way, or maintage. An edging that Allicano, as well as other things, arole of bale beginnings, and in process of this by their own provers, and help of fages it.

God withal, grow to great power and reputation: "Whereas therefore they were full well affired, might contain the state of the process of the power and valor should not be taken.

cod within grow to great porter and reputation. The integral the gods were full well amored, ing is that as the gods were gracious to their first uprising, so their own vertue and valor should not be rage. that as the Both free Bresonate that his spanning their own states and valor mount not be e wanting their neighbors ought not, in regard of common hamanity, and as they were men, think which and diddain to join in blood and kined with them, being also men as well as they. Howbeit, this embadage in no place had gentle audience and courteous entertainment. For they all in general despited them, and were in lear for themselves and their posterity, by reason of so mighty a general company at the midit of them, and under their very noies. And from the most of them the Embaffa·lors were dismissed and tent away, with thith this frump and demand, Whether they had

like to be tried by kno.ks. But Romalus diffembling his inward heart-burning, to the end he might find time and place meet for the purpole, prepareth to let forth certain olemn playes and games, which he ameth Confundia, to the honor of Neptum Equeferis. Hereupon he commanded to pro-tie games all over the country adjoining; and with as great preparation and intuiting a sin Confundia. in those days either their skill or ability might anord, they celebrate the fame; and all to make the they more goodly, and worthy to great expectation. Thither resorted many a one, defroit also to fee this new City, but their next neighbors e betidly of Cenna, Crustiminum, and Antimire:

figuration of the City-the firong, walls and fair buildings, fo thick flanding wondred how in jo short a space the City of Rome was grown to great. Now when the time of this colemn fight was come, and that their minds were bused, and their eyes bent thereon; then at once, as it was agreed before, there arose an uproar. And the youth of Rome upon a token and watch-word given, fell one- The subin p very fide to carry away the Sabin Maidens. A great many of them were ravished by hap hazzard; as withen they did light upon them, and as they came next to their hands. Other fome more beautiful then

the tent, were appointed to the enter of the senators, and by cream of the Commons, as they had given them in charge, conveyed home to their houles. But one paffing fair and lovely above all others, was in third by the company or true of one Teleffur (they lay) and when as any asked to

and calling upon the god for vengeance, to whole feftival games they being come, were under colour E of religion and truth, beguiled. The Damiels likewife that were ravified, conceived neither better hope of themselves, nor sels indignation against them. But Ramulus himself in person went from Ramulus himself in person went from specific to the second to one to another, declaring, 6. That their fathers pride, who denied their neighbors marriage was the mode salin

mananu) cupoy the banning of cumarkers . Shorting them to appear their angels and quiet them-

inhome, but affembled themselves from all parts unto Tatine the King of the Sabins: and to him re- Table King paired their Embaffages, for that thename of Tatine was highly renowned in those countries. They of the Sabine

of Cenina Crustumman, and Antenna, who were partly touched and grieved for that wrong done, thought that Taxins and the Sabins dealt but coldly in the action, and went but flowly about rethat fet were the Ceninians that the men of Croftuminorm and Antenire. believed not themselves

mans. As they wasted and spoiled without order and measure Round a mer them with an army, and in one small skirmish made proof, how Mood without Might is vain and boosless. For he did. The Control confied, put to flight, and purfued in chafe their whole host flew their King in buttel, and him defended and having flain their Centeral arche field admir his worshe rainty and florible to flow their King in buttel. spoiled: and having flain their General, at the first affault he won the town: and after he had from flain.

had driven the beafts into his own cave, the very tracks would have led the owner of them thither, H he drew the goodlieft and biggelt of them backward by their tails into his hole. Hercules early in the morning when he awoke and beheld his drove, and miffed tome of his count, went on towards the next cave, if haply their footing would traine him thither: But feeing all traces fromwards, and leading no other way; as one troubled in spirit, and doubtfull what to do, he began to drive farther out of that theevish and dangerous corner. But as some of the Oxen in driving milled their fellows behind and honing after them, bellowed as their nature is: Hercules chanced to heare them low again, and answer from out of the cave wherein they had been bestowed: whereat he turned back. and made hafte thirther. But as Caess forcibly made head against him, and would have kept him from enrance. Hergules fmote him with his club: and for all his calling upon other herdmen for help flew 1 him outright At the same time Evander, who fled out of Peloponnelus, governed that Countrey, rather by a kind of countenance and authority, than by force and Lordly command. A man much honoted for his wonderfull invention of Letters, a strange and rarething among those rude and unlearned fort; but more honored for the opinion that the people had of his mother Carmenta, reputed to be a goddeffe, whom for her spirit of prophesie, those countries, before that Sybilla came into Ita-Ir. had in great reverence and admiration. This Evander being raifed with the concourse of the shepherds, affrighted about the tiranger, guilty of manifelt murder, and nearing of the fact committed, and the occasion thereof: viewing well therewith the perion of the man, his feature and favour, more stately a good deal, and carrying a greater Majesty than the ordinary proportion of men; demandeth of him who he was. And as foon as he understood his name, his father, and native County try: O Heroules (quoth he) the fon of Jupiter, All hail: my mother a most true Prophetes hath foreshewed unto me, that thou shalt encrease the number of heavenly wights, and that in this place an Altar (hall be reared and dedicated unto thee, which the most mighty and richest nation one day of the world shall name Maxima, and honour according to the ceremonies by thee ordained. In a good hour be it tpoken (quoth Hercules) and the prefage I gladly accept : and so giving him his hand faithfully promifed to accomplish the will of the gods, and erected it raightwaies and confecrated an Altar in the place. There and then first, he facrificed one of the fairest Oxen, choten out of the whole drove, calling to the ministry of that divine service and feast, the Potitii and Pinarii, two most noble houles at that time in those parts. It happed to, by chance, that the Poriti were ready at hand in due time, and the inwards or intrals were let before them: which being eaten, the Pinarii came to the good chear behind : whereupon the cultome held that to long as the family of the Pinarii continued they might not feed of the facred inwards. But the Pointi, instructed by Evander, became the Priests of that holy facrifice many ages after: untill the folemp fervice and ministery of this family was put over to publike servants, and the whole lock of the Patitis utterly worn out and dead. These were the only forgain facrifices of all other that Ronglus received and admitted, being even then a furtherer and maintainer of immortality, by his own prowels atchieved, and whereunto his fortune conducted him. Having in this manner religiously performed and established the service of the gods, he affembled the multitude to an audience: and for that they could by no means but by Laws be united together into one body and fociety of a people, he deviled Statutes, and ministred justice unto them. And supposing that those Laws would be accounted facred and inviolable of the wild and M rufficall fort of men, in case he shewed himself by some regall entigns venerable: he carried with Royall rober him a greater port and Majefly. not only in his cobes and princely habit, but most of all in the attendance of twelve Officers and Sergeants, called Lietores, whom he caused to go ordinarily before his person. Some think he chose this number according to the birds, which by Augury did foreshew and prognofficate his raign: Trather am of their opinion, who think that Sergeants at Arms, and this kind of Officers came from the Tuscans their neighbours, from whence also the Ivory chair of effate, called Sella curulis, and the Royall purple robe embroidered, named Toga pratexta, was fer hed as also the very number of Serjeants or Lictors. For that the Tuscans had this manner. when they chose their King by the common voices of their twelve principall States, each one found a Sergeant. All this while grew the City more and more to be fortified with Ramparts and Bul-N warks, as men faill built in fundry places where they liked beft, feeming thereby to provide rather for a future multitude in time to come, than for the prefent number wherewith it was then peopled. Fur hermore, left that the City fo large in compatie, should fland void and vacant, Romulus for to en rease the number of the inhabitants (according to the old practise of the founders of Cities, who by gathering about them the base multitude and obscure, seigned that they were an off-foring born out of the earth) fet up a Sanctuary or lawleffe Church, called Afrlum, in that place which at this day between the two groves, is enclosed and fenced round about with thick briers and brambles. Thither reforted/as to a place of refuge out of the neighbor Countries, a rabble and confuled medley of all forts, tag and rag, bond and tree, one with another; folk defirous of change and So began first the City according to the plot of large buildings to he well peopled and grow migh-The inflitutity. Thus being provided of power inflicient: he thought then upon a Councell and policy to his power. And to created a hundred Senators: cither because that number feemed great enough. or for that there were no more but one hundred that were of worth to be elected counsellors or (wife) fathers. These men certainly for honor and dignity were called Patres or Sage fathers: and their lineall deicent Patritii or Nobles. Now by this time was the State of Rome so mighty and

"fathers, and receive them into his City: for so by concord and unity the Weale-publick, and the

"good estate of his Kingdom might flourish and grow mighty. This sute was gently heard, and

foon obtained. After this, he set forth against the Crustuminians that began to war upon him:

the foil. And many likewise removed from thence to Rome, the parents especially and kinsfolk of L.

the ravished women. Last of all, the Sabins warred far more sharply and dangerously then the

rest, for nothing did they either in sury and rage, or for coverous desire of spoil. Neither made they

talk and shew of war, before they warred indeed and were seen in field. And besides this their con-

fiderate policy, they dealt also with crast and subtilty. For whereas one Sp. Tarpeius had the charge

cured, at what time as she went to fetch water without the walls for facrifice, to receive armed

fouldiers into the fortress. But so soon as they were let in, they with their armor smothered and

killed her: eitherfor that thereby it might be thought the Castle was won by force: or because

they would make her an example to posterity, that no Traitor should ever think to escape unpunifhed But herero belongeth a tale, namely, that the Sabins used commonly on their left arms to wear M

bricelets of massie and weighty gold, and fair rings besides on their singers, set with precious stones

of great value; and that she covenanted and agreed with them to have that which they wear on their lest hands, whereupon she had their targets in stead of those golden ornaments, heaped upon

her. Others say, that upon agreement and covenant made to deliver that which was on their left

hands, she demanded their armor, and because she seemed to deal deceitfully, she was overtaken

therewith, and perished by receiving a reward other own chusing. However it was, the Sabins

werepossessed of the Castle. From whence the morrow after (when as the Romans army well ap-

pointed in battel ray, had taken up and overspread the whole plain that lieth from mount Palatine

to the hil Capitol) they would not come down on even ground before that the Romans. partly net-

led with anger, and partly pricked with an hot defire to recover the Cafile again, began with their N

thence brought back his army with conquest and victory, as a man no less desirous to shew his no. H ble acts with glory, then to atchieve the same by prowess, he bare afore him on high as a pompous Pageant in a frame fitly for the purpose wrought, the spoile and armor of his enemies Captain, by pre- himlelf flain : and to ascended up to the Capitol Hill, where laying them down at the Oak which the shepherdshad in great reverence, he consecrated them as a present to Jupiter: and set out withthe inepperds nat in great reverence, incommendation and article of the foundation and tricked al, the foundation and bounds of a Temple unto him: giving moreover this addition and tricked and the foundation and tricked and tricked and the foundation and tricked and the god, and saying solemnly: "O Jupiter Feretrius, I King Romulus upon my victory, present un-"to thee this armor of a King, and within this compais of ground, which even now I have con-"ceived and affigned, I dedicate a Temple, to receive those rich and royal spoils, which the po-Geritv. following mine example, shall bear away from the Kings and Captains general of their I "enemies, whom they shall happen hereaster to kill. This is the very beginning of that Temple, which first of all other was in Rome consecrated And so it pleased God, that neither the first founders words were spoken in vain, whereby he foretold and pronounced, that his posterity should bring their spoils thither: northis glory made vulgar and common to many co-partners with him in the like exploit and glorious presence. For after him, in so many years, and after so many wars, two royal spoils only were won of the enemies. So rare was the happiness of honor in that behalf, Whillit the Romans were thus employed about Cenina, the army of the Antennates, taking the vantage of time, and of the Romans ablence from home, and seeing their frontiers without a guard, with a power of armed men entred the confines of Rome. Against whom also the Roman Legion made head in all hasse, and finding them scattered out of order in the fields, charged upon them By reason K whereof, at the very first shock and shout made discomfited were the enemies and their town surprized. As Romulus returned with triumph and joy for these two victories, his Wife Hersilia, at the importunate fute of the Wives that had been ravished, earnestly befought him to pardon their

with whom he had the less ado, for that their courages were well abated already by the overthrows

Colonies of of others. To both these places as unto Colonies, were new inhabitants sent, But the greater numthe Romas of Others, 10 outst there pares as time considers, never new minutes are true greater numeral planes, between defired to the fertility of

make war. The Caftle

of the Castle in Rome, his daughter a young maiden, Taims with a sum of money corrupted and pro-

Hoffias Ho-

great disadvantage to climb against the hill. Whereupon the Captains on both sides joined battel. Metius Curtius for the Sabins, Hofting Heftilius for the Romans: who albeit he was on the lower mais and Saground, yet in the forefront most couragiously and stoutly underwent the brunt of the conflict. But fo foon as he was strucken down and slain, incontinently the Romans retired and gave ground : and thus discomfited fled backward to the old gate of Palatium. Romulus himself also, born back with the press and throng of those that fled, lift up his weapons on high towards heaven, and cried out faying: "O Jupiter. I Romulus by thy direction guided and ruled, have here in this mount Pala-"tine laid the foundation of this City; and now already have the Sabins by corruption and treache-"ry got the Citadel and fortress thereof: from whence they having passed the midst of the vale beween, make hither in haste with force of arms. But thou O father of gods and men, youthfafe O " yet from hence at leastwife to repulse the enemies, deliver the Romans from this so great sear, and "Hay their shameful flight. And here to thee O Jupiter Stator I vow a Temple, for a memorial to "all posterity, that by thy present help this City was saved and preserved. Thus having once prayed, as if he had known for certain that his prayers were heard. Even here (quoth he) O ye Romans doth Jupiter Opt. Max, i. the best and greatest of all the gods command you to stay and begin the battel aftesh. Herewith the Romans, no less then if they had been commanded from heaven above,

made a fland. And Romulus in person hyed him with all speed to the formost in the vanguard Now was Metius Cursius, principal leader of the Sabins, rundownfrom the Caffle, and had featered and chafed the Romans back as far as the Forum or common place of Rome at this day reacheth in length: and being come within a little of the gate of Palatium, he lift up his voice and cried aloud: e Vanquisht we have these faithless friends, and heartless soes: and now know they well, it is one e thing to ravish maidens, and a far other thing to fight with men. In this fort, as he braved it out, Romalus with a troop of lufty youngmen, made head against him, Metius haply at that time fought on Horfeback, whereby he was forced the fooner to recule, and the Romans made after and purfued him. The other battel of the Romans in like manner, being much encouraged with the valour B of their King, discomfited the Sabins Metius with his horse under him, aftrighted at the noise of

them that ran after, leaprint a marish or bog thereby. Which accident, considering the danger of fo great a perion, made the Sabins to look back to him. And he verily taking heart again at the calling and encouragement of many of his favourites, escaped. But the Romans and Sabins both, in the middle valley between the two hills, renew the battel again: where the Romans gor the better hand. Then the Sabine Dames, for whole wrongful niage all this war arole, with their hair hanging loofe about their shoulders, and renting their garments, for very grief and forrow pathallfear, ventured to run amongst the javelins and darts as they flew; and thus having thrust themselves violently overthwart between them, began to part these bloody armies, and to end their deadly tend: Beby overting their own fathers on the one fide, and their husbands on the other, that they being fathers women the ching their own fathers on the one fide, and their husbands on the other, that they being fathers women to the first own the fide of and tony in tay, would not employ the means a state of the means and unmaterial of conference and the state of the state o of their body begotten. If ye our fathers, think much (lay they) of the affinity between our bus-" bands and you, or if ye our husbands are dipleated with our marriage, bend all your arger and es malice against us: we are the cause of this war, we are the cause of wounding and killing both

constant and father yet will we rather die, then live either Orphais without the one, or Widows without the other. This thing moved as well the multitude of Souldiers, as also the Captains; and prefently of a fudden all was huftet, and the fight ceased. Whereupon, the Generals came forth to conclude a League. Neither made they peace only, but one City of two: united their Realms, and joined rogether in the Regiment : but the royal effate they fetled in Rome,

The City thus being made one of twain, the Romans for to gratifie the Sabins in some fort, were of Cures, a town of the Sabins, called Quinus. And for a memorial of that battel, the very place a of Carety a towns one source years. And for a monoton of the deed marifin first fer his horse on firm groups, was where mrun, auer ne was graten but of the erect manin, increase managed with a property was named Carring his lake. This joyons peace estiming prefently upon to cruel w. r., made these women constitution and of their husbands and parents there especially of Romatas handlet. And therfore when Gain, 10. he divided the City into thirty Wards or Parifices; he called them by their pames. But it is not left in any record (for out of all question the women were far more in number them fo) whether those that should give names unso the Wards, were chosen by age, or by their own dignity and worthiunds, ortheir husbands degree and calling, or by casting lots. At the same time were enrolled and ordained three Centuries of Gentlemen or Knights: The Raminenses were so called of Ramidus, the E Tittenfes of Tittu Testus; but of the name and fift beginning of the Lucerians, the occasion is not

ord ABut after certain years the kined of King Tating chanced to bear and evil entreat the Embaf-Jadors of Laurenam. And when as the Laurentines pleaded the law of Nations, for fatisfaction of this outrage; Turius his kinsfolk what by favour, and what by intreaty, prevailed more with him then the just complaint of the others. Whereby he brought vengeance due to them upon his own head : for being come upon a sime to Laviniani, mato a folemn farifice and feath, there is an uproar or hullburly the people ran spote bim, and fo was beddin. Which thing (they fay) Komplus made less regard of then was meet fasther for charfellowihip in Lordhip is never faithful, or because he effected him not injustify toke made away. Whereipon he forbare indeed to make war: yet to p the end the wrong done and o be Emballadors; it getter with the murder of the King, might be explate and purged clean away, the League between the Cities of Rome and Lavinium was renewed.

Bur whilft prace werily was beyond mens expectation with them concluded behold another fresh war arole, much negret then the other, and hard afmon at their very gates, For the people of Fi-And improving the Romans power and riches to entrease over much so neer unto them; before they hould grow to fuch greaters as they were like to do began first to war upon them: and coding a power of lufty tall fouldiers, saveded and wulled allebe country between the City of Rome and Fr-Ame. And taking their way on the left hand, for that the Tyber kept from the other, they forraged and spoiled as they went, to the great fear of the Pealants and Country people. So as this sudden immuk andgarboul heard out of the fields into the City, brought the fift news of the war, Remulus C railed therewith (for to nigh a warmight bearno delay) led forth his army, and encamped within a mile of Fidene: and leaving there a competent guard, he departed thence with all his other forces,

commanding part of his souldiers to lie close in certain covere places, among the thickers in ambuthment. Himlest with the greater number, and all his horse, advanced forward, and riding up and downbefore their gates after a difordered and bragging manner, made (emblant of a bravado, and all to train the enemy forth, which was the thing he only fought. This kind of horiefervice was a means that the Kulenares less inspected and meavelled at their flying, which they were to counter-

feit. For whilst the Cavalry stood unresolved, as it were, in a mammering whether to fly or fight, G

and the Infantry withal began to retire: all at once the enemies in thronging manner fallied forth of

the gates, and chased the Romans to fiercely, that in their eager pursuit they were drawn to the ve-

ry place of ambush. Thencethe Romans suddenly arose, and charged the flanck of the enemies; And

to encrease their fright, they likewise that were left behind to guard the camp, shewed themselves

with banners displayed, So the Fidenates terrified fundry ways, before well neer that Romulus and

his men of arms could rein about their horse-heads, turned their backs, and rodefull gallop towards

the town again, and so much the faster, for that they fled now in good earnest themselves, that pur-

sued them, who a little before made but semblance thereof. Yet for all this could they not escape

before the gates could be shut against them. At this Fidenatian war spreading so dangerously, the

Veientians grew angry in their hearts, and began to chaie. Touched they were also in regard of kin-

dred and alliance: for the Fidenates were likewife Tufcans, And feating left (if the Roman forces

should thus distress and lie upon all the borderers) they being so neer should not go free, they were

the rather pricked forward, and thereupon made rodes, and entred in arms the confines of Rome.

fooiling and rifling, morelike robbers then professed warriers. So without pitching any tents, or

abiding the coming of their enemies, but only driving and carrying away great booties out of the

fortified as well by natural lituation, as by walls, he forbareto affault it. But in his return home-

Souldiers most heartily affected him: of whom he had always about him, as Esquires of the body,

three hundred Pensioners armed, not only in time of war, but also of peace, whom he called Celeres,

Thus having atchieved these noble and immortal deeds, as he upon a time assembled all his people

arose a tempest with great cracks of thunder, which with so thick and cloudy a storm, covered the

upon the plain, at the marish Capra, there to number or muster his army behold upon a sudden there 1.

the enemy: for the Romans hard at their heels, rushed together with them pel-mel into the town, H

B had not yet tafted the sweetness of liberty and freedom. Besides, the Nobles began to fear, lest peradventure in case the hearts of many Cities thereabouts, should not be well disposed, but provoked against them, some forraign power would make invasion, finding the City without government. and the army without a Captain. Therefore they all liked well to have one head, but none could find in his heart to give place unto another. Whereupon the hundred Senators affociate and combine together in the rule of the Common-weale, by dividing themselves into ten Decuries, and for one together in the time of the Common Heart, by an tangement of interest Decures, and for every Decury chuling one to bear the chiefe authority. So that ten governed at once, but one alone had the regal Enigns and the Lictors before him. This foveraignty and preheminence determined every five days: and thus went it through them all round in course. After which manners they continued the space of one year. And the government upon this occasion was (as it is still at C this day) called Interregnum. Then after a year began the Commons to grudge and mutter, that

their fers ittide was greater then before, having now Lords over them an hundred for one : and feemed they would no longer endure, but have a King again, yea, and one of their own change. The Senators feeing them thereabouts, and taking it to be good policy for to offerthat of their own accord, which they were otherwise like to forgo, curried favour with them in this wife, to wit, by granting the chief prerogative unto the people (in chaing a King) yet fo, as they gave them no greater priviledg, then they referred to themselves. For thus it was decreed, that when the people had elected a King, it should stand firm and ratified, if the Senators liked thereof, and gave thereto their royal affent. And even at this day in making of Laws, and chusing of Magistrates of Rulers, the same right is in some sort observed, setting aside the violence of Tribunes. For that now before the peo-D ple give their voices, the Senators passe by their authority, that which they would have done, fall it out in the assembly of people, by scrutiny, doubtful as it will. To proceed then, the Interregent

having called a general Parliament: In the name of God (quoth he) O Quarites, and which may be to you good, lucky, and prosperous, elect, or nominate yea new King: for so is the good pleasure of the Nobles and Senators: and in case ye shall elect a man of such quality, as may be deemed worthy to succeed Romalus, then will they by their assent pass the same, and allow thereof. This pleased and contented the Commons so highly, that because they would not seem behind in bounty and courtesie, they answered again, that this only they ordained and agreed upon, to wit, that the Senate should determine who should be King of Rome. There was in thosedays one Numa Pompilus, much renowned and efteemed for his just life and religious: he dwelt in Cares, a City of the Sabins, E a man right skilful and very well seen (as any one might be in that age) in all Laws both divine and humane: whole teacher and first master, for want of other Author of his Science and Knowledge

(they say) but yet untruely, was Pythagoras of Sames, Concerning whom, this is well known, that he 100, years after and above, in the days of Servius Tullius King of Rome, held a School of young men Students, that were his Disciples, and followed his Sect, in theutmost and farthest coast of staly, about Metapontum, Heraclea, and Croton. From which places (albeithe had lived in that time) (3) about rect appriment, the mean, and to the Sabins ? or by what entercourse and affinity of lan-what fame of him could spread to far as to the Sabins ? or by what entercourse and affinity of language might he possibly have trained any man unto him for desire of learning at his hands? or by what good means and help, could Numa travel alone unto him in fafety, through so many countries, of divers congues and fundry manners? I am of this opinion rather, that the man by nature n was framed and disposed to vertue, and that he was instructed, not so much in strange and forraign Sciences, as after that frict rule, that ftern and severe discipline of the ancient Sabins; then whom, there was not a nation in times past, more precise, reformed, and void of corruption. The Roman

Senarors hearing the name of Numa, although they saw well enough, that the Sabins were like to prove of great reputation and power, by chusing their King from among them, yet was there none of them to and actions, as to prefer either themselves, or any one of their party and faction, not any one, Hay, Senator or Citizen, before that man: but allingeneral with one accord, agreed to confer the Kingdom upon Numa Pomp lins, Who being fent for and come; like as Romulus at the founding of the City was inaugurate King, or attained to the Crown by means of Augury: lo also he would needs, that the will and counsel of God should be sought for, touching his own election. Where-

G upon he was by the Augur (unto whom for ever after that publick Ministry or Priesthood, in regard of honor and reverence by patent belonged) brought unto the Castle hill, and there he set him down upon a flone, with his face toward the South. Then the Augur on his left fide, with head over the south of the south ked towards the top, which they called Lituus. From whence after that he had with good advise, the Organ taken a prospect and view towards the City and Country, and made his prayers unto the gods, he limited the quarters of the Heaven, from East to West: and the parts Southward he appointed for

In this mean while the Senators fell to firive who should be King, and the defire of soveraignty troubled much and perplexed their minds. But as yet, there was no banding nor fiding from any one person in particular: for that in a State so newly risen, and of so small continuance, there was not one that far excelled another in authority, All the contention was between the two feveral smitebenot one that let extend a national mental the same and the same and the same are the same and the same are th tactions in general. For they their part, that had raigned with Romalus in equal jurisdiction, they saking for the Crown were delirone to have a King cholen out the Crown. should now lose their possession and title to the Crown, were desirous to have a King choien out of their corporation. The old Romans again might not abide an alien or forraigner to be King. Howbeit, thus diverily affected as they were, a King they all will needs have, as who (God wor)

fields, they return again to Veii, The Romans contrariwife, not finding the enemies in the field, but vet provided and resolved to give battel, and to hazzard all, passed over the Tyber, Whom the Veientians understanding to be encamping themselves, fully minded to come against their City: issued forth and met them, intending to try the quarrel by dint of fword, and in open field, rather then to be mued up within the town, and to fight and defend themselves from off their houses and walls and ancount be instead up within the territy from the control of t and supply whatsoever, without policy or stratagem, had the better: and having thus discomfited the enemies, he chased them even to their very walls. And for that the City was exceeding strong,

ward, he wasted the country, more upon a mind to revenge, than hope of spoil. With this defeature the Veientians no less subdued then if they had lost a field, sent Orators to Rome to sue for peace: unto whom Truce was granted for an hundred years, but they were amerced to lofe part of their unto whom I ruce was granted to an immuted years, lands. These were in manner all the acts that were done both at home and abroad, during the reign of Romalus. Whereof none seemed to derogate any jot from the opinion, both of his divine birth and beginning, and also of his immortality or deification after his death. Such was his courageous heart in recovering his Grandfires Kingdom: his policy and wildom infounding the City first, and after in effablishing and governing the same, as well in war as in peace. By whose good proceedings it got such strength, and so sure footing, that for forty years space after, it enjoyed peace with safety. Nevertheless of his Commons he was better beloved then of his Nobles: but above all, his

aroue a tempert with great cases of the fact of him. And never after was Romalus feen on earth. The Romany outh, after their fear was at length paft, and that upon lo dark and troublefome weather, it proved a fair day again, and calm withal feeing the Kings Throne empty, albeit they credited the Senators that flood next about him, who gave out he was taken up aloft in the florm: yet flrucken Senators that from feet about min, who gave one to be taken by about in the form: yet thrucken into fad dumps, as it were for the lost of their father, held their peace a good while, But afterwards, when some few of them had once begun, they all set on and cried about, Albait god Romulus the some of a god, King and Father of the Cuty of Rome: With earnest prayer believehing him of his grace, that he would vouchfafe to be propitious, and favetheir off-fpring and posterity for ever. I am of that ne would come there were even then, that suspected and secretly surmised that the King was M pulled in pieces by the hands of the Nobles, For this rumor also was bruited abroad, although in very dark and obscure tearms. But by reason of the high admiration of the man, and the presentear withal, the former opinion took place; and was more currant. Over and befides, it grew the rather within the former opinion to passed and a series of the whole City was penive and for-rowfulfor the mis of their King, and fore displeased with the Senators, one Procular Juliu, a sub-flantial good author (as men lay) and to be believed in a matter of great importance, stepped forth into the affembly. "Romalus (quoth he) O Quiraes, the Founder and Patron of this City, even "this very morning at the day break, descended inddenly down from heaven and met me, and as "I flood all quaking for fear, ready to worship him, and humbly befeeching that I might behold "I flood an quaking to rear, acasy to the Romans that the will of the gods in heaven is, that N as my City of Rome shall be the head and chief of the whole world: will them therefore to follow "and practife chivalry, and the knowledg thereof: and wot this well, and fo let them teach their " posterity, to wit. That no power in the world shall be able to withstand the puissance of the Ro-

"mans. Which (faid he) was not fo foon spoken, but he ascended on high, and departed. A won-

der it was to see, how much they gave credit to this mans tale, and how greatly the miss of Romalus

both among the Commons and the Army, was by this belief of his immortality, digested,

the right hand, andthose Northward for the lest. And so far as ever he could cast his eye and see H forward, he imagined to himself a mark: then shifting his staff into his lest hand, and laying the right hand upon Name his head, he prayed in this forms. O Father Jupiter, if it may be right and lawful, that this Nama Pompiluus, whose head I lay my hand upon, shall be King of Rome, show I be-seech thee some certain and manifest signs within that compals and those precuncts, that I conceived and set our. Then pronounced he in plain words what tokens by sight or slight of sows the would have to appear. Which being once ieen, Nama was declared King, and so came down from the

Temple or place of prospect abovesaid. In this manner, being inaugurate and invested in the Kingdom, he provideth by good Orders, Laws, and Customs, to re-edifie, as it were, that City, which beforetime had been new built by force I and arms. Whereunto, he feeing that they might not be brought and framed in time of war, whose hearts were already by continual warfare grown wild and favage: and supposing that this fierce people might be made more gentle and tractable, through diffue of arms, he therefore built the Temple of Janus in the nether end of the street Argiletum, in token both of war and peace: with this invention, that being open it should fignifie, that the City was in arms; and standing shut, that all the neighbor countries were in peace and quiet. Twice only after the raign of Numa was this Temple shut : once, when T. Manlim was Consul, after the first Carthaginian war was done and ended: and a second time (as God would) in our age for us to see, when as the Emperor Casar Augufus, after the battel of Actium (with Antonius and Cleopatra) had obtained peace both by Land and Sea. Numathen having knit the hearts of the borderers about him in firm league and amity, K and thereupon closed up the doors of Janus, secured now from all sear and care of dangers abroad. yet doubting lest through ease and idleness their minds might fall to looseness and riot, whom the dread of enemies and martial discipline had held in aw and good order: devised above all things to strike some fear of God into them, and to plant religion in their hearts: a policy no doubt, with the simple multitude (rude in those days and ignorant) most effectual. Which reverence of God, for that it could not fink nor enter well into their heads, and take a deep impression, without some device of a fained miracle, hemade semblance, and gave out, that he conversed in the night season and had. I wot not what, secret conference with the goddess Ageria. By whose counsel and direction forfooth, he ordained fuch divine service and facrifices to the gods, as to them was most acceptable: and to every god appointed leveral Priests for the ministery thereof accordingly. But first a- L bove all other things he divided the year, according to the course of the Moon, into twelve months: and for as much as the Moon hath not full thirty days to every month, whereby fome days are wanting to make up the just year, after the revolution and circle of the Sun: he, by putting the odd days between every month, so disposed and ordered the year, that in every three and twenty years space the days agreed just to the same point of the Sun from whence they began, and so made up the void spaces, and accomplishedfully the term of every year. He appointed likewise law days and days of vacation, called Fafti and Nefafti, thinking it good, that otherwhiles there should be rest from attendance on the Courts, and no dealing with the people. After this, he let his mind about the creation of Priests, albeit in his own person he performed very many sacrifices, especially those which at this day pertain to the Priest of Jupiter, called Flamen Dialis. And supposing that in a City so mar- M tial, there should succeed more Kings like to Romalus then Numa, who in proper person would go forth to war: left haply the divine ministry that belonged to the King, might be neglected, he created a Flamine to Jupiter, for to be a facrificer continually resident: endued and adorned him with a rich cope or vestment, and with an ivory chair of state upon wheels, called Sella curulis, Unto him he adjoined two Flaminesmore; one for Mars, another for Q virinus. He instituted also a Nunnery, as it were, of religious Vestal Virgins. A Priesthood that had the beginning from Alba, and futed well with the house, from whom the first founder of the City was descended. And to the end they should attend continually about the Church, as resiant Chaplains, he allowed them an ordinary fee or pension, at the publick charges of the City: and made them by perpetual vowed virginity, and other ceremonies to be reverenced and accounted holy. Likewise unto Mars Gradious hee- N lected twelve Priests called Salii, and gave unto them a rich purple coat, embroidered for an ornament, and to wear upon that coat a brazen brest-plate, and to bear certain scutchions or bucklers that fell from heaven, called Ancilia: commanding them to run about the City, chanting hymns and fongs, with dancing and leaping full folemnly. Moreover, he chose for a Superintendent or high Priest, Numa Martius, the son of Marcus, one of the Senators : and to him he gave in writing fet down under his hand and feal, a rule, whereby he might know what beafts should be killed for facrifice, upon what days, and at which Temples, and how the money should be levied and disburfed for the defraying of all charges. All other facred rites as well publick as private, he submitted and referred to the discretion and ordering of that high Priest: to this end, that the common people might know unto whom they were to refort for counsel and instruction, and that no part of Q Gods worship and service should by neglect of the ancient rites and traditions of their own country, be confounded and corrupted by bringing in any strange and forraign superstitions. He ordained besides, that the same Arch-Prelate should teach, not only these heavenly ceremonies, but also funeral obsequies, and how the spirits beneath, and ghosts of bodies departed, should be quieted and pacified: and what strange and prodigious tokens, that came by way of lightning, thunder, or any other fearful fight whatfoever, should be expiate and purged by facrifice accordingly.

A for to know the truth, portended by these tokens even from the minds of heavenly spirits above, he-consectated unto Jupiter Elieuse an altar upon the mount Aventine, And by the means of Angury, he considered with that god, what things, he was to enterprize and go about. Whilst the whole multitude was thus drawn away, and clean turned from thinking of lorce and arms, and bussed about devising and ordering of these matters, nor only their minds were occupied in doing somewhat, but also the continual fear of God now settled in them, (as being perhvaded that the heavenly power was present in the managing of mens affairs) had posseled now all their hearts with such pietry and religious holiness, that faithful promise once made, and the reverence of an oath taken, abandoning all sear of law and punishment, was able to rule and govern the City, And B as the people framed and reformed themselves to the fashions and manners of their King, as the only and special pattern to follow: for the nations likewise bordering upon them, who before time

verily thought that City to be built, and as it were encamped in the midit of them to the diffurbance and disquieting of all their peace, were now become to respective of them, that they thought it an impious and finful deed, once to offend or offer abuse to that City, so well given, and devoted to the worship and service of God. Furthermore, there was a grove, the midst whereof was watered continually by a spring that issued out of a dark and shadowed cave: into which, because Numa used very oft to retire himself alone, without any other, as it were, to have familiar company with Ageria, he dedicated that grove unto the Muses, for that, their affishance also in counfel and advise he defired together with his wife Ageria. And to Faith alone he instituted a so-C lemn yearly festival day, and erected a chappel: Unto which he commanded the Flamines to ride in an arched or embowed close Chariot, drawn with two horses, and to sacrifice and execute their function, with their hands covered and wrapped close to their fingers ends: fignifying thereby, that faith is to be kept and preferred: and that her feat was facred and confecrated even upon the right hands. Many other facrinces, and places for facrifice, which the Priests call Argeos, did he appoint and dedicate. But of all his acts this was most worthy and memorable, that during the time of his raign he had no leffe regard to prefer peace, then to maintain royal effate and dominion. Thus two Kings one after another, taking either of them a several course by himself, that one by war, this other by peace, mightily promoted the welfare of the City. Romulus raigned 37. years, Numa 43. So that now the City became very pulfant, as being well and equally tem-

D pered both with feats of arms, as also with discipline of peace.

Upon the death of Nismathe regiment recursed again to an inter-raign. Then the people nominated and elected for their Kingswith, the royal aften of the Senators Tullus Hoftling, the Nephew or Grandson of that Hoftling, who had in times pattought valiantly against the Sabins, at the loot of the Caftle hill. This man was not only unlike the former Kingsbut also more ferce and hardy then Romalus himself. For besides the heat of youth, and drength of body withal, the glorious remembrance of his Grandstather set him on, and pricked him forward. Supposing therfore that the City through rest and ease began to age, as inverse, and to degay, he sought every way to pick, quarrels, and to give occasion to make war. It fortuned, that the Peasants about Rome, and those of Mas likewise, proped upon and spoiled one anothers land, At that time C. Clustins was Lord E and King of Alba, From both parts well neer at one time, were Embastiadors addessed to demand

E and King of Alba. From both parts well neer at one time, were Embaffadors addreffed to demand refliction of goods, and fairsfaction for their harms. Tullun Hoftlin he had flirithy charged his meffengers to have no dealing with the Alban Prince, before they had delivered unto him their meflage. For well he with, that he would make demial, and yeeld no amends: and then might he with fafeconficience juffly proclame war gaginft him, On the contray fed., the Alban Embaffadors followed their bufinels but flackly, for being cournequify invited, and friendly entertained by Tullur, and lodged within his palace, they were well-content to be feathed by the King, and were his day-ly guests fo longs that the Reman had by this time-both, hallenged their own fift, and upon deniationade by the Alban King, given defiance and proclamed open war within thirty days next enfaing; thom which tidings by them related to Tullur, he gave the Alban Embaffadors audience, permuting them to declare what their errand was that they came about. "They fingle men jagnorant The Embaffadors and the content of the content of the came about." They fingle men jagnorant

**Morall that was done, first spentring in excusing themselvs, saying they were very losh & unwilling the operator in the strength of the was done, first spentring in excusing themselvs, saying they were very losh & unwilling the operator in the strength of the waste of the saying the

2000 Whereuntooff adm made answer in this wife, "Tell your King and Ma@r (quoth he) that the StiRoman King calleth the godsto witness, whether of the two Nations sent the Embassadors as the way fight; and tejected them when they demanded restitution, that upon his head they might where the misery, loss, and calamity of the present war. With this dispatch the Albans returned home. So they made preparation of forces on both sides all that they could, most like in all the world to activil war, between fathers and sons, proceeding both from the Trojan race: considering

That by Trojans Laximum was founded; from Lavimum came the people of Alba: and from the Alban Kings were the Romans in right line deficended. But the final liftle and end of this war, made the war it del lest word and lamentable, both becaule they came not. to a fee field, and allo for that by rafing the houles only of the one City, two nations were intermingled & united in one. The Albans fifth with a mighty power entred the Territory of Rome, and gneamped themselves not past five miles from the City, where they through entreded hemselves: which place

|-|-|- Aggrid |- The Temple of

Faub.

#

fullar Hoftilises

he Embaffadors f the Albans to ing Tulim. ____

Meius Suffetina Dictator of the Albans. of the Captains name was called * Foffa Clussia, many years afteruntil both it and the name with- It in proceis of times, decayed clean and came to nothing. In this camp the Alban King Clussias ended his days, in whose lead the Alban army created Merius Suferius their Dictator. Tulius in the mean timebecame haughty and proud, especially upon the death of the King, oftentimes giving out and faying, that the mighty power of the gods, having thus begun at the very head, would likewife take vengeance of the whole body of the Alban Nation, for this their unjust and godlets war: and one night above the rest passed except by the camp of his enemies, and in warlike manner invaded the Alban lad. This newstailed CM-exist out of his standing camp. 'Who led forth his army and marched on as neer to his enemies as he could, dispatching aforehand an Herald unto Tillus, to notific unto him thus much from him, that it was needful and expedient before they I joined battel to parle and commune together. If he would vouchfaite to conter, he knew very well, that he should alledge and lay forth such matters, as might concern the Weale of the Romans, as well as of the Albans. Tullus resulted not the offer, albeit they were but vain to ies that were pretended, and therefore let his men in battel aray. The Albans in like manner came forth against him. Alice they were thus ranged and embattelled ready to fight, the Generals on both fides, accompanied with a few of their principal Nobes, advance between both armies. Then began the Alban Dictator in this wife: "Me thinks (quoth he) I hear already of in jury and wrongs done, and how 's such goods as were demanded are not restored again according to the form of the league, as also 'that Clussius our King was cause of this war: neither doubt 1, O Tullus, but even you pretend, 'that Clussius our King was cause of this war: neither doubt 1, O Tullus, but even you pretend,

The Oration of Merica unto Tu-

"that Chailins our King was cause of this war: neither doubt 1, O Tulins, but even you pretend,
and are about to alledge as much, But if we would as we ought to do, thand upon the truth of K "things rather then upon I wot not what glosses, and goodly shews of words: it is ambition and "defire of rule only and nothing elie, that ipurreth on two nations of one blood and neer neigh-" bors to take arms and war one with another: justly or unjustly, I am not able to fay, Let him on "Gods name that first began the quarrel, in conscience see to that. As for me, the Albans indeed "have made metheir General. But this one point Tullus, I would have you to remember and "confider: How strong about us and you especially the Tuscans are, you know better, the nearer yeare unto them: mighty they are by land, much more by sea. Then wot well this, that when "you shall cause the Trumpet to found unto battel, these two armies will be to them a fair mark "and foectacle to behold: that they may give an affault to both at once, as well the victors, as "them that are vanquished, whilst they are wearied and toiled out of heart. For the love of God, 7 " if there be any spark of grace in us, fince we not contented with that liberty which we surely en-" joy, will needs venture and put in doubtful hazzard, which of us shall rule and command, and "who shall serve and obey the other, let us take some good course whereby it may be decided "without great loss or bloodshed on both sides, whether shall be Lord and Soveraign. The motion Tullus milliked not, albeit both for disposition of nature, and hope of victory, he were the haughtier of the twain. And as they fought on both parts what way to take, this means at length they found, whereunto fortune it fell prefented fit matter and occasion. T For by good hapeyen then, in either hoft three brethren twins there were born at one birth, and those neither in age nor frength unlike. Their names were Curiatii and Horatii, that is very certain, neither is there any thing of ancient record more famous and notable. Yet as clear in substance as it is, there're- M marieth fill (one doubt and error in their names: of whether people the Curiatii and the Horatii were. Writers there be on both fides; but the greater number say, as I find, that Horatii were the Romans, to Whom I rather encline, and my mind giveth me to follow them. With these three brighten the Kings went in hand, pethwading them to fight for the honor of their country, and try the quartel by dirt of (word i shewing them, dire) on whether side the victory sell, there should remain the soverhigh dominion. Nothing resided they to do; the time and place both were agreed upon and appointed. But before the combar, it was covenanted between the Romans and Albans, and these conditions drawn: That whose champions in fight should have the bester, that nation should peaceably command the other. There are of covenants many and subdry Capital lations far different in matter : but they run all after one manner and form. As for this, it was N made, as we have heard in this wife, neither is there extant a more ancient record of any compofition whatfoever, The Herald (called Fecialis) demandeth of King Tullus in this wife: Is it won will and commandment my Lord, That I make a covenant and accord with the Paterpatrate of the Alban people? It is (quoth the King.) Then (quoth he) I demand of you facred herbs. The King answered again, Take them pure and clean, The Fecial then reached from the Cafile hill pure herbs from among the grafs : which done, he thus asked the King : Do you (inv Lord)ordain me the Mellenger Royal of the Commons of the people of Rome? and allow necessary implements, all furniture for my felf, and my retime and train? The King answered: I do, for far forth as may be, without the harm or detriment of my felf, and of the Citizens of the people of Rome. The Fecial or Herald for that time, was Marcus Valerius, who created Paterpatrate a King at Arms, Sp. O Fullus, by touching his head and hair with Vervain. Now the Paterpatrate is for to confirm the agreement with an oath, and so he read out the covenant and oath, and that with many words: Which to rehearle, as they were in a long prescript form pronounced, were very needless. After this having recited all the Articles and conditions thereof. "Hearken (quoth he) O Jupiter, liften "thou Herald for the Albans, attend also and give ear ye the Alban people, how these conditions "from the first to the last, have been read aloud out of those Books or Tables of wax, without

"coven, or fraud, and how at this day they are most rightly meant and understood, according to "the tenure of the words: from their articles I fay, shall not the people of Rome start back first, "nor make default: If they shall first go back and fail therein by publick consent and fraudulent-"ly; that day, O Jupiter, imite thou the City of Rome, as I to day will drike this Swine: yea, and " imite thou home fo much more, as thou art more able and powerful then my felf. And after he had thus taid, he smore the swine with a slint stone. The Albans likewise repeated their prescript form of words, and the oath, by their Dictator and Priests for the purpose. The complements of the covenant and composition thus performed, and all concluded, then those three brethren of both fides as it was before agreed, buckle to arm themselvs. And being encouraged on both hands, B by their well-willers and friends, that put them in mind of their country gods, their native foile and parents, faying, that all their fellow Citizens and country men whatfoever, both at home in the City, and abroad in the camp, every one had their eye only upon them, their weapons and their hands : the young men being both of themselves by nature forward and lusty, and also emboldened with the comfortable words of their friends, advanced forth between both armies. Now were the two hofts fet on both fides before their camps, rid of prefent danger, rather then void of care and pensivenels. For why? the whole trial of soveraignty and rule, retted in the valour and good speed of a few. Whereupon they longing to see the sequel and issue, were wholly bent to behold, and only minded this unpleasant light and spectacle. At sound of Trumpet these brave brethren, three to three like as they had been two fet battels, and carrying the flomachs verily of two C great armies, affronted one another, and with cruel and mortal weapons gave the charge. Neither regarded they their own proper peril, but fet before their eyes, only the rule or iervitude of the Common-weal as if the state of their country from thenceforth lay wholly upon their good or bad fuccess in this action. So soon as they began to cope together and make assault, that their harnels The coucleon and weapons once clattered, and their drawn swords shone and glittered again, behold such an betothern faritists exceeding tear came upon the beholders, that they trembled and quaked withal: and during the and Horata, time of equal combat, feeing no inclination of victory to the one fide or the other, they were fo aftonied, that hardly they could well freak or freely take their wind. Afterwards, when as they were come to hand-firoaks, and that now not only the firring of their bodies, and the doubtful handling of their weapons and armor, but bloody wounds also were seen, two of the Romans D (having fore wounded all the three Albans) fell down one upon the other, and yeelded up the gholt. At whole fall, the Alban holt shouted again for joy: but the Roman legions, albeit they were now past hope of victory, yet they were not void of care being amated, and an extaste as it were, with very fear what should become of him, who being but one, had three Curiationpon him at once. But as good hap was, he as yet was fresh and unwounded. And as he was not able alone to make his part good with them altogether, so in sipple fight, man to man, he thought himselse good enough for them all, one after another. To single therefore, and to part them in fight, he begins to flie, thinking thereby they would follow after him, each one as his hurt body would give him leave. Now when he was retired a pretty good way from the place where they fought, and looking behind him, espied them following far asunder, and one of them not much behind E himself, he turned again upon him with great violence. And whilst the host of the Albans cried out to the Curiatis to rescue and succourtheir brother, Horatius by that time had slain his formost enemy, and was in hand with the second. Then the Romans with such a shout, as they are wont to make, who after a great fright recover themselves and take heart again, encourage their champions and he himself hatteneth to finish the combat. And before that the third, who was not far off. could get to the other, he had flain the fecond Curiatius. So that now there was but one to one, left to fight on even hand: and they, beither in hope nor fittength equally matched. As for the one of them, his body as yet not wounded; and his double victory with al caused him to attempt the third conflict flourly and couragiously. The other faint and feeble of his hurt, tired with running had much ado to come forward; and quite out of heart, feeing his two brethren lie flain at E his fleet, offerett himfelf as a prey to his victorious enemy : for furely between them was no fight at all to speak of The Roman he triumphing and trying out for joy, Two brethren already (quoth he have I fene to the Divel the third likewife shall I fend after them, that a Roman may command an Alban, which is the cause of all this war. And therewith he thrust his sword alost into his threat who had much ado to hold his weapons and to foon as he was down, firing and rifled him. "The Romans with great triumph and gratulation, receive Horaine rejoicing to much the more, sas his case was more dangerous and well neer desperate. Then of both fides address they themstelves to bury their champions; but not with like theer and alacrity of hearts For why? they of the one part were become Lords, and they of the other, Subjects. Their tombs remain yet to be feer in the very places where they were each of them flain, two of the Romans entombed together C in one place neeres unto Alba: the three Albans towards Rome; but distant afunder, like as they fought and left their lives. Before they dillodged and departed thence the one from another, Merisi, according as it was capitulated in the composition, asked and demanded what Tullus would

cottamand from to do: who enjoined him to keep his youth ready in arms at an hours warning for

that he would employ them in service, in case he should war with the Veientians. So were the ar-

mies dismissed home. And Horaius he wentformost baring afore him the threefold spoile of three

Brethren. Whom his Sifter a maid affianced before to one of the Curiati, met before Capena gate: &c

Curiati Hotati

efpying upon her brothers shoulders, the coat of arms of her espoused husband, which she her self H had wrought with her own hands; she unbound her head, let her hair loose, and pitionsly called upon her dead spouse by name. This lamentable wailing of the fifter presently upon victory, and amid to great and publick joy, moved the proud and hauty young man to wrath, and drawing out his fword therewith, ran the filly damfel through: and with these bitter words rebuketh her also Get thee hence (quoth he) to thy spouse with thy unleasonable and foolharly love, forgetful as thou art, of thy two brethren dead, and him that is alive: forgetful of thy native country, and the honor thereof: and to with a mischief go she, whatever she be, that shall bewail an enemy of Rome. A cruel and horrible fact this feemed, as well to the Senators, as to the Commons: but his late and fresh desert made it the less trespass; yet for all that was he apprehended, and brought before I the King. The King, that he might not feem the author of a judgment so unpleasant and odious unto the people, and confequently of punishment according to the doom, affembled the people tinto the polyn, and that a constitution of the theory of the term in the following the term of the te in dreadful kind of form. [The Mazistranes called Dunmvirs shall judge the party accused in a capi-10 Alcadini Rind of total [1] or construction the Dimension plane plane is appealed a capa-tel action of felony, if behald appeal from the Dimension; let him traverefe his appeal, if they over-throw him, then hoodwink him, or cover his head, hang him upon a curfed Callow tree by a rope, and throw mm, then weathing mm, or ever no near man cang and upon a confeasible entirely a rope, and frangle him, howing whipped and fourged him before, either withinth Pomery or without. By vertue of this law were the Duumvirs created, who by the rigour of that law thought they might not quit fo much as a guildless perion: and having once condemned him, then one of them gave K sentence and said: I judge thee O Publius Horaius a murderer and an enemy to the state of Rome. Go Listor therefore, and bind his handstogether. Then came the Listor and cast a cord about them. But Horaius, by the advise of Tullus, a gentle and mild interpreter of the Law, I appeal (quoth he.) So upon his appeal was the matter debated, and to be tried before the people: who were not a little troubled in deciding or judging this caule, and most of all in regard of Publius

Horatius the Father, crying out and faying, "That he deemed his daughter was jully and worse thilly killed: otherwise he would himself have punished his son by his fatherly authority. Be-

think the control of voung man, and shewing the spoils of the Curiatii, set up and hanging in that very place which now 1 is called Pila Horatia, i.e. Horatius his Pillar. "And can ye indeed (O ye Romans, quoth he) abide to fee him bound under a Gallows, yea, and whipped and tomented, whom a while afore ye when the state of the "as which, the Albans themselves can hardly suffer Go Lictor, go bind those hands fast, which " armed a little before, wan the people of Rome their dominion: Go I says and hoodwink his head "who faved and delivered this City from bondage, hang him by the neck, and strangle him upon " a curfed tree: scourge him and spare not, either within the circuit of the walls, soit be among "thole javelins and spoils of the enemies or without the walls, so it be within the compass of the **Convieting stopping to the property of the p longer endure, either the tears of the old father, or the constant resolution of the youth his son, who shewed himselfe still the same, and not to change for any danger. So they quit him, in the honorable regard rather of his prowess and valor, then in the right and equity of his cause. Yet to the end that the murder fo manifest and openly known, should be in some fort expiate, and fatisfaction made therfore, his father was charged to purge his fons fin, and make amends, at the expences of the City. Who having performed certain purgatory facrifices, which afterward belonged to the house and family of the Horatis, put a raster or beamcross overthwart the street, and canfed the young man with his head covered to go under, as under a youk or gallows: which remaineth yet unto this day, from time to time at the City charges repaired, and they call it Sororimm Tigillum, i. e. The Sisters beam. And in that very place where Horatia was wounded and fell N down, her tomb was erected of four fquarestone.

But not long continued the Albans in quiet and peace. For the common people finding fault and greatly dilcontented, that the whole flate of the Weale-publick was put into the hands of three fouldiers, intected fo, and poiloned the vain and shittle head of the Dictator: that for as much as plain and upright dealing sped no better, he began to win again the hearts of his Commons by crooked means, and indirect courses. Seeking therefore war in time of peace, as before intime of war he fought peace: and feeing his people had more heart then hand, and their ftrength not aniwerable to their ftomacks: he flirred up other nations, openly by way of proclamation and defiance to make war, and referved his own men under a colour of league and confederacy, for to practile treason and falshood. The Fidenates, a Colony of the Romans, having O made the Veientians partakers of their counsel, and combined with the Albans to forsake the Romans, when time came, and turn unto them, brake out and took arms. When Fidene had thus openly revolted. Tullus sent for Metius and his power from Alba, and setteth forward against his enemies and palling over the river Anio, encamped near the confluent, where both freams meet together. Between which place and Fidene, the army of the Veientians had croffed the Tyber, who put themselves in the right wing of the battel fast by the river, and the Fidenates in the

A left neerer to the mountains, Tullus directly opposeth his own forces against the Veientians, and placeth the Albans to affront the Fidenates. The Alban Captain having as little heart as honeity and truth, neither durit keep his standing, nor openly turn unto the enemy, but by little and little withdraweth himself toward the mountains: and when he thought he had gained vantage enough, he mounted up the hill with all his companies, and with a wavering mind to foedd the time, displayeth his ranks. His intent and purpose was, on what side fortune seemed to give the better, with them to join and take their part. The Romans that flood next, perceiving their flanks naked by reason of thedeparture of their friends and allies, at first marvelled much at the matter: but afterwards there gallopt an horfeman, and advertifed the King that the Albans were

R gone away, Tullus in this to tearful and dangerous case, vowed twelve Prietts Salii, and two Temples to Pallor and Pavor, i. e. to Paleness and Fear; and with a loud voice cryed out in the hearing of his enemies, commanding the faid horieman to return to the battel, laying, There was no cause at all to fear, for that himself had commanded the Alban host to wheel and terchabout, and so to charge the Fidenates on their backs where they lay open. Willing him expressy moreover, to cause the men of arms to hold up their lances on end. By which means, a great part of the sootmen could not fee the Albans as they departed and went their ways. And those that had feen them, thinking it was a truth which they heard the King to speak, fought so much the morehotly. So the fear turned now from them, and fell upon the enemies: for they heard the King when he spake so loud, and also a great many of the Fidenatians being co-habitants with the Romans. o understood Latine. For fear therefore, that the Albans should all on a sudden run down from the

hils and flop their paffage to the town, they turned their backs and fled. Then Tullis preffeth hard mis, and not then pauage to the company of the state wing, cometh back more fiercely upon the Veientians, being already amazed at the fright of the other. Neither were they able to withstand the brunt. Howbeit the river behind at their backs kept them at first from flying away, but afterwards when their flight bended thitherward: some flinging their weapons shamefully away, like blind men, ran headlong into the water other lingering ftil, and thaying on the bank fide, doubtful whether to flee, or to flick to it and fight, were trod under foot, and hewne in pieces. Never had the Romans before that day a more cruel battel. Then the Alban army, which beheld and faw all this conflict, descended down into the plain. And Metins, forsooth, rejoiceth much on D Tullus behalf for his victory. Tullus again speaketh Metius fair, and gave order, that the Albans

in a good hour should jointheir camp to the Romans: and against the next day, prepared a purging or Lustral sacrifice. The morrow when it was day, and that all things were in a readiness, according to the manner, he commandeth both armies to affemble together to an audience. The Criers, beginning at the farthest part of the camp, summoned the Albans first. Who also for the firangeness of the matter, and desirous to hear the Roman King to make his Oration, pressed for ward to fland next. The Roman legion on set purpose, as it was before decreed, flood armed round about, and hemmed them in and the Centurions had in charge without delay to execute whatfoever they were commanded.

Thenbegan Tullus to speak in this wife, "If ever in any war heretofore had cause, O Romans, The Oration to render thanks, first to the immortal gods, and then to your own manhood and valor, cer- of Thum. tainly it was in yesterdays battel. For ye fought not then with the force of your enemies more "then with the treachery and falshood of your friends and consederates, which is the greater " conflict and far more dangerous. For to put you clean out of doubt, and to bear you no longer "in hand with a wrong perswasion: The Albans went up toward the hills without mycommission "on, neither was that my commandment, but a policy and countenance only of command : to "this end, that ye not knowing how ye were for faken, might not withdraw your hearts from "fight, and also that your enemies weening they were environed behind, should be afraid and so "enforced to flee. Yet are nor the Albans all in general to be charged with this fault which I re-"prove. They did but follow their leader, as ye likewife would have done, if I had willed the march to have turned any whither from thence, It is Metius that was the guide and leader of F marin to naverunce any winters now the market and devifer of this war, Merina I fay it is, and none which is journey, Merina is he that is the worker and devifer of this war, Merina I fay it is, and none " but Meriss, the breaker of the Roman and Alban league. But let who that will from henceforth presume hardly to do the like, if I make not him a notable example to all the world. The Centurions flood armed round about Metius, and the Kinggoeth on with the rest of his speech as he began, and faid: "That which I pray God may turn to the good properity and happiness of the "people of Rome, of my felf, and you the Albans, I am minded to reduce all the Alban nation to as Rome: to endue the Commons with the freedom of the City: to advance their chief Gentle-"men to the order of Senators, and to make one uniform City and Common-wealth: that as in "times past the Albans state, out of one body was divided into twain, so now it may be united G "and become one again. At these words the Alban youth unarmed, and beset on every side with armed men, albeit they were distracted in mind, yet were they forced with a general fear to keep filence, and hold their peace. "Metius Sufferius (quoth Tullus then) If thou coulds have " learned to keep allegiance, promife, and covenants, thou mighteft have been taught it at my "hands with life. But now fince thy froward nature is incurable, teach thou by thy fearful exam-"pleand death all mankind, to hold and repute those things for sacred and holy, which have by "thee been broken and violate. Like as therefore erewhiles thou barest a double heart in doubt-

A footmen, but more upon the firength of their men of arms, whose number lately was appreciated for by the suddain and forcible charge of the horfemen, the barnets the Sabins was appreciated their ranks so disordered, that they could neither stand close together to fight it out, not yet fired themselves to file, without great slaughter and bloodingd.

The Sabins thus vanquilhed, and the kingdom of Tulin; and the whole direct Ray, feing very glorious and wealthy: behold, news came to the King and Senitors, that in the Marginount it rained (tones: which hardly was believed, and therefore certain men weekent of purpole to fee this strange and prodigious ight: who might plainly behold (tones to fall thisk out of the skie like as when some torcible winds drive hail in big round bals upon the earth. They imagined more-

Bower, that they heard a great and mighty voice out of the grow from the very top of the bill crying unto them, and warning the Albans to dofactifice and divine fervice according to the ries and ancient maner of their forestathers, which they had difficutioned and forgotten as fiftogether with their country they had abandoned their gods, and either taken to the Roman fathion, or eliebeing angry with fortune (as it is commonly leen) fortet and neglected tilt worthip of the gods altogether. The Romans likewife upon that miraculous fign, for the purging and expiration thereof, celebrated folemn publick facrifices for the ipace of nine dayes, called a Novembat: either became they were moved thereto by that voice from heaven (for that allois reported) or took direction from the Soothfayers that pry into the inwards of beatts. Certainitis, that a folemn cultome remainent fitill unto this day, that whenloever word cometh of the like wonder, they keep holyday on ine dayes together. Not long after this, the petilitien er aigned in the city. And albeit the people began thereby to flack (onidery and military tervice: yet would not this martial prince give them

C nine dayes together. Not long after this, the pertitence raigned in the city. And after the people began thereby to flack foundery and military lervice: yet would not this martial prince give them rett and respite from war: being of this mind, that the bodies of young men were more healthy in armour, abroad in the open held, than at home in the city under covert: until himle f at length fell fick of a long and lingering difeafe. Then that haughty and couragious fromack of his, together with his butly and able body, became so bated, that he who east before thought nothing less before the his mind, and busy his brains about religious ceremonies: now all upon a suddain became wholly devoted to all kind of superstition both more and lesse, yea, and filled the peoples heads besides with holinels and devotion. So as now the very common fort wishing again for the old world, under the reign of king Nama, were fully perswaded, that there D was no other remedy less for their sick and diseased bodies, but to obtain at Gods hands grace and

was no other remedy leir for their fick and difficiled bodies, but to obtain at Gods handing race and pardon. Men lay, that the king himle in pertuing and tuming over the Commentaries and registers of Nama his predeceflour, and therein finding certain hidden and folemn factifices that had been unto Inpirer Elicuse, retired himself, and kept close within a houle to celebrate the fame. But for that this holy fervice was neithful begin aright; nor duly administred, he had no, onely no divine apparition and heavenly efficient end unto him, but also incure a praying the first and with the latest and the second with the latest and the second with the latest and the second with the latest and his whole house were consumed with lightning. This Tulin, an great gory and renown of martial prowefs, reigned two and thirty years.

When Fallus was dead, the government returned again, as it was from the first beginning or a dained, unto the Senators; who named an Interregent, and he called a Parliament, wherein the people cleded Aneus Martins for their King, and the Senators gave their after thereto. This Aneus Martins, was Numa Pemplius his daughters fon, who to foon as he was come to the crown, both in remembrance of his grand-fathers glorious government, and also in regard of the raign of his next predeceflor, which in other points right excellent and commend. It is onely failed, and was not fo happy: either for that religion was neglected, or not with due cremonies exercited; and thinking it a thing most necessary, and of greatest moment, to re-

duce all publick divine service and sacrifices to the first institution of Nama, commanded the Arch-prelate or High-priest to make an extract, and transcript of all the facted rites and mysteries out of Nama his Commentaries, and ingrois them into one table, and to publish them approved unto the people: whereby both his subjects and citizens destrous of peace, as also the States thereby adjoining, were in good hope. that the king would altogether comform himself,

and take after the customes and ordinances of his grand-father.

Hereupon the Latins, with whom in King Tullus his dayes a league was made, took heare unto them, 'made inrodes into the country about Rome, and fetcht out booties. And when the Romans demanded reflicution, they made them a proud answer, supposing belike. That the

King of Rome would pais the whole course of his raign in ease and idlenes, fitting fill in his chappels, and by his holy altars. But Aneus was of a mean and indifferent dipotion by nature, having an eye as well to Numa, as to Rome us, and composed as it were of both. For over and besides, that he thought peace more expedient and necessary for his grandines reign, the geological being as then but new risen, unsetled, and serve withal: considering also, that him-less thous the thought without easily, without easing wrong, enjoy the quietness which to him hapned: for that his parience was already tried, and not onely tried, but also despited: and seeing that

the State of the prefent time was fitter for a Tailus to be King, than a Numa: yet to the end that, as Numa in time of peace infittuted ceremonies of religion, so he might likewise et out to posterity others concerning war: and that wars should not be onely made, but also denounced and proclaimed orderly, and in some religious form of solemitry.

"ful ballance, between the the Fidenates and the Romans state: even so streight ways shalt thou H we led thy body to be drawn a sindner, and planked in two peces accordingly. Then for shwith the caucid two reames of four houses to be set to, and Messus to be stretched our and sted shuto the charicats to them belonging. Afterwards were the horses driven a contrary way, and carried with them in both chariots the body torn in pieces, as far forth as the limbs hung falt together by their cords and ligaments: which made all men avert their eyes from beholding to cruel and horrible a speciacle. This was the first and last punishment that ever the Romans executed with 6 little respect or none at all (coly a turth) of the laws of humanity. I hall other they may fately make their boats, that no nation in the world hath been less designed and pleased with extremity of rooms.

Whill thesethings were in doing, there had been certain horsemen sent afore to Alba, for to translate the multitude to Rome: After whom were the legions also of the footmen thither led, to rase and destroy the city. At whose entrance within the gates, there was not that stir nor fearful hurry, as usually is seen when cities are lost: and when with breaking down the gates, beating and bettering the wals with rams and other engins for ing the citadel, the enemies shout and the armed fouldiers run to and tro in the city, killing and flaying, fixing and burning all afore them as they go: but a fad filence, and a faill kind of forrow and penfiveness so possessed and aftenied all their minds, that for feat forgetting what to leave behind them, or what to take with them, without advise and countel one asking another what to do, they one while tood in their house entries, another while ran up and down wandring in their houses, as if their last day had been come. But to 1000 as they heard the horiemen cry aloud, and command them with mena ing to void and depart, and that now the rathing of the tiles and flates from off the hours, as they were a pulling down, was from the furthest part of the town heard: and that the dust raised from places far off, had as it were with a cloud overcast and filled all: then every man carching up hattily and carrying forth what he could, leaving their domestical gods, leaving their houses wherein they had been horn, bred, and brought up, departed forth: 10 that now they filled the freets as they went close on a row together, and the fight one of another with mutual commiteration, redoubled their tears and worull complaints. Yea, and pitious mone and lamentations were heard of women especially, as they passed by their fair and stately churches, belet with fouldiers, and abandoned their gods as it were captives and priloners. After the Albans had thus quit the city, down went the Romans every where with the buildings, as well-publick as private, and laid them even with the ground and so in one hour destroyed and rated four hundred yeers work, for so long had Alba Hood and flourished. Howbeir the temp es of the gods they spared, for so the king had given commandment. Rome all this while rifeth by the fall of silba. The number of Citizens increased double to enlarge the city, the mount Celius was annexed to it and that it should be better peopled and more inhabited, Tullus had his royal feat and palace there, and therein from that time forth he kept his court. The chief Citizens of the Albans he advanced to the order of Senators, that he might augment that state also of the Commonweal; namely, the houses of the Tullij, Servilii, Quintif, Geganif, (urinty, (lalif: and for that degree and order of Senators by him encreased, he built an hall of new court, called until our fathers dayes Holilia curia. M i. Hostilias court. And that all estates and degrees might out of this new people be somewhat firengthened, he chose from out of the Albans ten troops or cornets of horsemen, and with the same supply he both fulfilled the number of the old legions, and also made and enrolled

Cutia Holtifia

War with th

Tullus upon this affiance he had in his frength and power denounceth war against the Sabins, a people in those dayes of all other most puissant and mighty, both in men and munition, next the Tullans. Wrongs had been done, and outrages committed on both parts, and restitution or amends demanded, but to no effect. Tulius found himfeif grieved, that divers occupiers or merchants of Rome, at an open mart or fair of great refort before the temple of Feronia were laid hold upon and apprehended. The Sabins on the other fide, omplained, that their men not withfranding N they took fanctuary in a certain facted and priviledged grove, were arefted and in hold at Rome.

These were the quarrels and o casions pretended of the war. The Sabins well remembring, that not onely part of their own for es was by Tatius translated to Rome, and there planted, but also that now of late the puillance of the Romans was well amended by the supplement of the Albans, began likewise for their part to cast about, and seek for help abroad, and for rain aids. Now was Tulcan their neighbour nation, and of the Tulcans the neerest unto them were the Veientians. From thence they gat certain voluntaries to take their part, by reason that their minds already were well disposed to revolt upon old grudges and rancour remaining still of the former war past othersome also vagarants and id e persons of the rascal fort, and needy ommons, were soon hired for mony, But as for any succour from thence by publick consent of the state they had none at all. So much prevailed even with the Veientians (for in the reft it was lets marvel) the faithful covenant of trace concluded with Romalus. Now when their preparations of war were made on both fides to the uttermost of their power, and that it stood upon this point, That they were like to have the ods and vantage, who should begin first, and enter the field: Tullus prevented the enemies and invaded the Sabine land. A tharp and bloody battel was there fought under the wood Malicula. Where the Romans bare themselves bravely that day, much upon the valour of the Legionary

he fet down in writing that law and formal order, by vertue whereof refliction is demanded H (which at this day the Feciales or Heralds observe) like as he received it from the ancient people

The Embassador Fe. ial, coming to their borders, at whose hands the goods are required again. covering his head with a bonnet or vail of woollen yarn, faith thus: Hear O Jupiter, give ear ye limits and confines (naming them of such and such a Country) let Justice and Right hearken also to what I shall say: I am the publick messer of the people of Rome, of a sust and religious embassage am I come, and to my words give credit. After this, rehearseth he all his demands, and then calleth Tuputer to witness, saying, If I unjustly and impiously demand, that such persons should be delivered, or such and such goods be rendered unto me, the publick messenger the people of Rome: then let me ne- I ver return again to enjoy mine own country. These words rehearleth he, as he setteth foot, and steps into the confines: the same also he speaketh to him whomsoever he meeteth first: the self same words he pronounceth, as he entreth within the gate of the City: yea, and when he is come into the market place he faith the fame, changing and varying in some few tearms, from the prescript form of the demand, and taking the folemn oath. In case then, the persons whom he requireth, be not yeelded after 33, days expired (for fo many just are usually granted) then proclameth he war in this wife. Hear O Jupiter, and thou Juno, Quirinus thou: ye celeftial Saints all, and terrefirial powers, ye infernal spirits also listen and give car. I callyou all towitness, and protest before you, that this nation (naming them who loever they be) is unjust, and doth not according to right and equity. But of these matters will we consult at home in our own country, with our elders, and ask their advice how K we may come by our own. Herewith returneth the messenger unto Rome for counsel, and presently the King would in these or such like words, fitting in Councel with his Peers, move them in this maner. Whereas the Paterpatrat or Herald, in the behalf of the people of Rome, and their Quirites, hath treated with the Paterpatrat, or Herald, in the name of the ancient Latines, and with the folk of the ancient Latines, concerning certainthings, differences, sutes, and causes thereupon depending; which things they have neither yeelded nor paid, nor performed and done; which ought to have been paid, yeelthingsthey never networ feetines to promise the state of by just and lawful war. This do I fully agree unto, this do I determine resolutely. After him were the other asked in course: and when the greater number of them who were present accord thereunto, T then by general consent, they were wont to proclame war in this order: That the Fecial or King at Arms should go with a javelin, having an ironhead, or with a red bloody spear burnt at the end. as far as to their borders or marches: and there in the presence of three witnesses at the least. not under fourteen years of age, should say thus: Whereas the people of the old Latines, and the old Latine folk have practifed and trespaffed against the people of Rome and the Quirites, and whereas the people of Rome and the Quirites have fo determined, confented, and agreed, that war should be made with the ancient Latines; I therefore together with the people of Rome, do denounce and proclame and make war with the nations of the old Latines, and with the old Latine folk. And when he had thus faid. he lanced his spear or javelin within the confines of the enemies. After this manner then, was reflitution demanded of the Latines, and war denounced or proclamed: which order of proceeding, M their posterity by tradition received.

Anous having committed the charge of divine service and sacrifice unto the Flamins, and the other Priests, levied a new Army, went forth into the field, and by force won Politorium, a City of the Latines. And following the usual manner of the former Kings his progenitors, who had mightily encreased the Roman State, by admitting their enemies into the number of Citizens, transported the whole multitude from thence to Rome. And because the ancient natural Romans inhabited Palatium, the Sabins about the Capitol and rock Tarpeta, and the Albans replenished the mount Calius: therefore the hill Aventine was allowed this new company to dwell in. Unto whom not long after, there came fresh inhabitants to people it, upon the winning of Tellene and Ficana. But after this, the Romans were driven to recover by war Politori- N um again: for that whilest it stood void and empty, the old Latines had surprised and taken it. Which was the cause, that the Romans destroyed that City quite, that it should not be at all times a receptacle for the enemies. Last of all, when as now the Latines war was driven wholly and brought before Medullia, there for a good while was much ado, and doubtful iffue of fight, and inter hangeable victory: for that the Town was both well fortified with bulwarks, and jurnished with a strong garrison of men: and also by reason that the army of the Latines being incamped in plain and open ground, had fundry times with banners displayed, encountred hand to hand with the Romans. At the last Ancus bending his whole power against them, first gave them an overthrow in a fet battel: and so having gained rich pillage, returned to Rome, At that time also were many thousands of the Latines received into the City; Who to the end, that O the Aventine and Palatium should meet together, were appointed to seat themselves about the Temple of * Murtia. The Janiculum likewife was adjoined unto the City not for want of ground, but because it might not be at any time a fortress and hold for the enemies : which was thought good to be united unto the City, not only with a wall, but also for more commodious passage to and fro, with a wooden bridge over Tyber. The Quirites fols or ditch alfo, no small defence against the easie access from the plain grounds, was a work of Ancus. Thus theestate being

grown to exceeding strength and bigness when as now in so huge a multitude of people there was much confusion, and no difference of welldoing or ill, and thereby many mischiers and outrages began fecretly to be committed: for to reftrain therefore with fome terror, fuch boldness increafing dayly more and more, there was a goal or common priton built in the heart of the City, even ing dayly more anymore, since was a goar or common principle and the neart of the City, even overagainft the common place of affembly. And in this kings days not only the circuit of the Cioveragame the common place of all all of their Lands and Territories. For by reason that the forrest Massa was conquered from the Veientians, their Seignory reached to the Sea. where, in the very mouth of Tiber was the town H. stin built, and the falt pits made there about, and upon inch noble exploits by arms atchieved, the Temple of Jupiter Feretrius, was immore ample and glorious manner re-B edified.

In the reign of Ancus, there came to dwell at Rome one Lucumo, a pregnant nimble headed man, and a wealthy, upon a defire especially and hope of advancement and honor, which at Tarquini (where he was born, although descended of for raign parentage) he had no means to attain unto, The Son he was of D. maratus the Corinthian, who upon civil troubles and diffentions having fled his country, and by chance planting himself in Tarquinii, there married a wife and had iffue by her two ions, named Lucumo and Aruns. Lucumo, furrived his father, and became heir of all his goods. Aruns died before his father, leaving his wife behind him, conceived with child: neither lived the father Dema atus long after his ion, who not knowing that his daughter-in-law and fons wife was with child, made no mention at all of his Nephew in his Will, and to departed C this world. Whereupon the child after his Grandfires decease being born to no part of his goods, for his poor condition, was called Egerius. But Lucums on the other fide the fole heir and inheritor of all, as he began by his wealth to be haughty enough, and to look aloft, fo he grew much more proud for his marching in marriage with Tanaguil, a dame of a right noble house delicended, and who could hardly bear a lower estate and degree then that wherein the was born. When the was once married, and faw the Tuscansto disdain Lucumo, for that his father was a stranger and banished person, she could not endure that indignity. But forgetting all kind of affection to her native country, to she might see her husband railed to high promotion, she resolved and plotted to leave Tarquinii and depart. To which purpose and design, Rome seemed a place most fit and convenient of all others. For thus the projected and discoursed . That in a City lately founded, where n all kind of Nobility suddenly cometh up, and ariseth from vertue and prowess, her husband a valorous and industrious man must needs have place, and be entertained: that King Tatius a Sabin born, had raigned there: that Numa was from Cures fent for thither, and called to the Crown: that Ancus also a Sabin by his mothers side, had the only image of Numa to shew for his Nobility. Thus the foon pertwaded him, as being a man ambitious and defirous of honor, and whose mother only was a Tarquinian born, and therefore he was to make less (cruple of abandoning the place of his Nativity. Thereupon they removed with all they had to Rome. And it fortuned that to Janiculum they came. Where, as Tarquinius lat with his wife in the chariot, behold an Eagle came gently flying downfrom aloft, and took up his bonnet from his head, and foaring over the chariot with a great noise, and clapping of her wings, as if the had been sent from Heaven to do E this feat, fet it gently and handsomly on his head again which done, she mounted on high, and flew away. Tanaguil, as they lay, embraced this Augury with great joy, being a womanskilful, as commonly all the Tufcans are, in fuch prodigious fights and apparitions from heaven; and therecommonly at the runaus are in men proving our signs and appartitions from neaven s and incre-with taking her husband about the neck, willed him to be of good cheer, and to hope for great matters and high preferments : faying, how that bird came from such a quarter of the Heaven, addreffed as a meffenger from fuch a god, and shewed a divine token and presage upon the highest part of man, even the top of the Crown, and lifted up the ornament that flood upon his mortal head, to give it him again immortal, as from God above. In these hopes and cogitations which they entertained by the way, they entred the City: where they took an house, and from thence forth he wascommonly called L. Tarquinius. Now within a while both his new coming, and his r wealth withal, made him well known: and himfelfalfo befides, fet forward his good fortune by courteous and fair speech and affable language to every man, by friendly enviring, and liberal feathing, and by making what friends he could by gifts, favours, and good turns; fo far forth, as the fame of him came into the Kings Court: where, by his willing service and fingular dexicity, in thort time he had not only access to the Kings knowledge, but also entredinto familiar acquain-tance and friendship with his Highness. Insomuch, that both in private Councels and publick confulrations, as well at home as abroad, he was always prefent, and barea great stroak. And having in all kind of offices carried himself with credit, was in the end by the Kingalast Willand Testa. ment made Tittor or Protector of hischildren: Thus raigned Anous 24, years, for glory and repu- The end of tation of his lage government, as well in war as in peace, equal to any of the former Kings his Ancus. c predecesfors. Now were his fons neer 14. years of age when he died, Tarquinius therefore made the more halte, that the high Court of Parliament should with all speed possibly be summoned for creation

loquent Oration. "Saying, it was no new and strange thing that he stood for And why he was not

of a King, which being against a day proclamed, he sent away the boys to the chase a hunting, at the very inflant of the said election. He himself (as men say) was the first, that both ambitiously fought for the Crown and also for to win the hearts of the Commons devised and framed an e-

* Vans.

"the first that any man should be offended, or make any wonder but the third alien that in Rome H "affected and aipired to the Kingdom : rhat both Tating, not of a forraigner only, but of an ene-"my became King: and Numa likewife, a man unacquainted with the City and matters of State, "was without any fute or or feeking of his part, by the Romans fent for, & advanced to the crown. "As for himself, he alledged and said, That from the time that he was at his own liberty and dispose " of himself he with his wife & all that he had removed and came to Rome and of that age wherin "men are employed in civil affairs, he had speut a greater part in Rome, then in his own ancient "country. Moreover, that he was trained up both at home in the City and in war abroad, to the "knowledg of the Roman laws, orders, and customs, and that under no mean person but an ex-"cellent matter, even King Ancus himself. And finally, for faithful service and diligent attendance I "about the King, he had endeavoured to pais all others: and for liberality and courtefie towards " all others, he had striven to go beyond the King. These and such like allegations, as he laid forth and pleaded, and that right truly; the people of Rome with exceeding great content elected him their King. Who being a man otherwise of singular parts and of great worth, as he was ambitious in feeking the kingdom, fo continued he still, when he ware the crown: and minding no lets to establish his own state and throne, than to maintain the good estate of the Common-weal, headvanced one hundred more to the order of Senators, who afterwards were called Minorum Gentium Farres, as a men would fay, Senators of a later fort, and meaner quality. A faction, no doubt to take part and fide with the King by whose means they had been admitted into the Senate. The first war he made, was with the Latins : from whom by force he won the town Appiola: from thence ha- K vine brought away a greater pillage in proportion, than the war imported in brute, he set forth gamings and plays more stately and with greater furnitureand provision, than the other Kings before his time. Then was the plot or compats of ground first iet out & appointed for the lists or theater, called now * Circus maximus wherein were affigned feaffolds for the Senators, and for the Gentlemen or Knights severally by themselves, called Fori, where they might make them places to see the passimes at their ease and pleasure. And in this manner stood they to behold: namely, upon scaffolds born up twelve foot high from the ground with forked perches or props. The gamings were running of horses, and fighting at fists and buffets: for performance whereof, there were champions sent for of purpose, especially out of Tuscan. These sports continued afterwards from year to year in great tolemnity, and named diverly, either the Roman games, or the great Games. This I. King moreover affigned certain places about the Forum or common place for private men to build in where the galleries and shops were made. He went in hand likewise to wall the City about with a stone wall, but the Sabin war staid him in the beginning, that he went not forward with that work, This came so suddenly upon him, that the enemies were passed over the river Anio, before the power of the Romans could meet them, and make head against them. Whereupon great fear there was at Rome. And at the first a capiel conflict there was, and much blood shed on both parts. but no appearance of victory. But after the enemies were retired once into the camp, and that the Romans had time to gather fresh forces, Tarquinius supposing his only want was in his cavalry, determined to join unto the Rhamnenfes, Titienfes, and Luceres, which Romulus had ordained other Centuries or Cornets of horsemen, and them to leave unto the posterity after him, bearing his M own name. Which because Romulus had done aforetime by the counsel and advise of Augurs, Accius Navius renowned and famous in those days for his skill that way, opposed himself and gave out plainly that there might be nothing changed or newly ordained in that behalf, unless the birds first approved and allowed the same. Whereat the King was wroth, and in scorn and derision of his art, as they fay: Come on Sir Soothfayer (quoth, he) areed, and tell me by the flight of your birds. whether that may possibly be done, which I now conceive in my mind. To which demand Navine, who had first made proof therof by his learning, answered resolutely, that it might in very deed be effected. Why then (quoth he) I have imagined in my conceit, that thou shalt cut a whetstone afunder with a raior: Heretake them to thee, and dispatch that which thy fowls foreshew may be done: then as the report goeth, without more ado, he cut the whetltone quite in two. And in that N very place where this feat was done, the Statue or Image of Accius, was erected, with his head covered, even in the Commission, at the stairs therof on the left hand of the Curia or Council house. It is reported that the whetftone also was set up in the same place, for a memorial to all posterity following, of that miracle. Certainly, both Auguries, and the Priesthood and Colledg of Augurs from that time forward was so highly honored, and had in such reverence, that never after was there ought done, either in war abroad, or in peace at home, but by their counsel and advise. Assemblies of people jummoned were difmiffed, armies levied and ready to take the field were discharged, yea, and the greatest affairs of State, were given over and laid afide, when the birds allowed not thereof. Neither did Tarquin for that tims alter the Centuries of the horsemen any whir, only he redoubled the number, so that in three Centuries or Cornets there were 1300, horse: and those O later fort who were added to the others, bare the names of the former, which at this day, because they be double, are called the fix Centuries, Tarquin thus having encreased that part of his power, bade the Sabins battel the second time. And over and besides, that the Romans army was in frength well amended, he devited also privily a subtilestratagem, and fet certain men to set on fire a mighty flack of wood, lying upon the bank of Anis, and so to cast it into the river: the wood burning still by the help of the wind, and most of it being driven against the piles of the bridge,

A and there sticking close together with the boats and planks, fired and confumed it clean. This accident both terrified the Sabins in their fight, and when they were discomfitted, troubled them much, and hindred their flight: so that many a man having escaped the enemy, yet perished in the wery river. Whose armor and weapons floating downthe 'yeer, were known at Rome, and brought news thither of this victory, in manner before word could be brought thereof by land. In this conflict the horsemen won greatest price and praise. For being placed at the skirts of both the wines, at what time as the main battel of their own footmen, were now at the point to retire, they charged fo forcibly upon the enemy (as it is reported) from the flanks where they were marshalled, that they not only stayed the Sabin Legions pressing hard and stercely upon those that be-

B gan to shrink and give back, but all at once put them to fight. The Sabins ran amain towards the mountains, but few gat thither: for the greater number, as we faid before, were by the horsemen driven into the river. Tarquinius thinking it good to take the time, and follow hard upon them whiles they were frighted; after he had fent to Rome, the booty with the prisoners, and burned on a great heap together (as 160 had vowed to Vulcan) the spoils of the enemies, marched on still forward, and led his army into the Territory of the Sabins: who albeit they had already fuffained an overthrow, and could not hope for better fuccess, yet because they had no time to consult and advise with themselves, with such a power as might on a sudden in that stir be raised, met with him. Where they once again were defeated and vanquished, and in the end being in despair to make their part good, they fued for peace. Then was Collatia, and all the lands about it taken from the

Sabins, Egerius the Kings brothers ion, was left with a garriion at Collatia to keep that place, And The form of fire. las I find upon record) the Collatins were yeelded into his hands, and the manner of their furrender went in this order. First, the King demanded thus and faid: Are ye Embassadors, or deputed affigns fent from the people of Collatin to make furrender both of your felves and the Collatines? We are (quoth they.) And are the people of Collaria in their own power, and at liberty to do what they will? They are (fay they.) Do we also render up your selves, the people of Collasta their town, their territory and lands, their waters, their limits, their temples, their houshold ftuff and implements, and all thing elfe, as well facred as prophane, unto my power and the peoples of Rome, We do yeeld (fay they.) Then (quoth he) do I accept thereof, and receive all into my trands. The Sabin war thus finished, Tarquinius returned to Rome in triumph. After this, he warred to upon the old Latines, but they never proceeded fo far on any fide, as to join iffue in a general bar-

tel, and one fet field for all. But bringing his power first to one town, and after to another, he made a conquest of the whole nation of the Latins. So as these towns, Corniculum, old Fielding, Cameria, Crustumerium, Ameriola, Medullia, Nomentum, were recovered from the old Latines, or from those that had revolted unto them.

After all this enfued peace. Then was he more earnestly beneto go forward with his works begun in time of peace, then he was before builed in managing of his ways: infomuch, as he gave the people no more repose at home, then he had in wars abroad. For besides that he prepared to compais the City (which as yet he had not fortified) round about with a flone wall, the beginning of which piece of work was by the Sabin war interrupted and broken off: he devised allo certain E draughts or vaulted finks from aloft into the Tyber, whereby he drained and kept dry the base City, or lowest grounds about the market place, and the other vallies between hill and hill, for that out of the plains and flats, they might not easily make riddance and conveyance away of the water. Moreover, he levelled a large court or plot of ground, ready for the foundation of the Temple of Jupiter in the Capitol, which he had vowed in the Sabir war, his mind even then giving hims

that one day it should be a stately place. Arthe same time there hapned in the court a wonderful strange thing, both in present view, and also in consequence. For as the report went, a young lad, whole name was Servin Tulling as he lay affeep, in the fight of many perfons had his head all on a light fire, And upon an outery raifed arthe wondering of to great a matter, the King arole and when one of the houshold brought wa-E ter to quench the flame, he was by the Queen flayed. And after the flir was fomewhat appealed. The forbade the boy to be disquieted, until such time as he awoke of himself: and within a while as the fleep departed, the blaze likewise went out, and vanished away. Then Tanaquis the Queen raking her his band ande into a fecret room; "See you this boy (quoth the) whom we so homely request the leekep, and in so poor and mean effects bring up? We well this, and know for certain, that he will generate the seed of the seed "offe day be a light to direct us in our dangerous troubles and doubtful affairs she will be the chief er pillar and fuctions of the afflicted flate of the Kings house; Let us theffore therish and foster with ce all kindriefs and indulgence the linb ject matter of lo great a publick and private ornament. Wherupon they began to thake much of the boy, as if he had been one of their own children, and to infitted and train him up in those arts, whereby forward wits are stirred to great enterprises, and to C. archieve high place of wealth and honor. And foor came to that pais, which pleafed the almighty gods. For he proved a young man indeed of princely nature and cowardness in such fort, that when there should be a son in law sought out to match with Tarquinius his daughter in marriage, there was not one of all the young gentlemen of Rome to be found comparable to him in any respect. So as the King affirmed his daughter unto him. This fogreat honor whereunto he was advanced upon on whatfoere cause or or casion it was induced me to think he was not the son of a bondwoman, nor that he served whilst he was a little one, as a slave, I am of their mind rather, that report thus:

known by the wailing and lamentation which grose in the Palace, that the King was departed, Ser. Service Tallies visus accompanied with a strong guard, shewed himself, and was the first, that without the electi-

When Corniculum was won, the wife of Servius Tullius, a great Lord and principal personage of that City, and there slain, was lest great with child: and being among other captives known whose wife the was, in regard of her rare nobility only, was by the Queen preferred from tervitude, and at Rome in Priscus Tarquimus his house, was delivered of a child:upon which so special favor, there grew more familiar acquaintance between the two Ladies, the Queen and her felf; and the child also brought up of a little one there in Court, was both tenderly beloved, and also highly regarded, But his mothers fortune, whose hap was after her country was loft, to fall into the hands of enemies, caused men commonly to think that he was the son of a bond-slave. Now in the 28th, year almost, after that Tarquinius began his reign, was this Servius Tullius in right great estimation and credit, not only with the King, but also with the nobility and commons. Then the 2, sons of An- I em, who as they always before disdained in the highest degree, that they were by the deceitful practife of their guardian, fo unworthily put by the inheritance of their fathers Kingdom, and that a stranger raigned at Rome, one who was not descended of any neighbor, house thereby, no nor so much as of Italian blood: to now they began much more to take figmach and indignation, in case that after Tarquinius, the Kingdom should not return unto them and their line, but should still run on end, and headlongwife fall unto such base variets: That in the same City, 100. years almost after that Romulus the fon of a god, and a god himself, raigned therein, (during the time he remained here upon the earth) a very bond-flave and no better, and one born of a bond-woman should be possessed of the Crown and that it would be a foul stain and dishonor generally to the name of the Romans, but most especially to their house & family, if whilst the issue Male of Ancustived, the K Kingdom of Rome should lie open, and be expoted, not to strangers alone, but which is more, to very bond-men and flaves. This ignominy therefore, and open wrong, they refolve by meer force to put by and avoid howbeit, the grievance of this injury done unto them, fet them on against Tarquinius himself, rather then Servius Tullius; both for that the King if he lived Itill, would be a more sharp revenger of the murder, then a private person: and also if they should happen to kill Servius, whomsoever bendes, the King would rouchfafe for his fon in law, him was he like to make heir apparent, and inheritor also of the Kingdom. For theie considerations they lay wait for to murder the King himself in this manner: There were for the purpose to do this feat, two pasfing flout and flurdy herdmen choien, who having fuch ruffical iron tools about them, as they were wont both of them to occupy, and made a great shew of a most tumultuous brawl and fray in the F. very porch of the Court gate: by which means, they drew all the Kings officers, fergeants, and guard about them : then as they called with a loud voice, both the one and the other upon the King, in fuch wife, as the noise was heard within the palace, they were convented before his Highness. At their first coming they cried out both at once, and interrupted one another in all outragious manner, so as by a sergeant they were fain to be restrained and commanded to speak by turns, until at length they gave over their confused brawlings. Then one of them on set purpose, as it was before agreed upon, began his tale: and while the King as wholly bent to give ear turned afide towards him, the other lift his Ax aloft, and struck the King on the head, and leaving it sticking there still in the wound, they whipt out both of them together, and ran their ways. And whilf they that flood next about Tarquinius, took him up ready to die, the fergeants made after them that were M fled, and apprehended them. Wherupon an outery arole, & a great concourse of people, wondring what the matter might be. Tanaquil in this hurliburly caused the Court gates to be shut, and commanded every one to avoid the place : and at one instant with great diligence provideth things requifice to cure the wound, as if there were some hope of life : and withal, if that should fail, she prepareth other means and remedies against the worst that might happen. Sending therefore in all speed for Servius, when she had shewed him her husband half dead, and already blood es she took him by the right hand, and befought him not to suffer, either the death of his father-in-law unrevenged, or his wives mother to be a laughing flock unto the enemies. Thine is the kingdom O Ser-" vius by right (quoth she) if thou be a maniaud not theirs, who by the hands of others have com-"mitted a most shameful & villainous fact. Take a good heart therfore, and arm thy self, and follow N "the guidance and direction of the gods, who long fince by a divine and heavenly flame burning "about thy head, foreshewed that one day it should be highly advanced. Now let that heavenly " blaze raise thee up: now awake in every deed: what man! we also being strangers have born the "Scepter:confider with thy felf who thou are now, and not from whence thou are descended. And "if in so sudden an occurrence, thine own wits be aftonied, and to seek, then follow my rule, and be "advised by my counsel. In this while the noise and violence of the people was so great, that it " could not well be suffered. Then Tanaquil from the upper lost of the house, out at a window that openedinto the new street (for the King kept his Court hard by the Temple of Jupiter Stator) spake unto the people, willing them to be of good cheer. "The King indeed (quoth she) was amafed and iw ooned at the indden firoak, howbeit it went nothing deep: for now is he come again o

"to himself, his wound cleansed from blood, and searched: all signs of life, and no danger of death:

"and I trust in God within a whil you shall see himself again. In the mean time his pleasure is that "the people shall be obeysant to Servius Tullius; he shall minister justice and give laws, he shall

execute and perform all the offices of the King. Then came Servius abroad in his royal robe.

"called Trabes, attended with the Lictors; and fitting in the Kings throne some causes he disparch-"eth himself, of othersome he maketh as though he would consult and confer with the King,

alive, and Servius to mighty, retired themselves as banished persons to Suessa Pometia. And Servius now fought means to make himselfstrong, as well by private helps, as by publike. And lest peradventure the children of Tarquinius should another day be as ill affected against him, as the chil-Bdren of Ancus were against Inquinius, he gave in marriage his two daughters to Lucius and Aruns, two of the Kings sons late deceased. Yet could not he with all the policy of mans wit flay the fatall necessity, nor stop and divert the course of the destinies; but that the envy that followeth a Kingdom bred all diffrust, disloyalty, and malice, even among those of his own houshold, for all their alliance and affinity. Howbeit in very good time, and fitly for the quietness. of the present state, was the war with the Veientes (for now was the term of the truce expired) and other Tuscans, taken in hand. In which war, both the valour, and also the good fortune of Tullius was well seen and greatly renowned. Who having discomfitted a mighty host of the enemies, as undoubted King in the conceit and judgment as well of the Senators as of the Commons, if their hearts had been founded returned to Rome. Then in hand went he with a work of peace, and of all other the greatest, and of most impor-

tance. To the endsthat as Numa was the first author of divine Law and Religion: so the posteri-

A Thus for certain daies, the King being dead, and his death concealed, he, under colour of executipe the function of another, gathered strength to himself. But when at the last it was openly

The lops of Ancus at the first, seeing the murderers attached, and hearing that the King was

on of the people only by the will and confent of the nobles, took the Kingdom upon him.

ty forever after might report and record, that Servius was the founder of all diffinction and order; whereby between degrees of worship and wealth, there might be seen due difference, and regard of worth. For he devised and ordained the Cenie, to wit, the Assessing, and Taxation of the Citizens: a thing most profitable to that state and government, which was like in-time to come to amount of the grow some of thepengrow so mighty. By which Cenle, the charges and contributions, either in war or peace, was not levied by the poll upon the Citizens, as aforetime, but according to the valuation of their wealth and ability. So he erected certain Classes and Centuries, and appointed their degrees, according to Asor Ame, a the affeffing, and valuation, meet in decent manner to ferve in war, and meet to be employed in coin, obsq. Eng. D peace. And first of those who were rated at an * hundred thousand Asses and above, he ordained his so Centuries; 40 of the elder fort, and as many of the younger: and all joyntly were counted the fleting. first Classis. The elder were charged to be in readiness at all hours, for defence of the City: the younger to follow the wars abroad. These were bound to find harness, for defence of their own bodies, an headpiece or morion, a shield, greeves, and corselet, all of brass: and for offence of the enemy, a javelin, and a fword. To this Classis were adjoyned two Centuries of Carpenters and Smiths, or Enginers, who were in wage, and served without armour: and their charge was to find the Campe Engines of battery and artillery. The second confisted of those that were valued between 100000 and * 75000 Affes. And of this fort both young and old were enrolled twenty * 214lib 7.th. Centuries: who were enjoyeed to provide for their armour, a target or buckler inflead of a E shield; and excepting only a corielet, in all points as the former. The third he would have to be of those that were effected worth *50000 Asses, and asmany Centuries of them, and with the *15616.566. same distinction of age. Neither concerning their armour was any thing altered: only for their fletch greeves they were dispensed with. In the fourth Classis were those that were affested in the Subfidy book, between 50000 and * 25000 Affes, and of them were formany Centuries. Their ar- *7816.2.16.6.d. mour was changed, having no more but a spear and a casting dart, with a loop called Vernium. The fifth was greater, containing thirty Centuries. These carried with them slings and stones to sling afar off: among whom were reckoned the beadles or criers, together with the trumpeters and cornettiers, who were divided into three Centuries. This band stood of them that were affested from 25000 unto * 11000 Affes. The valuation under this comprised all the rest of the multi- #34lib7.sh.6 d. E tude. Whereof arose one Century, freed and exempted from warfare. Thus having furnished and disposed the forces of the Infantry, he enrolled besides twelve Centuries of horsemen, and those out of the principall men of the City: and fix other Centuries likewise, to those three that Romelus instituted, retaining the same name still that they in their first solemn institution had. These horsemen for to buy their great horses had * 10000 Asses out of the chamber of the City *31 lib 5 sh. a peece : and for to find and keep those horses were the rich widdows set yearly at * 3,000 Asses a *6,110,5 fb. peece. Thus were all these charges and burdens shifted from off the poor mens shoulders, and laid upon the rich. And therefore afterward was their dignity and honour so much the more. For in the grand-leets and folemn elections of Magistrates, every man had not prerogative alike, nor equall authority, as Romules first ordained, and the other Kingscontinued, when they gave their G voices by the poll indifferently, one with another: but there was diffinction made, and certain degrees, but to, as neither any one was excluded or thut out, and yet the whole rested and lay in the

power of the richer fort, and chief of the City. For first the horiemen were called: afterward,

the eighty Centuries belonging to the first Classis, of the principall tootmen: who if they dilagreed, and hapned to be at any difference, then the Centuries of the lecond Classis were cited.

And never went they likely so low as to the last of all. Neither ought any man to marvell, that this

order in these daies, after five and thirty tribes compleat, agreeth not with the Centuries of the

elder and yonger fort, according to the computation fet down by Servim Tullim, confidering their H number is now doubled. For having divided the City into four Wards, according to the quarters and hils; those parts which were inhabited he called Tribes, of the word Tribute (as I suppose,) For he it was that devised and brought up the manner of equal contribution and paiment, proportionably to the affeisment and rate of mens goods. Neither were these Tribes any waies at all respective to the division or number of the Centuries aforesaid. When this Levy and taxation was finished, which he dispatched the sooner, by reason of the peoples sear of an act by him made, concerning those that should not come in to be registred and enrolled in the Subsidy book; he published an Edict, under pain of imprisonment and death, that all Citizens of Rome, as well horsemen as footmen, should the morrow after at the break of day, every one in his own Century, I shew himself in Campus Martius, i.e. in Mars field. There after he had mustered and embattelled the whole Army, he affoiled and purged the fame with the facrifice of a Swine, a Sheep, and a Bull. And this was called Conditum Lustram. Which was the very closing up and accomplishment of the affeliement. In this Lustrum there were numbred and affelied 80000 Citizens, Fabius Pictor, an off ancient writer faith moreover, that so many there were of able mento bear arms. For to contain this multitude, it was thought good the City should be enlarged. Whereupon he adjoyneth unto it two hils more, to wit, Quirinalis, and Viminalis. After this, he proceeded to augment the mount Efquilie: and to grace that hill, and make it of more reputation, there he dwelt himfelf, and had his Court. He cast a trench and ditch, and raised a rampire about the City, and then walled it: by occasion whereof, he set out the Pomozry further, Pomozrium, according to the E-K tymology and literall fignification of the word, is as much to fay, as Postmarium, or the Arriermure, that is, a plot of ground behind, or without the wall. But indeed it is rather a space about the wall on either fide, which the Tulcans in old time, when they built their Cities, used by advice of Augurs, to hallow and consecrate in certain bounds and limits, all along where they minded to fet the wall: that neither within, the houses might joyn upon the wall (whereas now adaies they build close to) and without also there might be a void piece of ground, lying common, free, and unoccupied ofmen. This vacant space, that neither might lawfully be inhabited, nor yet eared and plowed, as well because it was without the wall, as the wall without it, the Romans called Pomarium. And ever as the circuit of the City was made larger, look how much the walls should

be fer our further to far those hallowed and consecrated bounds of the Pomerry were extended. L Thus the City being much increased in compass of building, and all things disposed in good order, requifite as well for war as peace; to the end, that he should not alwaies seek to purchase wealth and puissance by war and martiall prowess only, he attempted to amplifie his dominion by policy, and with all to best ow upon the City some glorious ornament to be autifie the same, And even at that time was the Temple of Diana at Ephelus of great fame, and much renowned: which as the report went, was built in common by all the states and princes of Asia. When as therefore Servius would use highly to praise and commend unto the Lords and heads of the Latines (with whom of purpose he had both in publike and private, mutual entertainment and tamiliar acquaintance) that generall agreement of the Princes of $A \rho a_0$, in matters of religion, and in the uniform worship of the same gods: at length, by much iterating and following still that theam, he prevai- M led with them so far, that the nations of the Latines, and the people of Rome together, built at Rome a Templeunto Diana: which was a plain confession, and clear case, that Rome was now the imperiall feat, for which they had so often warred, This quarrell, abeit now the Latines all in a manner had neglected quite, and made no care at all thereof, feeing they had so often attempted it by force of arms, and specifo badly: yet fortune seemed to one only man to cast a favourable aspect, and yeeld good hope, by his private policy and industry, to recover again the imperial dignity unto the Latines, A certain houtholder forfooth, of the Sabins, had, as they fay, a cow bred with him of a wonderfull bigness, and faire withall, (for a memorial) of which fo rare and wonderfull beast the horns were fet up, and remained fast fixed in the porch of Dianas Temple, many a hundred years after:) this was supposed (as it was no lesse in very deed) a strange and prodigious thing : and the N wife men or wizards prophefied, that the loveraignty and Empire thould be letted and established in that State, whereof any one Citizen factificed that cow unto Diana. This prophesic came to the convenient day for facrifice, drives the cowto Rome, and leads her to the Temple of Diana; and there presented her besore the Altar: where the Roman Priest wondring to see so huge a beast, whereof there had been so much speech, and calling to mind with all the foresaid Oracle, spake to the Sabin in this wife. My friend (quoth he) what mean you to factifice fo uncleanly unto Diana, and do not rather purifie and wash your self all over in some running stream, before you come hither? Lo where Tyber runneth in the valley beneath, The stranger then, moved with some scruple of confcience, who defired not hing more, than that all should be well and orderly done, that an O happy success might be correspondent and answerable to so prodigious a beast, forthwith went down to the Tyber. In the mean while, the Roman killed the Cow in honor of Diana. This thing pleased the King and the whole City wonderfull well.

Servius, albeit he were now without all question by so long continuance, fully and really invefled in the Kingdomiyet because he heard say that young Tarquinius otherwhile gave out speeches of hims that he raigned without the nomination and election of the people: therefore after he had

A first wanthe hearts of the Commons, by dividing among them every one certaine lands gotten by conquest from the enemies, he adventured to propound unto the people, and put it to their suffrages and voices, Whether their will and pleasure was, that he should raign over them. Thus was he declared King with as great consent, as never any before with the like. But Tarquinius for all this, had nevertheless hope to aspire and attain unto the Crown: nay, rather so much the more because he understood the taid division of the lands among the Commons, was a thing concluded and pasfed against the will and mind of the Senators. Taking therefore occasion thereby to accuse and blame Servius before them, he supposed he had good means offered to wind himself into favor with the Lords of the Senate, and so to become strong in the Council-house. Over and besides, he was B both himself a young man of great courage and hot stomack, and his wife likewise at home, dame Tullia, lay ever upon him, and pricked forward his diffempered and troubled mind : for you must think, that the royall Court of Rome also hath brought forth and afforded one example of a tragicall and horrible act: that by a weariness and loathing conceived against the Kings government, liberty and freedom might the fooner enfue; and that raign be the last, which was by milchief gotten first. This L. Tarquinius, whether he were the son or nephew of Priscus Tarquinius, it is not very clear howbeit, I would rather think with most writers, that he was his son. A brother he had-Aruns Tarquinius, a young gentleman of a mild nature. These two (as is aforesaid) had married the two Tullia, the Kings daugnter, and they also themselves were in conditions far unlike. And happily it so tell out that two froward and violent natures were not coupled together in wedlock: such C was the good fortune. I believe, of the Roman people that thereby the raign of Servius might contime the longer, and the City brought and tetled in good order. The younger Tullia, aftout dame and a proud grieved and vexed much that her husband had nothing in him, no metall or matter at all either to cover and defire, or to enterprise and adventure : her mind was fully set upon the other Targain, him the efteemed highly, and had in admiration, him the faid to be a man indeed. and defeet ded of royall bloud. As for her fifter, she despited and the ked her, for that she having a forward and valorous Knight to her husband, fat still, and seconded him not in audacity and boldneis, as a woman should do. Well, in short time likeness and disposition soon brought them together, and as it is commonly seen, Naught will to naught, and fort best together. But the mischief and troublethat brought all up-fide down, arole from the woman. For the using to have fecter D conference with her fifters husband, never ceafed to speak badly, and to rail of her own husband unto his brother and of her fifter unto her husband, "Affirming in good earnest, it were better "both for her self to be a widow, and for him to live single, and without a wife, than so to be mis-"matched as they were, and through the craven cowardife of others to languish and come to no-"thing. As for her felf, if the gods had given her an husband according to her own quality and "worthinels, she doubted not to see and that very shortly, the Crown in her own house, that now " she seeth in her fathers. In this manner possesseth she quickly the humorous young man, and filled his head with her own rashness and follies. Now when Aruns Tarquinius, and the elder Tullia, who died just in a manner both at one time, had well rid their own houses, and made way and overture for a new marriage, it was not long but they were married, with Servius his leave and con-E nivency, rather than his good liking. But then every day more than other began Tullius to be a continual mote in their eies, his old age hatefull, and his raign more odious: for now the woman minded nothing but one mischief upon another: and would not suffer her husband to be at rest night nor day, lest peradventure the former murders done and past, should serve to no purpose, and mils the effect of their defignments. And thus she brake out and faid, That she wanted not be- Tullis to her fore one that carried the name of an husband, with whom the ferved, and kept her felf quiet and husband. faid nothing," But she had a want of one, that thoughthimself worthy of a kingdom, that remem-" bred he was the son of Tarquinius Priscus, that loved better to be seiled of a Crown and scepter "indeed than hope for a kingdom, and hear thereof, But fir (quoth she) if you be the man to whom "Itake my felf wedded, then I call you both husband and king: if not, then is our case changed for F" the worle, in that cowardliness is accompanied now with wickedness. Why resolve you not? " why arm you not your felt, and go about this business? you need not go fo far as to Corinth or "Tarquinii for to feek and compass forrain kingdoms, as your father did. The gods of your own "houle and native country, the image and example of your father, the Kings Palace, and therein "the royall feat and throne of estate, yea, the very name of Tarquin, createth, nameth, and saluteth " you King, But an it your heart will not serve you to these designs, why bear you theworld in hand "and deceive them? why take you so upon you as you do, to shew your self as a kings son? Get "you hence to Corinth again, away to Tarquinii, turn backward to your former flock and condi-"tion, more like to your brother than to your father. With these and such like motives, by way of reproof the checked the young man, let him on, and pricked him forwards, and the her felt for her G part could be at no repole, for thinking that Tanaquil, an alien and stranger born, could contrive in her head, and effect fogreat a matter, as to make two kings together, one after other, namely, her husband first and afterwards her fon in law: and sheher own fels, a Kings daughter, could bear no stroke either in giving or taking away a kingdom, Tarquinius kindled with these furies and temptations of a woman, went about, laboured, and made court to the Nobles, especially those that were Minorum gentium: oftentimes putting them in mind of the pleasures and favours that his father had done them, and requiring now of duty the like good turn at their hands. The young men, the

L. Tarquinius his speech to the Senators.

flower and manhood in generall of the City, he wrought and won to himself with gifts: and so H partly with great promiles, what wonders would he do, and partly with railing flanders upon the King in all places, and charging upon him odious crimes, he grew very great and mighty. At the laft, espying a convenient time to set on foot, and put in execution his intended projects, with a flrong guard of armed men, he entred torcibly into the Forum or common place of affembly, wherear the people all insprized with great feare, he fat him down upon the Kingsthrone, even at the entrance of the Curia or Senate house, and there, by the voice of the crier summoned the Senators to counsell before King Tarquinius. Who forthwith there assembled together: Some thereto made and prepared aforehand others, for fear left their not coming might turn them to displeasure. And as they were altonied at this strange and wonderful fight, so they thought Servius utterly un- I done, and his case desperate, There Tarquinius began an invective inspightful & reproachful terms, touching the first pedigree or parentage of Servins: faying, that he being a slave, &born of a bondwoman, after the cruel and shamefull death of his father Tarquin, shurped the Kingdom: not by "means of an Interregn, as the order was aforetime, nor by a folemn aftembly, and the free voices " of the people, nor yet by the affent of the nobles, but only through the wile and fraud of one wo-"man, And as he was (quoth he) thus born and thus created King, io hath he been a partial favorer ever of the baleft lort, even such as himself; and in hatred of the noble birth of others hath divi-"ded amongst the vilest persons, lands taken from the chief men of the City; and all such burdens "and charges, as had been in time; paft common to all, he hath cast upon great perionages of quali-"ty and worth and fet up an affesting or taxing, that the state of the wealthier persons being made K ty and worth and let up an attenting of the might bring them into difference with the people, and befrow their shown and expoied to envy, he might bring them into difference with the people, and befrow their goods upon the pooreft and needieft at his pleafure. Amide this Oration of his came Servius in place, advertised of the matter by a fearful mellenger in all halte. And presently began to cryout with a loud voice, at the very porch or entry of the Curia: What is here ado, quoth he Jand what "meaneth this O Tarquin how darest thou during my life, affemble the Senators or fit on my leat? Whereunto he floutly made a proud answer, that he did but keep his fathers throne, and being "as he was, a Kings fon, he deemed himself more worthy to be inheritor of the Kingdom than a "bondflave: and as for him, he had been fuffered long enough to play with his good Mafters, and to infult over his betters. With this arose a great clamour from the partakers and complices of both sides the people they ran from all parts to the Councill-house, and like it was, that the stron-I. ger should be King, Then Tarquinius being put to his shifts, and forced to try the utmost seeing no other remedy, took Servius by the middle, as being himself much yonger and stronger far, carried him out of the Council-house, and threw him downfrom the stairs head to the foot, and so returned again into the Senate-house, to get the Senators together. The Kings Officers with the guard attending upon him, fled. Himself well near dead, with certain of his courtiers and train, breathless also for fear made speed, and retired towards his Pallace, as far as to the top of Cyprius street, where he was overtaken by them that werefent by Tarquinius, and so slain outright. And it is verily thought that this was done by the suggestion and procurement of Tullia; so little disagreeth it from other wicked pranks of hers, But this one thing is known for certainty, that the came riding in her coach into the common place of affembly, and nothing diffusied or abashed at the presence M offo many men, there met together, called forth her husband out of the Senate-house, and was the first that stilled him with the title of King. By whom she being willed to depart away out of that throng and uptore as she returned homward as far at the pitch of Cyprius street, where was of late a place confectated unto Diana, called Dianium, the coachman that had the guiding and driving of the fleeds as he turned the chariot on the right hand up to the cliff Virbins, for to pais up to the hill Elanilia, fuddenly staid for fear, and reined in his horses, and shewed unto his Lady and Mistris Serviss lying there murdered. And hereof followed (as the report goeth) a beaftly part, and beyond all sense of humanity, which the very place doth witness still at this day, called thereupon Sceleratus Vicus, i.e. the wicked fireet: wherein the raging and frantick woman Tullia, hurried with the furies, and haunted with the ghofts of her fifter and husband, caused (men say) her chariot to be N driven over her fathers dead corps; and being her felf besprinkled and beraied with the bloudy chariot, carried home with her some part of it in token and witness, that her hand was in this parricide and murder of her own father: to the end, that the might provoke her own domefticall gods and her husbands to wrath and displeasure: and so consequently, as they entred their raign with milchief and wickedness, they might soon after be turned out thereof with shame and infamy, Servius Tullius raigned four and fourty years, in such wife carrying himself, as it were hard, evenfor a good and staid Prince that should succeed him, to follow his steps. This made moreover for his glory and fame, that together with him died all right and lawfull government of Roman Kings, And even that regiment of his, so mild, so gracious, and temperate as it was: yet because it refled in the absolute power of one man, he was minded; as some do write; to have forgone and O given over had not this wicked intelline practile from his own family come between, to prevent and cut off his good designs and intent to set his country free.

After him began to raign Tarquinius, for his infolent acts furnamed Superbut, i.e. the proud. For he would not fuffer his wives father/unkind fon in law he) to be interred: faving oftentimes in jibing manner, that Ramulus alfo died and was never buried. Moreover, the principal heads of his Peers and Nobles, fuch (as he thought) had favoured Servius his proceedings, and took

A partwith him, those he made away and slew. Afterwards, searing upon the guilt of his own conscience, that he had given an ill precedent for others, to take vantage against himself, attaining to the Crown so lewdly; he retained therefore a guard of armed men about his body: and in very truth, fetting only might afide, no other right had he to wear the diadem, as who raigned neither by peoples election nor Senators approbation, Over and befides all this, to the end he might fit fafely in his leat by servile sear and dread, who reposed no trust nor hope in the love of his subjects; therefore to firike the greater terror into them, and hold them in a we, he by himself alone without affiltance of any countell, fate upon all matters of life and death: by means whereof he was able to kill, banish, and condemn in forfeiture of lands and goods, not those only whom he suspected and hated, B but aifo them, from whom he could look for nothing elie but spoil. Thus when he had decated the number of the nobles especially he purposed to chuse nonew in their place, for to make supply: to the end, that the fewer they were, the more contemptible the whole order might grow; and with lels discontent put up the indignity, that they were not employed in the State, nor ought done by their advice. For this King was the first that abolished the custome received and continued by all others afore him, of consulting with the Senate in all matters, & managing nothing without them. He governed the Commonweale by himself, and after his own waies: with whom it pleased him he made war and peace league and tociety, even of his own head: & would break the tame as himfelf thought good: thus he did and undid all at his pleasure, without regard of the peoples mind, or the Senates authority. Above all, he fought to win the hearts and good wills of the Latine na-C tion, that by support of forrain power also, he might be more secure and safe among his own people: neither entertained he with their Prin es friendship and amity only, but entred asso into alliance and affinity with them. For unto Oft. wiss Memilius a Tuft ulan he gave his daughter in marriage. This Mamilius was of all Latines the principall and noblest person, lineally descended (it we may believe the common bruit and report) from Ulyffes and Gree, By this marriage he gained many kinsfolk and friends of his new fon in law. So that now Tarquin as was in great authority and reputation among the Lords and Barons of the Latines. Whereupon he gave them knowledge, and proclaimed, that upon a certain day they should all meet him at the sacred grove of Ferritina, to treat and commune together about matters concerning the common good of both States. Thither relorted they in great number betimes in the morning. And Tarquinius himself tailed not for his D part to keep the very day appointed but it was funietting well near before he came. There, in that affembly all day long, before his coming, was much talk and reasoning, pro & contrastouching him. Turnus Herdonius of A cold , had inveighed spightfully against Tarquinius in his absence (for his Turnu Hello being away) faying, "It was no marved indeed that he was at Rome furnamed Superbus (for even nim his Ora-"then commonly they termed him fo, although fecretly; and in whilpering wife.) For could there tion against * be (quoth he)a prouder part plaid, than thus to mock delude and abuse the whole state of Latiwam, that when their princes and nobles were cited there to appear, far from the Cities and dwel-"ling houses he only should be absent that summoned the assembly? Which verily was but a de-"vice of his to try their patience, that if they once took the yoke, he might keep them still under -"as his vaffals: for who feeth not what he reacheth at? even to command and Lord it over the E "Latines, And in case his own Citizens have done well, in trusting him in the sule over them (if a man may lay they trutted him, and not rather that he came foulely and forcibly by it even with "fhameful murder) the Latines also may put themselves into his hands with security. And yet I see "not why they should so do, on sidering he is a meer stranger and alien. But how and if his own "subjects repent, and are disontented with him, being one after another by him murdered bani-"Thed deprived, and spoiled of their goods? What better dealings may the Latines hope and look " for? Therefore if they would be ruled by him, they should depart home every man, and not keep "the day of the Diet no more than he doth that published and proclaimed it. Whilest this seditious and dangerous perion, who by their and such like factious courses was grown to be a great man and powerfull in his country, stood arguing thus, inforcing and following hard upon other F points, tending to the same effect in cometh Tarquinius. Whereupon he brake off his speech, and all was husht. Then turned every man to falute and welcome Tarquinus: Who after filence made (being advised by some of his familiars that were next unto him, to excuse himself for coming at that time of the day) faid that he had been taken to be an arbitrator or daisiman between the father and the fon: and because he was desirous and carefull to procure an attonement between them and to make them good friends: he made the longer flay and came the later. Which occafion or business seeing it had disappointed them of that day, therefore the morrow after he would deliver that which he had in purpose and intended to move unto them, But Turnus (as they fay) could not hold, nor put up so much as this with silence: but brake out and said again, there was no speedier deciding and taking up of any matter, than between the father and the son; a thing that G might be dispatched in few words: for if he would not obey and give place unto his father, he should abide the smart of it-with a mischief. And thus the Arreive having girded as it were, and glanced at the Roman King, departed out of the Assembly. Which thing Tarquinus taking more dispeasantly a good deal than he mide semblance of, forthwith devised and practited to bring Turnus to his death, that he might strike the same terrour into the hearts of the Latines. wherewith he had kept under his own subjects at home. And for that he had no absolute power to cause him openly to be flain, he framed most fallely a criminall action against the guiltleis man; thereby

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wrongfully to work his destruction. By means of certain Aricians of a contrary faction, he H wrought a bondslave of Turnus with a fum of money, to suffer a number of swords privily to be conveyed into his Masters Inn or Lodging: which being done in that one night accordingly, Tarauinius iomewhat before day, sent for the chief Lords of the Latines to come unto him; and pretending as though he were frighted by some strange accident, said, "That his long tarrying the day "before, (by Gods speciall providence, as it were, so appointed) was for the safety of him and them "all. For he was informed that Turnus contrived to maffacre both him and the heads of their na-"tion, to the end that he alone might raign over the Latines: That he minded yesterday to have " put this plot in execution, even in the very affembly; but the deed was deferred, for that him-"self (the principall author of that meeting) whose life he sought for above all other, was not in f "place; and hereupon it was (faith he) that he fared so as he did, and railed against him so bitterly "the day before in his absence; for that heby his long tarrying had put him by his hope and the "effect of his designs: and if all were true that was told him, he nothing doubted but early in the "morning at break of the day, so soon as they were set in Councill together, he would come ar-"med and well appointed with a crew of his adherents and fworn confederats: for reported it is, "(quoth he)that a number of (words & other weapons are brought into his lodging, which whe-"ther it be so or no might soon be known. And therewith he desired them to take the pains to go with him thither, And verily, confidering the proud nature and haughty spirit of Turnus, together with his yesterdaies Oration, and the long stay of Tarquinius besides, for that the pretended maipregnant. Thus go they with minds verily somewhat enclined and disposed to believe all, and yet fo, as they would think all the rest but tales and lies, unless they found the swords aforesaid. Being come to the house, and Turnus awakened out of sleep, certain warders were set to keep him on every side: and when they had laid hold upon his servants, who for love of their Lord and Master began to make resistance, the swords were brought forth out of all the blind corners of the hostelry openly to be seen: then was it a clear case and past all peradventures: and Turnus was apprehended and irons clapt upon him. And immediatly in all haste the Latines assembled together to councill in that great tumult and uproar: Where, upon bringing forth the swords in fight before them all, they were so incensed and deadly bent against him, that he was not suffered to answer down, and a hurdle done aloft upon him, and great stones heaped thereon, and so after a new kind of death stifled and drowned. Tarquinius then, after he had called the Latines again to the place of councill, and much commended them for duly executing Turns, who practifing thus to alter and trouble the state, was detected of a manifest intended murder, made this speech unto them: "I "might/quoth he)if I would, by vertue of ancient rites alledge and plead, that for a fmuch as all the "Latines are descended from Alba, they are comprised within that consederacy and league, "whereby in the raign of Tullus the whole Commonweal and State of Alba, together with their "inhabitants, became incorporate into the Empire of Rome, Howbest, in regard rather of the com-"modity and weal-publike of all, I judge it requifite, that the league were renewed, and that the "rather than evermore to hazard and suffer the destruction and desolation of their Cities, with "the spoiling and wasting of their lands, which first in Ancus daies they tasted, and after in my fa-"thers time they had abidden & fuffered. The Latines were hereto foon perswaded. And although in that league the preheminence and foveraignty rested in the Romans, yet they saw well enough that both the Heads and Rulers of the Latine Nation flood with the Roman King, and were wrought unto his hand, to fide with him: and also Turnus unto them was a fresh precedent and

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facre feemed thereby to have been put off and prolonged, the matter became very suspicious and K Turnus Herda- and plead for himself, but was presently at the source or spring head of the Ferentine water plunged L Latines might enjoy and be partakers of the prosperity and happy fortune of the people of Rome, M example, to teach them what danger might betide every one that should make a part against him and cross his intention. So the alliance was renewed and proclamation made according as it was capitulated, that all the serviceable men of the Latines should at a day appointed repair in good number with their armour unto the grove of Ferentina, Who when they were theremet together N from all parts according to the Edict of the Roman King, to the end they should have no Captain of their own to lead them, no privy watchword or regiment by themselves to direct them. nor private enfigns diffinct from the rest to keep them together; he shuffled or mingled the bands and companies of Latines and Romans one with another, making one of twain, and two of one: and when he had thus doubled the bands, he fet Centurions over them. And albeit he was in peace an unjust Prince, yet was he in war no bad Captain; nay, for martiall prowess he had been equall to the former Kings, had he not failed and degenerated in other things, and thereby flained and hurt his glory even in that behalf. He was the first that warred upon the Volscians, which war Suessa Pometia after his time lasted more than 200 years: and wan from them by force Suessa Pometia. Where having made portfale of the pillage and raifed as much gold and filver as amounted to *40 talents, O he conceived in his mind to build so stately a Temple of Jupiter as might beseemthe soveraign King of gods and men, become the noble Empire of Rome, and answer the Majefly also of the very place where it was to stand. And for the rearing and finishing of this Temple, he laid that money apart, that came of the spoil atoresaid. But presently upon this was he surprised with a war that held longer than he hoped it would. For having made one affault in vain upon Gabii, a neighbour City to Rome, and despairing also of any good success by beleaguering the town,

A for that he was valiantly repulled from the wals, at the last he devised and resolved to get it by wile and deceit: a course that Romans had not usually practised. For making as though he had given over and abandoned this war, as being now earnestly bent and busity occupied about laying the foundations of the Temple, and following other publike works in the City: Sextus his fon the youngest of three, fled on purpose to Gabii, complaining of his fathers intollerable rigour and cruyounger of this laying. "That now he had turned his accustomed pride from strangers upon his Sexus Tenjul"own bloud, and was grown to be weary of so many children: that as he had made good hand "size to the Ga"interest the stranger of "and clean riddance of his Nobles, and left the Senate defolate, so he might bring it to pass in his bians, "own houses to leave behind him no issue nor inheritor of the Kingdom, And for his own person B "verily, he was eleaped from among the pikes and twords of his father, and was perswaded fully, "he might no where befure in fafety, but with the capitall enemies of L, Tarquinius. For to put "them out of doubt, and that they might be no longer abused, the war continued still against "them, which feemed in outward flew given over and laid away: and his father would not fail, "but whenfoever he could fpy his vantage and fit opportunity comeupon them at unawares. But "in case there were no place of refuge and protestion for poor & humble suppliants amongst them, "he would wander & travel all over Latium and if he might not rest there he would from thence "go to the Volscians, Æquians, and Hernicks, untill he came to them that knew how to fave the "children from the cruelty and inhumane perfecution of the fathers. Perhaps he should find "means to flir coals and kindle war, yea, and perform himself good service against that most proud C "King, and that most flout and insolent people. And seeming withall in great anger and discontentment, (if they wouldnot regard his complaints) ready to depart and go his waies, he was kindly entertained and friendly entreated by the Gabians: " who willed him to be of good chear and The Gabins to "not to marvell at all, that Tarquinius became now at length foill affected against his own chil- Sexua Tarqui-"dren, like as he had tyrannized already upon his subjects and consederats: for he would no doubt nim. " in the end exercise his fell stomack even upon himself, for want of other subject matter to work " upon. And as to him, right welcome he was to them, affuring themselves that within a while it " would so come to pass, that ithe with them would fet to his helping hand, they should remove "the war from the gates of Gabii unto the very walls of Rome. After this was he admitted to fit with them in common counsell. In which he used of tentimes to say, "That in other matters he Sex. Tenguinius n "gave place, and referred himself to be advised by the ancient Gabins, as men more practised and to the Senaexperienced than himself but for the war, which ever and anon he perswaded them unto himself tors of the "took upon him a speciall insight and skill therein, as he that knew the strength of both nations, Gabins, "and was fully perswaded in his conscience, that the Kings pride must needs be odious to his sub-" jects, which his very own children could not brook and endure. Thus whiles by little and little he follicited the principall Citizens to rebell, and went himself daily in person with a crew of the most forward and able young men, forraging spoiling, and making rodes into the Territory of the Romans, and that now through his words and deeds, which tended to fraud and deceit in the end, they began more and more to give credit unto him that one day would deceive them, he was at last choien Generall for the war. And having made certain small skirmishes between Rome and Ga-E bes, in which for the most part the Gabins had the better (whiles the simple people, God wot, saw not his drift and how he carried the matter:) then all the Gabins from the highest to the lowest, thought verily and in good earnest, that Sextus Tarquinius was lent them by speciall grace even from God above to be their Captain and Protector. But with the fouldiers, what with attempting painfull enterprizes and performing dangerous fervice, and what with dealing prizes liberally amongst them, it passed how he grew into credit, and how dearly he was beloved; insomuch as Tarquinius the Father was of no greater command at Rome, than Tarquinius the Son at Gabes. Thus when he faw he had gathered itrength fufficient, and was fully furnished against all assaies; he disparched unto his father at Rome, one of his trufty fervants with credence, to know his will and pleature, feeing that the gods had done him this grace, that he at Gabes was able to do all in all. To F this message made the King no answer at all by word of mouth, taking the man belike, as I verily think, for one hardly to be trusted. But as one musing with himself and in a deep study what answer to shape, he went into a garden on the back side of the house, and his sons messenger followed after. There walked he up and down, and faid never a word : only with his rod or walking staff, as it is reported, he knapt off the uttermost heads and tops of the poppies. The messenger weary with calling for an answer, and waiting such attendance returned to Gabes as wile as he came, and without effect of his errand. He reported what he had faid and feen, namely, how the King, whether upon anger or hatred, or pride ingraffed by nature attered no speech at all. But Sextus knowing by these mysticall and secret circumstances, his fathers will and direction, made no more adobut slew the chief of the Citizens : some by acculations unto the people, and others by reason of disgrace G they were already in and thereby exposed unto violence, were foon overthrown. Many of them were openly executed, and fome, whom there was little apparance or colour of justice or none at all to accuse, were secretly murdered. Divers of their own accord sled into voluntary exile, or else they were forced into banishment; whose goods as well as theirs that were put to death, were divided among the people. By sweetness of this largels of spoil, by the profit and wealth that grew to Gabii surrenprivate persons; the publike woe and calamity was nothingfelt and seen: untill such time as the deed to Tata Gabins whole estate, despoiled of counsell, bereft of aid and succour, yeelded without dint of sword quinimes

unto the King of Rome.

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god of bounds

Tarquinius having thus gained the town of Gales, made peace with the nation of the Equians, H and renued the league with the Tuscans, After this he converted his mind to the affairs of the City, among which this was the principall, to leave behind him the Temple of Jupiter, upon the mount Tarpeius, for a monument and memoriall of his raign and name. That of two Tarquins, Kings both, it might be faid another day, that the father vowed it, and the fon finished the same. And to the end that the floor and plot of ground, freed and exempted from all other kind of religions, might wholly be dedicated to Japaier and his Temple, there to be built: he determined to exaugurate and to unhallow certain Churches and Chappels, which having been first vowed by King Tarius, in the very extremity of the battel against Romulus, were after by him confectated and hallowed. In the very beginning and founding of which work, it is faid, that the divine power and I foveraign deity moved the gods to declare the future mightine is of so great an Empire, For when as the birds by igns out of the Augurs learning, admitted and allowed the exauguration and unhallowing of all other cels and chappels befides, only in that of Terminus, they gave no token to confirm the unhallowing thereof: which was taken for an ominous prelage, and thus interpreted. That feeing the feat and house of Terminus was not flirred, and he the god alone that was not difplaced and called forth of the limits to him confectated; it shewed that all should remain there firm and stable for ever. This divine token of perpetuity being received for good and current: there followed another strange and prodigious sign, portending the greatness also of the Empire. For as they digged for the foundation of the Temple, there appeared (as they say, a mans head, face and all whole and found: which fight imported no doubt, and plainly foretold that it should be K the chief Castle of the Empire, and the Capitall place of the whole world. To this effect prophefied the wizards as well they of the City, as those whom they tent for out of Tufcan, to know their opinion and judgment. Thus was the Kings mind all wholly let upon sumptions building and spared for no cost, So that the pillage taken at Pometia, which was laid by for the accomplishment of the whole work, would hard and scant serve for the very foundation, And therfore I would rather give credit unto Fabius Pictor (to fay nothing that he is the more ancient author of the twain) that there were but *40 talents, and no more, than to Pijo, who writeth, that there was *40000 7300 li. terl. pound weight of filver fet by for that tile. Which fum or mass of money could never belooked for to arise out of the saccage of one only City in those daies: and must needs exceed the charges of the foundation of any of thesestately and magnificent buildings in this our age. The King being L thus wholly minded and bent to the finishing of the Temple, and sending for Carpenters, Masons, and other workmen, out of all parts of Tuscan, employed not only the Cities money and stock thereabout, but also had the work and labour of the common people with all. Which was no small toil of theirs, confidering the travell of warfare befides: yet were they less agrieved and discontented therewith, fo long as they founded and reared with their own hands the Temples of the immortall gods. But afterwards were they employed and fet to other works, which as they were less in shew so were they more painful and of greater trouble, namely, the making of scaffolds or standing-places in the Cirque or Theater; and to the conveyance of amighty great finke or vault under the ground for to receive and carry away all the filth and corruption of the City. To which two pieces of work, carcely is the magnificence of our new modern buildings, in any respect com- M

> frontier towns for the defence of the City by sea and land. Whilest he was busied in these affairs, there appeared unto him a strange and fearfull sight, namely, a ferpent gliding down a pillar of wood, which having put the beholders in great fright, and caused them to flie into the Kings palace, did not so much amaze the Kings heart with sudden and momentany fear for the present, as fill his head with perplexed cares what the thing might portend. Whereas therefore the manner was to use the Calchars and wise men of Tuscan about N publike prodigious tokens only: he being much troubled in spirit, and terrified at this fearfull fight, being domesticall, and as it were touching and concerning his own person: purposed to fend out as far as Delphi to the most famous and renowned Oracle in the world. And for that he durst not put any other in trust with the answers that should be delivered by the fatall lots, he addressed two of his sons to take a voyage through unknown lands in those daies, and more unknown leas into Greece. Titus and Aruns were they that went this journey, having to bear them company all the way, L. Junius Brutus. This Brutus was the fon of Tarquinia, the Kings fifter, a young gentleman of a far other nature and disposition than he seemed in outward shew and semblance. He having heard say, that certain principall Citizens, and his own brother among, had been by this his uncle put to death; to the intent that himself might have nothing left, either in O the parts of his mind for the Kingto fear, or in his outward state for him to covet and defire: refolved under the cloak of base contempt to save himself, since that in right or justice he might repose small or no safegard at all. And therefore composing and staming himself of purpose to counterfeit a noddy and a very innocent, as suffering himself and all that he had to fail into the Kings hands as an eicheat, he refused notto be misnamed Brutus, a name appropriate to unreasonable creatures ; that under the shadow & colour of that surname; that courage of his lying close hid,

parable. Having in this wife held the commons in continual labour, because he thought that a multitude of people would but over-charge and peffer the City, when they were not employed

fome way or other, and also minded by erecting Colonies, to enlarge the Confines of his Domini-

ons, he therefore fent part of them to inhabit and people Signia and Circeii, two strong forts and

A which should one day set free the City of Rome, might abide the full time and appear in due season. This Brutus being by the Tarquins brought to Delphi, as their laughing stock to make them passime by the way, rather than a meet mate to accompany them, carried with him (as men say) partities the way stated an incential of a company term, varied wan min (as men may) forto offer and prefere time A pollo a golden rod within a staffe of cornell wood, made hollow for the purpole: the very type and refemblance by fetret circumflances, of his natural disposition, Thither being arrived, the young men having done their fathers commission accordingly, were very desirous and earnest to inquire and learn of the Oracle, which of them should be King of Rome. And from the bottom of the deep Vault, this answer, as men say, was delivered in their hearing: [Which of you (Oyoung men) shall first kis your mother, he shall bear chief and soveraign rule in Rome.]

B The Tarquins then intending that Sextus their brother who was left behind at Rome, might neither know the answer, nor yet obtain the kingdom, willed the matter should by all possible means be carried to secret as might be and concealed from him. They themselves agreed upon this together, to draw lots whether of them twain, when they were returned to Rome, should first kits his mother, But Brutus supposing the speech of Apollo his Priest, tended to another sense, made as though hestumbled forward and took a fall, and so couched the ground with his mouth and kissed the earth, thinking this with himfelf, that she was common mother of all mortall men. Then returned

they to Rome, where they found great preparation for war against the Rucilians

The Rutilians then were Lords of Ardea, A people in those parts, and for those times, very rich Ardea befored and wealthy: and that was it that gave the very occasion and was the first motive of war. The by the Romans - C Roman King was desirous both to enrich himself, as having about the sumptious building of publike works emptied his coffers : and ano by tome spoil, to mollifie and win again the hearts of his naturall lubjects : being much discontented (bendes their generall mislike of his pride otherwise) at his manner of government; and diddining greatly that they were by the King made labourers, to serve carpenters and masons, and held so long to servile toil and painfull labour. The Romans affaired at the beginning to surprise and win Ardea by affault: but when that way sped but ill, then began they to annoy and diffress the enemies by laying siege, by casting trenches, raising forts, and fabricks about the town. During this fiege, and the standing camp lying there, (as it falleth out commonly, when the war is rather long and late than hot and cruell) there were granted large licenses and pasports to and fro between the Camp and Rome, with much liberty: and

D yet more to the Principals of the Army than to the common Souldiers. And the Kings fons had otherwhile good leifure to feast and banquet one with another. Upon a time it hapned whiles they were drinking and making merry with Sextus Tarquinius in his pavilion, where Collatinus Tarquinius the fon of Egerius fat at supper; there arole among other good table-talk, some arou-Ingabout their wives: whiles every man highly praifed and wondroully commended his own.

And growing to iome heat and contention thereabout: There need not many words for this matter, quoth Collatinus, for in few hours it may be known how far my Lucretia surpasseth all the rest. The story of And therefore if there be any lustiness and courage of youth in us, why mount we not on horse-dame Lacretia, back, and in our own perions go and see the natures and dispositions of our wives? And as they

thall be found and icentaken of a fudden, and not looking for their husbandscoming, fo let eve E ry man judge of them, and fet that down for the only triall of this controverse. They had all taken their drink well, and were prettily heat with wine: Mary, content say they all, and to horse they go, and away they gallop on the spur to Rome. Thirther were they come by the shutting in of the evening when it grew to be dark; and so forward without any stay to Colluin they ride. Where they find dame Lucretia, not as the Kings fons wives, whom they had suprifed and seen white they find the time away in feating and rioting with their minions and companions: but fitting up far within the night in the midt of her house among ther maidens, hard at woollwork by candle-light. Whereupon, in this debate about their wives, the entire praite and commendation rested in Lucretia: Her Husband and the Tarquins had a loving and courteous welcom at her hands. And he again for joy of the victory, invited the Kings ions kindly and made F them friendly cheare. There at that instant Sextus Tarquinius was bewitched and possessed with

wicked wanton luft, for to offer violence and villany unto Lucretia: her passing beauty and her approved chassity set him on fire and provoked him thereto. But for the present, when they had disported themselves all night long like lusty and pleasant youths, they returned betimes in the morning to the Camp, A few daies after, Sextus Tarquinius, unwitting to Collatinus, attended with one only mancame to Collatia, where he was again in good and friendly fort received by them in the house, that suspected nothing less than that whereabout he was come. And being after supper brought up into the guest chamber, when he thought all about him fure, and that every body was fast asleep, all set on fire and burning in love, he steppeth with naked sword in hand to Lucretia, as the lay fleeping full foundly, and bearing down the womans breft with his left hand, Peace (quoth G he) Lucretia & not a word: I am Sextus Tarquinius. I have my drawn Iword in handif thou once

speak thou shalt surely die. The filly woman thus starting out of sleep, was sore astright, as seeing no remedy but in a manner present death, in case she had cried for help. Then uttered Tarquinius and confessed his amorous passion, fell to entreat and entreat again, and with his prayers intermedled threats, and went every way about her, not ceating by all means to fift, to found and tempt the womans heart. But when he faw her obstinate and invincible, and (to diefor it) not relenting one jot; then, besides the sear of death, he presented unto her dishonour and shame:

pretending that after he had maffacred her, he would lay by her fide in naked bed, her own man-H fervant with his throat cut; that it might be voiced abroad, that she was taken and killed in filthy Lucretia forced adultery. For lear of this reproach and infamy, see how sinfull lust gar the victory, and conquered constant chastity and Tarquinius in great pride and jollity, that he had by affault won the fort of a womans honour departed thence, But wofull Lucretia, ali forrowing for to heavy a mitchance, dispatched a messenger to her father at Rome, and so forward to her husband at Ardea, with this errand: That they should come unto her, each of them with one faithfull and trusty friend, and hereof they must not fail, but make all the speed they could for that there was befallen a grievous chance and horrible, So there repaired to her Sp. Lucretius her father, accompanied with P. Valerius the fon of Volesus: and Collatinus her husband, with L. Jun. Brutus. Who both together by I chance going back to Rome, encountred in the way his wives messenger. Lucretta they found fitting alone in her bed-chamber, all heavy and fad: and she at the coming of these her dearest friends, thed tears and wept apace. How now my dear (quoth her husband) is all well? " No God wot fir, "(quoth she again:) For how can ought be well with a woman that is despoiled of her honour

The pittifull minime at chafte Lucyetia.

and womanhood? The print Collatinus, of another man is to be seen in thy own bed. Howbeit, "my body only is distained my mind and heart remaineth yet uniported and that my death shall "make good and justifie. But give me first your right hands, and make faithfull promise that the "adulterer shall not elcape unpunished. Sex. Tarquinius is the man, he it is, who this night past, ence tertained as a friend, but indeed a very toe in the highest degree, hath by force and violence taken from hence with him his pleature, a deadly pleature, I may fay, to me and to himfelf also no lets; K "if we be men of courage. All of them one after another give their affured word, comforted the wofull hearted woman, excused her self that was but forced, and laid all the brame upon him that committed the shamefull actilaying, It is the mind that sinneth, and not the body and where there was no will and confent there could be no fault at all." Well (quoth she) what is his due to have, "fee you to that: as for me, how loever I quit and affoil my felf of fin, yet I will not be freed from

Luc etia kil-

"punishment. And never shall there by example of Lucretia any unhonest woman or wanton haror live a day: & thus having faid, with a knife which she had close hidden under her loaths, she "fabbed her felt to the heart, and finking down forward, fell upon the floor ready to yeeld up the " ghoft, Out alas, cried her husband and father hereat : and whileft they two were in their plaints and moans, Brutus drew forth the knife out of the wound of Lucretia, & holding it out afore him, L all embrued and dropping with bloud," Now I fwear (quoth he, by this blond, by this most chaste and pure bloud before the villany wrought by the Kings fon, and here before the gods I protell, whom I call to witness, that I will by fire and sword, and with all my might and main persecute "and drive the country of L. Tarquinius the proud, and his ungracious wile, and the whole broad " of his children, and suffer neither him nor any else for his sake to raign as King at Rome. Then gave he the knife to Collatinus, and so to Lucretius & Valerius, who greatly amazed at this so strange occurrent, and wondring how it came to pass, that Brutus should of a sudden be so changed, and become so flour of flomack and couragious, took the same form of oath that he sware afore and to leaving their wailing and lamentation, and wholly fet upon anger and revenge, they followed Brutus as their Captain and Leader to put down and overthrow the government of Kings, and ut- M terly to root out their race. The dead corps of Lucretia, was had out of doors, brought into the market place and there shewed And thither, what with wondring (as the manner is)at so strange a fight, and what with the indignation of so unworthy a fact, they raised much people together. Every man for his part was ready enough to complain of the wickedness and violence done by the Kings bloud. The forrow of Lucretius the father on the one fides the resolution of Brutus on the other fide, who rebuked and blamed all vain weeping and foolish moaning, moved and perswaded all that were present, that like men of valour, like true hearted Romans, they would take arms against them that demeaned themselves no better may, worse than ordinary enemies, And presently, the bravest and tallest young men shewed themselves forward, ready in armour, and voluntary, The rest of the youths followed streight after. And having left at Collatia the one half of their forces in N garrison, toward the gates, and set certain watches, that no man brought tidings or news unto the King and his fons of this rifing and commotion, all the other were appointed in warlike manner, followed their leader Bruns-from thence directly to Rome Arthe fudden coming thither of this armed multitude: no marvell if all the way whereas they passed and marched, there arose a fear and trouble among the people. But when they perceived the most substantiall and principall Citizens in the forefront, they judged whatfoever the matter meant, it was not for naught, And verily this hainous fact disquieted the minds of men no less at Rome, than it had before at Collaria. Therfore from all parts of the City there was flocking and running into the market place. And being thither come, the Bedell or common Crier, summoned the people to appeare before the Tri-

bune of the Celeres or Captain of the guard: which office haply Brutus bare at that time, Where O he made an Oration not proceeding from that spirit, nor resembling that quality of nature which unto that day he had pretended and made shew of unto the world, for he inveighed against the violence and filthy lust of Sextus Tarquinius; the shamefull villany and not to be named, pleagainst the done upon the body of Lucretia: "he discoursed of her lamentable end and pitious death, and " the desolate case of Tricipitinus, berefe now of all his children: who accounted the occasion of "his daughters death a greater indignity, and more pitifull, than her very death. Moreover he

A "laid abroad the pude of the King himfelf; the miferies, the infinite toile and pains of the Com-"mons, buried as it were under the ground, with cleaning and cafting of dirches, voiding and far-"ming of the finks, Saying, that the men of Rome which were the conquerers of all nations about "them were now of warriors become quartiers, hewers of shone and day-laborers. He reckoned "up also and put them in mind of the unworthy death and exuell murder of Servius Tullius: and "how his daughter (oh abominable act !) rode over the corps of her father in her curied chariot: "And herewith be calleth on the gods that are revengers of outrages and wrongs done to parents. Thus rehearing these and other matters, much more grievous and horrible, (I verily believe) according as the prefent indignity at the very time doth minister and give utterance for, not so easily B penned and fet down by writers that come after, he fo mightily inflamed the multitude, that he cansed them to depose the King, to deprive him of his royall state and dignity, yea, and to decree and enash, that L. Tarquinius with his wife and children should be banished for ever. Himself having selected and armed the younger gallants, who offered their service, and willingly entred their names, let forward in person to the Camp lying before Ardea, for to excite the Army there against the King: leaving the government of the City unto Lucretius, who had before been appointed Deputy and Lieutenant there, by the King, In this time of garboile, Tullia left the palace and fled, and all the way as the went, both men and women curied and cried out upon her, and befought the ghoftly spirits and suries of parents to be avenged. When news hereof was brought into the Camp. and that the King upon these strange tidings made haste towards Romes, to stay and suppress these C broyls: Brutas having intelligence of his coming, turned another way because he would not meet with him, And fo at one instant in a manner, by contrary journies came Brutus to Ardea, and Tonquinius to Rome. But the gates were shut against Tarquinius, and instead of entrance, warned he Tarquinius was, and commanded into exile. The whole Camp received with joy Brutus the redeemer of their City. From thence were also the Kings sons driven: two of them followed after their father and departed into banishment unto Cere, a town of the Tuscans: as for Sextus Tarquinius, he retired himself to Gabes as it were into his own Kingdom: where he was murdered in revenge of old quarrels, upon malice and hatred of the people which he had brought upon himself in times past, L. Tarquinius Superbus raigned 25 years. Thus continued the Kings Regiment at Rome, from the foundation of the City, unto the freedom and redemption thereof 244 years. Then in a folemn rs affembly and election by the Centuries, held by the Provost of the City, according to the ordinance of Servius Tullius in his Commentaries, two Confuls were created: L. Junius Brutus, and co

The Second Book

Of the Histories of T. Livius of Padua, from the foundation of the City of Rome.

L. Tarquinius Collatinus.

The Breviary of L. Florus upon the Second Book.

BRutus rook an oath of the people that they flould not fuffer any to raign King at Rome. He compiled his fellow Confull Tarquinius Collatinus, a suspected man to take part with the Tarquins, by rections of the affinity be had with them, to give over the Confulfing, and to depart the City. The goods of the King and his sons he commanded to be stated upon and wise. A field of theirs he consecrated to Mats, which was named afterwards Campus Martius, or Mats field. He beheaded certain young Genp tlemen of the Nobility together with his own and his brothers fons, for conspiring to receive the King and his Complices again into the City. Unio the bondstave Vindicius, that bewrayed the complot, he gave his freedoms of whom Vindicta took the name. Having led ar Army against the King who had assembled a power of Veientians and Tarquinians, and made war, he died in bastoll together with Aruns, the son of Superbus : and for his death the dames of Rome mourned one whole year. P. Valerius the Conful propounded and made a Law concerning Appealing unto the people. The Capitoll was dedicated. Porferan King of the Clutins, warring in the quarrell of the Tarquins, and being come tashe Janiculum, was by the values of Cocles Horatius, empeached that he passed not the Tybett who alone, whiles others beweed drawn the Sublician bridge, with so of the Tuscans: and when it was broken down, least armed as he was into the river, and smam over to his fellows. Another example of manhood is reported of Mutius, G who being entered the Camp of the enemies with full intent to kill Porsena, and having flain his prinopail Secretary, whom he took for the King, was apprehended: and thrufting his hand into the fire of the Alars, whereupon they had hurwed facrifice, fuffered it there to fry untill is was confumed: and faid withall, that there were behind him three hundred more besides, that had sworn the death of the King himself. Who wondring at their resolution, was driven to offer conditions of peace, and upontaking of hostagesto give over war: among st whom, one virgin Clorlia, beguiled her keepers, made an escape, and fwam over Tyber to her friends: and being rendred again, was by Porlena fent honorably home, and had

her statue or image on horseback fet up for a memoriall. Ap. Claudius abandoned the Sabins, and fled H. to Rome, of whom the Tribe Clausia took the name, and was added to the rest. The number of tribes was encreased to be one and twenty. Against Tarquinius Superbus, who with a power of Latines waved war, A. Potthumius the Diftator, obtained a profesent battell at the lake Regillus. The Commons rifing, for being enthralled unto their Creditors, retired themselves into the mount Sacet, and were by the policy and counfil of Menenius Agrippa, reclaimed from their fedition, and appealed. The same Agrippa being deceased mas by reason of his poverty, buried at the Cities charge. There were created five Tribunes of the Commons. Cotioli, a town of the Volicians, was taken by the valour and industrious means of Cn. Martius, who thereupon was surnamed Coriolanus. T. Latinus, a mean Commoner, was warned in a dream to make relation to the Senate of certain religious ceremonies: and for neglecting the same, lost his son, I and fell himself to be lame of hislimbs, and being brought in the Senate in a chair, after he had declared the same, returned found on his feet home again, Cn. Martius Coriolanus, after he was banished, became Generall of the Volicians, and with an Army of enemies approached the City of Rome: unto whom, fi ft Emlaffadors were of purpose sent, and afterwards the Priests and whole Clergy perswaded with him, not to make war against his native Countrey, but all in vain. Howbeit Veturia his mother, and Volumnia his wife entreated him and obtained, that he should depart back again. The Law Agraria; concerning division of lands among the poor Commons, was now first put up and proposed. Sp. Castu; an Alderman, after he had been Conful, was condemned for aftering to be King, and fuffered death therean Ausmanysper to emuces companyed to the fore. Oppia at Fifth and Fifth Names to inself buried guick, Againft the Vicintians near enemies and ill neighbors, set indeed troublessome rather than noisome and dangerous, the bouse alone of the Fability requir K redto be employed in service; and set out three hundred and six armed men to the field, who every one were by the enemies stain near the river Cremera, and left but one only at home alive of that name, under fourteen years of age. Ap. Claudius the Consul having fought unfortunately against the Volscians, and that, by means of the stubbornness and unruliness of his Army, cudgelled every tenth man of his louldiers. Over and besides (this book) containeth the exploits against the Volicians, Equians, and Veientians, and the feditions discords between the Nobility and Commons.

The Second Book of T. Livius.

Ow will I definibe from henceforth, the acts both in war and peace of the people of L. Rome, a free thate now from this time forward: their yearly Magistrates and Governours: the authority and rule of Laws, more powerfull and mighty than that of men. Which freedom of theirs, the last Kings pride made more acceptable and welcome. As for the other Kings before him, they raigned (6, as that they might be conned all of them, and that worthily, builders of fundry parts of the City one after another, according as they every one by himself added still one new place or other, for the multitude by them encreased to inhabit. Neither is it to be doubted, but that even the very fame Brutus, who deferved so great honor and glory for expelling the proud King Tarquin, should have done the same to the exceeding danger of the weal publike, if for defire of unripe and untimely freedom, he had wrested the royall cignity and government from any of the former Princes. For what would have come of it, if that communalty M consisting of herdmen and sugitive strangers, resorting out of their own countries there to dwell, having under protection of a fanctuary and priviledged place gotten liberty, or at least wife impunity; being now freed and past fear of a royall Majesty, had begun to be troubled and disquieted, with the ruffling ftorms and feditious tempefts of the Tribuns? and in a new and strange City fown debate, and entertained variance with the Nobility, before that the furest pledges of wives and children, the dearest affection of the very place and foil, which requiresh long time of liking and loving, had united and knit their heartstogether? Certainly, the state not yet come to full growth and maturity, had by discord faded and come to nought, which a peaceable and gracious government cherished and fostered, and by cherishing and nourishing brought to that pals, that now being come to ripeness and perfection of strength, it might be able to bring forth and bear N the good and whollom fruits of liberty.

The beginning of this freedom you must account in regard hereof, That the Consulary regiment was annual, and from year to year, rather than that the royall power and jurisdiction that the Kings had, was any whitabated and diminished. For the first Consuls had the same absolute authority, held all the former royalties, and retained still the regall enfigus and ornaments of supreme dignity. This only provided that they should not both have the rods born before them, for avoiding a twofold fear and dread of their Majelty. Bratus with the good liking and confent of his companion in office, had the preheminence and pretogative of that honour to be done unto him alone: who had not been aforetime a greater instrument, and more forward to procure and recover the liberty than he was afterward a fure maintainer and protector of the same. And first above O all other things, whilest the people were yet greedy of this new freedom, for fear lest they might any time after be won by entreaty or moved by gilts on the Kings part, he cauled them to fwear that they would never suffer any to be King at Rome. After this, because the Senate might be of more power and greater reputation by the frequent company of that degree and order: he encreafed their number (which had been impaired much by maffacres, committed by the faid King) to the full complement of three hundred: by chusing the chief and principall of the degree of

A Knights or horsemen. And hereof came, as they say, this custome, to admit into the Senate both them that were before time of the ancient Nobility, and also those that were newly chosen for the fupply: naming these that were last entolled, the new Senate. And a wonder it was to see, how much good this did to the concord of the City, and to the knitting of the hearts of Nobles

This done they went in hand with Religion and Church-matters ; and for that there were certain publike facrifices that had been usually executed by the Kings themselves in their own perfons: left therefore they should not find the mils of Kings in any respect, nor long after them again they create of purpole a King-Priest or facrificer: which facerdotall dignity they ordained to B be under the Arch-Prelate, left that this new addition and title of honour, might prejudice their freedom any jot, whereunto they had then a speciall regard above all other things. And I wot not well, but I think verily they went beyond all measure, and were over-precise in the maintenance and frengthening thereof every way, even in the smallest trifles, and toiles of no moment. For when as nothing else was offensive unto them, the name for footh of one of their Confuls became suspected and odious unto the City, without any other scandall whatsoever. And thus they murtered and faid," That the Tarquinis had raigned over-long, and too much already: that Prifcus first "began, and when after him succeeded King Servins Tullius, Superbus Tarquinius not having in that "time and space between, forgot the Kingdom, as seeing another invested therein; by wicked " practice and violence claimed and recovered the fame again, as the inheritance properly to his "house belonging. And now that Superbus is driven out and gone, the rule and government is de-"volved unto Collarinus, and there refleth. These Tarquins belike (fay they) cannot skill how to "live as private, men: giving out among, that the very name was dangerous to a free State, and in

"one word, they could not endure it. These and such like speeches at first were whispered abroad throughout all the City by them that under-hand founded by little and little the hearts and diffiofitions of men: and when these surmises & suspitions were once buzzed into the Commons heads, and they thereby disquieted, Brutus called them to a generall assembly. Where first and formost he reciteth the oath of the people, That they should suffer none to be a King nor ought else in Rome, from whence might artie any danger to their liberty. "This oath is the thing (quoth he) that Brutus the "with all diligence, & by all means possible is to be maintain'd, & nothing thereto appertaining Consulperis to be despised and lightly regarded. As for me, I am unwilling to speak in respect of the per- sweden Tar-

of fon, neither would I speak at all, but that the love and affection to the Common-weal doth o-quintum to give "verrule me, The people of Rome is not throughly perfivaded, that they have recovered their enfulling and
tire and period liberty. For as yet the Kings bloud, yea, and the Kings name, not only remaineth
depart, "fill but also beareth soveragen rule in the City: This is it that hurteth this is it (I say) that him-"dered their true freedom. Now (quoth he) L, Tarquinius willingly of your own accord rid them " of their fear. We remember well, we confeis and acknowledge, you it was that expelled the "Kings, Finish therefore and perfect this great benefit of yours: take away from hence the Kings "name also. As for your goods and substance, your Citizens and Countrimen, if they will be ad-"vised by me, shall not only yeeld unto you again, but if ought be short and wanting, shall by my

E "consent supply the same to the full right liberally. Depart I say, and friendly take your lowe: deli-"ver the City and disburden them of this their fear, that peradventure is but vain and needless: "Howbeit, this their minds give them, that together with the flock and house of the Tarquins, the "Kings rule and government will likewife void and depart for ever. The Conful at this fo ffrange and fudden a motion, first wondred much, and was not able to open his mouth. But afterwards as he addressed himselfand began to make a speech, the heads of the City came about him, and with many prayers belonght the same at his hands. As for all the rest, they prevailed full little with him. But after that Sp. Lucretius, a more grave and elder man than himself, of greater worth aforetime, and his father in Law befides, took him in hand and dealt with him fundry waies, one while by way of intreaty, otherwhiles by periwafions and reasons, that he would condescend into that F which the City in one general confent required: then the Conful fearing left hereafter being once out of his place and a private man again, he should chance to be forced thereunto, with the loss of

his goods and some diigrace perhaps besides; resigned up the office of the Consulthip, and removing all that he had away to Lavinium, quit the City and departed. Then Brutus by an act and decree of the Senate proposed unto the people, That all the race and linage of the Tarquins should be exiled. And in a generall Session of the Centuries, he created for to be his Colleague in government, P. Valerius, by whose affistance he had driven out the Kings. No man doubted now that the Tarquins were about to take arms: yet that war hapned not so

foon as men looked for: but fee (à thing that no man feared) they had like by fraud and treason at home to have lost and forgone their freedom again. There was of the flower of Rome, certain A conspiring G youths, & those of no low degree nor base parentage descended, who in the Kings dates had lived of the construction of the construction

like young Princes more loosely and at pleasure, as companions and plaifellows with the young Nobility, Tarquing, the Kings fons: who feeking to enjoy the same licentious life still, in this equality of estate wherein all others then lived, made moan and complained one to another. That the liberty of others turned to their servitude. "The King, say they, is a man, at whose hands one might ob-" tain somewhat, as need required, were the cause right or were it wrong: where a man might find "favour and frienship, as who could both be displeased and angry, and also forgive and remit a

"fault, and knew wellhow to make difference between a friend and a foe. As for laws, they are H "things deaf and inexorable: more wholfome and commodious to the poor than to the rich and "mighty affording no release nor pardon if one chance to trespais and transgress: And a ticklish " point it is and perilous for a man among fo many errours whereto our frailty is subject, to bear "himself only upon his innocent life. Being thus of their own accordalready discontent, suddenly unlooked for there came Embafladors from the Kings, who without any mention at all of return, demanded only their goods again. Upon their message being delivered and heard in the Senatehouse, this debate and question held them for certain daies in councill, fearing lest that the goods not restored might minister occasion of quarrell, and being rendred, yield maintenance and nonrishment of war. In the mean time the Embassadours dealt and treated with divers persons di-I verfly: in open shew claiming only their goods, but secretly and under-hand, contriving how to compais the Kingdom for their Masters. And under colour of procuring friends for the accomplishment of that which they pretended, and was in question, they sounded oftentimes the minds of certain noble young Gentlemen, how they flood affected to their defignments. Whose words and reasons were of them gently entertained: and thereupon they delivered unto them letters from the Tarquim, and withall conferred together, and practifed the receiving of the Kings privily by night into the City. The execution of this plot was principally committed to certain of the Vitellii and Aquilii, that were brethren. A fifter of the Vitellii was married unto the Conful Brutus, by whom he had two fons that were youngmen, Titus and Tiberius, whom their uncles by the mothers side made partakers with them likewise of their counsell. Besides, there were divers K young Gentlemen (whole names long time hath worn out quite) made acquainted therewith In this mean feason, their opinion in the Senate-house prevailed, who thought it best that the goods should be restored: and the Embassadours upon that occasion made stay in the City, for that they had gotten time of the Consuls to provide carriage for to have away the Kings stuff, and other movable goods. All that time spent they in consulting with the Conspirators, and so importunately laboured them, untill they had procured their letters also unto the Tarquinis: for otherwise (fay they) how will they believe but that their Embaffadours make wrong report of matters fo important. The giving of those letters in pledge of their truth and plain meaning, proved to bewray and reveal their purposed enterprise. For the day before the Embassadours were to take their leave, and return to the Tarquins, they fortuned to sup with the Vitelii: and whilest the conspira- L tors there, werein fad and close talk together, conserring at large about this new devised practise, and no man by but only themselves (as the manner is:) a certain bonds ave chanced to overhear them, one that before had an inckling whereabout they went, but waited the opportunity when the letters should be given to the Embassadours, which being found upon them, might directly prove the treason. This slave after he understood the letters were delivered, gave intelligence of all unto the Confuls: who immediatly departed from their houses to take the Embassadours, and the Conspirators in the manner, and without any stir or tumult light upon them unawares, and dashed all. But of the letters they had a speciall care, that they should be forth-coming and not The confpiramiscarry. And committing the traitors forthwith to prison, they made some pause and doubt about the Embaffadors, what to do with them. For albeit they feemed to have deferved no lefs M but to be used as enemies, and to have no favour at all, yet had they regard to thelaw of Nations. Now concerning the Kings goods, which they thought meet before to be restored, the matter came about who ly in question again before the Senators: who being overcome with ire and indignation, denied flatly the rendring of them, yea, and forbad they should be confiscate and converted to the common treasury: but they were given away among the Commons to make spoil and havock thereof: to the end, that they having one touched or feifed on the Kings goods as a booty, might for ever after bepaft all hope of any peace or favour with them. The field of the Tarquins lying between the City and Tyber, was confectated unto Mars, and after called Campus Martili.e. Mars field. It happed (as men say) that there was at that time standing corn there, now ripe and ready for the harvest: which crop of ground, because they made some scruple of consci-N ence otherwise to consume, therefore it was cut down, corn, straw, stubble and all, and a great number of people sent thither at once to carry it away in baskets and skeps, and pour it down the Tyber, running then but shallow, as it useth to do in the midst and heat of Summer. And so the heaps of Corn, together with the mud fluck fill and refted in the ebbe places and foords of the river: and by little and little encreased with one thing or other that came down the stream, until it became an Island, Afterwards, I suppose, there were dams and piles made thereunto, and by mans

and put to death. Which suffering of theirs was the more notable, for that the father by his place O & vertue of his office was bound and charged to see execution done upon his own own children: and he who otherwise ought not to have been a spectator and looker on, even he (such was his fortune) was forced of necessity to be the principall actor in this tragicall execution. Then stood these most noble youths bound fast to a stake. But among all, the Consul his children, turned upon them the eyes of every man, from all the reft as unknown persons and of no reputation; all men pitted them, not so much forbeing punished, as for deserving by their fact to be

hand it grew so high, and so firm a piece of ground, that it was able to bear even Temples and stately Galleries that stood thereupon. When the Kings goods were thus spoiled, risled, and made away, the traitors were condemned A punished: That they could find in their hearts and once let enter into their thought, to betray into the hands of Tarquinius, fometimes a proud Prince, and then a cruell enemy, and banished rebell, their native countrey, lately and in that very year fet free from capcivity: their naturall father who let it tree: the Consulfhip sprung first out of the family of the Junu: the Nobles, the ther who let it tree: the Community prung introduction of inclinating of the James. The Commons, and in one word, all things whatfoever in Rome belonging either to God or man. Then came the Confuls forth, took their places and fet them down on the tribunal feat. The Linear control of the Confuls forth, took their places and fet them down on the tribunal feat. The Linear control of the Confuls forth, took their places and fet them down on the tribunal feat. The Linear control of the Confuls forth, took their places and fet them down on the tribunal feat. The Linear control of the Confuls forth, took their places and fet them down on the tribunal feat. The Linear control of the Confuls forth, took their places and fet them down on the tribunal feat. ctors were sent to do their office, who first stripped them naked and scourged them with rods, and then with an axe chopt off their heads. All which time, the father himfelf, his countenance Brutus putteth and vifage was a wonderfull spectacle to behold, considering how a fathers affection could hold to death his

Bout and abide the performance of this publike and exemplary punishment. When the offenders own children. had once inferred, to the end there might be shewed noble examples on both sides, for to debar wickedness, and stop the course of fin: the informer and revealer of treason, had for his reward a peece of money out or the common treasury, obtained his freedom, and was enfranchised a Citizen of Rome. This was the first man, as they say that was made free by the rod Vinditta: for that the party his name was Vinditius, from whence, as some think, the word Vindicta was derived: after whom, this was observed. That whosoever in that fort got their freedom, were supposed withall endepized

When tidings hereof came to Tarquinius, with the manner of proceeding in every circumstance, he not only grieved that so great hope of his was frustrate and come to nothing, but C also was let on fire with hatred and indignation: and seeing the way that up and stopped against ~ all deceitfull courses, he thought there was no dealing now but by meet force and open war. Whereupon he went up and down, follicited and made humble fuit unto the Cities of Etraria, and befought the Veientians especially, and the * Tarquinians, that they would not suffer him, being come of their own bloud, a binished man, forlorn, poor, and needy, dispossed to lately of Tarquinii.

The speech of of 10 goodly a Realm and Kingdom, together with his children (forward young men) to periff Tanquinius Su. even before their eyes." Alledging that others had been fent for and fet out of fortain parts unto perbus to the "Rome for to be Kings: and he their Liege King, and such an one as advanced still the Roman Em-Tuscans. " pire by martiall prowefs, was by the wicked confpiracy of his nearest kinsfolk and friends de-" poled from his imperial dignity and expelled: and they now, because there was no one man D" thought sufficient and worthy to raign, had parted between them the Kingdom, and given "among the people his goods as a spoil; that there might not be any one who had not his finger,

"and whole hand in to toule a fact. Saying moreover, that his mind and intention was to leek "means to return into his own countrey, to recover his Crown, yea, and to perfecute, and to "be revenged of those unthankfull subjects: and therefore prayed them, to set to their helping "hand, and yield him affiltance: and not to fit down with to many old wrongs of their own part "received namely their legions to often hewen in pieces, their lands and livings taken from them: "but to go with him for revenge. These suggestions moved the Veientians, and every man for himself muttered and gave out in threatning wife, that now at length, having a Roman Captain especially to be their Leader, they were to do away the foul dishonours sustained, and win E again what by former war they had loft. As for the Tarquinians, they were foon incited in regard of name and contanguinity, and thought it was a godly matter and an honour unto them, to have of their own name and house to be Kings of Rome, Thus two armies of two Cities banded with Tarquin, for to restore him to his Kingdom again, and to make sharp war upon the Romans: who being entred the Territory of Rome, were met with by the Roman Confuls. The footmen marched under the conduct of Valerius, marshalled in a battallion four iquare. Brutus with the horse went before to espy and discover the coasts: In like fort the men of arms

of the enemies rode formost under the leading of Aruns Tarquinius the Kings ion, and the King himself in person sollowed with the Legions. Aruns espying by the Lictors, the Consul afar off. and as he approached nearer, knowing Brutus more certainly by his face, all inflamed with ire; F" This is the Gallant (quoth he) this is he, that hath driven and banished us out of our native "Countrey, Lo, how bravely he fetteth forward, all gorgeoufly to be feen and dight in our roy-"all enligns and ornaments. Now help ye gods that are revengers of wrongs done to Kings: and therewithall fet spurs to his horse, and ran amain with full carreer upon the Consul his own person intending certainly to speed him. Brutus perceived likewise that he made directly roward him: (Now was it a noble and worthy fight for the Captains themselves to begin the battell.) Whereupon with resolute courage he encountreth him. And so fiercelythey charged one another, and to deadly were they bent, that neither of them had regard to fave himfelf, to he might wound and mischief his enemy, but were both with a counterpush that quite pierced their targets run into the fides, and thrust through, and so having one anothers lance sticking in their bodies, G fell from their hories ready to dye. Herewith began on both fides the other horiemen to fight, and within a while the footmen also seconded them. And so equally were they matched and the

battell so indifferently fought, that it was very doubtfull whether side had the better. For on both parts the right wings got the upper hand, and down went the left. The Veientians, unto whom The Veientians it was no news to be overcome of Romans, were discomfitted and put to flight. But their new e- deteated by nemies the Tarquinians, not only held their own and stood to it, but also from their battell put the Romans. back, and forced the Romans to give ground, and gave them the repulse. After this conflict there

cy detected.

the people.

fell such a fear and terrour upon Tarquinius, and the Tuscans, that both Armies as well of the Vei-H entians as the Tarquinians, gave over their enterprise with doing just nothing, and by night diflodged and departed every man to his own home. This battell was more notable by reason of certain miracles that men report: namely, that in the dead time of the night next following, when all were at rest, there was heard a mighty voice of Sylvanus (as men thought) out of the wood Arfato utter theie words.] That there was flaine on the Inscan part more by one, and that the Romans non the field.] Thus verily and no otherwise departed they alunder: the Romans as winners, and the Tulcans as having the worle. For the next morrow, so soon as it was day, and that none of the enemies appeared in fight, P. Valerius the Conful gathered up the spoil together, and returned from thence with triumph to Rome, and performed the funerals of his brother Conful, in all fump- I tuous manner and solemn pomp, as possibly at that time he could devise, But, that which did him the greatest honour after his death, was the publike forrow and heaviness of the City, in this refreet above all fingular and memorable, for that the dames and Matrons of Rome mourned a whole year for him, as for their own father, in that he had been fo sharp a revenger of violence done to the chaffity of women.

After this, the Confulthat survived, presently upon the great liking and favour that he was in (see how wavering and unconstant theminds are of the common people) was not only envied, but also suspected, yea, and charged with an odious and horrible crime. The voice went and bruited it was abroad, that he aspired to the Crown, And why? because, for sooth, he had not chosen unto him a new fellow Conful in the room of Brutus: and began to build aloft on the top of Velia, K where (faythey) in an high place and strongly scituate he may make a Castle impregnable. These things commonly spoken and credited too, vexed much, and mightily grieved the Consui in his very foule, as a great indignity offered unto him. Whereupon heaftembled the people together & cauling the rods to be held downwards to the ground, went up into the pulpit to make an Oration unto them. That fight pleafed the people paffing well, taking it for a plain demonstration, that the marks and ensigns of rule and government lubmitted unto them, was a very acknow-P: Valerius the ledging and confession that the people was of greater majesty and powerthanthe Conful. Where after silence made, and commandment to hearken and give ear, "the Consul began highly to ex-"toll the fortune and good hap of his Colleaguedeceased, who having with great honour set his "Country free, ended his daies, fighting manfully in defence of the Weal-publike, even in the L

" prime, height, and best time of his glory, ere that he became subject unto envy but he himself " outliving it, remained alive, exposed unto criminous slanders and spightfull malice of men, and "of a deliverer and redeemer of his Countrey was now reputed no better than the Aquilii and "Vitellii. And willyou never indeed (quoth he) approve the vertuous and honest convertation of "a manfo well, but it shall be tainted with unjust suspicion? What? would any man think, that I when for ferree and fell an enemy of the Kings, should ever fear to incur the jealousie of men, for "feeking to be King? What if I dwelt on the top of Tarpeie cliff, even in the very Capitoll, "should I beleeve and think it possible, that my countrymen, neighbours, and Citizens, would "fland in fear of me? and will so small a matter as this turn the ballance of your opinion and "conceit of me? Is your affiance and confidence in me grounded to flightly, and standeth it upon M

'é fo nice terms and ticklish points, rate you force more and make greater reckoning of my dwelling place than of the quality of my person. Well, P. Valerius his house shall be no hindrance or
"impeachment unto your liberty, O Quirites, ye shall not need to sear any harm from Pelia for me. "I will remove my house not only down into the plain, but even to the valley under the hilltoot, "that you may dwell aboveme, and overlook me (a suspected Citizen.) Let them a gods name "build in Velia, who may be better trusted with the Cities freedom than P. Valerius. Then was immediatly the timber and all carried down beneath Velia, and where as now Vicus Publicus is,

in the very bottom of the hill, was his house reedified

V derine far. la of Poplicola.

After this were laws enasted, which not only acquit the Conful and cleared him of all suspicion of affecting to the Kingdom, but also contrariwise wrought such effect, that he became ex-N ceeding popular again, whereupon, he was furnamed Publicola or Poplicola. And first and formost the Statute passed as touching the appeal unto the people, against the Rulers and Magistrates. Item, concerning the curfing and condemning of him both body and goods, that should intend or plot to nsurp Princely dominion over them. These acts the Commons liked well of, Which when he had alone ordained, that all the thanks and praife might be his therefore, then affembled he a generall Session for the substituting of another Consul unto him, in the room of his Colleague departed. So, Sp. Lucretius was created Conful: who being an aged man and of great years feeble withall, and not able to execute the office and function of a Coniul, within few daies paid nature her debt and died. And in place of Lucretius was M. Horatius Pulvillus chosen. In some ancient writers I do not find that Lucretius was Conful. For immediatly after Brutus they make O mention of Horetius. But I think verily because no act of his made his Consulthip memorable, thereupon he was forgotten and left out. Now as yet was not the Temple of Jupiter in the Capitoll dedicated And when Valerius and Horaius the Confuls, call lots whether of them twain should perform that duty, the chargefell unto Horatius, and Publicola went forthto the Veientian war. But the kinsfolk and friends of Valerius took it more grievously and impatiently than reason was, that the honor of the dedication of so famous a temple, was given unto Horatius.

A Deviling therefore by all means possible they could, to impeach it and seeing they had assaid all in vain and nothing took effect: even at the very inflant, whiles the Conful was holding a post of the Temple, and in his folemn prayers to the gods, behold they brought unto him heavy and wofull news, that his fon was dead, and that he might not lawfully, whiles his houshold mourned and was polluted with a dead corps, confectate the Temple. Whether it were that he gave no credit to the messenger, or rather was of heart so stout, neither is it for certain reported, nor easie for a man to divine. But for all these tidings, never a jot was he turned from his purpose, nor said ought else to the messenger, but willed that he should bid the corps to be had forth to buriall, and to holding the pillar or post still said out his prayer, and dedicated the Temple. These were the acts B done both at home and abroad in the first year after the expulsion of the Kings.

Then were P. Valorius the second time, and T. Lucretius created Confuls. By this time were the Tarquins fled for succour to Lartes Porsena King of Clusium: "where, by many reasons and rea monstrances, intermingled with prayer, one while they befought him not to suffer them deteen-"ded from the Tulcans, of the lame bloud and name, to live needy and forlorn in perpetuall exile: cotherwhile they advised and warned him not to put up without revenge this new fashion of "expelling Kings, now comming up. Saying, that liberty in it self had sweetness enough: and un-"less Kings would defend and maintain their Crowns with as great might and main, as Cities ." defired to enjoy freedom, there would be a general confusion, and all things turned upside down: " neither would there be in States and Common wealths any thing aloit and eminent above o-C " ther endured: whereupon would iffue a finall end of Kingly regiment, a thing with God and

"man of all other most excellent and beautiful. Porfena supposing it would be an honourable matter unto the Tufans, both to have a King at Rome, and a King too of the Tufans line, came with a cruell army against Rome. Never was the Senate at any time afore put in such fear: to mighty in Portenabetholed ites was the pullance of Clusium, and the name of Porfena fo renowned. Moreover, they flegeth Romi feared not their enemies only, but also their own subjects at home, left peradeenture the Communalty of Rome for fear of war should receive the King into the City, and accept of peace though it cost them their liberty. During which time the Commons were entertained of the Nobles with all kindness, and many favours and courtefies they had at their hands. And above all things order was taken for provision of grain and victuals. And for to purvey store of corn, some were

D fent to the Volfei, others to Cumes. Over and befides the licence of felling falt, because it was fold at an exceeding high price, (was taken from private falters, and was undertaken by the City. with all the cost and charges thereto belonging by them defraied, and salt delivered out to the people at an easie reckoning.) The Commons were also freed of portage, tollage, and tribute; and rich men that were able to bear the burthen were affessed at all paiments and contributions: the poor were thought to be charged enough with the bringing up of their children. This kind, n dealing and indulgency of the Nobles kept the City afterwards (notwirh@anding their hard diffress of siege and famine) in such concord and unity, that the meanest as well as the highest abhorred and detefted thename of KK. And never after was there any one private perion, to popular. so devoted to the people by crasty means and indirect courses tending to their particu-

E lar designs, as the whole Senate was at that time, by their good government of the Commonweal. Now when the enemies approached near at hand, every man made thift for himfelf, for-fook the Country and came into the City. Which they fortified with strong guards round about: so that what with wals and bulwarks on the one side, and what with the Tyber on the other side; it feemed fure enough, and fufficiently defended. The wooden bridge had like to have given the enemy entrance, had not the valour of one man been, even Haraius Cocles (who that day by the Tha rare forgood fortune of the Romans was a fortress unto the City of Rome.) He as good hap was, ap- titude of Hapointed to ward and keep the bridge, seeing the Janicle by a sudden assault won, and that the energy ratios coeles. mies ran down to furiously from thence upon him, & contrariwife, the multitude of his own companies for fear, to forgo their weapons, break their arraies, and to be gone: took hold of every man,

F opposed himself against them afront: and calling God and man to witness, protested, shewed and declared unto them, that for laking and abandoning thus their quarter, all their flying was but in vain: for if they left the bridge on their backs, to yield passage to the enemies, there would anon be more of them in Palatium and the Capitoil than in the Janiele; and therefore he willed and commanded them, yea, and gave them direction to break down the bridge; by hewing, by firing, or by what means they possible could : affuring them for his own party to much as the body of one only man was able to do, he would receive, and withit and the violence of the enemies. Then advanceth he himself unto the first entry or soot of the bridge, and all goodly to be feen, amongst those that would in no point fight, but the wed their backs, he so bent his sword and target in their very faces, resolute to encounter with them hand to hand, that even with his G wonderfull hardiness and incredible courage, he aftonied and amazed his enemies. Howbeit, two there were that for very shame tarried still and stood to him, namely, Sp. Larging and Tit, Hermini-

thrave men both, as well for noble birth as worthy deeds. Affilted for a while with their gallants, sustained he the first storm of danger and most cumbersome push of the skirmish. But as they that were having down the bridge called upon them to come back, he conftrained thole two also to retire and save themselves, whiles some jurie part of the bridge was left behind free and uncut. Then casting all about in menacing manner his fiery and terrible eyes towards the Captains,

and principals of the Tuscans, one while he challenged them one by one to single fight: other-H whiles he rated them all in generall calling them the hirelings and flaves of proud Kings and tyrants; who forgetting and making no reckoning of their own freedom, were come to oppugn and impeach the liberty of others. The enemies flood at a bay and in suspence a good while, looking about them one upon another who should first begin to fight. At last, very shame made the whole troup to fir and come forward, and to letting up a loud cry, from all fides they let flie their javelins at him one man alone and their only enemy All this while bare he off their shot which light upon his target, and there fluck, and nevertheless with full resolution kept the bridge Hill, walking his stations, and stalking like a giant. Then assaid they with all their force to bear the man down and to turn him over into the water: but by this time the crack of the bridge broken I under him, and the shout withall of the Romans, for joy that they had finished their work, staid with sudden fear their violent assault. Then praied Cocles in this wife: "O father Tiberinus quoth "he) O facred river, with devout heart I thee befeech, receive with thy gracious and merciful ftream this harness, these weapons, and this thy souldier. And so all armed as he was, he leapt into the Tyber: and albeit many a dart was flung from aloft and light upon him, yet he swam over and escaped safe to his fellows. A brave adventure for all posterity another day to talk of, rather than to beleeve for this so great sortitude and resolution of his, the City was thankfull, and in token thereof his Image or Statue was fet up in their common Hall, named Comitium, and as much ground given him in compass, as he was able with a plough to break up in one day. Amongst these publike favours and honours done unto him, the kind affections and good wils of private persons K also well appeared: for in that extream want and scarcity that then was, every man out of his house-store and provision spared from himself and for to give him one thing or another destraided his own belly his Porfena with the repulte of this his first enterprise, changed his mind from affaulting to belieging of the City: and after he had placed a garrion in the Janiculum, he planted himself and encamped on the plain; even upon the banks of the Tyber. And lending for boats and craiers from all parts, both to stop the mouth and passage of Tyber, that no corn should come in and be conveyed to Rome: and also that the louldiers, as they faw occasion, might cross the river, and fetch booties in divers and fundry places at their pleasure, in short space he brought the whole countrey about Rome to such fireights, that not only other things were brought in, but all their carrellallo wasfain to be driven out of the fields into the City, and no man durft put any creature L forth out of the gates. The Tuscans were permitted to be thus bold, not so much for fear as for a policy: for Valerius the Conful, waiting for fome vantage and opportunity, fuddenly to fet upon many of them at once and at unawares, as they fragled abroad dilorderly, making little regard to revenge fmall matters, kept himfelf to be revenged of them throughly, and to pay them home one time or other. To the end therefore he might draw forth these forragers, and toll them abroad; he gave his men in charge, and proclaimed, That the next day in great companies they should put their cartel forth at the gete Efquilina, which was farthest from the enemies: inpposing that they would have intelligence thereof, by reasonthat in this extremity of long fiege and pinching huns ger; some false knaves and disloyal rogues would flie unto them. And so fell it out indeed; For they had knowledge thereof by a fugitive flave. Whereupon they in far greater multitudes pais M over the river, in hope to make a general spoil and havock once for all. Then Valerius commanded T. Herminius with a sufficient company to lie close in ambulliat two miles end, in the Sabird high way, and Sp. Largins with a power of lufty tall fellows lightly armed, to keep the gate Colina, untill the enemy were gone by and past: with direction, then to put himself between the river and them, and fo to intercept them in their return. The other Conful T. Lucretins Mued forth with certain bands of footmen at the gate Navia: and Valerius himself in proper perfon fet forth from mont Capus certain entiens of his best and choice fouldiers. These first were descried and discovered by the enemy. Herminius to foon as he heard some noise and fir, arose and ran at once our of the ambush, and whilest the Tuscans turned to set upon Lucretius, he charged them luftily at their backs: fo that on every hand from the gate Collina on the one fide; N and from the gate Newla on the other, the allarm was given. Thus the robbers were flain and the in pieces in the midft of them : both for that they were overmatched in fight, and also became all the waies were ftopped up, that they could not estane by way of flight. And never after durft the Tukans range about the countrey fo and actioning. Howbeit, the stege continued nevertheless, with great farcity of corn, and exceeding dearth within the City. And Persons had good hope by fitting fill, to force it in the end, and be mafter thereof. At what time one C. Mutius a noble young gentleman, who thought it a dishonour and foul shame, that the people of Rome, who all the while they were in bondage under Kingsi were in no war nor by any enemies beleaguered, fhould now being the same fill in time of their steedom be of their Tucans besieged, whose armies they often had deseated and slipposing that by some hardy and adventurous piece of service O this reproachfull indignity was to be revenged, devided a full on his own head to enter into the enterine Camp: but fearing afterwards to go without commission from the Contain and the knowledge of any other perion, left peradventure the might be taken by the watch of the Romans, and brought back for a traiterous runnagate, at such a time especially, when the hard estate of the City was enough to bring him into a deep suspition, and to be reputed for no better: presented himself before the Council into the Senate house: "I am right willing, and I have a purpose

The valiance refolution of C. Matjus.

A "my LL. (quoth he) to pais over the Tyler, yea, and if I can, to enter the Camp of the enemies. "not in quality of a robber, nor to be revenged for booties from us taken, with doing the fem-"blable. A greater exploit with the favour of the gods, I intend to perform. The Senators gave their confent, and approved his defignment. Then with a skein, hidden under his garment he fettethforward. Being thither come into the Camp, he preffeth in the thickest throng to stand near the Kings Tribunal. It fortuned that then and there the fouldiers were receiving their pay. And the Chancellor, or Kings principal Secretary fate together with the King in like array, much employed and bussed in many matters, and the souldiers commonly had recourse nuto him Muirus tearing to enquire whether of them two were Porfena lett by not knowing the King he should be-B wray himself who he was hapned (see how fortune in her rashness directed his hand) to kill the Se recary inflead of the King: then as he paffed through the tearful multitude, making himself way with his bloudy blade there was a present outcry, and thereat the Kings guard came running

in laid hold othim, and brought him back before the King his royal Throne: and albeit he was now forlorn and without all fuccour, amidft those threats of frowning forcune, yet as a man more feared hill than fearing: "Iam (quoth he) a Citizen of Rome, and Caius Mutius is my name, a Mutius his "protetied enemy I confets, and an enemy would have flam; a seady and willing am I to dye freech to King myjett, 1 was to kill another. For, both to do, and to infer valiantly is the part of a noble "Roman And it is not I alone that carry this mind and resolution against thee, O King, there is a "long train and crue behind of them that leek to win the same praise and honour: make thee

C "ready therefore, and arm thy telf; if thou think good, against this danger, and reckon every hour "to be in hazard of thy life, and to have alwaies at the very Court gates thy enemies word. "This kind of war do we youths of Rome denounce openly unto thee: no battel, no fight elfe "fhalt thou need to fear, With thee alone will we all, one by one have to do, and with none other. Hereat the King incenied with wrath, and for the danger that he flood in affrighted withalls ommanded in menacing wife that he flood be frieder a flake unleishe would prefently unfold in plain terms, what fecret and dangerous practifes be theant and threatned under this coverreir nit of words and intreate circumstan es. "Los (quoth he again) how little they set by " this carkais that aspire to great glory and sim at honour; and with that thrust his right hand into the hearth on fire that was made for the far tifice, and when he endured the rolling thereof, as if

D he had been lenteless, and felt no pain the King well near aftonished at this wonderfull and miraculous fight. flarr up and leapt from his royal feat and hair of effate commanding the young man the the half from the a.t.r. "Go thy waies (quoth he) in peace, thou that half done thy own fell for final his "more michief than thou half attempted against my person. I would say God bless thee, and words to Mu-"worthy had thou been of honour for thy prowefs, if it were in my fervice, and in the behalf time "and delence of mine own Countrey: and now by the law of, arms I discharge theesreely, and " give thee leave to depart without any hurt or abule offered unto thee. Then Mutius, asit were to require again his curtene and delert. 'Forsímuch as (quothhe) thou lettell so great store by va- Mutinto Por-"lour, and honourest vertue so highly; to the end it may be seen that thou shalt get at my hands sene, "by currene that which by cruel threats thou couldit non; these are therefore to let thee under-

Te and that there are three hundred of us noble youths, even the very flower and knighthood of " Rome, that have compired and sworn thy death, and in this manner to assail thee, My lot it was Eto be the first the rest as it shall fall out, will be here sportly and war every man his turn and "time, until they hit right upon thee. Muins, furnamed assessands Scausia, by readon of the Muinsfurnamen of his right hand, was no fooner difmitted and gone, but there followed theight after him to med Sawola. Rome, Emballadors from Porfena; and so much troubled in spirit was he, both for the danger past of the first assault, (from which nothing preserved him but a final arrow and overlight of the assailant) and also for the hazard to come, (for look how many conspirators remained behind to give the like attempt, to often stood he in jeopsedy of his life) that of his own accord he offered the Romans conditions of peace, And among other capitulations, he flood hard upon this article (but Fallin vain) of reforing the Tarquini into their Kingdom. This point the King arged instantly, ra-sher because he could not well himself deny the Tarquini to much, than for that he was ignount,

that the Romanswould never yield thereto. But another article he got granted namely, the reliention of the Veientians lands again ; and the Romans were driven of necessity to give him hostages; in case they would have the King gazrifon to quit the Janiculum. Upon these conditions Peace between peace was concluded, and Perfena withdrew his forces from the Janiculum; diflodged and deparsed out of the territory of Rome. The Senators bestowed trankly upon Muting as a religionnial of his valiantness, a piece of ground lying beyond Tiber, which was akerwards called Mutia prad, z.s. Mutius his meadows.

o lapon this honourable regard and reward of werene, women were likewise provoked and en-G souraged to enterprize worthy acts in the service of the Common-weal. For a young damole and Virgin, named Ctalia, one of those hostages atoresaid, whiles the Tutcans were ancamped (asit The commenfell out) nor far from the banks of Tyber, deceiving her keepers and leading a company of o- Claira, ther maidens after her, even within the shot and darts of the enemies, took the river, swam over with them, brought them all to Rome fate, and delivered them to their parents, kinsfolk and friends. Which being reported to the King, he arthe first formed at it, and was all in a rage, and semanto Rome certain Orators to demand again his bostage Classa by name: as for all the

Porfene and the

Rizza.

to King Per-

rest. he made no great account of them : but afterwards, upon further consideration he admired H the enterprise, and plainly said, it surpassed far all the adventures of the Coclines and the Mutis: 10 as he pretended that if the maid were not rendred again, he would take the league as broken, and being yielded, he would fend her back to her friends, undefiled, and without any abuse or violence done unto her. On both parts was promise faithfully kept: For both the Romans restored the pledge of peace according to covenant, and feen also it was, that vertue was not only secured fale. but also highly regarded and honoured with the Tuscan King. For after he had commended and praised the damosel, he promised to give her part of the hostages, chuse whom she would. And when they were all brought forth before her, the made choise (they say) of those young boies that were under 14 years of age: which was not only most besitting her virginity, but also by the accord of 1 the holtages themselves best approved: namely, that that age especially should be delivered our of the enemies hands, which was most subject to injury and taking wrong. The peace thus renewed and confirmed, the Romans rewarded this rare valour in that lex, with as new and strange an honour, for, in remembrance of her, in the top of Via facra, there was erected her statue, | A maiden

There remaineth yet even unto our daies amongst other solemn ceremonies, this one custome received from our ancestors, far differing and disagreeing from this peaceable and friendly departure of the Tuscan King from before the City of Rome, and this it is: In the portsale of goods they use to proclaime first aloud, The fate of King Portena his goods. This ceremoniali custome must needs either begin in time of war, and so was not afterwards forgotten in peace: or else arose from some κ more gratious and gentle occasion at the first, then this title or outward form pretendeth, of selling goods by way of hostility, and after the manner of enemies. But the likeliest conjecture and nearest to the truth of all those that are given out is this: that Porfera dislodging from the Janiele, gave freely unto the Romans, (the City at that time being after long liege distressed and in great freights) his rich Camp furnished with victual and provision, conveyed thither out of the plentifull countries of Herraria near adjoyning which goods, for fear there should have been some havock and spoil made thereof in warlike wife, in case the people had been let loose to the rifling of the tents, were after fold, and called Porlena his goods: which title fignified rather their thankfull acceptation of the gift, and remembrance of the giver, than any open and overt fale of the Kings goods, which were not so much as in the Romans power, nor at their disposition,

Thus Porsena having given over the Roman war, because he would not seem to have brought an host of men into those parts, and performed no exploit, sent his for Aruns with part of his forces to surprize and assault Aricia Ar the first this sudden and unexpected enterprize much troubled the Aricins, but afterward when the had gotten aid both from the Latine nations & alfo from Cumes, they took such heart again, that they durst enter into the field & bid the enemy battel. In the beginning of the conflict, the Tuscans charged them so hotly that at the very first encounter, they brake the arraies of the Aricins But the troups of the Cumans fetting policy against force, went a little afide,made way and gave forme ground, and when the enemies had outstripped them. & were rashly and disorderly passed beyond them, they turned their enfigus, and it upon their backs: 10 were the flucans, being in the very train of their victory, befer round about, and flain in the midft M between fonly a small remnant of whem after the loss of their Captain, because they had no other place of refuge nearer, were fain to trudg to Rome without weapons and difarmed, like suppliants both in deed and shew. Where they were kindly entertained and bestowed in everall lodgings. Some of them when they were cured of their wounds repaired home, reporting the hospitality. & courteous ulage they have found, Many remained full at Rome for love of their hofts and the City. who had a place allotted them to dwell in, which after they called Thusens views, the Tuscan

After this, were P. Lucretius and P. Valerius the third time created Coff. In that year, for a small end, there came Embassadours from Porfena, to treat about the restoring of the Tarquiss into their Realm: to whom this aniwer was returned: that the Senate would fend Embafadors w to the King himself, whereupon there were immediatly addressed unto him in Embafa the most honourable petforages of all the Nobility, who in the name of the people of Rome delivered this speech: That the chief of their Nobles were sent, rather than any dispatch given by Word of mouth unto his Embassadours at Rome; not for that they could not have shapen them Embagadours this short answer. "They would no Kings have: But to this end that for ever after there should

be no fuir renewed of that matter, not in fo great mutual benefits, and favours passed between "them, some discontent arise on either side, whiles he might be thought to request that "which was regugnant and prejudiciall to the liberty of Rome, and the Romans again, unless they would be executors of their own wrongs, and feek their own mischievance, to make "denial unto him, whom by their good wils they would not feem to deny ought for any thing in O the world But as to the inbstance in the matter, this was the point : namely, that the people of "Rome were not under the regiment of a King, but were a free state: and fully setled in this pur-" pose To set open their gates to the enemies, sooner than to Kings: and were all generally of this " mind and refolution. That look when the freedom of that City had an end then should the "City come to an end also. To conclude therefore, they were to entreat him that if he tendered

"the weal and safety of Rome, he would permit them to be free still and at their own liberty, games and plaies at Rome, certain yonkers of the Sabins, went about in a wanton jollity to carry

e perform. Let them from henceforth feek some other place of exile, either for peace or war, as they shall think more expedient, khat there may be nothing to let and hinder the free cour e of "amity, and alliance between me and you. To these good and kind words he joyned better and more friendly deeds. For all the hostages that remained in his hand he fent home: and the Veienrians lands which by the covenants indented at Janiculum, were taken away, he restored to the B Romans again. Thus Tarquin feeing all hope of return cut off-removed unto Tusculum to his fon in law Mamilius Octavius, there to live and ipend the rest of his daies in banishment, So there continued faithfull peace between the Romans and King Porfena. Then were Cost. M. Valerius and P. Posthumius. In that year the Romans fought with the Sabins fortunately, and the Confuls triumphed. But afterwards the Sabins made greater prepara-

A The King overcome with very modefly, and much abashed in himself, answered thus again:

Since you are so fully minded and stiffy bent (quoth he) neither will I importune you, nor dull

" your ears with harping still upon this unpleasant string, and do no good: nor bear the Tarquins

"any longer in hand, and deceive them of that hope of aid, which nothing at all is in my power to

tion of war: to withfland whom, as also for fear of some sudden danger that might arise from Tusculum, from whence they suspected war, although none was openly seen, were P. Valerius the fourth time, and T. Lucreirus the second time created Cost. But among the Sabins there grew fome civil differed between that part that would have war, and the contrary that fought peace: which gained the Romans some strength even from thence. For Appins Clausus (who after-C wards at Rome was lurnamed Appins Claudius) a periwader himself of quietness and repose, being Appins Claudiovermatched and not able to make his part good with the adverief action that minded and stirred us. troubles, accompanied with a great power of friends and followers, from Regillum fled to Rome, who were entranchiled Citizens, and possessed of those lands that lye beyond the river * Anio. * At this day And from thence came the name of the old trade Appia: after that other new Citizens were put Teorem. unto them those I mean, that descended of that race, and out of the same territory. This Appins Tribe Appie.

was admitted into the number of the Senators, and not long after advanced to be one of the chief men and heads of the City. The Coff, went with a strong power into the Sabins land, where after they had first wasted the Country, and after in battell abated the strength and puissance of the enemy; fo, as for a long time after they needed not to fear any rebellion from thence, they returned D to Rome in triumph. The year following, when Agrippa Menenius and P. Posthumius were Coss. P. Valerius ended

hisdaies in great glory, reputed the only fingular man in those times, by all mens judgment, for skill and knowledge as well in martiall feats, as in civill affairs : but fo poor was his estate, that he skill and knowledge as we'r in matitan reats as in a win aman's one for the Cities charge right had not wherewith to defray his funerall expences, and was therefore at the Cities charge right of P.P. attriug. honourably enterred. And the Dames of Rome mourned for him as they did for Brutus. The same year two Colonies of the Latines, Pometia and Cora, revolted to the Auruncans, The

Romans first began to war upon the Autuncans. And after they had discomfitted a great host of them, who met with the Consuls as they entred the borders, and fiercely made head against them, then all the Auruncan war was driven and translated wholly to Pometia. The slaughter and execution E was no less after the conflict, than during the fight: for whereas there were many more of them flain outright in the place than taken prisoners, those also that were prisoners, they spared not, but murdered every where as they went: neither staid the surious rage of war therewith, but even the very hostages whom they had received, to the number of 300, they put to the sword. In this year allo was a triumph at Rome.

The Confuls Opiter Virginius, and Sp. Cassius, that followed the next year, assailed Pometia, first by meer force to scale the wals, after with pavoises, mantelets, platforms, and other fabricks, raised against it. Upon whom the Auruncans sallied forth, rather of a cankred and malicious hatred than for any hope or vantage given them of good exploit the greater part of them furnished better with fire-works than armed with sword and spear, killed and burned all afore them: and having F thus fired their fabricks aforefaid, hurt and flain a great number of their enemies, one of the Con-

fuls also (but his name precisely is not by any author set down) was sore wounded, strucken down from his horse, and well-near slain. Whereupon the Romans returned back to Rome thus unhappily deseated, leaving the Consul behind them amongst many that were hurt, like to dye. Soon after, and no longer than whilest their wounds might be healed, and a new supply of souldiers made, they came against Pometra, in more surious manner than before, and also with a stronger power, And when by making of new mantelets and other warlike instruments of assault, they were proceeded thus forward that the fouldiers were ready to scale and get up the wall, then they within yielded: and notwithstanding the Town was thus furrendred up, yet there was no more mercy shewed unto it, than if it had been forced by affault. The chief and principal Citizens shamefully G lost their heads, the rest of the inhabitants were fold at the spear in open market like slaves. the

fuls for that they had so wreaked their anger, and sharply revenged themselves, more than for any great war they had finished, obtained triumph. The year following, were Posthumius Caninius and T. Largius Consuls. In this year, during the away and ravish the Curtezans and common Strumpets of the City. Whereupon the people ran

Town fackt and razed to the ground yea and money made of the lands belonging to it. The Con-

Diffator foft

together, and made a riot, grew to words, and from words to brawls, infomuch, as they went to- H gether by the ears, and made a fray in manner of a battell: upon which small occasion there was a rebellion like to enfue. Over and besides the sear of the Latines war, (for to encrease their troubles the more Inews came, and it was certainly known, that by the folliciting and practife of Oftavius Mamilius, there were already thirty nations banded together against the Romans. The City thus being perplexed for the event and expectation of their to great occurrents, there arose the first occasion and mention made of creating a Dictator. But neither in what year, nor in what Confuls time (for that it can hardly be beleeved, that they should be of the Tarquins faction, and yet that also is reported) nor yet who was first created Dictator, is it certainly known: Howbeit, in the most ancient writers I find that T. Largius was created the first Dictator, and Cneus Cassius Gene- I rall of the horsemen: and Consular men(i.e. such as had been Consuls afore) they were that elected him: for so the law provided that was enacted, concerning the creation of a Dictator. And this induceth me the rather to beleeve, that Largius an ancient man, and one who had been Confulbefore, was appointed as a Controller and Matter over the Confuls, and not M. Valerius the fon of Marcus, and grandson of Volesus, who as yet had not attained to the Consuls dignity. For if these Consular men aforesaid had been minded to have chosen a Dictator out of that house above all other surely they would have made choice rather of his father M.Valerius, a noble personage, of approved prowels and valour, and one befides that had been Conful. When the Dictator was once cholen at Rome, and the axes were feen born before him, the Commoners flood in great awe, and took better regard to be obedient at every beck and command. For neither could they make ac- K count of any help (as they might under the Confuls, who were both in commission alike, and of equall authority, when they had recourse from the one to the other) nor yet appeal unto the people: no nor look for fuccour at all, but in their own double diligence and care of obedience. The Sabins likewise were afraid of the Dictator thus created at Rome: and so much the more, because they were verily perswaded he was made of purpose for them : and thereupon, they sent Embassadors to treat for peace, who beseeching the Dictator and the Senate to pardon so small a fault, and being but a trick of youth, received this answer: That youth indeed might well be pardoned, but fuch old babes as they might not, who never refled to fow debate, and minister occasion of one war after another. Howbeit, they sate in consultation about a peace, and obtained it had been, if the Sabins could have found in their hearts and condeicended to make good and repay the expences I. that the Romans had disburfed about the war: for that was the thing demanded at their hands, So, defiance was fent and war proclaimed. And yet for that year all was quiet, as it were in time of a secret truce, during the Consulship of Servius Sulpitius, and M. Manlius Tullus, in whose year there was nothing done worthy of remembrance.

* Caftel Jubileo. * Palumbara vel Monti Rotunda. * Pilaftrina, Thu[culo.

The famous

After them were T. Ebutius, and C. Vetusius. In their time * Fidene was besieged, * Crustumeria won, and Prenesse revolted from the Latines unto the Romans. And the Latine war, which had been a breeding and budding for certain years, was no longer delaid, but brake forth, A. Posthumins the Dictator and T. Ebuius Generall of the Cavalry, with great power of foot and horie, fet forward and advanced as far as the Lake Regillus in the Territory of Tulculum and there encountred the Army of the enemies in their march. And because they heard say that the Tarquins were M in the host of the Latines, they could not for anger forbear any longer, but presently fell to it, and began battell. This field was fought right fiercely, and coft more bloudshed a good deal, than others ulually before: because the Generals and chief Commanders were there present, not only togivedirection by their counsel and advice, but also in person themselves hazarded their own bodies, and fought bravely in the medley. And not one almost of the principall leaders escaped out of the skirmish, either of one side or of the other, safe and sound, save only the Roman Dictator. For as Posthimius was encouraging his men, and setting them in array in the vanguard, Tarquinius Superbus (albeit he was now very aged and unweildy, and not able to bestir himself) let spurs to his horse, and ran full butt against him. But having caught a thrust from aside, was rescued by his men that came about him, and retired to a place of fafety. And in the other wing, Ebutius Generall of N the horsemen, set upon O. Mamilius: but he, the Captain I mean of the Tusculans, was well ware of him, and espied him coming, and ran his horse with full carreer likewise upon him, and so desperately they bear their Lances one against the other, that Ebutius was run quite through the arm, and Mamilius wounded in the breaft, whom the Latines succoured and received into the middle ward. As for Ebuius not able any longer to bear his staff, with his arm fore hurt, withdrew himself out of the battel. The Leader of the Latines nothing dismaied for all his hurt maintained fight still: and seeing his souldiers somewhat distressed, he sendeth for the Regiment of the Roman exuls, that were under the leading of L. Tarquinius his ion: who sticking more couragiously unto it for anger that their goods were spoiled and they driven out of their own countrey, renewed the combate afresh for awhile. And as the Romans from that quarter began to O recule and give ground, M. Valerius, the brother of Publicala, elpying young Tarquin vaunting himself gloriously in the fore-front of the exuls, inflamed also with a desire of domesticall glory of his house: that the same family which had the praise of expelling the Kings, might likewile win the honour of killing them, spurred his horse, and with deadly speer ran against Tarquinius. who giving way to his mortall enemy, retired back to his own Regiment. But Valerius by this time was disbanded from his company, and rashly ridden into the battell of the exiles,

A and there a common fouldier happed to charge upon him a flank, and run him through. The horse staid not a jot for all the rider was wounded, and so the Roman Knight ready to die, fell to the ground with his armour upon his body, and paid nature her debt. Post humius the Dictator, after he perceived so valiant a man faln, and the banished man advancing lustily forward with full trot, and his own fouldiers diffressed, and ar point to turn their backs, gave express commandement unto his own band, which he had about him of choien tall men for to guard his perion, that as many of their fellows as they saw flie, they should take them for enemies, and kill them in the place. Thus by reason of a counter-sear the Romans made head again and renewed the battell. Then began the Dictators cohort to fight, and coming with fresh bodies and couragious stomacks, charged upon B the wearied exiles, and killed them on every fide, Wherupon began another combate also between the Colonels and Captains of quality and mark. The Generall of the Latines feeing the battalion of the banished well near environed round by the Roman Dictator, speedily taketh with him into the forefront of the battell certain squadrons of those that were appointed in the rear-guard to fuccour and aid: whom T. Herminius, a lieutenant, espied to come marching in good order, and knowing amongst them Mamilius by his gorgeous harness, and goodly coat-armour, with far greater violence than the Generall of the horiemen a little before encountred the Colonell of his enemies so hotly that both he ran Mamilius through his sides, and slue him outright, and also whilest he was disarming and rifling his body, he was wounded himself with a short javelin, and being brought back with victory into the Camp, and at first dreffing yeelded to nature and died. Then C rode the Dictator apace to the horsemen, and earnestly cried unto them, that seeing the footmen were toiled out and wearied, they would alight from their hories, and take the matter into their hands The horsemen soon obeyed, leapt from horseback, and set forward, as if they had flown, to the forefront, where they exposed their targets in defence of them that fought before the enfigns, Whereat presently the Infantry began again to take heart, seeing the principal men of arms, and noble young Gentlemen in the like kind of service, exposed to the same danger, and ready to take part with them. Then at the last were the Latines put back, and their whole battel began to shrink-The Gentlemen had their horses brought to them again, and they mounted on horseback to purfue their enemies. The footmen likewite followed after. There the Dictator omitting no help of God and man, vowed, as men say, a Temple to Castor, and openly promised and proposed rewards D to that fouldier that made either first or second entry into the enemies Camp. Whereupon they bestirred themselves so couragiously, that the Romans at one brunt both vanquished their enemies, and also were possessed of their tents. This was the noble field fought at the Lake Registure, The Dictator and the Generall of horsemen returned into the City with triumph, For three years after there was neither affured peace between them, nor yet professed war.

Consuls were Q. Clalius, and T. Lartius. After them A. Sempronius, and M. Minutius. Whiles these two were Consuls, the Temple to Saturn was dedicated, and the feast called Saturnalia inftituted. After them succeeded A. Post humius, and T. Virginius. And in this year and not before, I find Saturnalia. in ome authors, that the said battell was stricken near the Lake Registus, and that A. Postbumius instituted, suspecting the fidelity of his brother Consul gave over his place, and so was made Dictator. The E account of times doth fo vary and is so intricate and confused, whiles writers diversly set down the chief Magistrates, that in so great antiquity, not of acts only, but also of authors, a mancannot orderly and directly diftinguish, according to some writers, who were Consuls, and what was done

Afterwards were Ap. Claudius, and P. Servilius created Confuls. This year was famous for the news of Tarquin his death. He died at Cumes, to which place after the defeature of the Latines pow- Tarquinius Su er he went to Aristodemus the Tyrant At which tidings the hearts of the Nobles were well light-popus dieth. ned the Commons also began to look up. But the joy in the Nobility was above measure too exceffive and licentious. For why? the great men began now to wrong and wring the communalty, whom untill that day they had favoured and pleasured to their full power. In the same year the F Colony Signia, which King Tarquinius had erected, was now stored again the second time, and the number supplied with new inhabitants. And the tribes or wards at Rome were now made up Wards 21. 21. The temple of Mercury was dedicated in the * Ides of May. With the Nation of the Volicians * 15 of May. in the time of the Latine war neither was there peace nor war : for both the Volscians had levied a power for aid to fend unto the Latines, if the Roman Dictator had not made good speed; and alfo the Roman Dictator hastned the more for fear he should in one battell have to deal with Latines and Vosscians both at once. Upon this quarrell, the Consuls led forth their Legions into the Volicians Country The Volicians fearing no revenge for their defignment (that was intended only, and nevercame in action) were much troubled with this sudden and unlooked for occurrent. Not minding therefore to make refistance, and forgetfull of warlike prowels, they delivered G 300 of their Noblemens children out of Cora and Pomesia for hostages. Whereupon the Roman Legions from thence without any fight were withdrawn. But not long after the Volscians being fomewhateafed and delivered of their fear-came again to their old biace &returned to their wonted nature and lecretly under-hand made preparation anewfor war, joyning with them as confederates in this quarrel the Hernikes. They lend also their Embassadours all about to move and soleite Lat um But the Latines, for their late overthrow at the Lake Regillus, took such a spleen and compagna de hatred against him whosoever, that should once put into their heads and perswade them to take Rome.

arms, that they could not forbear the very Embassadours, but offer them abuse. They apprehended H therefore the Volicians, conveyed them to Rome, and delivered them to the Confuls : where they revealed and gave intelligence, that the Volscians and Hernicks were out in arms, ready to war upon the Romans, Which being reported unto the Senators, they were so well pleased and contented therewith that they fet at liberty 6000 Latines, pri'oners, and fentthem home. And concerning a league to be concluded with them, which was like before to have been denied for ever, they referred the consultation thereof, unto the new Magistrates that should next enter. And in good footh pleasent & glad were the Latins then for that they had done, and the authors of peace were magnified and had in great reputation. They fend moreover a Crown of gold into the Capitoll, for a present to Jupiter. With these Embassadours and the present, those prisoners which before were I setfree, came in greater number. Who repaired straight waies to every man his house, where they had been prisoners, yielding them great thanks for their kind plage and friendly entertainment in time of their calamities and miferies, and promifed therewith the like countefie and mutuall hospitality. Never were the Latines at any time afore, both publikely and privately, united more

But as the Volcian war was now at hand, fo the City was at discord among themselves. The Senators and Commons hated one another at the heart, and all this arole by occasion especially of certain persons that were indebted, and in danger of their creditors: who muttered and gave ont in murmuring wife, how that abroad they adventured themselves and fought for the liberty oppressed : saying that the freedom of the Commons was more safe intime of war, than of peace. among the enemies rather than their own fellow Citizens, This inward grudge and heart-burning, which of it ielf fill kindled more and more, the notable calamity of one man above all others set on a light fire. A certain aged person chan ed to break prison, and with the arms, badges, and ornaments of all his ancestors, ran into the market place. His apparrell was all to tattered, foule, and loathsome, but the habit or plight of his body much more filthy: so pale, so wan, so lean withall, as if he had been over-pined and starved, his io, gide beard and hair of his head so overgrown, that they made his vitage and countenance wild and gaft.y. Howbeir, for all he was thus disfigured by this deformity, he was a man well known, and as some faid, he had done good fervice in the wars, had been a chie Centurion, and had the charge and leading of bands in the L field: and the common people; as pittying his effate, and to move compassion, recounted many worthy exploits of his, to his great credit and fingular commendation. Himfelf likewise shewed the fears of wounds, which in his breast and fore-part of his body in divers places he had received that might testifie his valiant service. The people slocking about him as it were in a common affembly to hear a folemn Oration, enquired of him, how he came to be in that taking, fo poor to disfigured and deformed? He answered, that whiles he ferved in the Sabine war he by reason of the continual forraging, and watting of the Territory, not only lost the revenews and encrease of his lands, but also his Mannor-house was burnt, all his goods ransacked and spoiled, his cattell driven away: and when a levy and tribute was exacted in a time when he ill might he was driven to take up money and ru in debt; which growing more and more by paiment of in-M terest, first he was constrained to sell his land, that his father and grandfather had left him, and to turn himfelf out of all, by making a clean hand of the rest of his goods: untill at length his body also began to winder way in a consumption. Complaining moreover how by his creditor hewas not only brought into bondage and thraldom, but also impresoned, and whipped, and tormented in most cruell and butcherlike manner. With that he shewed before them all, his back lately scourged, with the fresh wales of the lashes newly given him. At the fight and hearing hereof, there arole a great outcry of the people, so that anon the uprore kept not within the compass of the mar-ket place, but spread over all the City: in such sort, that as well they that were bound, as they that were loofe, came forth from all parts into the open streets calling the Quirite and the people pitifully to help. In no corner wanted any companions to take part willingly in this feditious rout, and N every where in all the fireets they run by companies into the common place. Those Senators who chanced to be abroad, at their no small perill light upon this multitude: and had not the Consult P. Servilius, and App. Candius, made the better speed, and come upon them to appeale the commotion, there would have been some knocks, for hardly could they have held their hands. At whose comming the multitude turned unto them, shewing their irons and all their other shamefull misulage and misery, saying, This is all the good we have gotten for our warfare: upbraiding every man the services they had performed, some in one place, some in another, requiring them in threatning wife, rather than by way of supplication, to call the Senate together, and they the while flood about the Curia, as if they would be judges and moderators of their publike counfell. Very few of the Senators, fuch only as by chance came that way, could be brought to re-O pair to the Confuls: as for the rest, they were afraid not only to come into the Conneill-house, but allo to venture abroad into the market place, to that by reason of their small assembly, there could be nothing done nor determined. Then thought the people indeed they were mocked and dallied withall and driven off with delaies, furmiling, that the Senators which were away, abiented themselves not by chance, nor for fear, but only to hinder the proceeding of their

neerly to the Roman Empire. and dominion of the City, and at home by their own neighbours they were held prisoners and K cause: and that the Consuls themselves did dissemble and shrink, and without all question

A made but a foorn and game at their miferies. This broil so increased, that hardly could the reverence and Majesty of the Consuls restrain the peoples rage. But the Senators standing in doubtfull tearms, whether to tarry behind or to come forward would be more dangerous, at length they resolved to repair into the Senate, and being now at last a full and to fit. ient house gathered, neither the Lords there aftembled, no nor yet the Confuls, could well agree among tthemselves what to do in this cale. Applies a man of a hot spirit, was of opinion to order the matter by Divers opini-Consular authority and commandment, laying, That if one or two of them were laid hold on, the nate house. rest would be quier. But Servilus more inclined to mi d and gentle remedies, thought it a more tafe and easy course too, rather to bend than to break their angry and sell stomacks. But amidst ~

B these troubles there hapned a greater and more tearful occurrence: For certain Latins on horseback rode in post, and brought news in halfy and tumultuous manner, that the Volicians were coming with a mighty and cruel army against the City to affault the same. Which news being heard (see how discord had of one City made twain) wrought far other effect in the Nobles, than in the Commons. The comminalty lept for joy, and faid the gods were now come down from Heaven to be revenged of the Senators pride, and encouraged one another not to take prestmony, or to enter their names in the Mutter-matters book, faying that they had rather dye at once with all, than perish alone and none but they: "Let the Nobles (quoth they) serve as souldiers; " let them take weapon in hand, and abide the brunts and hazards of war, who receive the pro-"fits, the prizes and rewards thereof. But contrary-wife the Senate pensive and surcharged with

C this twofold fear, as well from citizen as enemy, belought the Conful Servilius (a man by nature more affable and popular) That he would provide for the fafety of the Common-weal, belief as it were round with to fearful perils. Then the Conful dismissed the Senate, and came forth into the affembiy of the people, where he shewed what care the LL, of the Senate had for the good of the commons: "But whiles they were (quoth he) buly in consultation for the greatest part "(I confels) of the City, and yet in truth no more but a part, it fell out so in the mean while, "that of necessity they must see to the whole body of the Common-wealth, whereof they stand "in exceeding fear. Seeing therefore the enemies were almost hard at the gates, they could not " possibly do or intend any thing before war. Neither (if there should be any respite and leasure "eranted) were it either for the commons credit and honelty, not to fight for their Country, D "unless they had their pay before hand; nor well beleeming the Nobles and for their reputation, to look unto and take order haltily, to redress the miseries and calamities of their citizens " upon lear, rather than afterwards with good deliberation, for love and of willing mind. This speech of his he confirmed with an edict, by vertue whereof, he gave freight commandment: Imprimes, that no man should keep bound or in priton, any citizen of Rome, but that he might be enrolled before the Confuls. Item, that no perion should hold in possession, or fell the goods of any fouldier, fo long as he abode in the camp, nor arrest his children or childrens children. This edict being once published and proclaimed, not only the enthralled debtors there present, were immediately by name enrolled, but also from all parts of the City, they leapt quickly out of their houses, seeing that now their creditors had no right nor power to detain and arrest them.

E and ran into the market place for to take a military oath of alleagean e, to be true fouldiers and faithful to the State. A number there was of these: neither was there any that more manfully behaved and quit themselves or took more pains in the Volkian war. Then the Consul led forth his power against the enemies, and within a little of them incamped himself. The nightfollowing, the Volkians prefuming upon the variance and discord of the Romans, assailed the tents, if haply in the night leason any of them might have been wrought to abandon the camp and come to them, or to practile any treason. But the Sentinels descried them, and upon allarm given, the whole army arose, and every man made hast to his weapons. Thus came that enterprise of the Volkians to nothing. The rest of the night both parts rested, and were quiet. On the morrow by break of day, the Volkians having filled up the trench, assaulted the bulwarks and rampiers. F And by that time they had on every fide plucked up the fences, pallifadoes, and other fortificati-

ons, the Conful, who for all he was called unto instantly on every hand, but of the debtors aforefaid especially above the rest, to give the signal, and to sound the battel, made some stay on purpose to try the courage of his men: and seeing well now their forwardness and their stomacks, at length gave them a token to rush forth, and so letteth them loose, as eager to sight as might be. So at the very first onset the enemies were presently discomfitted and put to flight: the footmen followed hard upon them in chase, and as they could reach, wounded them behind on their backs, and killed them: the horsemen likewise pursued them even to their pavillions, who still feared exceedingly what might become of them: and within a while their very campallo, environed about with the legions, and abandoned of the Volscians themselves for fear, were forced G and rifled. The next day following, the legions marched to Sueffa Pometia, for thither the ene-

mies were fled: and within few dayes the Town was won, and put to the fack, and the spoil and pillage given away: whereby the needy fouldiers were somewhat refreshed. The Consul in great glory and honour brought back his victorious army to Rome. In his way homeward the Ambassadors of the Eretrian Volscians distrutting their own State, upon the losse of Pometia, came unto him. To whom after consultation had with the Senate, and a decree passed, peace was granted: but they were fined to part with their Lands. Immediately upon this, the Sabins also put the

A dangerous

Romans in a fright, and in every deed it might be called a tumult, rather then a war. For word H was brought in the night leafon, that an army of the Sabins were come in a rode, as far as the fiver Anio robbing, spoiling, and burning all the villages and hamlets as they went. Forthwith was sent thither the whole power of hories under the conduct of A.P. fluming, who in the Latin war had been Dictator, After him followed the Contul Serviling with a cholen regiment of footmen, Moft of the enemies as they ranged abroad a forraging in feattering wife, were by the horsemen surprized and inclosed. And when the Infantry bendes marched against the Sabins legion, they were not able to refilt: for being tired our, partly with their long journy, and partly with plundring all night long, and many of them having overcharged themselves with meat and wine within the villages, had hardly frength enough to run away. Thus the Sabin war in one night was heard of and end- I ed. The day following, when as now the Romans were in good hope, that they had peace on every fide, behold the Awuncan Embaffadors came into the Senate proclaming war, unleis they would forgo the Volkian lands, and reftore them to their rightful owners. And even at one time with the Embassadors was the army also of the Auruncans abroad, and had taken the field. The news whereof, and namely, that they were now in fight not far from Aricia, railed up the Romans in so great a broil and hurliburly, that the Senators could neither be consulted with, and deliver their opinions in order, nor yet give a peaceable answer to those that came as it were with weapon in hand, being thus forced to take arms themselves. So to Aricia directly in warlike manner they march, and not far from thence they joined battel with the Auruncans, And in one day that war

Thus when the Roman fouldiers had gotten victory within so few days in fo many places, and had now defeated the Auruncans, they looked for the promile of the Conful, and the faithful performance of it by the Senate. At what time Appins both upon a proud fromack, and arrogant spirit of his own by nature, and also to discredit and disanul the word of his fellow Consul, in all actions of debt proceeded, and gave judgement with rigor against the debtors. Whereupon. both they that had been before imprisoned, were delivered again into their creditors hands and other also became prisoners anew. Whereat when as a souldier, whose case it was thus hardly to be dealt withal, called upon the Conful his fellow for help, they ran all at once to Servilius, at his hands they claimed a promite: every one upbraided and reproached him with their service in war, with their fears there gotten, requiring that he would propose the matter again unto the L Senate, and as a Consul, succour and protect his Citizens; or like a General, maintain his souldiers. These matters no doubt, moved the Conful: but so stood the case that he could neither will nor chuse, but dissemble, deal double, and temporize with them: so sully bent, and wholly wedded to the other part, was not only his colleague, but also the whole faction of the Nobility. Thus by bearing himself as a Neuter, and going as they say, between the bark and the tree, he neither avoided the hatred of the Commons, nor yet wonfavour with the Nobles: whiles the Nobles took him for a foft and base minded Conful, seeking to please all parties, and the Commons for as crafty and false dissembler: infomuch as within a short time it appeared he was as much hated of the people as Appius. For, the Confuls hapned on a time to fixive, whether of them twain should dedicate the Temple of Mircury. The Senate put over the deciding of this matter from M themselves unto the people: and decreed withal, that to whether of them the dedication of the Temple was by the peoples election granted, he should over and besides have the charge to purvey corn and victuals, he should erect and institute a Colledge or fellowship of Merchants, and he in stead of the high Priest, should undertake the solemn feaths or settival days. Then the people gave the dedication of the Temple to M. Lettorius, a principal Centurion of the vanguard: which as it easily appeared, was done not so much to grace the man, as who had an higher office beflowed upon him, then was fit for one of his degree and calling; as to disgrace and deface the Consuls. Hereat. one of the Consuls, yea, and the Patricii stormed and sumed exceedingly against the Commons, But the Commons took heart unto them more and more, and began to proceed far otherwise, and to take another course then they purposed at the beginning: for despairing of N the Consuls and Senats help, when they saw a debtor fined and brought to the bar, they would run flocking from all parts together, so that the Consuls sentence and decree could not be heard for the noise and clamour. And decree or judge what he would, no man would obey. And so violently they went to work, that in presence of the Consul, the creditors were singled out evil entreated, and missiled of the Commons, being many together. So the whole tear and hazzard of the main chance, even of liberty it felfe, was now altogether translated from the debtors to the creditors In the very neck of these troubles, there arose a fear of the Sabin war, and when it was determined, there should be a muster of souldiers, no man would answer to his name and be enrolled, All this while Appius raged and took on, " inveying bitterly against the nicety and popuround, Anthus winne Appear raged and took on, incrying outerly against the meety and popularity of his brother Consul, who with his keeping silence for displeating the people, by his fost O gainst his sel- 'carriage of himself, had betrayed the Weal-publick, and over and besides that, he had not mini-" fired juffice for the loane of money, nor dealt according to law in that behalf, he had brought "the matter foto pass that he could take no musters by vertue of the decree of the Senate How-"beit (faith he) the Common-wealth is not wholly forfaken and forforne, nor yet the Confular "authority utrerly cast down and trodden under foot for he would himself alone, if there were "no more but he, defend and maintain both his own place and the Senators dignity. When as the

multitude

A multitude therefore flood thus malapertly, as their daily manner was about the bar he commanded one principal Captain of fedition to be attached and had away; and as he was haled to prilon by the Sergeants and Lictors he appealed, Neither would the Conful have given place to the appeal (for all he knew the people how they were bent, and what their doom would be) had not his obfinate diffness with much ado been overtwayed more through the diffret advitess authority of the chief nobles & Lords of the Senate, than by the clamorous noise & menaces of the multitude: so resolute was he, and his heart so couragious, to undergo their ill will and heavy displeasure. Thus grew the mitchief more & more daily, tellified not with open mouth & broad speeches only but also (which was more pernicious and dangerous) by conventicles, secret meetings, and conseren-B ces. At length these Cost, so odious unto the Commons, went out of their office, to wit, Appin, a man wonderous well affected of the Nobles, Servilius liked neither of them nor the Commons. After whom A Virginius, and 7 Verusius entred their Consulship, But then the Commons not knowing what manner of Confuls they should have began to assemble together by night some in Elanilia, others in the Aventines to the end they might not be unprovided and to leek upon a juddain, whatto do in the common place, nor manage their bufiness hand over head, and at a venture. Which the Confuls supposing (as it was indeed) a perilous example, and of ill consequence, propounded the matter before the Senators: but when they had proposed it, they could not orderly ask their advise what was to be done they took fo on, and kept such outcry and clamour at it, on all hands fretting and fuming, that the Coniuls should lay upon the Senate the burden and heavy C load of that, which properly they by vertue of their authority and office should execute and perform themselves: and surely, if there were any Magistrates in the City(say they) there would not be thus suffered in Rome any other counsel but publick whereas now the State is divided into a thoufand Courts and conventicles: whiles some have their meetings and assemblies in Esquilie, others in Aventine: Assuredly one only man indeed (for that is more than a Consul) such a one as Appins Claudius was, would foon dispatch, and in one minute of an hour scatter these their unlawful affemblies. The Confuls upon this rebuke and check, replyed again and demanded in this manner: And what would you have us to do (quoth they) for we are resolved to do nothing slackly and coldly but with as great courage and diligence as shall be well liked of the Senators, Whereupon an order passed, that they should take muster, and levy souldiers with all rigour and severity; adding n moreover, that the Commons with idleness and ease were grown over-malapert and too licentious. And when the Senate was difmissed, the Consuls went into the Tribunal & took their places. and tummoned by name all the *youngerfort to appear: and none making answer to his name, the *From 17 multitude standing about as it had been to hear some publick Oration, said plainly, that the Com- years of age to mons from thenceforth would be no longer deluded, and that the Confuls should never get so 47. much as one fouldier, unless they would stand to their word, and make good the promise that publickly before was made, and restore to every man again his liberty, before they caused them to take weapon in hand: to the end, they might fight for their country and country-men, and not for their Lordlike Malters. The Confuls faw well what they had in commission from the Senate & that of all those who within the Councel house walls spake so stoutly & gave out so great words, there F was not one present to take part of this odious malice of the people. And like they were to have a bitter fit and cruel broil with the Commons. They thought good therefore ere they tried the worst, and dealt by extremity, once again to ask advise of the Senate, and to confer with them, But then all the younger fort of the Senators, approached by multitudes, hard almost to the Confuls feats, willing them to give over their Consulfhip, and to refign up their rule and authority, to the maintenance whereof they lacked courage. Now when the Confuls had sufficiently weighed and maintenance whereorthey acked courage. Now when the common on is toward, a fed ion be, tried both wayes, thus at length began they and faid. A great fedicion and common on is toward. A fed ion be, my LL. To the end therefore that we pretend not ignorance, and fay another day ye were not foretweenthe Contold of it, there is a great fedition and commotion toward. We require therefore that they who fuls and the find greatest fault with our remisseness and lack of courage, assist us and sit with us while we take people. F the musters : and since you will needs have it so, we will execute it according to their minds, that are most earnest and severest. Then come they back again unto the Tribunal, and commanded on fet purpose, one of them that were there in fight to be cited and called by name. But he flood still and held his peace, with a company of men gathered round about to guard him, for fear he should have some harm or violence done unto him. The Consul then sent a Sergeant to attach him, who being repulled off, then those Nobles which fate there on the bench to affift the Confuls, cried out upon the shameful indignity, and said it was intollerable, and so ran down in hast from the Tribunal leat, for to aid the Sergeant. But the violent rage of the multitude, who let the Lictor alone, and only stayed him from laying hold on the man, turned upon the Patritians. So that the Cost, were fain to step between and then the fray was appealed. In which, there being G no stones slying about their ears, nor weapon drawn, there was more clamor, brawling and chafing than any hurt done. Then was the Senate house called in a great hurry : and with more confusion fat they there in Councel: whiles they that pretended how they were beaten and missied, required that commissioners should sit upon this riot and make due inquisition: and the stoutest

of them gave their determination, as much by clamor and noise as by sentence and opinion ground-

ed upon reason. At last, when the tempest was overblown and their heat allayed, and that the Coss, hit them in the teeth, and reproved them, saying there was a little discretion and gravity in

Appius his in-

Cleudius in the

their Court and Councel-house, as in the common Hall, they began in the end to consult orderly H and three opinions there were amongst them, P. Virginius would not have it a common and general case (to wit, that all debtors should be released from their creditors) but his advise was, that they should only be considered, who relying upon P. Servilius the Consul his word and faithful promite, had ierved in the wars of the Volkians, Auruneans and Sabins. T. Largius, he supposed and thought this, that it was not a time then to make amends only for good deferts, and to respect them alone that had done well, and to recompence good fervice: but for as much as the whole commonalty was deeply engaged and plunged in debt, unleis they were all provided for and good order taken for them every one, there would be no quietness nor end of troubles: yea, and (that which more is) in case they be not all alike regarded, but some debtors in better condition than I others, the discord would rather be more kindled than quenched. Appius Claudius a man both of natural disposition sierce and cruel, and also by occasion made more outragious, netled with the Commons hatred against him on the one side, and tickled with the praise and confinendations of the Nobles on the other fide, who ever magnified him and lift him up to the skie, spake to this effect: "There io great flirs and mutinous hurliburlies, my Masters (quoth he) is not long of the "milery and calamity, but only of too much liberty of the Commons: who rather upon fatness "are grown wanton and unruly, than for any want uppatient and discontent : and all this mischief "no doubt is fpring of this, that they have liberty to appeal. For folong as it is in their power to "flie for help unto those that have erred as well as they, well may the Consul threaten and give " out menacing words: as for any rule else or command they shall have none among them. Come K on therefore, let us create a Dictator from whom they cannot make their appeal. Then shall "this furious rage, which now fetteth all on a light fire, be foon husht and quite extinguished. Let "me see then, who dare beat a Lictor, when he shall well know, that he alone whose honor "and Ma jefty he shall offend and abuse, hath power to scourge him and take away his life. Many men thought this sentence of Appius to be very hard and cruel; yea, and dangerous withal, in regard of the late precedent of Virginius and Vetusius. That other likewise of Largius was thought inconvenient, in taking away all keeping of credit with the creditors. The opinion and advise of Virginius was supposed as well in one respect as in another most indifferent and mean between both. But by reason of the saction and regard of private benefit, which alwayes hath done hurt and ever will, to publick Counfel, Appins prevailed, and he miffed very little but he himself had I been made Dictator. Which if it had come to pais, it would firely have estranged and alienated quite the hearts of the Commons, in that most busy and dangerous time: when it happened that the Volicians, Æquians, and Sabins, were all up at once in arms. But the Confuls and elder Senators, had great care and copfideration to chufe fuch a one, as might by mildness of his own nature allay and qualify the exceeding rigour and sternness incident to Soveraign and absolute authority. They elect therefore to be Dictator, Marcus Valerius the ion of Volesus. The Commons albeit they saw well enough this Dictator created for to curbe them, yet having got by his brothers law, the benefit of Appeal, they feared no severe and insolent proceeding from that house and name. The Edict besides, that the Dictator set sorth, which was welneer all one with that other of the Conful Servilius, much confirmed and setled their minds. For supposing now, they M had more hold both of the man, and also of his authority, and that they might with more confidence rely themselves on the one and the other, they gave over all debate, and entred their names into the muster book: so there were enrolled full ten legions. The like army for number was neverlevied afore. Of which legions, the Confuls had the conduct of three a piece, and the Dictator commanded the other four: and high time, it was: for the war might not be deferred and longer. The Æquians had already invaded the territory of the Latins, and their Embaffadors were petitioners to the Senate, either to fend fuccour, or to give them leave to put on armor themselves for the desence of their confines, and frontiers. It was thought the safer and surer way, that the Latins without arming themselves should be defended, than to permit them again to take weapon in hand. So the Conful Vatufius was fent thither, and he stayed them from fur-N ther foraging and wasting. For the Equians were departed out of the plains, and trusting rather in the vantage of the ground, than in their weapons, flood upon their guard, kept themselves safe from danger, upon the high tops of the Hills and Mountains.

The other Consul who was gone against the Volscians, because he would not also lose any time, drew the enemy forth (by wasting the country especially) to encamp himself neeret, and io at length to fight a field. Now was there a plain in the mids between both camps: where each army stood before their rampiers, embattelled, and ranged in array, with banners displayed ready to fight. The Volkians were somewhat more in number, whereupon they began battail disorderedly and as if they fet light by the enemy. But the Roman Conful neither advanced forward, nor fuffered his men once to (hour and answer again, but charged them to fland fill with their jave-O lins fast in the ground, until the enemies were come within the reach of hand fight, and then to lay about them luftily with their fwords, all that ever they could. The Volicians out of breath with running and shouting, charged the Romans, who seemed for sear to stand associated but after they once perceived that they were horly reencountred by them again, and faw their fwords glittering in their eyes, they were troubled therewith, as if they had been entrapped and fallen into some trains layed for them, and so turned their backs. And by reasonthey came running before

A to battail, their strength would not hold out now to run clear away: The Romans contrarywife, because against the beginning of the fight they had stood quiet, were fresh of body, and soon overtook them thus overtoiled, won their camp by force, and after they had driven the enemies out from thence, chased them into * Velitre, and entred the Town pelmell one with another in a * Britists. medley the Victor together with them that were vanquished. More bloudshed there was by execution of them one with another, of all ages and fexes, as they came in their way than in the very battail. A very few, even such as without weapon yeelded themselves, were spared and pardoned. Whiles these things were a doing amongst the Volscians, the Dictator discomfited and put to

flight the Sabins, with whom he had much cruel war: yea, and forced them to abandon and R quit their camp. For having fent his horsemen into the main battail of the enemies, which they had but flightly strengthened within, and bestowed the ranks there very thin, and all to stretch out the wings on both fides more at large, he brake their arraies: and when they were once difordered, the footmen came in upon them: and in the tame brunt were they Masters of their camp, and so the war ended. There was not in those dayes a braver battail fought and more renowned, fetting afide that only at the lake Regillus. The Dictator rode in triumph unto the City. Over and above the accultomed honors, both he and his posterity after him, were allowed a certain place in the great Race or Theater, called Circus, for to behold at ease the solemn games, and there was fet the Ivory chair of effate, called Sella curulis. The Volicians thus vanquished, lost the territory about Velitre, and new inhabitants were sent thither from the City to C people and to till the grounds, fo that it became a Colony.

Somewhat after this, there was a field fought with the Equians, but in truth, full against the Conful his will, for that they were to climb up a fleep Hill (to their diadvantage) for to meer with the enemy. But the Souldiers blaming him for trifling out, and making delayes, to the end that the Dictator might be out of Office before they made return to the City, and so his word and promise, like the Consuls before him, should come to nothing; drave him perforce to lead up his army, rashly and at adventure against the Hills. This being an enterprise ill ordered, and an error elcaped, fell out not withflanding very well through the cowardile of the enemy: who before they were come within thot and the darts cast, amazed at the venturonsness of the Romans, for look their holds which they had in most defensible places, and leapt down

into the valleys over against them. There was booty & pillage good enough, and a bloudless victory. Having sped thus fortunately abroad in three several wars, the Senators and Commons were not careless of home-affairs, what would be the iffue thereof. The Bankers and Uturers, what with favor, and what with fubtil and cautelous policy, had devifed aforehand and wrought such means, as might frustrate and disappoint not only the Commons, but also the Dictator, and put them by their expectation. For Valerius, after the return of Vetufius the Conful, dealt first and above all other matters and causes at the Councel table, in the behalf of the people that had The speech of atchieved such victories, and propounded to know their minds, What should be done with those District in endebted, endangered, and imprisoned persons. "Which motion of his being disliked and re- the Senate, " jected: I see well (quoth he) that I cannot please you, so long as I perswade to concord and

E unity: with ye will (trust me truly) e're it be long, that the commonalty of Rome had more Patrons and Advocates like myself. As for me, I will neither bear my citizens any longer in "hand to deceive them, nor be a Dictator in vain, to effect nothing, Civil dictord at home, and forrain war abroad, caused the State to have need of this office. Now, when peace is gotten without, behold it is croffed and hindered within: yet had I rather be present at the fight of a et mutiny and insurrection when I am a private person, than whiles I am a Dictator. Thus went he out of the Councel-house, and yeelded up his Dicatorship withal. The Commons saw plainly what the matter was, and how upon a discontenument and grief that he took in their behalf, for very pitty and compassion of them; he gave over the place; and therefore, as if he had fully discharged himself of his faithful word to them given; (for that there was no default in him, but it F had been performed indeed) they accompanied him along home to his house with hearty affection,

praifing and commending him all the way they went. The Lords of the Senate began then to fear, left if the army were broken up and discharged, there would be some secret conventicles, and new conspiracies contrived : therefore, albeit the musters were taken by the Dictator: yet because the fouldiers had fworn alleageance to the Confuk, supposing they were still bound to warfare by werene of that outh, and pretending a colour that the Equians renued war, they commanded the legions to be led forth of the City.

This haftened the fedition the fooner and fet it forward. At first, as men faid, they complotted and laid their heads together about murdering and making away the Confuls, to the end they might be acquit of their oath unto them : but afterwards being better schooled and advised that G no mans conference can be cleared of feruple; and discharged of an oath once taken, by committing a finful act and working mischief; they withdrew themselves out of the way by the perswasion of one Sicinius, and without conge of the Confuls, departed as far as Mount Sacer, on the farther fide of the River Anio, three miles from the City. This is the more common report, and goeth The first remore current, than that whereof Pifo is the Author (namely, that the commons retited themfelves to Aventine.) There, without any head or Captain, they encamped and fortified them. Rome into

felves within a trench and rampier, and kept quiet for certain dayes, neither taking nor doing mount sacre.

Aer. Menenius

abroad for any war, and the diffention at home healed up clean, and skinned: another cala-

harm; as having caried with them such things only as were necessary for the suffenance of their H life. Great fear there was in the City, and in this mutual and reciprocal fear, all men were perplexed and to feek what to do. The Commons forlorn of their fellow Commoners doubted the violence of the Senators: the Senators again flood in fear and jealousie of the Commons that remained ftill behind; and were in suspense whether it were better they abode ftill among them, or followed after their fellows. For how long trow ye, will a multitude once disbanded i reft in quiet? Again, in case any forrain war should arise in the mean time, what might ensue thereupon in the end? In conclusion, there was no hope behind to be looked for, but in the concord of citizens: and therefore the commons one way or other, either by reasonable conditions or unreafonable, were to be reconciled again and reduced into the City, there was no remedy. So it was I thought good and agreed upon, that one Menenius Agrippa (a lair spoken and eloquent man gracious withal and well-beloved among the commons, for that he was from them descended) should be sent as an Orator to treat with them. Who being received into the camp, after that, old and harsh kind of eloquence in those dayes, spake as men faith to this effect, and told this tale and parable: "Upon a time (quoth he) when as in mans body, all the parts thereof agreed not, as now his Oration to they do in one, but each member had a feveral intent and meaning; yea, and a speech by it felf: the Commons. "they do in one out each member had a leveral member and meaning, year and a several member of the Commons." for it befel, that all other parts befides the belly thought much and repined that by their careful-"nels, labor, and ministery, all was gotten, and yet, all little enough to lerve it: and the belly it self " lying fill in the mids of them, did nothing elfe but enjoy the delight some pleasures brought un-"to her. Whereupon they mutined and conspired altogether in this wise, That neither the hands K "Thould reach and convey food into the mouth, nor the mouth receive it as it came, nor yet the "teeth grind and thew the same. In this mood and sit, whiles they were minded to samish the « poor belly, behold the other limbs, yea, and the .whole body befides, pined, wasted, & fell into an extreme confumption. Then was it well feen, that even the very belly also didgo fmallservice, but "ted the other parts as it received food it felf: feeing that by working and concoching the meat. es throughly, it digesteth and distributeth by the veins into all parts, that iresh and perfect blood "whereby we live, we like, and have our full strength. Comparing herewith, and making his application to wit, how like this intestine and inward sedition of the body, was to the sell stomack of the commons, which they had taken and bornagainst the senators, he turned quite the peoples hearts. Then began some treaty of unity and concord; and among other articles it was conditioned 1. and granted schat the Commonalty should have certain sacred and inviolable Magistrates of their

Tribunes of the Commons, C. Lieimin and L. Albims, And their elected three other fellow offiple first crea-

the other twain is not for certain known. Some fay there were but two Tribunes created and to more in the mount Sacer, and that the facted law was there made concerning their immunity. During this indurrection and revolt of the commons, of Coffine and Post humins Cominius entered their Confellhips. In whose time a league was made with the people of Latinm. For the estabishing whereof, one of the Confuls stayed behind at Rome: the other was sent unto the Wol- M scian war, who discomfreed and put to flight the Volscians of Aminm, chasing and driving them sage the Town Longula, which he won. And immediatly he took Mucamites a Town of the Volfejans, and after that with great force affaulted Corioli.

own among themselves, such as might have power to assist the Commons against the Consuls:

frem, that it might not be lawful for any Senator to bear that office. So there were created two

cers unto them. Of whom Sicinius, the Author of the ledition or infurrection was one, who were

There was in camp then among the flowne of gallant youths, one Caius Martins, a Noble yong Gentleman, right politick of advise, active besides, and tall of his hands, who afterwards was farnamed Coriolanus. Whiles the Roman armylay at fitge before Corioli, and were armized was intimuted corresponding which whom they kept faft thus py, and feared no prefent danger at all from any fortain war without; behold, all on a inddain, the Volkian legions that came from Amium, affailed them: at which very inftane the enemy also fallied out of the Town. Which Martins feeing, who by good hap quartered and warded there, with a lufty band of elect men inot N only repressed and stopped the violence of those that issued and brake upon him; but also whiles the gate (tood open, fiercely sushed in himself: and having made a foul fleughter of people thereby, at his first entrance into the City, and caught up fire at 4 venture flung it upon the houses that frood upon and about the walls. ...Whereupon arose a great ourcay of the solk within the Towe, together with lamentable weeping and wailing of women and children, as commonly is feen in fuch a fright. Which at the very first, both hardened the Romans, and also troubled the Volksi ans and no marvel. feeing the City taken before their face, for which they were come to refue. Cariali forced. Thus were the Volicians of Antiana defeated, and the Town Carieli won. And Martins through his graite, so much obscured and stopped the light of the Consul his same, that had it not been ingraven in braffe for a remembrance and monument, That there was a league with the Latines, and O therame made by Sp. Cassius alone (for that his companion was absent) there had been no record at all, but forgotten quite it had been, that ever Sp. Cominius Warred with the Volicians,

The same year died Memericas Aerippa, a man all his life time before beloved indifferently of the Senators and the Commons: but after the infurrection, much more dear unto the Comgraps, and his mons than before. This truce maker, this mediator for civil attonement, this Embassador and Messenger from the Senators to the Commons, this reconciler and reducer of the Commons

miry far more grievous entred the City. First, a dearth of corn, and all manner of victuals, by region that the grounds upon the departure of the Commons were neglected and untilled, Hereapon insued samine, even such as usually is incident to men beseged. And verity the houshold of bondiervants, yea, and the commons too, had utterly perished for hunger if the Consulsinad not R in time made the better provision: by tending purveiours all abroad to buy up corn, not only into Hetruria, by coasting along the river on the right hand from Hostia, and on the left hand by Sea, (paffing through the Volfcians Country) even as far as Cumes: but also into Sicily, there to lay for grain. Such was the hatred of the borderers, that Rome was enforced to have need of fluctor and relief from afar. Now when they had bought certain corn at Cumer, it was no fooner embacked, but the ships were stayed and arrested there, by Aristodemus the tyrant, for the goods of the Tarquins; whole heir in remainder he was. In the Volician Country and Pomptinum, they could buy none formony. There, the very Porveiors themselves were in danger of violence, by the men of the Country. Out of To fasse there came cornup the Tyber, wherewith the Commons were suffained and refreshed. And considering the streights they were in for want of it. C challs, they had been fore diffressed and vexed with wars besides, and that in a very ill time, and unseasonable for them: but that the Volicians, who now were in readiness, and upon the point to make war; had a petitlence that raigned hot among them. Which heavy crois and affliction, the enemies were fo discouraged with, that when the plague began to stay, even then they contipued still afraid:

cost to inter and bury him worthipfully.

The Romans both at Velitre augmented the number of the inhabitants and also at Norba, sending a new Colony into the Mountains, to be a Fortress and strength for all the territory of Pomptinum: Moreover, when M. Minutius, & A. Sempronius were Confuls, great store of corn was brought out of Sietly and in was debated in the Senat-house, at what price the Commons should be served therewith. Many thought the time was now come to wring the Commons, and keep n them under, and to recover again those royalties, which by their departure were forcibly wroked

and dimembred from the nobility. But above all others Martin Coriolina, an utter and car contamuenpital enemy to the Tribuns power and authority, "If they will (quoth he) have their corn and "vi-tuals at the old price, letthem reftore unto the Senators their ancient right and prehemi - the Tribuna. "nence. Why fee I (as one brought under the yoke of fervitude, and put as it were unto my "ransome, by Robbers and Theeves) these Magistrates of the Commons? why see I Sieunius 10 "mighty? Shall I endure their indignities longer than I needs mult (I that could not bear Tar-" quinius to be King, shall Ibrook and fusion Siciniat? Let him depart afide now, and takehis "Commons with him: the way is open to Mount Sacer and other Hills " Leuthem carry away with them; the corn our of our possession and Lordhites; as they did three years ago; but give them enjoy, take for their nie, and spend the store, which they in their foolers and tury have enrouided. I dase be bolded fay, that when they are by this calamity oned timed, they will equether vill and hitsband the ground themselves; then with weapon in hand, and by way of in-"aurection forbid and hinder the tillage thereof. I cannot fo foon lay, whether it had becomes meet, as I suppose it was possible and easy the fieth, that the Senstons by offening moreignmic Conditions britishing or of corbin and victuals y might, have eached themselves of the Tribung anticority, over them, and at what we been dispussed of the faster britishing and at what we been dispussed of the faster britishing. they, were kild upon thom; a Well, this feemed to the Senate a fliate centure and fevere featence of Constants and for very anger allo in had like to have caused the Commons to sileup in aware. For they institute and gave it out its thisis coarms in That now they were ladd animed The murmura of scalinked with lamine like amines, defrauded and briefs of their meat and prices of the tight of the se containd the contributed and food which fortune had ministred unto them beyond commons a edall hope was fruched and plucked trom their mouths smiles the Tribuns be delivered and grint coils. as yeelded Prisoners hand and food bound to O Martins, unleishe might have his penny worths "of the back and houlder of the Commons of Rome." For he was now flatt up and become

one of the Counted house; they had can upon him with violence, but that the Tribuns, as good firek was, ferred film with process white, "to appear at a day, and come to his answer. Herewith their farious anger was suppressed. For now every maniaw, that he was him'e's to be the judge and Lord of his enemiestife and death! Meaning at the Hift Corned the Tribuns thundering Q threats, and gave the hearing, as though he made small reckoning thereof, saying; That their authorny had power granted by dimetation; only to aid; and not to punifit: that the Tribunswere Pribins to the Commons, and not to the Senators. Burto frightfully were the Commons bent, into all 16 fet upon initchief; that there was no other remody bit core man must pay for it to fave the security the remody of the Nobles Howbert the security slid what whey could cowith and them by

sigheir cormenced and hangman, to command them either to death, or to fervitade. As he went

oppoling harred and dipleaser again and making all means, what either privately they were able of themielies, or John by which while Order and degree to brightne. And furt, this course they

affaved to flop and overthrow the fuit commenced; namely, by fetting their followers and re- H tainers in fundry places to deal with the Commons severally one by one & what they could to affright them from meetings and affemblies together. Afterwards, they came all forth at once into the Forum or common place. A man that had feen them would have faid they had been the parties themselves in trouble and accused, ready to hold up their hand at the bar: such praying, such a befeeching they made of the Commons, in the behalf of this one citizen, this only Senator; that if they would not in their love acquit him for their fakes, as innocent and unguilty, yet they would give him unto them as an offender and faulty person. In conclusion, when his day came, he made default and appeared not, yet continued they still in their angry mood against him. And being condemned in his ab'ence, for contumacy, departed into banishment to the Volscians, I menacing his own country as he went, and carrying even then with him the revenging from ack of an enemy

The Volcians at his coming received him courteoutly, and friendly intreated him every day more than other, as they perceived his anger more and more toward his country-men, by many complaints he made of them, and threats withal that he oftentimes gave out against them in their hearing. He made his abode and so journed in the house of Accius Tullius, who at that tiffe was a mighty great man among the Volicians, and one that ever bare mortal malice unto the Romans. And whilesthe one of them was provoked with an old cankred grudge, and the other fer on and pricked forward upon a fresh quarrel and occasion of anger, they both laid their heads together and complotted to make war upon the Romans. This only thing flood in their way to K cross their designs: They thought verily their Commons would hardly or scarcely at all be brought, to rife and take arms again, which they had fo often unhappily attempted: And befides, their courages were well cooled, and their flomacks abated by the lols of their youth in many and fundry wars often times afore, and now at last, by the late pestilence and mortality. They were therefore to go cunningly to work; that for afmuch as the o.d hatred against the Romans was grown out and worn away, their hearts upon some new anger might be chafed and galled again. There were by chance at that time in Rome, the great Games and Playes in hand, to be fet out anew the second time, the occasion whereof was this: A certain housholder one morning betimes before the shews and games began, had beaten with rods a poor slave of his under the fork which hecarried on his shoulders, and driven him along through the mids of the Circus or Thes- L tre: and with that began the playes, as if there had been no matter therein of scruple or Religi-But not long after, one T. Latinius a mean Commoner had a dream or visions. In which he thought that Jupiter complained and faid, that the Dancer beforethe playes pleased him never a whit: and unless those games were newly exhibited again, and that very stately and sumptuously, fome great danger should befall the City: willing him with al, to make relation bereof unto the Confuls, The man albeit in truth he was not without some sense and seeling of Religion and the fear of God: vet made he no fuch great scruple at the matter, but that the reverence he had of the Majefty and countenance of the Magistrates surmounted and dashed it clean: for fear lest haply he should become a talking stock in mens mouths, and be mocked for his labour. But this delay and fleeping of the matter, he bought full dear. Por within few dayes his fon hapned to dye, M And because he should be out of doubt what was the cause of this his losse and juddain misfortune, whiles he was troubled in spirit, with anguish and forrow, behold, the same vision appeared to him again in his fleep, and feemed to ask him whether he had not yet sufficiently paid for this disobedience and contempt of God? threatning moreover, that in sale he made no greater half to certify the Confule thereof, there was a greater judgment and plaguestoward, and that very neer. Now was the thing more evident than before, and past all peradventure. Howbeit he neglected and drave it off fill, until he was himfelf overtaken with a grievous disease, and brought to great weakness in all his joints. Then verily the wrath of the Gods taught him to be wifer, And being overwearied with harms path, and in lear of more prefently to guine; he con-ferred with his kinsfolk and friend; to be advised by them. When he had declared unto them hi what he had seen and heard; namely, how Jupiter had so often appeared unto him to his sleeps and that the fearful displeasure and threamings of the heavenly Gods were showed plainly by fundry mischances fallen upon him: by the full consent of all them that were about him, he was brought in a litter to the Confuls 3; into the Farum or common place; from whence by the Confuls commandment he was carried into the Councelhouse. Where, when he had made report unto the Senators of the self-same things, to the exceeding wonder and admiration of them allfee another strange miracle: He that was brought into the Senate house a lame creeple of all his lims, after he had once delivered his errand, returned home to his house (as it is recorded) sound upon his feet. Hereupon the Senate decreed, That the Games should be fet out as magnificently as could be devised.

To these solemnicies resorted , by the motion and perswasion of Accius Tullius, a great number of Volicians. But before they were begun, Tailbas according to the complot between him and Martins at home, made a Repor errand unto the Confols at Rome; faying, that he would willingly commune and treat with them apart, of important affairs concerning the State. When to the Roman the room was clear, and every man gone, he began in this wife: 5- Loth I am (quoth he) if other "wife I could chuse, to speak ought but well of my country-men and fellow citizens. Yet come I

A " not to complain of any action of theirs already passed, but to give a caveat, and provide that "nothing be practifed hereafter. The nature and disposition (I may tell you) of our people, is "too too unconstant and unstayed, more I know than I would they were, a great deal: that have "we found and felt to our great cost and manifold damage, we I say, who verily at this day by your "long inflerance, and not by good delert of ours, do fiand in good terms and peace of fatety, c: There is now here a great multitude of Volicians, the Playes and Games ready to be represented "and celebrate. Your City will be wholly amused in the beholding thereof: I remember upon "the like occasion, what was jointimes enterprifed and wrought in this City by the youth of the "Sabins; and my heart doth tremble and quake for fear, left fomeinconfiderate, rash and foolish R" part be played by ours: thus much, O ye Confuls, I thought good in our behalf and yours both, "to give you notice of beforehand. As for me, I am minded prefently to go from hence home, "left I being here seen, might be thought in some word or deed accessary unto them, and so cul-" pable. Having made this speech he departed. When the Consuls had declared in the Senate this thing fo doubtful, and yet proceeding from the mouth of fo fure and certain an Author: behold, the credit of the man (as commonly it is feen) rather than the likelihood of the matter. caused them to be wery and circumspect, yea, although there was no such need or cause at all. Whereupon the Senate made an Act, that the Volicians should be jogging out of the City. And divers cryers or Bedles were fent out fundry wayes, to command them to avoid and be packing before night. At the first, the Volicians were only much affrighted, and ran every man to and iro into C his Inne to fetch away his things. But afterwards in the way homeward, they began to think more and more of it, and to grow metancholy: thinking it a great indignity, that like polluted and profaned persons, they should be driven from the Games, on festival holydayes, discarded (as a man would fay) and excommunicate out of the company both of God and man. Thus as they went along all on a row, as it were in one continued and joynt train, Tullius (who was gone afore as far as the Ferentine head) received the formost and chief of them, as every one came, and entertained them with complaints and words of indignation, and drew both them who willingly gave ear to his words so fitly framed and tending to stir more coles, and also by their means the rest of the multitude into a plain field, lying hard under the high way side. Unto whom, assembled together as it were to hear a fermon, he thus began to speak: "Admit (quoth he) you could for-D "get the old wrongs and abuses offered you by the people of Rome, the losses and overthrows of to his Coun-"the Volician Nation; yea, and all the other quarrels whattoever; how can ye put up this dayes try men. " fpightful reproach and dishonor received at their hands? who to our great disgrace and shame "have begun their solemn Games? Perceived you not how they have triumphed over you to day? " how as ye departed ye were a spectacle and pageant to all men, citizens and firangers, and to so "many neighbour nations adjoyning how your wives and children were brought as it were in a " shew to make them sport and to laugh at? what conceit was in their heads (think ye) that heard "the voyce of the Bedle? what thought they that beheld you as you diflodged? what imagined "they that happened to meet this ignominious troup as they marched? Even this & no other, that "there was some wicked sin among us, not to be named, whereby we should as male afters, have E "stayned and polluted their games if we had been present at the fight of them, & have committed " fome haynous act, that would require by some satisfaction of sacrifice to be purged? and for that " cautewere driven from having any convertation, fellowship, and society of good and godly men? "Over and besides how can you choic but think of this, That we enjoy our lives still, only be-"cause we hastned our remove, sist this may be called a remove, and not rather a plaintaking of a "flight and running away.) And yet you reckon this no enemy City, where, if ye had stayed but "one day longer you had dyed for it every one. Defiance is given already, and war denounced a-"gainst you; but if ye be men indeed of courage, to their great cost and mischief that have de-"nounced it. Thus being of themselves kindled enough with indignation, and by these words enflamed and fer on fire, they went every man his way from thence home: and so effectually sollicited F each one the people where he dwelt that in fine the whole nation of the Volicians revolted and rebelled. To manage this war, were chosen General commanders by one consent of all the Cities, Accius Iulius. and Cn. Martius the banished Roman: in whom of the twain they reposed greater hope and this their hope failed them not. So as it soon appeared that the puissance of the state of Rome consisted more in the dexterity of good Captains, than in strong armies of touldiers. For first he went to * Circuin, from whence he expelled the Roman Coloners, and delivered the City * Monte Circleer and free unto the Volicians. Then by crois wayes he passed into the Latin street, called Via cello, Latina: and regained from the Romans, these their Towns newly gotten afore, Satricum, Longu-Las not regarded non the Administration again, and to forward he forced * Corbin, * Civita inde-

Vitelia, Trebia Labicos, and Pedum. And last of all from Pedum, he marched on toward the City vina vique.

discord might arise, between the Commonalty and the Senators: which doubtless had soon covidence be-

grown fo mightily had the Tribuns already by their complaints and acculations, provoked fiegeth Roman

G of Rome, and at Clubia Foffa, five miles off, he encamped and forraged the territory about, fen-

ding with the forragers certain guides, to keep them from ipoyling and doing harm in the

Noblemens Lands, were it that he were more pightful to the Commons, or that thereby some

the Commons forward (who of them'elves were shrewd enough) against the heads and Magi-

strates of the City, but that the fear of forrain dangers, the greatest bond of civil concord

that can be, held them in and knit their hearts together, were they never to jealous, suspected, H and hateful afore one to the other. Herein only was all their difference, that the Senate and Consuls reposed hope in nothing else save only in war: the Commons on the other side were defirous of any thing whatloever, but war,

Now were S. Namius, and Sex. Furius Confuls: who as they were furveying and mustering the legions, and disposing of a good Corpus de guard upon the walls, and other places wherein they thought it expedient to keep a standing watch and ward: behold a mighty number called and cryed hard for peace, and with their sedicious clamors, put them in exceeding sear: yea, and after-

Cariolanus to the Roman O

wards forced them to affemble the Senate-house together, and to propose concerning the sending of certain Embassadors to Cn. Martius. The Lords of the Senate seeing evidently the commons I hearts to fail them, accepted and granted the motion propounded. Whereupon were Oratours fent unto Martius to treat for peace. At whose hands they received this heavy and stout answer: "If so be the Volscians had their Lands restored to them again, then there might be some parle "and treaty of peace: but if they will needs at their pleasure still enjoy that booty which by war "they have gotten, then would be in remembrance of private wrongs done unto him by his " country-men, as also of the friendship and courtely shewed him by strangers that had given him ce entertainment, do his best to make it known unto the World, that his courage and stomack is " incensed, and not abated and quailed by his banishment. Then were the same Embassadors sent again the second time, but they might not be admitted once to set foot within the camp. It is reported moreover that the very Priests in their Pontificalibus, in their rich vestiments and goodly K ornaments, went with supplication to the tents of the enemies, and turned his heart no more than the Embassadors had done before them. Then the dames of the City came slocking all about Veturis the Mother, and Volumnia the wife of Coriolanus. Whether this proceeded from any publick Counsel and was done in Policy, or came only of womens fear, I find but little in any records. But how loever it came about, this one thing is certain, they perswaded so effectually with them, that both Veturia an aged woman, and also Volumnia with her two little sons that she had by Martius, went toward the enemies camp, to fee if women by their prayers and tears, might fave the City, which men with spear and shield could not defend. When they were come into the camp, and word brought to Coriolanus, that there was an exceeding great train of women thither arrived: at the fift, he, as one that had relented, neither for that publick Majefty in the Embaffa- L dors, nor yet at the religious reverence, which he both conceived in mind, and law with his eyes The speech of in the clergy, stood much more stilly bent against the tears of sifty women. But afterwards one of his familiar friends, who had feen and known Veturia there, mourning and bewailing exceedingly above the rest, as she stood betwist her daughter in law and her little Nephews: "If mine eyes "be matches (quoth he) and deceive me not, here is your mother, your wife, and children, Where-

us Coriolanus.

"at, Coriolanus, tuming like a man well near beside himself, arose from his seat, and ran to meet "his mother, and to embrace her. But the woman falling in stead of prayers into a fit of choler: "Let me know (quoth she) before I suffer thee to embrace me, whether I am come to an enemy " or to a son, whether I be in thy camp as a captive prisoner, or as a natural mother. And have I "lived indeed so long, and rubbed on still in this miserable old age of mine for this, to see thee first M "a banished man and after that to become an enemy? Couldst thou find in thine heart to waste " and spoil that countrey which bred thee, which fostered thee, and brought thee up? And be "it that thou hither marched with a cruel intent and full of threats, would not thine anger and "fell wrath flake, when thou didft fet foot within the borders and marches thereof? And being " come within the fight of Rome, arose not this in thy mind and thought, Within those walls " vonder is my house, there are my house-gods, my mother, my wife, my children? Why then, " belike if had never been a mother, and born a child, Rome had not been affaulted. And if I had 66 no fon at all, I might have died well enough in my native countrey, whiles it remained free. But "as for me, neither can I suffer ought, more for thy dishonesty and shame; nor more ro mine " own calamity and milery than this: and most wretched caitife though I be, yet long time so I N " cannot continue. But for these here, look thou well to it, I advise thee, and have pitty of them, "who if thou go on as thou beginnest, are like to feel untimely death, or endure long captivity. Then his wife and children hung about him, and clipped him: whereat the women fell a weeping on all sides, bewailing their own case and the state of their countrey. So as at length the man was overcome. And after he had taken them in his arms likewife, he let them go: and himfelf dislodged and removed his camp backward from the City. When he had withdrawn the legions out of the territory of Rome, he gat himself, men said, such hatred and displeasure for this action, that it cost him his life: and murdered he was, some report one way, some another. But I find in Fabius a most ancient writer, that he lived until he was an old man: who reporteth this of him: That oftentimes in his latter dayes he used to utter this speech, A heavy case and most of wrete ed for an aged man to live banisht. The men of Rome envied not those women their due deferved praises. So free was the world in those dayes, from depraving and detracting the glory of others. For in memorial hereof to all posterity, there was a Temple built and dedicated to Fortuna Muliebris, i. Womens fortune. After all this, the Volicians joyned the Aquians unto them, and returned into the territory of

Rome. But the Equians would no longer abide Accins to be their Commander. And upon

A this strife between the Volscians and Equians, whether of them should appoint a General over the army raised joyntly of them both, first they grew to a mutiny, and afterwards to a cruel battel. Such was the good tortune of the people of Rome, that two armies of their enemies, were thus by civil discord and contention, no less mortal than obstinate, overthrown and brought to naught. Comuls then, were T. Sicinius and C. Aquilius. To Sicinius were allotted the Volscians, and to Aquitius the Herniks (who also were out and up in arms) for their leveral Province. That year were the Herniks vanquished, but with the Volf ians they fought to, as they departed on even hand, giving and taking the like.

After them were Sp. C. flins, and Procalus Virginius made Confuls. Then was there a league R concluded with the Herniks, and two third parts of their Lands were taken from them. Whereof the one moity, Coffins the Conful was minded to distribute among the Latins, the other among the Commoners. To this donation he laid too also a good portion of ground, which being Commons by right, he found much rault, that it was in the tenure and possession of private persons. This act of his made diverse of the Senators, namely, such as were great landed men and interested therein, to startle for fear of hazarding their estate. Over and behdes, the Senators all in general were in great perplexity, lest that the Conful by this largets should rise by popular favour to luch greatness, as might prejudice their free hold, yea and endanger the very main chance of publick liberty. And this was the first time that the law Agraria was published; and The law Agrato forward unto this present hour, it was never debated of, but with exceeding great firs and ria first publi-

C troubles of the State. The other Conful withflood this largels, with the general onient of the Senators, and without contradiction of some Commoners: who at the very first began to missike; on of wast and utterly abhor, that the donation was fo common, and from the natural citizens, extended to lands among their allies and confederates. Moreover, they might oftentimes hear even the Conful himfe, f the Commons, Virginisis, openly in his foleinn Orations before the people, to deliver by way of prophetie, and as it were to prognosticate, "That this was a peft len largest of his brother Conful, and that those Voginius a-" grounds would in the end enthral the thersthereof, and that it was the very high way to fet up a gainst the law "Kingdom again. For to what other intent (I pray you) were their allies, and the nation of the Latins affociate in the same? To what purpose either, was a third part of the Lands won by conquest,

" given again to the Herniks professed enemies but a while before, but that these nations might have D" Caffius to be fuch another Captain of theirs, as Coriolanus was. And thus by diffwading and croffing the law Agraria, he became now to be popular and gracious with the people. Then both Confuls flrived much, who might please and gratify the Commons most. Virginius, by giving out that he would maintain and suffer the Lands to be divided, so they were affigued to none but to the citizens of Rome: Caffins again, who in the largels of the Lands, icemed to Court and infinuate himself with the allies and thereby was of the citizens lesse regarded and reputed to the end, that by some other benefit he might regain the hearts of his country men was of opinion, and made a motive, that the mony which was received for the Sicilian corn, should be repayed unto the people. But the Commons refuted and abhorred that, as a very bribe and ready bait for a Scepter and Crown. So greatly were all his gifts, for the deep rooted suspition and jealousy E of his afpiring to a Kingdom, loathed in the conceits of men, as if they had flowed in wealth, and been rich enough. And for certain it is recorded, that follown as he left his Office, he was con-

demned and purto death. Some report, that his own father did the execution: and that upon sp. cassius pur examination privately had at home within his houle, he finding him faulty, whipped him first, and to death for Gebilled him and conferred the good trade house of feeking to be fo killed him, and conferrated the goods and chattels of his fon, as a Deeda id to Ceres, whereof a king Statue or Image was made, with this Inscription or Title , Given out of the house of Caffins. I find in some records (which soundeth nearer to the truth) that he was by the "Quettors of Caso Fa- + Treasurers" bins, and L. Valerius, endited of treaton, and being convicted, was by a verdict of the people con- of the City. demned, and his house by order from the whole City, rafed and pulled down. And at this day, it is the voyd yard that lieth before the Temple of Tellus. But how foever he had his tryal and F judgement, privately or openly condemned he was when Ser. Cornelius and Q. Fabius were Con-

inls. Long continued not the peoples anger and fpight against Cassius. So tweet was the law Agreria in it felf, that when the Author and Upholder thereof was out of the World, they longed to have it on foot again. Which defire of theirs was the rather fet on fire, through the pinching niggardife of the Senators, who having that year subdued the Volscians and Æquians, kept the fouldiers fasting and defrauded them of the spoil. For what prizes soever were gotten from the enemies, the Conful Fabius fold and brought into the Exchequer or Chamber of the City.

Now was the name of Fabias already odious to the Commonalty, for the latt Confels take: yet obtained the Senators so much, and held their own so, as Caso Fabius was created Conful with L. Amilius. This made the Common more malicious and bent to mischief. And sedition at G home caused war abroad. Fo rain war restrain'd civil discord for a while. Both Senators and Commons with one accord, under the conduct of Amilian, fought fortunately with the rebellious Volicians and Aquians, and difeated them. Howbeit more enemies perished in the chife, Temple of Cathan were flain in the battel: fo hotly the horsemen pursued them when they were once diffor- flor dedicated. fited and gave not over. The same year was the Temple of C. for, confectated in the *Ides of Quin- Disanvirs for

tilis. It had been vowed ato etime in the Latins war by Posthumius the Distator. His son was de in ation of created Daumvir, for that purpose, and dedicated it. a l'emple.

This year also the Commons hearts were fet upon the law Agraria, and longed afresh after the H sweetness thereof. The Tribuns of the Commonalty graced and credited their popular authority, with propounding a law as popular and acceptable to the people. But the Senators hyppoling verily that the multitude was furious and outragious enough, and too much of themselves, without any hire and reward, flood ingreat dread and horror of these largesses, as the very allurements and provocations, of rash and heady attempts: & the stoutest champions of their side to withstand the law, were the Confuls. That part therefore and State of the City had the better hand, not only this present year, but for the next ensuing. For they choic M. Fabius Caso his brother, for the one Conful, and L. V. lerius for the other, a man of the twain more odious in the eyes of the Commons, in regard of his late acculation of Sp. Cassius. In which year also there was strife and I much adoe with the Tribuns. But both law and law-makers with their glorious bragging and vaunting of their goodly donative, which they could not effect, proved vain and came to nothing. Upon this, the name of Fabij, who after three Confulthips together one after another, by them born continually without intermission, were inured and tried in the broils and contentions of Tribuns, was in great request and reputation: and in their house and family remained still for a good while after, that dignity, as an honor well and worthily bellowed upon them. Then beganthe Veientian war, and the Volttians likewife rebelled. But for any wars abroad what soever, they had strength enough and to spare, if by jars at home among their own selves they had not abused the same.

Besides this disquietness and affliction of all mens minds, occasioned by these dissensions, there K hapned (to amend the matter well) prodigious, and strange tokens from Heaven, daily in a manner threatning both in City and Country the heavy hand of God. And when as the foothlayers and wizards were fent out unto, to learth forth the cause of Gods wrath and indignation both in publick and private, as well by inspection of the inwards of facrificed beafts, as by aspect of birds and fouls, they could affign it to nothing else but this, that there was some errour committed in their facrifices and disine liturgie. Those fearful and prodigious signs proceeded still to far, that

one Oppia a vertal Nun, convicted and condemned of incest, suffered death.

After this, followed Q. Fabins and C. Tullins Confuls, In which year the discord at home was nothing less' and the war abroad far greater. For the Æquians roleup in arms: the Veientians also entred the confines, and made much spoil. And whiles they were more and more careful r about these wars what order to take, Casa Fabius and Sp. Furius, were made Consuls. By this time the Aquians affaulted Artona a City in Latium. And the Velentians having sped themselves with prizes and booties, made great cracks that they would give an affault upon the very City of Rome. There fearful news, which ought to have abated and taken down the stomacks of the Commons, made them much more fier e and fell, and they returned of themselves unto their old biass of reinfing warfare: but Sp. Licinius their Tribune, thinking now the time was come to enforce upon the Senators the law Agraria, upon this exigent and extream point of necessity, had taken upon him to flop the levying and letting out of an army. But he drew upon his own head the whole hatred and displeature of the Tribuns themselves and their authority. For the Consuls opposed themselves against him no more bitterly than his own companions in office: by whose M affiffance the Confuls went through with the Muffer. And for two wars at once, there were enrolled two armies. The one under the leading of Fabius, against the Aquians, the other, against the Veientians commanded by Furius. Against whom there was nothing done worthy of remembrance. As for Fabius, he had somewhat more to do with his own men than with his enemies. That man himself alone was he, that being Consul upheld the Common-weal, which his army The diffibedi- for hatred of their Conful, had as much as in them lay, utterly betrayed. For when as he (above many other warlike feats and parts of a right worthy General, whereof he shewed singular proof, dien to their both in preparation, and also in man-ging of the war) had so marshalled and ranged his battail, Captain.

Captain, that with lending out the horiemen only, he disordered and brake the ranks of his enemies host: behold the footmen would not follow on after that difaray: neither, when the exhortation of N their leader whom they hated, prevailed not, could their own shame at least-wife, and the publick dishonor for the present; no, nor yet the imminent danger like to ensite (in case the enemy had taken heart again and made head) force them to amend their pace one jot, and make more speed. Neither could he possibly make them (if to do nothing else) so much as to march sill in battail aray: but full against his commandment they retire with their ensigns: and as men sory in their hearts and ill apaid, (he that had feen them would have faid they had loft the field) curfing their General one while, and the valiant service of the horsemen another while, they return to their Tents. Neither wish the General what way to remedy this so pesilent an example and dange: ous precedent. Thus we may fee, that brave men, of fingular and ex ellent wits, have been more to feek and fail in their skill, how to govern a subject than to vanquish an enemy. The Conful returneth to Rome, having purchased morehatted of his froward and stubborn souldiers, than wonhonor by his martial prowefs. Neverthelefs, the Senators prevailed so much that the Confulihip kept refidence still in the name of the Fabij. So, they created M. Fabius Conful, and joyn with him Cn. Manlius for his collegue,

This year likewise, had one patrone and maintainer of the law Agraria, to wit, Tiberius Pontificius a Tribune. He taking the same course, and following the steps of Sp. Licinius, hindered A the musters for a while. And when the Senators were herewith disquiered again, then Ap. The politike Claudius arose up and said, " That the year before, the Tribunes power was overmatched, and the practise of Ap. "neck of it broken in proof, only for that prefent, but in example for ever hereafter: for almuch to abate the "as it was well feen then by experience, that of it self even among their ownselves it fell apieces: Tibunes au-"and never will there want at any time one good Tribune or other, that would be glad to get thorny, "the start and victory of his fellow, yea, and the savour also of the better part, for to purchase the "good of the weal-publike. And that there would be more Tribunes, if more were needfull, "ready to affit the Confuls: and if there were but one, even that one were inflicient to fland "against all the rest, So that the Consuls and LL. of the Council would but do their endeavour, to

R" win unto the State and Senate, some certain of the Tribunes, if they might not compass all. The Senators being thus schooled and taught their lessons by Appius, both ail ingeneral would courteously fainte and friendly intreat the Tribunes, and also in particular as many of them as had been Confuls, according to that interest that each man had in any one of them privately, partly by favour and friendship, and partly by countenance and authority, prevailed so with them, that they were willing and well content to employ the Tribunes authority to the good and fafety of the Common-weale. So by the help of foure Tribunes, against one that hindred the good of all, the Consulstook muster of the souldiers. Then set they forward on their voyage to war with the Veientians: unto whom from all parts of Hetruria they came to aid and inccour; not so much for any love that they bare to the Veientians, as in hope that the puissance of Rome

C through intestine and civill diffention, would decay and come to nought. For in all the Diets and Affemblies of the States of Heruris, the Princes and Peers gave it out and faid, That the Thespreches power and greatness of the Romans was everlatting, if through mutual discord they warred hop of the Tustan to among themselves: which hath been found the only bane of weathy and flourishing Cities, Princes in where y mighty Empires became mortall and subject to a finall end. "Which mischief (fay their Councils, "they) this long time hath been prevented and delayed, partly through the fage advise and pru-"dent government of the Senate partly by the patience and long sufferance of the Commons: "but now they are come to a great extremity. Divided they are, and of one City become twain: e each part have their feverall Magistrates and laws by themselves. At the first, however they "were wont to be at odds, and to fall out at the multering of fouldiers, yet in war they would "hold together and obey their Captains. How soever they fared at home in the City, were the

** State never io far out of order, yet io long as martiall distribline was on foot and took place, they ** might be reclaimed, and all troubles stated. But now, the former use and custome of disobeying "Magistrates within the City, is taken up by the Roman souldiers in the very Camp, For no "longer fince than the last war of all, in the time of battell and conflict, their whole Army agreed " of their own accord, not forced by any extremity that they were put unto, forto give the Vei-"entians, as much as in them lay, even after they had loft the field, the entire victory and honour " of the day. For they abandoned their enfigns, left their Generall alone in the skirmilh, and "against his will, retired themselves into the Camp. And surely, if they hold on still this course, " Rome may be won by means of her own fouldiers: there needs no more to do, but to proclaime

E"and make a shew of war: For even the very destinies and gods themselves would performe all "the rest: Upon these hopes and deep perswahons, the Tuscans, who afore were wont otherwhiles to have the better, and sometimes to take the worse in their wars, put themselves in arms, The Roman Confuls likewile were in fear of nothing elfe fo much, as of their own power, their own for e and weapons: being affrighted at the remembrance of that foul and shamefull example, and that lewd part plaid in the last war: lest peradventure they should put it upon this point of hazard, as to be in danger of two battels at once. And therefore info doubtfull and perillous a case, they held off fight, and kept themselves within their Camp, if haply time and space would asswage their anger, bring them into the right way again, and reclaime them to good and reasonable order. The enemies hereat, as well Veientians as the other Tuscans, made F the greater hafte, and were more sharp set, and provoked them to the field: first by riding up and

down before their Camp, hard at the gates thereof, braving and challenging them forth, at the lalt, seeing they could not prevail, they fell to rating and railing, one while upon the Confuls them-felves another while upon the whole Army, in these and such like terms: "A gay matter indeed, " and a proper device to talve their cowardile, and under a colour of civill diffention to cloak their "fearfulnels : and the Confuls forfooth mistrust more the faithfulness and loyalty of their fouldi-"ers in service, than they doubted their valour and sufficiency of service. Mary, here is indeed a " new kind of mutiny. What? Armed men to hold their peace, and fit still? Hitting them in their "teeth besides, with their new start-up rising, and late sprung base beginning letting sty against them lies and truths. one with another, and spared nor. For all this soule stirchey kept, souring and

G reviling them under their very trench, and hard at their gates, the Consuls themselves were not one jot troubled. But the foolish and ignorant multitude what with anger, and what for shame of these reproachfull terms, was much distempered: and one whiles wholly gave over to regard and thinke upon home troubles and diffentions, and had rather than their lives be revenged of their enemies: Anon again, they would not in any case gratifie the Nobles and Confuls, nor wish them good fuccess. Thus the hatred both against the enemies without, and the Consuls within strove together in their hearts: untill ar length forrain occasions got the mastry over them: so proudly, ~

brother Con-

so insolently, the enemy scorned and made a game of them. Whereupon they came thick by troups H to the Generals pavilion, calling upon them for to fight, requiring to put forth the banner and fignall of battell. The Confuls laid their heads together, and as taking good advisement, conferred on the matter a good while. To fight they were most willing and dehrous: but this defire was to be kept back and diffembled and thereby argmented: to the end, that by holding off, by opposing themselves, and making some stay, they might set the souldiers on, and being once set on it, they might make them follow more eagerly at once. In conclusion, this answer was returned unto them: That they made too much halle: it was not yet full ripe, nor the time come, to give battell: they must hold themselves contented, and keep within their tents: proclaiming moreover, that no man be so hardy as to fight: and who soever attempted it, without their warrant and commission, they I would proceed against him with all rigour, as a professed enemy. Thus were they dimissed. And the leis willing they thought the Consuls were, the more eager were they, and set upon a battell. The enemies besides, when they had intelligence, that the Consuls were not disposed to fight, and had taken order to the contrary, were inkindled and inflamed so much the more. For now they supposed they might brave it, and infult upon them fafely without danger. For why? The Confuls durst not trust the souldiers with weapon in hand: "now were their mutinies come to the "height, and to breakforth in extremities: now and never before the Roman Empire and Domicontinuous at an end. Prefuming contidently upon this ground, they run together unto the gates, "redoubling a thousand villanous and opprobrious terms, and much ado they had to forbear af-"faulting the camp. Now could the Romans on the other tide hold no longer & endure this contumely and indignity, but came running from all parts of the camp unto the Confuls, And now not leiturely as before, make they request, and by mediation of their chief centurions, but all at once on every fide plied them with outcries and clamors. Now was the matter come to ripeness, yet flow were the Coss, still and hold off. Then Fabius, seeing the tumuit increased & that for sear of a mutiny his brother Conful had yie ded already, caused silence to be made by sound of trumper, and thus The speech of he spake . "I know full well O Manling, that these fellows are able to win the victory : but that "they will so do I know not, and they themselves have caused me to doubt. I have therefore set "down my rest, and fully resolved not to give the signal of battell, unless they swear to return out " of the field with victory. Once did the fouldiers in battell deceive a Coff, of Rome: but the gods "in heaven shall they never deceive. Then M. Flue olesses a Centurion, one of the formost that cal- L. "led for battell so instantly," Return will I (quoth he) O M.Fa. ins victor out of the field : and if "I fail, then I beseech father Jupiter Mars Grad vus and other gods to make me a fearfull example "and shew their wrathfull displeasure upon me. The same oath after him took the whole army, e-"very man against himself. Thus when they had sworn the trumper sounded. Then buckle they them eives toward battell full of anger full of hope. Now they bid the Tuscans revile and rail their fill: now being at all points armed, they wished they had afore them man to man their enemies, those that were so lively and lusty with their tongues. Right valiantly bare themselves that day, as well the Commons as the Nobles, But the name of the Fabii, the Fabii I say passed all the rest and wan the spurs. Who in this piece of service purpoted to gain again the hearts of the Commons, which in many civill contentions were fet against them. And so they embattelled themselves. The M enemies likewife, both the Veientians and also the Tu can legions were nothing behind, as making almost fure reckoning that they should be fought, withall no more than the Equianshad been, Nay they were in hope of some greater ditorder amongst them, and that, considering they were so malecontent, and the occasion so doubtin! they would play a more shamefull part, and shew their leaders a beastly cast. But it sell out far otherwise. For never in any other war afore, gave the Romans a hotter charge upon the enemies: to much had they of the one fide with spitefull taunts and reproaches netled them, and the Confuls on the other fide with their long delaies whet them on, Scarce had the Tustans any time to put themselves in battell array, but at the very first encounter. and shock, casting their javelins catelesly from them (I know not how) rather than levelling and charging them against the enemy, they came presently pell-mell to hand-strokes, and to deal with N their swords, which is the cruellest fight of all other. The Fabii among the formost in the forefront fought valiantly, shewing their countrimen a brave fight, and a noble example to follow. Where Q. Fabius who had been Conful the third year before, the leader and forwardest of them all, whiles he advanced himself and rushed amongst the thickest of the Veientians and scussed with many of them together, was not aware of his deadly enemy fo near: but behold a certain Tufcan a mighty man of strength and skilfull at his weapon, ran him through the breast with his fword. Which was not fo foon drawn forth of his body, but Fabius fell down head ong upon his wound and died. Both armies felt the fall of that one man: and therewith the Romans retired. With that M. Fabrus the Conful stepped over his body as it lay along, and holding forth his target between: "Why, fouldiers (quoth he) is the oath ye took torun away and retire thus in-"tothe Camp? And are ye more affraid indeed, of these most dastardly enemies, than of Ju-" piter and Mors, by whom ye sware? But I, who was not sworn at all, will either make return "with victory, or elie O Q. Fabius, fighting here by thee, I will lise and die by thy fide. To whom, Cafo Falius, who the year afore was Conful, replied again: " Think you brother, with "theie words to mike them to fight? Nay, the gods are they that must do it, by whom "they have fworn, And let us like noble Knights, and for the honour of the Fabian house,

A "fir up and animate our fouldiers by fighting rather than by exhorting. Thus rode the two Fabit with lance in rest into the forefront, and drew the whole battel with them. The fight of one fide being thus renewed, Cn. Manlius the Conful in the other wing bestirred himself, and did for his part as valiantly: Where hapned almost the like fortune. For as in the one wing the fouldiers followed Q. Fabius, fo in this they cheerfully went with the Conful himself Marlius, chafing the enemies afore him as discomitted. And when he was fore wounded, and thereupon gone out of the battel, his men supposing him to be slain, drew back, and had indeed lost ground and given way to the enemy, but that the other Conful with certain Cornets of horiemen, galloped amain into that quarter, and cried aloud that his fellow Conful was living: and that him-R self who had defeated the other point, was ready with victory to assist them, and so upheld the middle of the Army, that now began to shrink. Manlins alio, to encourage his men, shewed himself in open fight. Thus the knowledge and presence of the two Consuls made the souldiers take heart aftesh. Herewithall besides, were the enemies battalions the thinner and weaker. because they trusting upon their exceeding number, had drawn out those that were to serve for succour and supply, and sent them away to assaile the Camp. In the surprising whereof, finding no great ado and small refishance, whiles they had more mind to rifle for pillage, than to fight for the victory, they lost time. In the mean space the Roman Triarii, who were not able to hold out the first affault and entrance, having dispatched to the Consuls certain messengers, to give knowledge in what terms they flood, cast themselves round in a ring, and retired themc selves to the Pratorium or Generals lodging, and of themselves alone, made head and renewed the fight. Likewise Manlius the Conful being ridden back to the Camp, at every gate fer (ertain fouldiers in guard: and so enclosed them within, that they could not get forth. The Tuscans being in this desperate case, fared more like mad men than hardy souldiers. For when as they ran here and there every way, according as they had any hope to find iffue and to escape, and had made fundry offers and attempts in vain: behold one troup of tall fellows in a body, made no more ado, but knowing the Conful, who by reason of brave and goodly armour was a fair mark, charged upon his own person. The first volley of their shot was received by those that fact many marget upon in or in parton, the marget many factor many factor many marget upon in or in the many marget many factor many marget marget marget marget marget many marget m was wounded to death, and fell down in the place, and all the reft were disconfited. Wherenpon Conful flain, the D the Tufcans took more heart unto them, but the Romanswere fo diffressed, that they ran all about the Camp ingreat fear. And in extream jeopardy had they been, but that the Lieutenants caught up the Conful his body, and made passage at one gate for the enemy. Through which they rushed forth, and dismarched disorderly, untill they light upon the other Coniul presently after his victory: where they either fell again upon the edge of the sword, or were scattered and put to flight. This brave Victory thus atchieved, was heavy yet and for rowful for the death of two fo noble personages. And therefore when the Senate had decreed a Triumph, the Conful returned this answer: "That willingly he could allow thereof in regard of the passing good service Fabius refu-"performed in that war, in case an Army might triumph without a General. But as for himself. " seeing that his house grieved and mourned for the death of his brother Q. Fabius, and that the p "Common-wealth was half fatherless as it were, for the loss of a Conful, he would not ac-" cept the Lawrel so deformed and foully blemished, both with publike and private sorrow. This Triumph thus by him refused, was more honourable than all the Triumphs in the world. By which we may see that glory despised in due time returneth otherwhiles in greater measure. Then folemnized he with great honour the obsequies one after another, first of his fellow Conful, and then of his own brother. And he himself made the funeral Orations for them both, Buc fo as in yielding unto them their due commendations, he went himself away with the greater part. And not unmindful of that rule which he had learned in the beginning of the Contulthin. namely, to win again the hearts and love of the Commons, he divided the cure of his hurt and wounded fouldiers among the Senators. With most of them the Fabii were charged, and of Finone were they better tended and looked unto than of them. Whereupon the Fabilinow waxed popular, and that, for no other policy and intent, but only to do the Common-wealth good : and therefore with the favour and good will of the Commons, as wel as of the Nobles, Cafo Fabius was created Conful, with T. Virginius; Whose principal care above all was this even before war, before musters, before all things elle, that seeing now in some measure there was good hope of concord begun already, the hearts of the Commons might be perfectly linked and united together with the Nobles, and that, with all speed possible. In the beginning therefore of this year, before that any Tribune of the Commons should prefer the law Agraria, he thought good and gave his advice, that the Nobles should prevent all, and go in hand fift themselves to perform their part, and shew their bounty: namely, in parting the lands gotten by conquest, and freely bestowing the G same as equally as might be among the Commons. For it was meet and requisite that they should bepossessed thereof, whose sweat of brows, ray, whose bloud had paid for the purchase. But the Senators could not hear of that ear, but misliked of the motion : yea, and some of them complained and faid, that the lively spirit, and couragious disposition of Calo, which sometimes he had, was now by reason of excessive glory, grown to be toyish and full of vanities. And there an end of civill factions for a time. But the Latines were much troubled with the incursions and inrodes of the Equians. Thither

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was Caso with an Army sent, who invaded and overran the very country of the Equitans, Forra- H ging and ipoiling as he went. The Equians thereupon retired, & put themselves into their towns, and kept cose within the walls, whereby there was no memorable field fought. But at their enemies the Veientians hand, they received an overthrow, and that through the rashnels of the other Conful: and had not Cafo Fabius come to the rescue in good time, the whole Army had been utterly loft. From that time there was neither war nor peace with the Veientians: but their dealing was much what after the manner of robbing. For when the Roman Legions were abroad, they would leave the field &take to their Cities: when they perceived the Legions were removed and gone, they would make excursions and wastethe country. Thus plaid they mock holiday, and dallied with them, shifting off war with quietness, and quietness again with war, by turns. So as I the Romans could neither all wholly rest careless and secure for them, nor yet go through stitch, & make an end once for all with them. Befides, other wars were either prefently at hand, to wit, from the Æquians and the Volicians, who could no longer fit flill, than untill their fresh grief, and pain of the last defeature was over-past; or else the Sabins, never other but enemies, yea, and all Hetruria, were like all shortly to rise and take arms. But the Veientian a continual enemy, rather than dangerous, provoked them to anger with reproachful taunts, oftner than with any great peril or hurt. And yet as little as it was, it might notime be neglected, florgave them leave to be employed in the mean while otherwhere. Then came the whole house and kindred of the Fabis unto the Senat, in the name of them all spake the Consul in this wise: "My Lords of the Senat, "the Veientian war had need rather of a resident garrison, as ye know well enough, to keep the K to the Lords of "frontires, than great forces for expedition. As for you, see ye to other wars. Let the Fabii alone "to deal as private enemies with the Veientians. We dare undertake and warrant, that the State " of Rome shall receive no dishonour nor danger there. We are fully minded and resolved at "Our own proper cost and charges, to maintain and mannage that war, as appropriate and pecu-The linage of « culiar to our name and family: the City shall be charged neither with men nor money there. Great thanks were given them for this their forwardness. The Confulbeing come out of the Senat house, was attended home with the whole generation of the Fabii who stood at the porch of the Council Court, expecting the Senats decree, And being commanded to be ready in armor well appointed the next day, and to give attendance at the Confuls door, they departed from thence their own perhome to their own houses. The bruit hereof spread all over the City. All men extoll the Fabii up L to the skie, faying, "That one family had taken upon them the whole burden of the City. The "Veientian warnow is become (say they) a privat charge, and require th the power and force on-"Iv that privat persons could make. O that there were two such samilies more in Rome of that er stomack and valour: that one of them might take the Volscians in hand, and another the Æquier ans. Surely all the nations bordering hereabout might foon be subdued, and the people of Rome "fit fill the while and rest in peace. The day following, the Fabii armed themselves, mounted on horseback, and repaired to the Rendezvous aforesaid, as they were commanded. Then came the Consul forth, clad in a rich coat of arms, and standing in his porch, beheld his whole bloud and linage armed and marshalled in order, and being received in the midst of them, cansed the guidons and Cornets to be advanced. Never marched three along the City an Army either less in num- M ber or more renowned for their fame and the admiration of men. Three hundred men of arms they were and fix, all nobly descended of one stock, of one race and name all. And of all them there was not one that a fage and prudent Senate would have refused at any time as unsufficient to be a Leader and Commander in the field. Thus surnished with the force and strength that one only Family could make, they advanced forward, threatning and menacing the ruin and destruction of the Veientians. Therefollowed a number and multitude of Citizens: one private company by themselves of kinsfolk, allies, friends, and fellows, casting in their minds no mean matters, neither of hope nor fear, but all exceeding measure and surpassing: another, of the common people, moved with a carefull regard, and aftonied again in a favourable applause and admiration of their enterpisse, crying with one voice, Hold on right valiant N Knights, March on a Gods name in happy hour; God grant lucky speed, answerable to your magnanimous attempts and defignments: and look for, at our hands from henceforth, Confulfhips striumphs all rewards and honourable dignities what foever. And all the way as they paffed along the Capitol, the Cattle and other Temples, they belought the gods, as many as were prefented to their eye, as many as they could conceive in their minds, to vouchfafe that squadron to be attended upon with good fuccels and fortunate felicity, and foon to return home again in sasety to their native country and loving parents. But, alas the while, in vain were all these prayers made. Then fet they forward on their journey, leaving Jarus Church on their right hand, taking the ungracious and unlucky way, from the gate Carmentalis, untill at length they came to the river * Cremera, That was thought a convenient place to fortifie in and there to plant a garri-O Fossaw Vanca, son. After this were L. Amyling and C. Servilius made Confuls, And so long as they adventured no farther than forraging the Country, the Fahii were good enough, not only to defend their hold and fort ; but all their frontier parts and marches where the Tuscan Territoryad joyneth to the Roman they so scoured and traversed, between the one confine and the other, that they

kept all their own in fafety, and mightily endamaged the enemies. Then furceased they a while,

but it was not long, from wasting and spoiling. By which time both the Veientians had gathered

A a power out of Hetruria, and affaulted the fort of Cremera, and also the Roman Legions, under the conduct of the Conful L. Emilius, encountred the Tufcans in open field, And yet the Veientians had hardly time enough to put themselves in order of battel: so suddenly at the very first skirmith, whiles the files were entring into array under their colours in the vanguard, and the fuc-cours, and supplies a placing and disposing in the rereward, a Cornet of Roman horse charges them so hotly on the Hank, that they had not room and space, either to begin fight, or to keep their standing fure. Thus were they discomfitted, and chased back as tar as Saxa rubra, i.e., Red rocks (for there they were encamped) where they humbly craved peace. Which when they had obtained (see their inbred inconstancy so naturally engrassed) they were weary of it, and repented thereof. B before the Roman garrison could be withdrawn from Cremera. And so the Fabii once again skirmished with the Veientian Nation, without preparation of greater war. Neither made they inrodes only, and sudden violent incursions into the Territories but fundry times they encountred with banners displaied, and joined battell in plain field. And that one house and kindred of the Roman people carried oftentimes the victory away from that most mighty and rich City (in those daies) of all the Tuscans. This took the Veientians at the first for a foul disgrace and indignity, But afterwards they deviled to lay trains; as occasion should serve, and entrap their sierce and hardy enemy; and well apaid they were and rejoyced, that the Fabii upon the good success that fill followed them, were become more bold and venturous. And therefore divers times when the Romans were abroad a plundering, they would drive cattel in their way, but yet so, as they might referm to light upon them by chance. The ruftical peafants made shew as if they fled out of the Country, and leit the fields wast : yea, and the companies of fouldiers lent out to restrain and stay their fpoiling, made thew of running away, pretending ofther they were afraid than they had caule indeed. So as now the Fabii by this time fet folight by their enemies, and thought so well of themselves, that they beleeved verily their power was invincible, and might not be withstood in any ground, or at any time whatfoever. This conceit and hope of theirs fet them so affoat, and made them so bold, that espying upon a time cattelfar from Cremera, (for there was a large plain made them to both, that elpying upon a time carterial from *Cremera*, that there was a large plan between) although here and there they might defery armed fouldiers of their enemies, yet from their fort they ran down, with bridle in their horse neck. And when unadvisedly without forefight, they were past the ambush, which was laid covertly about the very way that they were to D pais, and were firaging here and there diforderly, driving the cattel away, which gadded in and out, as their manner is when they be scared and affighted, then suddenly flart the enemies all at once our of the ambushment : so as both before and behind, and on every side they were belet and environed with enemies. At the first the very houting and outcry they made round about terrified them: afterwards flew their shor from all sides. And as the Tuscans gathered themselves together, the Fabii were foon hemmed within a round battallion of enemies standing armed thick and close one to another: and the nearer the enemies approached about them in so much less room were they enforced also to cast themselves into a ring. Which, considering their arraies were thrust so thick together in so straight a compass, made their small number appear the less, and the multitude of the Tulcans to carry a greater shew. Then forbearing to fight as they first intended, E onevery hand alike, and with all at once, they made head to one only place. Thereto they endeavour with might and main, body and axinour; and with a pointed pattel wedgewise pierced through and made themselves passage. And they took the way that led to a little hill, rifing up with an easie ascent. From whence at first they made resistance only and kept their ground: but foon after, when by reason of the vantage of the hill, they had some time to breath themfelves, and to take heart again after so great a fright, they forced the enemies also to give back that were mounting up the hill. And as few in number as they were yet by the benefit of the ground they had gotten the better, if the Veientians had not fet a compals about the hill fide, and gained the very top and pitch thereof. Thus became the enemy again to have the upper hand. And so were the Fabii flain every man, and not one of them escaped, yea, and their fort overthrown The Fabilal F and rafed. Three hundred and fix there were that died, as all writers do agree. One only of the flain. name was left behind at home, well near fourteen years of age, for to renew and encrease, as our of a stock, the name of the Fabit, and to prove in time to come the greatest propand pillar that the people of Rome should have in their dangers and extremities many a time both at home and abroad.

But ere this heavy loss and overthrow hapned, C. Horatius and T. Menenius were Confuls. Menenius was fent forthwith against the Tuscans puffed now up with pride for this their victory: with whom then also he fought unfortunately and sped but ill. For the enemies surprised and got the Janiculum, and the City had furely been belieged, (confidering that belies war they were greatly diffressed for want of victuals, for the Tuscans were passed over the Typer) but that G Horarius the Conful was called home from the Volicians. And so near approached the enemies in this war and pressed to the very walls, that first there was a skirmish on even hand at the Temple of * Sp s: and another again at the gate Collina, Where albeit the Romans got but very finall * Hope; odds of the enemy, yet did that conflict upon a little recovery of wonted courage prepare the fouldiers to better service in the battels ensuing.

Now were A. Virginius and Sp. Servilius created Confuls. The Veientians after this late defeat, came no more into the field, yet they robbed and wasted still, And from the Janicalum as

* At this day

from a fortress and place of safe retreat, they would make excursions our into the Territory of H Rome all about, and neither cattel nor country people could any where be in fafety for them. But afterwards, they were overtaken themselves in the same wile that they had caught the Fabii with. For as they followed after certain cartel, which were driven forth here and there of purpose to draw and tranthem abroad, they were plunged themselves headlong into an Ambuscado laid for them. And the more they were, the greater was their flaughter. Upon this foil, their cruel and fell anger gave the occasion and overture of a greater overthrow. For having crossed the Tyber in the night leafon, they gave the attempt to make an affault upon the Camp of the Conful Servilius, But being discomfited, and many of them flain, the rest retired themselves from thence, and with much ado recovered the Janiele. Straight after this, the Conful also passed over Tyber, and en-I campeth himselfstrongly under the Janiculum. The morrow morning by Sun rising, so venturous he was by reason of his fortunate fight the day before, and more for the scarcity of corn and vichals, which drave him to take he cared not how rash and dangerous courses, so they tended to more quick and speedy expedition) full fondly he advanced forward, and marched up the fleep hill of the Janiele, and charged the enemies hold : but being fet back himself from thence more shamefully than he had the day before repelled the enemies; yet by occasion that his fellow Conful came in the while to rescue, he and his Army both were saved: and the Tuscans enclosed between both hofts, were forced to turn their backs, both to one and the other, and were killed every mothers son. Thus by a rash enterprise (which as good luck was) sped well, the Veientian war came to an end. The City then, as it enjoyed peace, so it came again to be better stored of corn K and victual: both for that there was some grain brought out of Campánia, and also because the old flore that was hoorded up came abroad, by reason that no man now flood in fear oldearth

Afterwards upon plenty and ease they began to be busic again, and their heads to work, seeking to broach old troubles at home, fince they had none to occupy them abroad. The Tribunes they fell to follicite and infect the Commons, with their venome and poylon, the Law Agraria: inciting them against the Nobles that gainsaid it: not in general terms only, but also by touching particular persons. For Q. Considius and T. Genutius, who were for the Law Agraria, framed an inditement, and fued T. Menenius. And this was laid to his charge, to wit, the loss of the fort and garrison at Cremera: for that, hebeing Consul lay encamped not far from thence. But of this L danger he soon stopped the course, both becatise the Nobles laboured and rook his part, no less than they had done afore for Coriolanus: and also the affection and favour that men bare to his father Agrippa, was not worn out, and clean forgot. The Tribunes used moderation therefore in the penalty, for having commenced a capital action against him, and convicted him thereof, they fet a fine on his head of * 2000 Asles. Howbeit this cost him his life: for he grew, men say, into fuch a melancholick fit for shame of this digrace, that he fell thereupon from grief of heart unto a pining fickness, which followed him to his dying day. Then was there another accused and brought into trouble, to wit, Sp. Servilin, fo foon as he was out of his Confulfhip, at what time as C. Nantius, and P. Valerius were Confuls. In the beginning of whole year the Tribunes L. Caditius and T. Statius, called him straightwaies to his answer. Who suffained the violence of the M Tribunes, not as Menenius did, by his own intreaty and the praiers of the Nobles, but bare himfelf confidently upon his own innocency, and the good grade wherein he flood. Blamed he was likewise, and charged for the battel with the Tuscans at Janiculum. But being a man of an hor spirit and stout courage, as he carried himself before in the publike danger, so now in his own private peril, by refuting in a bold and ftout speech that he made, not only the Tribunes, but also the Commonalty, and cassing in their teeth and reproving them, for the condemnation and death of T. Menenius, by whose fathers means the Commons being in times past restored, had obtained first those very Magistrates and Laws, whereby at this day, they exercise such rigour: he went through all his troubles, and with much boldness avoided the present jeopardy he stood in. The testimony of his Colleague Virginius stood him in great stead, who produced forth as a witness, N made him partner with himself in all his worthy acts. But that process of judgment which passed against Menenius (so altered were they now, and repented therefore) did him much more good,

When this broil and contention was ended at home, the Veientians war began abroad; to whom the Sabins also had joyned their power. Whereupon the Conful P. Valerius, with the aid of the Latines and Hernicks, was sent out with an Army to Veii: and incontinently he set upon the tents of the Sabius, as they lay encamped under the wals of their confederates, and put such a terrour amongst them, that whiles they ran forth scattering by bands and companies, some at one gate some at another, to repell the violent assault of the enemies, it happed that the gate which he first advanced his ensigns against, was won. And within the trench small fight there was, but O more man-flaughter. The tumult and noise hereof was heard from out of the Camp into the City. And the Veientians in great fear ran hastily to their weapons, as if Ven had been surprised, Some make speed to succour the Sabins: others do what they can to affail the Romans. who were wholly busied about the pillage of the Camp. For a pretty while they were put to some trouble, difordered and withdrawn from their purpose: but afterwards they themselves advanced their banness, and made head against the one side and the other. The horsemen with all, sent in by the Cost.

A brake the Tufcans array, and put them to flight. And thus in one hour two armies were defeated, Sibins and two most puissant nations, and nearest neighbours to the Romans vanquished.

Whiles these exploits were performed about Veii, the Volkians and Aquians had encamped themselves, with the help only of the Hernikes, and without any Leader of a day all from the Romans and Education and themselves, with the help only of the Hernikes, and without any Leader of aid at all from the Romans, forced to abandon their rents; and besides the recovery of their own goods again, acthieved a great and rich booty, Notwithstanding all this, the Consul Nautina was sent from Rome against the Volstians. They were not well pleased, I believe, with the manner of it, that their allies should wage war at all with their own power and direction, without the Army and conduct of n the Romans. He spared not to work all the mischief he could, all abuse and spight possible against the Volkians yet could not they be brought to fight a fet field. Then succeeded L. Furius, and C. Manlius, Confuls, To Manlius fell the charge of the Veientian Province, Howbeit, war there was none at all. But at their own fite, a truce was granted unto them of forty years. And they were enjoyned to find corn and fouldiers pay. Peace was not fo foon procured abroad, but prefently enlued discord at home. For at the infligation of the Tribunes, by occasion of the Law Agraria, the Commons were fet a madding. But the Confuls skared neither with the condemnation of Menenius, nor yet with the peril wherein Servilins flood, refifted all they could. And when the Confuls were ounce out of their Office, Genutius a Tribune laid hold upon them, and airested L. Farius, and them : and L. Emilius With Opiter Virginius enter their Confulfhip, In some Annals or yearly re. C. Mantius en-C cords I find Vopi Cus Julius Contul inflead of Virginius, But in this year, who foever then were Conduct. fuls, "Furius and Manlius being indited beforethe people, went about arraised in vile apparell and 1015, Ferriti and transfer occupy and the control of Senators, as well as the Commons periwading, advising, Remonstrative of the younger fort of Senators, as well as the Commons periwading, advising, Remonstrative of the Senators of the S "and warning them to forbear and refuse all dignities and offices of state, yea, and all charge of puny Noble." "Common-weal, And as for the Confuls rods born afore them, their pursled robes with purple, "and chair of state, they should esteem no otherwise of them than of the pageants carried in a « funeral pomp. And that with these gorgeous ornaments and enfigns they were but destined to "death: much like to beafts adorned with facred white ribbands and labels, appointed to facti-"fice, But if the sweetness of a Consulship were such let them consider now withall, and perswade "themselves, that it is become private and overswaied with the power of the Tribunes: and that D "the Conful, as if he were the Tribunes fer jeant, must do all at his beck and command. For if he "quetched never so little, if he seemed to regard the Senators, or make account of any thing "else in the whole State but of the Commonalty, let him set before his eyes the exile of Cn, Mar-

"tius, the judgement and death of Menenius. The Nobles incented with thele speeches, from thenceforth began to consult and confer together, not openly and in publike council, but privatly, and apart from the privity of many. And when they were refolved once upon this point, that those accused parties now in trouble, should be enlarged one way or other, by hook or crook: then the cruellest advice, and hardest course that could be delivered best pleased them: and for to put in execution the most audacious designments what loever, there wanted not one or other to give counfel. Well the law day of trial came, and when as the Commons gave attendance devoutly in the E Forum, in great expectations of the sequel and issue, they began at first to marvel much, that the Tribun Genusius came not down in place: and inspecting somewhat because of his long tarrying & delay, they imagined that he durst not for the great men and thief Magistrates of the City: and to they complained, that the common cause was for lorn and betraied. At the last, they that kept about they complained, that the common came was forton and oct actually the large of the door & porch of the Tribune his house-brought word that he was found at home flark dead.

Gauting a they complained the door & porch of the Tribune of the Alembia word how an Army is different and feature.

Tribune of the the door or point of the Tribune his house of the Which news being once noised through the affembly, mark how an Army is differred and feature.

Common pee-

one way some another. But above all others the Tribunes were in bodily lear, being thus by their in his sause by fellow taught how little help or none at all, their facred and redoubted Laws afforded. The No-the practice of bles could not diffemble this their joy, nor use it with moderation, but shewed it excessively and the Partitians. F fo little repented any one of them of the fact committed, that they avowed it, and took it upon them, and would not feem culpable in the action; but gave it out in plain terms, that the Tribunes by foul means were to be tamed & their wings clipped in a mischief. Upon this their victory, so shameful a precedent in times to come there went out an edict for the publishing of a muster: and whiles the Tribunes were in this feare daunted, the Confuls without any controliction, went through with it clear. But then, were the Commons much more offended at their Tribunes flence and fitting still then at the Consuls rule and imperious government: saying, "Farewell freedom, " now, farewel liberties and all: now is the old world come again, and the Tribunes authority is "both dead and buried together with Genutius. Now they were togo in hand and bethink them-"felves of some other course, how they might withstand the Senators proceedings: and seeing

G" they were destitute of all other help to rely themselves upon, the only way was for the Com-"mons to trust to themselves, & stand upon their own guard. Wheras therefore, there gave atten-"dance upon the Confuls 24 Littores or Vergers, Commoners all and no better, none more con-"temptible and base minded, if they met with those that would set them at naught: they might "thank themselves only, and their own timorous conceits & imaginations, that such things were " fo dread and terrible. Thus having animated & provoked one another with thesespeeches: there was a Sergeant sent from the Consuls to one Polero Publicius a Commoner, who because he had

red when their General is slain, even so in all the world the Commons slipt aside every one, some ple, murdered

arraigned. * 6.lib. 9.fh.

T.Menenius

accused and

Sp; Serviling arraigned.

was but a private person without command, without Magistracy. And doubtless the Tribune had

been hardly used, but that both the affembly rose up in a rage, and took part with the Tribune a-

be preft a foul-

been a Leader in the field of certain bands, pleaded his immunity for being a common fouldier a- Hgain. Volero calleth for help to the Tribunes: but there being no man to refcue him, the Confuls commanded the man to be stript out of his cloaths, and the rods to be made ready for to scourge him. Then quoth Folero, "I appeal unto the people, feeing the Tribunes had rather have a Citi-"zen and freeman of Rome beaten with rods in their presence, than be murdered themselves by "you in their beds. But the more fiercely he cried on fill, the more cruelly fell the Listor to cut and flice his apparell for to uncase him. Then Volero being himself the stronger man, and affifted withall by some whom he called unto him, thrust the Sergeant from him: and where he perceived the mainest out-cry and loudest noise of his adherents, that sumed and charled in his behalf, thither retired he, to shroud himself among the thickest, crying: "I appeal and beseech the I "Commons of their protection and succour. Help Citizens, help fellow-souldiers. Never stay "and wait for the Tribunes, untill they come, who have themselves need of your affistance. Hereat folk were raifed and gathered together, and addressed themselves as to a Battel. A foul piece of work was toward, full of exceeding danger, and like it was, that no man would have had regard either of common law or private honesty. When the Consuls in this so great a broil and storm of outrage came in, to prevent further mischief, they knew soon by experience how slenderly guarded against danger, the Majesty of Rulers is, where force is wanting. For their Lictois were beaten, misused, and ill intreated, their rods broken all a peeces, themselves driven out of the Common place, and forced to take the Senat house, doubting how far forth Volero would proceed in the train of his victory. But when the riot was well appealed, they affembled the Sena- K torstogether, and complained there of their injuries received, the violence of the Commons, and the audacious presumption of Volero. After many opinions and sharp censures delivered among them, the Ancients and Elders prevailed at length, who thought it not good to fet the anger of the Nobles against the head-strong rashness of the Commons. And the Commons so highly favoured and embraced Volero, that in their next election they made him their Tribune for that year, wherein L. Pinarius and P. Furius were Confuls. Who contrary to all mens expechation, that thought verily he would have exercised his Tribuneship in molesting and vexing the Consuls of the former year, preserred the publike cause before his own private grievance, and gave not the Confulsio much as one foul word. Only he preferred a Law unto the people, That the Magistrates of the Commonalty might be created in a ward-Leet, or Assembly of the Tribes L and Wards. Thus under a title, which at the first fight seemed nothing hainous, passed a matter of no smallconsequence, but such as abridged the Nobles of all power and authority, to create Tribunes whom they would, by the suffrages and voices of their vaffals and favourites. But when Commons the Senators resisted with all their might, the going forward of this Act most pleasing and fan in a Tribe plausible to the Commons, and yet none might be found of the brotherhood of Tribunes, that by the authority either of Consuls or of Senators could be brought to joyn in his way by their negative voice, which was indeed the only means to cross it: the business, notwithstanding in it selfe so weighty to wield, and so hard to be compassed, held out with much debating the year through. The Commons then made Volero Tribune again. The Senators on the other fide, iuppoling the matter would now come to a final triall once for all, created for their Conful Ap, Clan-M dim, the ion of Appim: who even for the old contentions maintained by his father, who was both hated of the Commons, and also hated them again: and he had for his companion in government T. Quintins. At the very beginning no matter was treated of before that Law. But as Volen ro was the first deviser and broacher of it, so his fellow Lectorius was the more earnest and hor maintainer thereof, as he came more fresh unto it. The stouter he was besides, by reason of his great military glory, for that in those daies there was not a taller man of hands, nor more active than he. Now, when as Volero went straight to the substance of the Law in hand, without any circumstance of words, and forbare to inveigh against the Consuls person, Lettorius began his speech with challenging Appins and his house, as most proud, and cruelly affected to the Gommonalty of Rome: avouching earnestly, "That the Nobles had made, not a Consul, but a butcherly tor: N "mentor, to afflict and manglethe Commons: but being a rough-hewn fouldier, and not used "to make Orations, his tongue could not frame to express his mind as freely as he would: and "fo his utterance failing him: Since that (quoth he) O Quiries, I cannot fo readily deliver that "in my speech, as I can make that good indeed which I have spoken: Be you here to morrow, and " in this very place I will either get this Law enacted, or I will lie in the dust and die for it before er you all. The next day the Tribunes were gotten into the Temple or hall first. The Confuls and Nobility abode still in the assembly of the people, for to hinder the passing of the Law. Then commanded Lectorius all the rest to avoid and depart, but those only that were to give their voices. The young Gentlemen of the Nobility flood fill, and gave no place to the Tribunes Officer. Then willed Lettorius some of them to be attached. But the Consul Appius replied again, O "That a Tribune had authority over none but Commoners: for a much as he was a Magistrate, "not of the people, but of the Commons. Neither could himself, of his absolute power (Conful "though he was observing the custome of his ancestors, command any man to avoid: for that the "usuall form of words ran thus, May it please youmy, Masters, O Quirites: f youthink good, to depart. Soon was he able, thus laying the Law unto him, by way of fcorn and contempt, to outface Lettorius, and put him down. Whereupon the Tribune chafed, and fet into an heat, sendeth an

gainst the Consul: and also there was a concourse of the multitude, raised out of all parts of the City into the Common Hall. Appins notwithstanding stood sliffely to it still, and abide the brune of this rempettuous from: neither had this broile stand without some bloudined, in cale Quintim the other Conful, had not feet some of the Aldermen that had been Confuls, to get his brother Conful by force (if otherwise it might not be) out of the Hall, whiles himself was in hand, "one while with the Commons, to appeale their iury, by way of intreaty and with fair words, B" otherwhiles befought the Tribunes to break up the affembly, perswading with them to take "more leifure in this their heat and angers for that time and space would abridge nothing of their "power, but would joyn counsel and advice thereto: concluding withal, that both Nobles should " be ruled by the people, and the Conful ordered by the Nobles, Hardiy and with much ado were the Commons quieted by Quintins, but far more trouble had the Nobles to fill the other Conful. At the length, when the affembly of the people was dismissed, the Consuls called the Senst together Where after much variety of opinions, proceeding from fear and anger according as the one or the other (waied among them: look how much longer time they had to reclaime their mind from violent courses, and tagely with deliberation to consider of the matter: to much the more their hearts went against all contention, and farther strile: infomuch, as they yeelded Quinius hearty thanks, that by his travel between parties, the discord was well allaied. And to Appius they were petitioners, "That he would be contend, that the majesty of the Contull might be no greater than would fland with the unity and concord of the Citizens. For whiles the Tribunes for their part would needs have all, and the Conful on the other fide draw all to them; between this "this pucking and haling there was no ftrength left in the midit: and to conclude the Commonweat was rent, torn and difmembred between the rulers therof: who strove rather for the mana-"ging and rule, than for the lafety and preservation of the State. Against whom Appius replied with a folemn protestation before God and man, and said, "That the weal publike was aban-"doned, forlorn, and betraied by nothing else but foolish fear: that the Senat wanted not a Con-" ful, but the Conful wanted Senators: who now yeelded to harder conditions than they had be-D" fore time in mount Sacer, Howbeit overweighed at length by the general consent and accord of the Nobles, he was content : and so the law passed quietly, was by royall consent authorised. Then The forestaid and never before were the Tribunes created in a congregation of the tribes, and by their voices, law enacted: Pifo writeth that there were three more made to the other as if there had been but twain before and he nameth also the Tribunes, to wit C. Succius, L. Numitorius, M. Duellius, So, Icilius, &t. L. Mecilius. Then had the Volicians and Aquians, between the civil fedition of the Romans, & the beginning of war, harried & wasted the country: that in case the Commons had made an insurrection, they might have retired to them as to a fure place of receit & refuge. But when all was huffit & matters compounded between the Nobles and Commons, they removed their camp backward, Appins Claudius was sent against the Volicians: and to Q intius fell the Province of the A-E quians. The same rigorous severity continued Appins still in warfare, that he used at home in the City:but to much more freely, for that he was not curbed nor held in by the Tribunes. The Courmons he hated, more than his father had done afore seeing he was overswaied, and had taken the foil at their hands: and being the only Conful, opposed against the Tribunes power, yet maugre his head, the law passed clear away, which the former Consuls his predecessors, with less ado, nor with to great hope and expectation of the Nobility, had ever hindred and staid. This his anger and indignation gave an edge to that fell-flomack of his by kind, for to plague and punish his souldiers with imperious and lordly command. But to fet they were to spurn again and disobey, that by no forcible means they could be tamed, doing all things that they did lazily flowly frowardly, and flubbornly. Neither bashed they for shame, nor flood in awe for fear. If his will was they Fishould march on apace, they would on set purpose go fair and softly: If he encouraged them in proper perion to intend their business, they would all of them flack their former service, whereun. The mutiny to they were entred of themselves : whiles he was in place, they would hang down their heads and disobe and look on the ground, as he paffed by they would feeretly carde him in their hearts. So as that encoording and look on the ground as he paffed by they would feeretly carde him in their hearts. So as that encoording the partial of the control of the ground and they ground the ground t invincible fromack of his against all hatred of the Commons, would now and then grieve here-Appin change. at, And wen he faw that all the shrewdness and rigour that he used was in vain, and that now wheir Geo. he could do no good with his fouldiers, he fell to che king the Captains and Centurions, faying, nerall. They had spoiled and marred the Army, terming them Tribunes of the Commons, and otherwhiles in taunting-wise nicknaming them Voleroes. All these doings were the Volkians aware of, and therefore were they more eager and forward, hoping that Appins should find the Roman G Army as froward and disobedient, as they had been against Fabius. And to say truth they were more crooked and unruly with Appears than with Fabius a great deal, For they were not only upwilling to have the victory as Fabius his Army was, but also defirous to lose the victory and be overcome. Being brought forth and fer in battel array, they shamefully took their heels and fled into their tents: and never made head and refutance; before they faw the Volfcians with banners displaied, advancing against the munitions of their Camp, and a foul slaughter committed upon the tail of their rereward. Then were they driven perforce to fight for very necessity,

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that the enemy thus far forth Victor, might be kept from the Wall and Trench: and yet fo, as it H was very apparant, that the souldiers passed for nothing elie, but only to save the Camp for being won: for some of them rejoyced at their own loss and deseature. Whereat, the store stomack of Appius was nothing daunted nor his heart broken: but he minded to deal cruelly with them, and thereupon summoned a general assembly. Then the Lieutenants, Marshals, and Colonels, came running unto him, advertifing him in no cafe to try mafteries, and to inforce his authority. The ery ground and firength wherof refleth wholly in the accord of obedient people; adding moreover, that the fouldiers commonly gave out, that they would not go to the affembly : but rather they might be heard every where, calling upon them aloud, to dislodge and remove out of the territory of the Volscians: moreover, that the enemy now Master of the field, was but a while since ad-I vanced to the gates and rampier, and well near possessed of them: whereby, they were not only to suspect, but might evidently see before their eyes some great matter toward of dangerous consequence. Whereupon at last he was over-ruled, and for aimuch as his fouldiers thereby should gain nothing but delay of their punishment) remitted the affemby for that time: and after proclamation made to fer forward in their journey the next day, and to depart in the morning very early, he caused the trumpet to sound the remove, and to march away. The Army being gone out of the Camp, and ready to be fet in order of a march at length, the Volicians who were gottenup by the same sound of the trumpet, plaid upon the tail of the rereward : the noise whereof passed from thence to the vanguard, & so disordered the entigns, so troubled the ranks by reason of that fright, that neither could the direction and commandment of the Captains be heard, nor the Army be K brought into battel array. No man minded any thing at all but to run away: and disorder. y in great numbers, they fled back over the dead carcaffes and armors that lay on heaps, and to escaped; and never flay they their flight, untill the enemy gave over the chase. At the last, the Consultaving called his fouldiers together that were run away fo fcattering, (for with all the ipeed that he made after to call them back, he could not reclaim them) en amped withouthis enemies ground in a place of security. Then he called them all together to an affembly, and inveighed bitterly, and not without just cause, against the whole Army, as having betraied the discipline of war, and forsaken their colours: asking every one of them what was become of their banners? And what they had done with their weapons? And as many fouldiers as were marmed, as many enfign-bearers as had not their enfigns, the Centurions alto, and those that received double allowance, and for look their L Florus faith, bands and companies he caused to be scourged with rods & to lose their heads. The whole numthey had the Bastinado. ber besides, were by lot tithed, and every tenth man as it fell out, executed. But contrariwise, in wide Caral. Sig. the expedition against the Æquians, the Contul and his souldiers, strove to exceed one another in currefie and kindnesses. Quintus was by nature mild and chearful, and the cruelty of his brother Conful, that never feed well, made him take more joy in that his gentle disposition. Whiles the ved of his foul. General and his Army conforted thus together, the Æquians durit not confront them, but fuffered their enemies to range all abroad and for rage the country: so as in no former wars got they greater booties from then e: and all was bestowed among the souldiers. Over and besides these gratuities, they had their due praises and solemnicommendations, wherein souldiers take no less delight than in rewards and gilts. So, that Army returned home better affected to their General, M and also to the Nobles for their Generals take: reporting that the Senate had given to them a loving father, but to the other Army alordly master. This year thus spent with variable fortune abroad in war: with grievous discord as well at home as abroad, was above all most memorable and famous for the Tribe-Leet, A matter of more note, in respect of their victory that entred into the action, than of consequence, in regard of commodity that grew thereof. For the very Leet it self lost more credit by excluding the Nobles out of that assembly, than either the Commons got strength, or the Nobles did forgo thereby. But more troublesome was the year following, whiles L. Valerius & T. Emylius were Consuls, both for the variance of the three States about the law Agraria, and also for the arraignment of Appius Claudius. Whom, being a most bitter adversary of that law, and a great maintainer and upholder of those that possessed and held the common N lands, as if he had been ever a third Conful, M. Duellini, and C. Siccius arrested and endited Never before that day came to the bar, a person to be tried before the people, so odious unto the Com-Appius claudi- mons: charged with so many wrongs done of his own, so many of his fathers afore him, in regard whereof they were highly displeased and offended with him. The Nobles likewise had not lightly laboured to earnefly nor firained themselves so much for any one as for him. Who being the patron and protector of the Senat, the maintainer and upholder of their port and dignity 3 a man ever opposed against all the troublesome broils of Tribunes & Commons, was now delivered as a prevto the Commons in their anger, and only for that he had overshot, and passed himself in hear of contention, But of all the Senators that ever were, Appins Claudius of himlelf alone was he, that cared not a rush either for Tribune or Commoner nor yet for his own arraignment. No mena-O cing threats of the Commons no earnest prayers of the Senators could once make him, I say, not to change his apparel, and in humble manner to feek and crouch unto men for to be good unto him: no nor so much, as when he came to answer for himself before the people, one whit

to moilifie and let fall (as it were) that rough and that p kind of speech that he was wont ordina-

rily to use. He kept the same sowre countenance still, the very same frowardness and crabbedness

of visage, thesame spirit of boldness in his apology and desence. Insomuch, as many of the

A Commons were no less afraid of Appius standing prisoner, there arraigned at the bar, than they had been of him, fitting as Conful in his ivory chair of eltate. In pleading of his cause, he spake briefly and at once to the point, with the same accusatory spirit, that he had ever used in all his pleas and actions. With his boildness and resolute constancy, he so amazed both Tribunes and Commons. that they themselves deserred the day of giving sentence, and suffered afterward the fuit to hang and depend fill undetermined. But not long after, even before the Law day appointed was come, he fickned and died. Whose funeral praises when as the Tribunes went about to hinder, Ap. Clauding the Commons would not fuffer, that the death of so worthy a man, should be defrauded of the dieth. due honour and folemn obsequies, and gave audience as quietly and attentively to the commen-B dation of the man now dead, as they did afore to his acculation while he was alive: and with a

goodly train attended his corps to the grave.

The same year Valerius the Consul made a voiage with an army against the Æquians, and seeing he could not train the enemy forth to fight, he made a bravado to affail the Camp; but there fell such a terrible storm and tempest from heaven, with hail and thunder-claps that he was dilappointed of his enterprise. And that which made it more strange and wonderfull, he had no sooner founded the retreat, but the weather proved fo fair and calm again, that he made fome scruple and matter of conscience, to give a second assault unto the trench, as if it had been desended by the speciall power and providence of God. So, all the heat of war turned to the walting only of the Countrey. The other Conful &milius watred with the Sabins. And even there also, because C the enemies kept within their walled towns, the Territories were spoiled. But afterwards, the Sabines railed with the firing, not only of their villages and hamlets, but also of the good towns and burroughs, whereof in those parts there were many, and those well peopled, encountred the forragers: and after a doubtfull skirmish, they departed alunder, and the morrow after railed their Camp, and retired themselves back into a place of more security, which the Consultaking for a sufficient argument and proof, that the enemies were defeated, left them so, and dislodged likewife without any end of the war.

During these wars and whiles discord continued in the City at home, were T. Numitius Priscus and A. Virginius created Confuls. Now leemed it that the Commons would no longer abide the deferring of the Law Agraria. And as they were about to put it to a venture and to try the utn most by extremity they took knowledge partly by the smoke and flame of the villages on fire, and partly by the running away of the villagers, that the Volcians were near at hand. Which occurrent repressed and kept down the sedition which was now come to ripeness, and ready to break forth. For the Confuls forced by the Senare immediatly to the war, by taking the ferviceable youth with them out of the City, reduced the rest of the Commons to more quietness. And theenemies verily made no further attempt, but after they had given a false allarm, and set the Romans ina foolish fear, dismarched away as speedily as they could. Then Numitius went to Antium against the Volstians, and Virginius against the Equians: where having well-near received a great loss and defeat by a train laid for him : such was the prowels and manhood of the souldiers, that they recovered all again, which by the negligence of the Conful had like to be loft. But better was E the conduct and government of the Army against the Volscians. For there, at the first skirmish the enemies were difarrated, put to flight, and chafed as far as to Antium, a City (for that time) of right great puissance and importance. The Consuldurst not assault it, but wan from the Antiates. Cenon, another town, but nothing so wealthy. Whiles the Aquians and Volicians thus amused the Roman Armies and kept them occupied, the Sabins were come robbing and spoiling to the gates of the City of Rome. But within few daies after, they themselves received more damage than they brought, by occasion that both Confuls with two armies were entred in great anger into their Confines. In the end of the year some peace there was, but disquieted, as at all times before, with the variance between the Nobles and Commons. The Commons in a peevish and angry fit, would not be at the Election of the Confuls. So, by the Senators only and their followers, F there were elected Confuls, T. Quintius and Q. Servilius, The like year to the former these Confuls had seditious and troublesome in the beginning: but afterwards upon fortain was quiet and fall. For the Sabins with a running Camp having passed over the plains of Crustuminum, and put all to fire and word about the river Anio; were challed back, well near from the gate Collina and the walls: howbeit they drave away with them exceeding great booties both of people and cattell. Whom the Conful Servilius followed hard with a power ready to bid battell, but could not overtake their main army in any even ground meet to pitch a field in Howbeit he foraged and wasted the Country all about to as he left no corner clear that felt not his fingers, and returned with purchase of many rich prizes of all fores.

Likewise among the Volscians they sped well and had lucky hand by the good demeanour both G of captain and fouldier, First, they joyned battell upon a plain, and fought with very great staugh. The strangers ter, and exceeding much bloudshed on both sides. And the Romans (who for their small num - bit the Conful ber were more apt to feel the loss) had lost ground and dismarched, if that the Conful by ma- Quinting, king a lie for a vantage, and crying that the enemies fled from the other wing, had not encourathem and renewed the battell afresh. And so by giving a new charge, whiles they thought they had the better, they got the better in very deed. The Conful fearing again, by preffing too hard upon the Army, to enforce them to turn and make head, founded the retreat. Few daies passed

between, wherein they rested quiet, as though there had been a secret truce agreed between them. H In which mean space, a great fort of people from all parts of the Volscians and Aquians repaired to the Camp, thinking verily, that if the Romans were aware of them, they would depart in the night season. Whereupon, at the third watch they came to make an assault upon their Camp. Quintim after he had quieted the tumult, which upon this judden aliarm arole, and given commandment that the fouldiers should keep themselves within their pavilions, brought forth a company of Hernicks to guard the gates, and caused certain cornettiers and trumpetters on horseback to wind and found before the trench and counterscarpe, and so to hold the enemy in sufpence and expectation untill day-light. The rest of the night all was so quiet within the Camp, that the Romans had time enough and good opportunity to take their repose and sleep. This I shew of footmen in their harnels, whom the Volicians imagined to be more than they were, and all Romans: the neighing befides, and noise that the horses made by reason of their strange riders that they were not used unto, and the found also of their trumpets and horns that made them to fet up their ears, and to stamp and sume outragiously, amused the enemies waiting ever when they would charge upon them. When it was day, the Romans being in heart and treth, as having flept their fill, came forth and embattelled themselves, and at the first shock discomfited the Volstians, wearied with long standing and overwatched withall. And yet the enemies rather gave ground and retired themselves, than seemed to be driven from their standings, because they had at their backs certain hils, whereunto they might retire behind the Principia, and not break their ranks, and fofave themselves. The Contul seeing he was come to a place of disadvantage, K made a stand. The footmen hardly would be staied, calling and crying to the Consulto soilow upon them feeing they were discomitted. The horsemen were more eager, riding all about the Conful, and with open mouth cried out, that they would advance before the enigns. Whiles the Consul held off, in a mammering what to do, for as he was affured of the valour of his foundiers, so he little trusted the ground; they all at once set up a shout, that they would set forward, come what would: and as they cried, so did they in good earnest. And pitching their javelins saft in the ground, that they might more nimbly getup the fleep place, they took their full carreer, and ran up the hill. The Volicians having in their first brunt spent all their darts, and other shot which they had let flie, and made no spare, took up stones that layunder their seet, let drive at the Romans as they climbed up, and so thick and threefold they bestowed them, that they annoyed them L fore, and beat them down the hill. Thus the left wing of the Romans was well-near over-charged, had not the Comul at the point, when as they were ready to retreat, blamed them first for their rashness, and then for their cowardise, and made them for very shame to shake off all fear. First theystood to it stoutly, and kept their ground, and after, as their strength served them, confidering the vantage of the place which the enemies had gotten, they adventured to fet foot forward and won ground with a fresh shout and outcry. And taking their carreer again the second time, they strain all they can, and at length overcame the disadvantage of the place. Now when they were almost at the point to win the very pitch and ridge of the hill, the enemies turned back. Whiles they ran on heaps in disaray, both they that fled, and they that followed, hapned both at once in one company into the enemies Camp, which in that fright was won. The Volkians, as M many of them as could ekape, ran as fast as their legs would carry them to Antium. And to Antimm likewise was the Roman army conducted: and after a few daies siege, was surrendred upon no fresh and new force of affault, but for that presently upon their unfortunate conflict and loss of the Camp their heart were done, and utterly failed.

The Third Book

Of the Histories of T. Livius of Padua, from the Foundation of the City of Rome.

The Breviary of L. Florus upon the third Book.

Seditions about the Laws Agraria. The Capitolitaken and held by banifhed persons and slaves. They were stain, and it recovered. A survey and Cessment was taken twice. In the former there were found Roman Citizen: 124214, besides orphan children, and such as had no children as allow well men as women, In the other following there were 132419. How a great oversthrow received in the war against the eAguians. L. Quintus Citicinnatus was made Ditters: and being in the constrey at his farme busic about his husbandry, was sent for to the constant of that war. He conquished and subdued the enemies, The number of the Tribunes of the Commons, arose to tenshirty six years after their fift inflictation. The star of Athens were set from thence by Embassiadans, sent for that pumpose to the establishing and publishing whereof there were the proper settled in the room of Consult which were called Decembers, without any other Magistrates: and this happed in the three hundred and second

A year after the foundation of Rome. And as the Government of the state was translated from Kingsto Consults: so was it now from the Consults of the Decemburs. They having proposed tentables of saws, and main still in office the second year. But after they had committed many instead from the people-permitted to rever their room of Magistrachbut held in still the third year: until such time as their observation and insuppose over their room of Magistrachbut held in still the third year: until such time as their observation and insuppose of the rule came to an end, occasioned by the silts had so the second to the steep of since and insuppose of the rule came to and one to make claims into he say had so where reason her states. Virginius was other means to seve her from the hands of him that purposed to abuse her body unsurfully. The Commons other means to seve her from the hands of him that purposed to abuse her body unsurfully. The Commons helds and compelled the Decembers to leave their place, and give over their government. Of whom, Applies there kept, the rest was to such as a surful surful surful surful surful surful surful surful surful to surful surful to surful surful

The third Book of T. Livius.

Fter the winning of Antium, T. Amilius and Q. Fakins were created Coniuls. This was that Fahrus that only remained alive of all the name that perished at Cremera, Now had Æmilius in his former Consulship perswaded to distribute certain Lands among the Commons. And therefore in this second likewise, both the savorers of the law Agraria were in good hope of the forefaid law: and also the Tribuns supposing verily that now by the help of a Coniul, that might be brought about and obtained, which oftentimes had been enterprised against the pleasure of the Consuls; took the matter in hand and gavethe attempt: and withal, the Conful Hill continued in the same mind. But the great landed men and many of the Nobles, finding themselves grieved, and complaining that the chief and head Magistrat of the City bussed D himself, with the Tribuns inits, and was by large giving away of other mens possessions, become popular and gracious with the people, turned the whole butthen and odious heavy load of this action, from the Tribuns upon the Conful his head. And a cruel broil was toward, had not Fabius, by a device and policy to neither party offensive, made an end of the matter with expedition. For whereas there were certain Lands gotten by conquest from the Volkians the year afore under the conduct of T. Quintius: "There might (faid he) a colony be brought to Antium, a City neer ad"joyning, very commodious, and leated by the Sea fide: fo should the Commons without any grudging or complaints of the possessor Land-lords, be seized of Land, and the City rest in quiet and Unity. This opinion of his was accepted of all hands. And they created three especial officers or Triumvirs for the division of the said lands, to wit, T. Quintins, Aul. Virginius, and E. P. Furius. Then proclamation was made, That whosover would hold any of the Land, should give up their names in writing. But plenty, as the manner is, foon caused lothing: for there were fo few that presented themselves, that to make up the full number of the inhabitants, they were fain to adjoyn unto them certain Volscians. The rest of the multitude had rather (as it seemed) to keep a calling for Land at Rome, than be possessed of Land elsewhere. The Æquians craved peace of Q. Fabius, who was come against them with an army: and they themselves by making a sodain intode into the territories of Lavium, cancelled the same and made it void. But the year next follinoge me the termiones of paramy, cancelled the latter and made it view being fent against the Equians, level a standing camp in the Country about Lavium, But by the reason of a contagious disease or a F plague, that raigned in his army, they were of necessiry forced to keep quiet within their tents. So their war was deferred unto the third year, when as Q. Fabius and T. Quintius were Confuls, And for almuch as Q. Fabius, had upon his victory before granted peace to the Equians, he had an extraordinary commission directed unto him for the rule of that Province. Who being thither gone with full affired hope, that the very fame of hiri, and noise of his army, would quiet the Equians, with full address of the Councel of that Nation, with this meffage: "Q. Fakins the Conful, faith, "that as he caried before peace from the Aquians unto Rome, fo he bringeth now war to the A-" quians from Rome; having now his (word in the very fame hand, which he gave unro them beof fore in friendly manner unarmed. Whose treathery it is and perjuty, that is the cause of this, the "Gods can witness now, and in some measure will revenge hereaster. Nevertheless, he for his Bart, however the case standard desireth that the Equians would yet bethink themselves of their own accord and repent rather than stand to the extremity and abide those calamities and mirefries that follow wars. If they would come in therefore and be fort for that they have done, their fulbinifion from d be received, and they take into the fafe protection of his clemency, whereof d'already they had experience. But in case they persist still in their disloyalty, and take pleasure in being fortworn; be they well affured that they should have the ire and wrath of the Gods more than their enemies to fight against them. These words so little or nothing at all moved any men there, that the very Embaffadors had like to have been very hardly used and evil entreated, yea,

and an army withal was fent forth as far as Algidum against the Romans. When these tidings H were brought to Rome, the indignity of the thing and the shameful manner thereof, rather than any fearful peril otherwise raited the other Conful out of the City. So two Confular or royal armies approached the enemy in order of battail, ready to try it out prefently by the dint of fword. But the day being (as it fell out) welneer ipent, there cried one aloud from out of the place where the enemy kept ward: "This is to make a shew of war only (ye Romans) and not to war indeeds "ye set your battaillons in array against night forsooth, that now draweth hard on : we had need " of more daylight I wis, for the business in hand, and to try this quarrel. To morrow therefore "at Sun rifing, fee you come again into the field, ye shall have fighting fear not, your hands full. The fouldiers netled and galled at these words, retired back into the camp until the next day, I thinking the night was long, that kept them from battail and to for that time they refreshed their bodies with food and fleep. On the morrow fo foon as it was day the Roman hoft being flirring fomewhat more early, flood ready arranged in array: and at length the Æquians likewife shewed themselves in field. A sharp fight there was on both sides, by reason that both the Romansouldiers fought in anger and deadly hatred; and also the Æquians upon prickt conscience, that bare them witness how they embarked themselves into this danger, and were out of all hope ever to be trusted again, were forced to hazard all upon a cast, and venture the utmost. Yet were not the Æquians able to endure long, the violent fight of the Romans, but were discomfitted and put to flight. And being returned within their own Frontiers the unruly multitude for all this, were never the more inclined to peace, but reproved and blamed their Captains, "That they put the tryal K " of the issue to a set field, in which kind of fight the Romans had singular skill, and surpassed "them. As for the Æquians, they were better at robbing, spoiling, and foraging, in making in-"cursions and inrodes; and a better and safer kinde of service it was, here and there in sindry " places, to skirmish with forces divided, than reduce all into one gross army, and to pitch a field. Leaving therefore a guard to defend the camp, they went forth, and with such a tumult invaded the confines of Rome, that the very terror thereof reached unto the City. This flir, especially coming fo fodainly and unlooked for, made the Romans fear the more. For who would ever have doubted and suspected, that their enemies so lately vanquished, and in manner besieged within their own camp, could possibly think upon entring into the lands of others, and to drive booties. Befides, the ruftical peafants came in at the gates, crying, and faying. That they were not petty companies, and small handfuls of theeves and robbers, but (such was their foolish fear, augmenting and making everything greater) whole armies & legions of enemies were at hand, and marched apace with banners displayed full against the City. From their mouths, they that were next made report unto others. & as they heard news from they knew not whom, so they set them abroad they cared not how, but ever in the carriage they added formwhat of their own and covined lies good flore. Here was running there was crying al'arm & generally such a consusion every where as if the City had been quite loft. By good hap Quintius the Conful was returned from Algidum to Rome. That remedy cured all and frayed the fear. When the tumult was appealed, he rebuked the people for fearing those enemies whom heretofore they had vanquished, and placed good guards over the gates. Then he affembled the Senare, and by the authority and affent of the Nobles, proclaimed M Justitium, or a general cessation or vacation in all courts of law; and went himself forth in person with a power to defend the marches leaving Quintus Servilius Provost of the City: but the enemy he found not in the territory all about. The other Conful performed his affairs passing well: who having certain intelligence, which way the enemies would come, fet upon them laden with prey, and (by that means marching more heavily in diforder) made it a dear booty unto them, even afmuch as their lives were worth. For few of them escaped the Ambush, and all the pillage was recovered. So the return of Quintius into the City, made an end of the publick Lawstead, or abovefaid vacation which lasted but four dayes. Then was a Cense or Assessment set of mens goods, and a muster or view taken of the number of Citizens, together with a solemn purging of the people, called Lustrum, celebrate by Quintins. And there were numbred of Citizens 124214 polles, over and above men and women that lived single, or had no children, and all orphans besides. And among N the Aquians afterward nothing was done worth remembrance; for they betook them to their firong Towns, suffering their territory and villages to be consumed with fire, and spoiled. Thus the Conful, after he had divers times overrun the Country of his enemies, with a cruel army wasting and spoiling as he went, returned home to Rome with great honor and a huge booty. Then were Cost. Aulus Posthumius Albus, and Sp. Furius. Some have written them Fusi, who indeed are rightly named Furii. Which I note, left any man should think they were fundry men, whereas the variety is only in the name. No doubt there was, but that one of the Coff, would war with the Æquians: and therefore the Æquians fought for aide of the Ecetrane Volicians. Which being gladly granted and fent with speed, (such a perpetual hatred bare these Cities alwayes o against the Romans) there was great preparation for war in most forcible manner. The Herniks having an inckling and knowledge thereof, certified the Romans afore-hand, that the Ecetrans were revolted and banded with the Equians. The Colony Antiemlikewife was had in jealousy, for that when the Town was lost, many people fied from thence to the Æquians, who all the time of the Æquian war; served in the field, and proved the most hardy souldiers and fiercest of all others. And now when the Æquians were driven into their Towns, that

The third Book of T. Livius.

A multitude being slipt away and retired to Antium, withdrew from the Romans the allegeance of the Coloners and inhabitantsthere, who were arready of their own inclination unlound and not to be truled. But before the matter was come to ripenels, and they entired into any action, the Senate upon intelligence given that they intended only and were upon the point to revolt, gave the Coss, in charge to send for the chief men and head persons of that colony to Rome, and to enquire and learn of them in what terms A stiam (tood: who being come willingly enough, without any great intreaty, and convented by the Consuls before the Senate, made answer to their interrogatories in such manner, that they were lent away more suspected, than at their first coming: whereupon they refolved fully of war. Spurius Furius one of the Coff, to whom that R province by lot fell, having taken his voyage against the Aquians, sound the enemy spoiling and wasting in the territory of the Hernicks: and being ignorant what number they were (for that in no one place they were all discovered together) he rashly joyned battell, and hazarded his power, being in number and force inferior to the other. And at the fift encounter he was driven back, and retired into the camp: and yet was he not path all danger and infecurit, there: for both the night following, and the next day after, the camp was to streighty befor, and to horly affaulted, that he could not dispatch so much as a messenger from thence to Rome. The Herniks fent word both of the infortunate fight, and also how the Conful and his army were belieged. With which news they to terrified the LL, of the Councel, that they granted Post hamius the other Conful the folemn commission, l'o see to the State, that it sustained no danger and damage, .C The form of which order and decree, hath been alwayes accounted to fignify tome great extremity of the Common-wealth. And thought beth it was, that the Confus himself in proper perfon, should abide at home to enrol in the muster book, all those that were able to bear armes: that T, Quintins should be sent as Pro-consul or Vice consul, with a power of consederate Allies to taile the fiege and refeue the camp: and for the furnishing of this army, the Latines, the Hernicks, and Colony Antium, were commanded to fend unto Quimtus, Subitary fouldiers (for fo they termed at that time, the aids and supplies taken up in hast and on a sudden.) Many attempts were made, much skirmilhing, and fundry affaults for certain dayes on each fide were enterprised. For the enemies being more in number, assayed in divers places and fundry wayes to cut off and diminish the power of the Romans, as not sufficient and able to make head at all D turns, For at one time they both made an affault upon the camp, and withal ient out certain of their forces to wast the territory of Rome, yea, and to give the venture upon the very City, if they could elpie any good opportunity to offer it self. L. Valerius was lest behind to defend the City, and Posthumius the Consul was sent out to restrain and withstand the wasting of the marches. No point of care or travail on any hand was slaked, watch and ward both night and day was let in the City, a good Corps de guard appointed afore the Gates, and fouldiers beflowed upon the Walls: and (that which was needful in fogreat an hurlyburly) for certain dives it was no Term, or interdiction of Law was observed. In this mean while, Furius the Coss, who at the first had quietly endured the siege and made no resistance, suddenly and at unawares fallied out at the broad gate called Decumana, upon the enemies: and whereas he might E have chased them, he made some stay of that, for fear lest on some other side, they would have given affault upon the camp. But Farius the Lieutenant (who also was the Consul his Brother) engaged himself too tar, and upon a hot desire of pursuit and sollowing the chase, neither saw he his fellows as they retired, ne yet the enemies as they came to charge him on the back. Thus being thut out from all the refcue, after many essayes made (but all in vain) to make way through unto the camp, manfully fighting he was flain. The Conful likewise hearing that his Brother was environed all about with enemies, returned again to fight; but as he ran more rash'y than wazily into the midst of the skirmish, he was fore wounded, and being hardly and with much ado faved by those that were about him, he both disquieted and daunted F the hearts of his own men, and made his enemies more fierce, lufty, and couragious. Who were so animated and let on fire, both with the hurt of the Conful, and also with the death of his Lieutenant, that nothing alterwards could stand in their way: no for e was able to flay them, but that they beat the Romans again into their camp: where they were befieged afresh being now both in hope, and also for strength worse than they were before. So that their main State thus lying a bleeding, had utterly perisht, but that T. Quintius with a supply of strangers ; namely, a power of Latines and Hernikes, came to the retrue in time : who charging the Æquians behind, whiles they were wholly bused in assailing the camp, shewing them within the Lieutenants head in a great bravery and pride, at the same instant caused a fally out of the camp, by a signal that he gave them a far off, and so inclosed round about a great num-G ber of the enemies. Small mas the flanghter, but great was the flight and scattering of the Æquians in the territory of Rome: upon whom (firagling here and there and driving their booties afore them) Posthumius, who in divers convenient places had bestowed certain companies and bands of fouldiers, ran violently. And as they fled every way in diffray, they lighted upon Quintius as he with the hurt Conful returned with Victory. Then the Confus army bravely did their endeavour, and had a goodly day of them; and was revenged both for their Confuls wound, and also for the death of the Leutenant and the Squadrons with him. Many lofses and overthrows were given and taken on each side for certain dayes. But in so ancient

a matter as this was, hard it is for a man upon his credit, to fet down precifely the certain num-H ber either how many fought, or how many were flain, Howbeit Valerius Antias boldly reckoneth the exact numbers, namely, that there died of the Romans in the Hernicks Country 5300, and of the Æquian robbers, who went up and down spoiling and pilling in the territory of Rome, were killed by A. Posthumius the Cos. 2400. The rest of the multitude, which laden with spoil fell into the hands of Quintius, were not to quir, nor escaped with the loss of so few mens lives: for of them the sword devoured 4000, and to account the number exactly, 200 (quoth he) and 30 just. Then returned they on all hands to Rome, and the forelaid vacation or law-seed ended. The skie was feen much on a light fire, and other strange wonders either appeared indeed, or presented to the searful people vain apparitions, and fantastical illusions. However it was, for to I avert the dangers by these prodigious and terrible tokens presaged, there were proclaimed festival holy dayes for three dayes together. During which time all the Churches were replenished with men and women, making supplications and prayers for the favor and mercy of the Gods. The bands and squadrons of the I atins and Hernicks, after great thanks given them by the senate for their good service in this war, were discharged and sent home. But the Antiate souldiers, 1000 in number, who after the battell was fought came tardy, and too late for to inccour, were difmissed in manner with ignominy and shame.

* The first day of August

Then was the great Leet or affembly held, for the election of Magistrates: wherein L. Ebutius and P. Servilius were created Confuls: and on the * Calends of Sextilis (for on that day) began the year then, they entred their Confulship. A grievous and heavy time it was and as it fortuned, K a year of plague and great mortality, both in the City and Country, as well among brute bealts as men. And the receiving of the Country pealants with their cattel into the City, for fear of robbing and spoiling, encreased the contagiousness of the sickness so much the more. For that confuled medly of all forts of bealts, both annoyed and emposioned the citizens with the uncouth and unufual flink, and also flifled with fultry heat and overmuch watching the ruftical people, lying pettered together, and thrust up into close rooms and straight lodgings. The mutual recourse one to help and Minister unto another, and the very catching of the disease, set it all abroad. Thus whiles they had much ado to endure these present calamities, behold, to mend the matter, all of a suddain, the Hernick Embassadors bring word, that the Æquians and Volscians having levied a power joyntly together, were encamped within their limits: and from thence with a migh-L ty army wasted and destroyed their territory. Now, besides that the small assembly in the Senate-houle, was to these their allyes an evident token that the City was fore visited with the peftilence, they received also an heavy answer from them, namely; That the Herniks themselves together with the help of the Latins, should defend their own: as for the City of Rome, it was with the heavy hand and visitation of the Gods, dispeopled by the plague: but in case the fickness decreased in some measure and took up in any time, they would willingly aid their confederats, as they did the year before, and as they had done at all times besides. Thus departed these allies, and for their ill news they brought thither, they caried with them home again a worle answer and message, to wit, That they should by themselves sustain that war alone which hardly they were able to support; if they had the power of the Romans to affift them. Long stayed not the enemy in M the Hernicks countrey, but went forward from thence into the territory of Rome, defolate already (God wot) without the injury of war, and little need there was of calamity that wayes: where meeting with no man at all, no not fo much as any one unarmed, and patting overall the Country, disfurnished not only of Garrisons to resist, but also of people for husbandry and tillage, at length they came to the third stone, i. within three miles of Rome, to the broad port high way, called Gabina, leading to Gabes. The Roman Cof Ebatins, was now departed this life, and his brother Cof. Servilius, lay lingring on at the point of death, in small hope of recovery. Most of the peers and principal ancients were infected, and fick in bed, so was the greater part of the Nobles, and welneer all the ferviceable men of war: so as they were not able to set forth an expedition or voyage abroad, as meet was in so great a tumult, no nor scarce to keep any ordinary set guard at home $_{
m N}$ for the defence of the City. The Senators, such as age and fickness would permit, took the charge in proper persons of watch and ward. The Ædiles of the Commons went the round, and had the charge to fee all well & in good order to that upon them now reflect the government of the state, & the Majesty of the Consuls Regiment. Thus when all was forlorn no head to direct, no strength of man to execute; the Tutelar Gods, Protectors of the City, and the good fortune alone that ever waited upon her, preserved the main chance. This made the Volicians and Aquians to carry with them a mind and intent, rather to deal by way of robbings and spoilings, than in any hostile manner like professed warriors: for io imall hope had they, or none at all, of winning the City; io little heart fon uch as to approach the walls, that even the very roofs of houses, which they descried a far off, and the fight of the tombs and graves so neer at hand, turned their minds clean, and O daunted their courages. So as over all the camp they began to mutter with themselves, What they meant to spend time idly and sit still without spreading, in a wast and desart Countrey; within the mortality and putrified air and corruption, both of people and cattel; when as they might as well invade those parts that flood clear and sound, and namely the rich, plentiful, and fat fields

of * Tufculum: and therewith fuddainly at once they plucked up their enfigns, and by crofs wayes * Val manume passed through the * Lavican countries, even to the mountains of Tusculum: and thither turned

A they the whole force and tempet of the war. In the mean featon the Herniks and Latins moved not with pity and compatition only, but also for very fname, in case they had neither withstood their common enemics, marching to Rome wirh a cruel army, nor relieved their belieged friends; joyned their powers together, and fet forward to Rome: where not finding the enemies, and following the bruit that went of them, and tracing their fresh tracks and sooting, they encountred them as they came downfrom the hilly Country of Tusculum into the vale of Alia: Where they made no saving bargain or it, but fought to their loss, to as their fidelity unto their allyes, had but bad succeis for that present. And in Rome there was no less mortality of citizens by the sickness, than there were Maffacres abroad of their allyes by the edge of the fword. For the other Conful. R who alone survived hitherto, now died. There left this life also, other noble perionages, M.Vacerius, Tum Virginius, Auguts: and Ser. Sulpitius the Curio Maximus. But among the bale and common fort, the violence of the disease raged and spread, I know not how far. The Senate now

destitute of all help and comfort of man, moved the people to devotion, to their beads, and prayers unto the Gods. And commandmene was given to all men with their wives and children, to go in procession, to pour out their supplications, and crave mercy at Gods hands. Thus being by publick authority called forth to perform that which every man was forced unto by his own proper calamities, they filled all the Temples and Chappels. The Dames and an ient Matrons, lying groveling and tweeping the Church floors and pavement with their hair and treffes, hanging loole down, humbly belought pardon of the Gods, and an end once of the petillence. Whereupon, C were it that they had obtained the mercy of God, or that the more dangerous and contagious feafon of the year, was now well overpath; their bodies by little and little, having estaged the

danger of dilease, began to recover and wax more healthy.

Then set they their minds about the care of the Common-weal, and after certain inter-reiens determined or ended, P. V. lerius Poplicol., the third day of his Interreign or Regency for the time, createth Confuls L. Lucretius Tricipitinus, and I. Veturius Gemunus, ot Vetusius, whether ye will: who * three dayes before the Ides of Sextilis, began their Confulfhip, By which time the City was grown to firong again, that it was able not only to maintain a defensive war, but also to enter the field and affail others. When the Herniks therefore gave them advertisements that the enemies were passed over into their borders: they made no delay, but readily and willingly pro-

miled their aid and levied two Consular armies. Veturius was fent against the Volicians, to begin with them and to war within their own Country. Tricipitinus was opposed in the Frontiers of their onfederates, to keep them from invation and wasting, and went no further forward than to the Herniks. Veturiss at his first encounter and confronting of his enemies, discomfited and put them to flight. But Tricipitinus whiles he lay still encamped in the marches of the Herniks, miffed of the army of the Robbers: which was conducted over the Mountains of Prenefles from whence they came down into the Champain, and spoiled the territories of Prenefte and Galles: and from then e they fetched a compais about unto the Mountains of Tusculum. The City of Rome likewise was put in great fear, rather upon the iodain occurrent of this alarm, than for any want of power to resist their violence. Quintus Fabius at that time was Provost or Pre-E sident of the City, who put the youth in armor, dispoled guards in places convenient, and made all fafe and in good security. The enemies therefore who had raised a booty out of the parts ad-

joyning, durst approach no neerer, but cast about with their army and retired : and the further they went from their enemies City, to much the more careless they were, until they light upon the Col. Lucretius, who by his espials and scouts, was afore that time acquainted what wayes they would take, and was ready also to try battail. So with resolute and prepared hearts, they fer upon them, that with the sodain fear were amazed. And albeit they were in number sewer, yet they discomfited and put to flight a mighty multitude of them, and drave them within the hollow vallyes, where because they had no ready way to get out; they kept them inclosed on eyery side in such fort, that the whole name and nation welneer of the Volscians, there utterly pe-F rished. In some Chronicles I find that there were 13470 flain in the fight and chase, and 1250 taken Prisoners alive, and 27 ensigns or banners brought away. It may well be that the number

perhaps doth somewhat exceed the truth, yet a great slaughter certainly there was. The Conful having atchieved this victory, and gotten a mighty great prey, returned into the same standing camp again. Then pitched both Confuls together, and the Volicians joyntly with the Æquians, rallied their Forces thus decayed and weakened, into one place, and made one entire army. This was the third field fought, in that one year; and by the same good Fortune the Romans wan the victory: and having vanquished the enemies, they were Masters also of the camp. Thus the City of Rome recovered her felf, and returned to her ancient good estate. But this happy success in war, immediatly flirred up civil troubles at home. C. Teremillus Arfa, for that year a Tri-G bun of the Commons, supposing in the absence of the Consuls, good opportunity was offered to c. Terentillus

fer on foot the Tribuns actions, and their proceedings: for certain dayes together gave not over guinft the rebefore the Commons, to accuse the great pride and infolency of the Nobles: but especially he giment of the inveighed against the Consuls Regiment, as being too absolute, and in a free state into lerable. Consuls. "For in name only (quoth he) lets odious and hateful it is than that of the KK, but in fact in . For why? Instead of one Lord, the City hath received "twain, and those having authority beyond all measure, unlimited and infinit: who being them-

A ped, and their forces greatly decayed, began together and levy new armies: Item, That in Anti-

The Ocation ot 9 Fabius against the Tribun of the Commons.

Prodigious

"felves at their own liberty and unbridled, turned the edge of all streight and dreadful Laws; yea, H "and the rigor of all punishment, against the Commons. But less their licentionsness should "continue for ever, he was minded to prefer and publish a Law, by vertue whereof there should "be five men created, who should set down certain conditions, to limit and gage the authority " of the Coniuls: and look what authority and commission the people granted out over them, the " same should the Coniul exercise, and no more, and not sule of themselves, and use their own " will and licentions lust in stead of Law. This act being once published, and the Nobles searing, lest whiles the Coniuls were away, they should be taken down and yoked. Qain. Fabius Pretident of the City, affembled the Senate, who so bitterly and sharply inveighed against the Law and the Law-giver himself, that if both the Consuls themselves had stood about the Tribun of purpose I to contradict and crofs his proceedings, there had been no threats nor terrible menaces left for them, to have thundled out. " For he laid fore unto his charge, that he had lyen in wait and now "having spied the time to fit his purpose, had given the venture to affail the C.W. and the State. "And in case the Gods in their wrathful displeasure had sent among them such a Tribun as he the " year before, together with war and peffilence, there had been no remedy then, but he must have " had his way, and then they had been all undone. For when the Confuls both were dead, and "the City lay bed-rid as it were, in a milerable confusion of all things, he would have made laws "then indeed, to the utter abolishing of the Consuls authority out of the Common-wealth, and "been a ring-leader to Volscians and Æquians both, for to have affaulted the City. For what "might not he have lawfully done by vertue of his place? If the Confuls had either proudly or K " cruelly proceeded against any one Citizen, he might have entred an Action against them, and " convented them for tooth before those very Judges, of whom peradventure some one had been " by them hardly dealt withal. This would have been the course and end of it. And he that thus "did, should not cause the Consuls authority and rule, but the Tribuns power to become odious "and intollerable: which having been of late well quieted and reconciled unto the Nobles, began " now afresh to come unto the old biace, and to be troublesome again, Neither intreated he him "not to go on flill as he had begun. But ye my Mafters (quoth Fabius) that are the reft of the "Tribuns, we would request you to consider well this one point especially: That this power you "have, was brought in for the fuccour and relief of every particular perion, and not to the general " prejudice and undoing of all. Again, that ye are created Tribuns of the Commons, not enemies L of the Nobles. A heavy and lamentable case it is to us, odious and hateful unto you, and will "breed you much ill will and displeasure, in case the C. W. now forlorn, should thus be invaded "and affailed. Ye shall lose nothing of your own right, I assure you, nay, you shall avoid much " mislike and hatted of men, in case ye be in hand and deal with your brother Tribun, to put off "this matter and defer it wholly until the Confuls coming. Why, the very Æquians and Volici-"themselves the last year, when both our Consuls were dead of the plague pressed not hardly up-" on us, to projecute any proud and cruel war against us. So, the Tribuns communed and perswaded with Terentillus: and this his commenced suit or action being adjourned in outward shew, but in very truth let fall quite and disamilled, the Consuls forthwith were sent for home, Lucrehis very fift coming wan himlest more glory, by laying abroad in Mars field all the prizes, that every man for three dayes space might know his own and have it away. All the rest, that had no owners to come forth and make claim, was fold in port-fale. By all mens confent, the Conful was thought worthy of triumph: howbeit that matter was put off by reason that the Tribun had not yet done with his law: which was the thing that the Conful thought meet should be first regarded. The matter was debated and treated for certain dayes, both in the Senate and also before the people. At last the Tribun yeelded to the Majesty of the Conful, and gave it over. Then was due honor rendred both to the General and also to the army accordingly. He triumphed over the Volicians and Æquians: and in his triumph his own legions followed after him. To the other Conful granted it was that he should in a kind of triumph called Ovatio, ride into the City, but N without his fouldiers. The year next enfuing, the Law Terentilla was by the whole Colledge or fellowship of the Tribuns revived and propounded again: which put the new Consuls P. Volumnius and Ser, Sulpitius to sometrouble, And in the same year the skie seemed to be on a light fire, and there was an exceeding earthquake. And that which the year afore was no credit given unto, was now for truth believed, to wit, That a Cow did speak. Among other strange wonders it rained flesh: during which showre, a huge number of fowls flew among, and were reported to have inarcht it and carried it away as it was in falling. But that which fell down and escaped their tallons, lay feattered here and therefor certain dayes in such fort, as the sent changed not at all, nor the fleth one jottaken and corrupted. Then the books (of Sibilla) were perused by the Duumvirs deputed over matters of Religion: who fore-told of some dangers to ensue by a Company O of strangers, and gave warning to look lest haply some assault should be made upon the highest places of the City, and thereof a flaughter and maffacre enfue. Amongst the rest, warning was given to abiliain from civil discord and mutinies: which the Tribuns found fault with, as a devised matter to hinder the law. Whereupon great debate and contention was like presently to grow. But behold, (that the revolution and course of troubles might turn about every year to the same point,)The Herniks bring news that the Volkians had Æquians for all their wings were well clip-

um lay the whole weight and importance of the affairs, and all depended upon it: That the Antiat coloners held their councels and had their meetings in open show, at Ecetra, but Amit me was the principal feat of the war, and from thence came all preparations and forces whatloever. As soon as these news were reported in the Senate, order was given to muster souldiers; and that the Confuls should part between them the administration and managing of his war, so as the one should have the charge against the Vosscians, and the other against the Aquians. But the Tribuns rung it out openly in the common Hall before the people, "That this was but a made mat-"ter of the Volician war, and a tale devised by the Herniks, who were suborned and framed to B " play their parts in the Pageant, and to serve the turn of the Nobles. And that now verily the felves against "freedome of the people of Rome was not oppressed or endangered by plain prowels & vertice, the Nobility, "but finely shifted off and dallied cunningly withal, by flye and crafty inventions. And for asmuch "as now it was an unlikely thing and incredible, that the Volicians and Aquians after fo great "flaughter committed upon them, whereby they were all in a manner killed up, should be able of "themselves to wage war, there were, for footh new enemies sought out: A faithful Colony near "adjoyning, was now flandred and defamed: war war pretended for a shew against the guiltless "and innocent Antiats, but in truth, intended with the very Commons of kone, whom they "means to drive out of the City in all hafte headlong, furcharged with heavy armor, and to (by " turning out their poor fellow citizens into bathshment, and sending them away, God knows C. " whither) to be a length of the Tribuns. And thus the Law (lay the Tribuns, for they "mult think their drift is to this end and to none other) should be troden under foot, unleis whiles all is entire and whole, and nothing done, whiles they remain at home in their houses, " whiles they be in their gowns, they take heed and look well about them, that they be not dif-" possessed of the City, and take the yoke of servicinde upon their necks: assuring them that if "their hearts only served, they should want for no help: and that all the Tribuns agreed and were " of one mind, that there was no cause of ear abroad, no forrain war to trouble them: last of all, "that the very providence of the Gods the year before affured them that their liberty might with " fafety be desended. These and such like Remonstrances gave the Tribuns out. On the other part, the Consuls causing their chairs of estate to be set, even in their sight and presence, began to number. hitherranthe Tribuns down in all haft, and drew the whole affembly of people with them. And, to make as it were a proof and tryal, some few by name were called, and straightwayes began a tir. For whomtoever the Sergeant by the Conful his commandment arrefted the Tribuns charged again that he should be let go. And neither side contained within the limits and compais or their commission and rightful authority but presumed of their might and strong hand, to attain unto their defired purpose. For even as the Tribuns had demeaned themselves in forbidding the muster, semblably the Senators bestirred themselves to stop the law for going forward: which was propounded every Court day, and when the people might affemble. And evermore the brawl began, when the Tribuns commanded the people to avoid the Hall, for that the Patritij would not endure thus to be fet out and excluded. Few or none of the ancients would E be present at these troublesome stirs, being such as were not to be managed and ordered by sage Councel, but wholly left to the rathness and boldness of young and green heads. The Consist also were much abient, and forbare to be in place, for fear left in fuch a confused hurliburly their Majefty and dignity, might have been subject to some shameful contumely and disgrace. But there was among them one Cafa Quintius, a lufty young Gentleman and a flout, in regard both of his noble parent age, as also of the goodly tall personage and strength of his body. Besides these good parts that God had bestowed upon him, he had won himself many ornaments by fundry exploits atchieved in wars: He had withal an eloquent speech and a good grace at the bar, so as, in one word, throughout the whole City, there was not one thought to be more ready in tounge, or taller of his hands. This Cafe standing in the midst of the Nobles, higher to be seen above all the F rest, as one that in his speech and strength, carried afore him the countenance and authority of all Dictators and Confuls, was the only man that bare off the brunes of Tribuns, and florms of the

the other Tribuns befides were herewith difmayed and welnear daunted. Aulus Virginius alone,

being one of their fellowship, was so bold, as to enter an action against Cafo, of a capital crime.

By which deed of his, he rather fixed, than feared his hot and furious nature. For fo much the

more eagerly withstood he the Law, coursed and troubled the Commons, and persecuted the Tri-

ftill, and with many outrages to kindle more coals of ill will, and hatred upon his own head, and

to minister surther matter of crimes to be charged with. And all the while he ceased not to prefer

the Law aforefaid, not fo much of any hope to bring it to pass, as to provoke and set on work, the

giddy head and humorous vein of Cafe. Whereby it came to pais, that many follies oftentimes

were committed both in word and deed, by the yonger fort: and evermore the blame light upon poor Cafe: he atone was atwayes charged, because he had been once suspected. But nevertheless

G buns as it were with open war. The plaintiffe in the mean time, suffered the defendant to run on

common people. Many a time were the Tribuns driven out of common Hall, the Commonalty cafe Quinting defeated and put to flight by the conduct of this Captain. Who oever came within his reach, a bitter adverwas fure to go away throughly beaten, and clean stripped. So as it evidenly appeared, if this fary of the law

course might have been allowed, the law had soonbeen checked and overthrown. Now when all Termilla.

hee gainlayed and croffed the Law. And Aulus Virginius ever and anon would entertain the Com- H mons with these and such like speeches, "See ye not already (quoth he) O Quirites, that ye may "not now have Cafe your Citizen, and the law which you dehre both togetner, But what mean "Ito speak of your Law? It is your liberty that he intringeth and setteth himself against, and in " pride and arrogancy he exceedeth all the Tarquins that ever were, But wait, ye were beflyuntil " he be made a Conful or Dictator, whom ye see already, being but a private person to bear him-"felf fo greatly of his firength and boldness, as to Lord it over you, and rule as a King, Many foothed the Tribune and faid the like, adding moreover, how they had been well knocked and beaten at his hands : and were forward enough of themselves to set the Tribine on, to proceed in his commenced action against him.

Calarecom. mended by many of the Nobility.

Now was the law day of judicial trial come : and it seemed abroad, that all men verily thought that the very foundation of their liberty confifted in the condemnation of Cufo. In conclusion, driven he was with much indignity and shame, to creep and crouch unto every man, submissively craving their favor one after another. There seconded him his kinssolk and peerest friends, the bett men of the City. Titus Quintius Capitolinus, who had been thrice Conful, spake in his behalf: and after he had reckoned up many honors and dignities, both of his own, and also of his family, affirmed, that neither in the house and race of Quintii, nor yet throughout the City of Rome, was ever feen to great towardness, no such shew and likelihood of ripe and percect vertue and prowels as in Cafo: faying, that he had been first his souldier, and served under him, and that with his own eys he had seen him oftentimes fight valiantly hand to hand with his enemies in the field. Again K Sp. Fusius made this good report of him, That upon a time, when himself was in great dittress and extremity, Cafo was fent unto him from Quintius Capitolinus, to help at a pinch: and that there was no one man, by whose good service, as he thought, the Weal-publick at that time was more relieved and restored, then by his. L. Lucretius the Consul last year before glittering in his bright glory to fresh and new, joined with the rest, avowing Caso partaker, with him in his praise-worthy acts: he recounted his brave combats, rehearfed his noble exploits, both in his rodes and voiages, and also in the pight field: advising & counselling them, that in any hand they would retain him still for to be a Citizen of their own City, rather then of any other, this excellent young gentleman, furnished with allgood gifts of nature and fortune, like to prove a singular stay of the publick affairs, into what City and State foever he should come. As for that heat and hastineis (quoth he) L which was in him misliked and offensive, age and time would dayly diminish, and bereave him of it: grave and fage counfel, which now was wanting, would come on apace every day more then other. Seeing therfore his faults waxed old and faded his vertues now were in their growth, flourished, and grew ripe unto persection; they should permit so brave, so rare a person, to live fill among them, and be a good old man in this their City. His father among the rest, L. Quintius, furnamed Cincinna'us, went another way to work: who not by iterating fill his prailes, for fear of heaping more matter of envy and repine, but craving pardon for his wildness and youthful demeanor; belought them for his fake at least wife, to give the ion as a present to his father, who neither in word nor deed had ever offended any person. Some took no heed and gave a deaf ear to his prayers, either for modesty and reverence, or for sear. Others complaining how they and M theirs had been beaten and hardly used at his hands, bewraied and shewed plainly by their shrewd and churlish answers what their judgment was, Besides, the common mislike and malice conceived against the desendant, there was one perilous matter and crime above all, that touched him very neer. And that was this : M. Volscius Fittor, who certain years before had been Tribune of the Commons, came in against him as a witness, and deposed, how that not long after the plague was in the City, he hapned upon a company of youths as they made a riot and robbery in the Subarra: where there arose a brawland fray, in which his elder brother, a man welin years, and not throughly recovered of his fickness, was with a buffet with Cafe his fift fell'd to the ground, and lay there for dead : so as he was fain to be had home between mens arms; and as he deemed, of that blow he died : yet might not he as hainous as the fact was, bring his action and prosecute N the law, for fear of the Confuls of these last years, As Volscius thus informed, the whole court was moved therewith, in so much that Ceso escaped hardly, from being murdered, in that rage and sury of the people. Then Virginius commanded to lay hold on the man, and to have him away to prison. The Paritii again by force refisted force, T. Quintus cried out. That he who was under arrest for to make his appearance, and answer at a day for his life, and who shortly should come to histrial and be judged, ought not before fentence of condemnation, and before he had pleaded for himself, thus violently be missified. The Tribune replied again, That his meaning was not to punish him before he were condemned : howbeir, by his leave he would be so bold as keep him fast in prison, to be forth-coming at the law day; that he who had killed a man, might suffer therefore, according as the people of Rom: should award, Then were the Tribunes called un-O to for their help, who by the means of an indifferent decree then made, shewed their lawful favours with speed. By vertue whereof they forbad expresly, that he should not be imprisoned, but pronoun ed that it was their wil and pleasure, that the defendant should personally appear, and a piece of money be promised unto the people, in case that he made default and failed of his appearance. Much question there was what sum of money should be thought reasonable to be promiled. And the matter was put over to the Senate to be decided: and whilst the Senators sate

A thereupon, the defendant was kept still in ward within the common Hall. At length they thought chereupon, the derengant was kept timin ward warming common training transporting and soo * Afles, good and fet it down, that he should put in surecises. And they bound each surecy in 3000 * Afles, * 9 lb 7. B.6. good and ter it upwing a series band, was left to the will and difference of the Tribuns, who defer the many of these should put in band, was left to the will and difference of the Tribuns, who defer the many of these should be series as the series of the many of the series of the many of the series of the many of the series of the seri affigned and determined ten and no more. With formany furcties the plaintiff bound the defendant perionally and peremptorily to appear at his day. This man was the first Roman that went under special bail, and put in good pledges to make his publick answer. Thus being enlarged our of the common Hall and diffinited, the next night following, unawares to the Conful, he departed to the Tukans into exile. When the day of this judgement was come, and that it was alledged for his excule, That he was out of the town, and gone into banishment: yet nevertheless B. Virgimus assembled the people about this matter: but his fellow Tribunes being called unto for their help, difmiffed the Court and licensed every man to depart. But the foresaid money was cruelly exacted at his fathers hands, fo that he was driven to fell up all that ever he had, and for a long time to live apart as a person confined, on the other ride of Tyber, in a poor blind cottage out of the way. This proceis of judgement, and the preferring of the law abovefuld together, bufied the City and kept it occupied. Quiet they were for any wars abroad. At what time the Trithere is the Conquerers, seeing the Nobles appalled at the banishment of Cel_2 , supposed now their law was in manner fully established and enacted. And for as much as the more ancient Senators had dispossessed themselves, as it were, of the Common-weal, and medled not for their own parts with the State: the younger fort, and fuch especially as were of Caso his crue and ac-C quaintance, were kindled the more against the Commons, and abated not their courage: marry, this good thereby was done upon them, that in some measure they tempered and ruled their furious affections and violent outrage. The first time after the exile of Ceso, that the law began again to be proposed, they being well appointed and banded together, backed also with a mighty company of their triends and favorities, fetupon the Tribunes: taking the occasion when they charged them to depart out of the hall, in fuch manner, that no one of them above his fellows was fingular, or carried home with him any special praise or blame more then another: but the Commons complained that for one Ceso, there were now start up a thousand. All the days between, wherein the Tribunes medled not with their law, none more quiet, none more peaceable then they themselves. Contreously they would falute and speak unto the Commons, at all other times D they would invite them home to their houles and make them good cheer, affift them and be prefent with them in the common Hall, suffer the Tribunes themselves without any interruption or impeachment to keep their courts and hold their affemblies whatfoever: shewing themielves at no time to any of them either publickly or privately fierce and cruel, but only when they went in hand with the law, for otherwife the young Gendemen were popular enough. And not only in other causes made the Tribunes good dispatch, and went quietly through all their businessesbut of the fame men were chosen again for the next year following without any foul and cross words for far were they from being offered any forcible violence: and thus by fort handling and gentle dealing, they had now by little and little won the Commons, and made them as it were cometo hand. And lo by these fine setches and devices, for one whole year the law was shifted off, and E prettily avoided. The City being now in more quietsfate, C. Claudius the ion of Appins and P. Valevius Poplicala, came to be Confuls. And no news this new year: for the same care still, either about preferring or admitting the law, held the City occupied. As much as the puny Nobles infinuated themselves more into the favour and samiliarity of the Commons: so much more eagerly again on the other fide, did the Tribunes labour and endeavor with complaints and flanders, to bring them into suspicion and jealousse with the Commons; Saying, that there was a compiracy intended and contrived that Cafo was in Romet that there were plots laid to murder the Tribuns, and to massacre the Commons: that they were set on work by some great ones, even the Ancients of the Nobles, utterly to abolish the Tribunes anthority out of the C. W. and to bring and reduce the City to the same pals again, as it had been before the taking and keeping hold in the

was and to duly once every year it came about:) yea and with all, another mitchief newly fprung. A rabble of banished persons, Outlaws and Bondslaves, to the number of 4500 having to their The Opini Captain one Ap. Herdonius a Sabin, surprised in the night the Capitoll and Cattle, and were ma-farprised by figes thereof. Who immediately killed in the caftle as many as would not be of their confpiracie & Staves and take armes with them. The reft-amid this hardburde ran headlone down into the Market place for Outlans. take armes with them. The rest amid this hurliburly ran headlong down into the Market place for fear. The alarmy was given on all hands: and no cry heard but Arme, Arme, the enemies are in town. The Confuls were afraid to put the Commons in arms, and they doubted also to let them be unstried, not knowing what fudden occurrent this should be, that thus had entred and posses G fed the city: whether it were fortaign or domestical, arising from the malice and hatred of the people, or from the treachery and fallhood of their fervants; Yet they devised to appeare the uproar; and as they were buse to repressit, the more other-while they stirred up new: for the frighted and amased multitude, could not be ordered by any commandment. Howbeit at length they refolved to fuffer them to take arms, and not all in general, but only (for that they knew not what their enemies were) to have a fufficient and trofty guard about them, ready at all affayes and dangers what soever. In this careful suspence and doubt, who were their enemies, and what

P. Mount Sacer. Besides all this, war was seared from the Volicians and Æquians (so ordinary it

The Podlamation of Anp'us Herdentas, Captain of the flav .s.

The Oration

ot P.V alerius

to the people.

their number was, they passed the rest of the night, disposing strong watch and ward in all meet H and convenient places of the City. But the day light discosed the war and the Captain thereof. Appins Herdonius from out of the Capitol proclaimed freedom to all bondmen that would come and follow him: " taking upon him for footh to defend the cause of most miserable caitifs: " namely, to restore home again unto their native country all such exiled persons, as had been wrongfully expelled, and alto to take away the heavy yoke of flavery and bondage. Which "thing he could wish it might be effected and brought about with the good will and helping "hand of the people of Rome. But in case there were no hope & comfort there, then he would al-6 fav the Volf ians and Æquians, yea, and procure what means he could, by all hard couries and " extremities what loever. Now the Nobles and Coss, began to see more into the matter: and T besides those dangers that were in view, and presently threatned, they seared some practise from the Veientians or the Sabins: and left, there being already fo many enemies in the City, the legions and Tuscans should combine together, and come upon them. Over and besides, left their old enemies and perpetual, the Volkians and Aquians should now at once, not, as aforetime, invade their borders and drive booties, but give an attempt upon the very City, which was already in some part, taken and possessed by enemies. Many and fundry were their sears. But of all other the dread and jealouly of their own bondflaves presented unto them most imminent and present danger: for fear, lest every man harboured his enemy at home in his own house, whom neither he could trust securely, nor yet mistrusts without some jeopardy: searing left being once discredited, he might prove the more malicious and bent to do a mischief. And to such streights they were driven, that with all their concord and agreement, they hardly were able to remedy the matter, and to stop the extremity. So greatly the future troubles like to enfue, exceeded those that presently appeared and were in fight, that no man feared either Tribuns and Commons. That mild and gentle kind of malady, in comparison of others, and rising alwayes by occasion of rest from all other, feemed then by reason of a forrein terror, stilled clean and brought asleep. And yet fee, that was the only thing in a manner that lay hardest upon them, ready to bear down to the ground their state, which now began already to shrink and reel. For so suriously and mad-Iv were the Tribuns bent, that they stiffy would stand to it, and bear men in hand, That it was no war, but a vain illusion and colour of war, and no other, that had seised on the Capitol; for nothing else but to withdraw the minds of the Commons from intending and following their r Law: and that a fort of clients, followers, and favorirs of the Nobility and Gentry were gathered together, who if they might once perceive that the Law were passed, and that all the itir they had made, took no effect, would flip away foon and be gone, in more filence I wis, than they thither came. Whereuponthey called the people away from their armor and weapons, and fummoned them to an affembly, to go through with their Law and Enact it now or never. In the mean time the Cost, held a Councel fearing a greater mischief like to ensue from the Tribuns, than the enemies had wrought in the night feason. And when word was brought that arms were laid away, and that the people had abandoned their quarters wherethey were fet inguard, then P.Val. leaving his collegue to keep the Senat together, departed hastily out of the Court & went straight into the Temple to the Tribuns."What work is here my Masters (quoth he) youthat are Tribuns? M. "Are ye about to overthrow the State indeed, under the conduct of Ap, Herdonius? and who was on notable to folii it and do any thing with your bondflaves and fervants, was his hap fo good as to "corrupt and inveigle your felves? Is this your pleasure and to your good liking, whiles the enemy is over our heads, to have our armor laid afide, and laws preferred? Then turning his speech to the whole multitude: If ye take no regard nor care (O Quirites) of the City, if ye pals not for your " felves yet have some reverence, and stand in sear of the Gods of your native country, which by "your enemies are now taken Prisoners and captivate: Inp. Opt. Max, that most bountiful and Al-"mighty God, Queen Juno and Minerva, with all the rest of Gods, Goddesses (and heavenly "wights) are befieged: Outlaws and bondflaves are encamped about your Tutelar Gods, and have in possession the Protectors and Patrons of your City. Is this, think ye, the form of a wise "and well governed City? is it in good case indeed and as it ought to be? So many enemies not "only within the walls, but also aloft upon the cliff within the Castle, overlooking and comman-"ding both Hall and Court: and all the while, the people affemble in the Hall, Senators fit in "Court like as when we enjoyed peace and were at reft: the Senator he delivereth his opinion at "the Councel boord: the citizens of Rome besides, are busy in their scrutinies and giving their "voyces. And had it not been more meet and decent that both Nobility and Commonalty, Con-"fuls and Tribuns God and Man, all armed together, should let to their he'ping hand, should " run up into the Capitol to deliver, save, and set in quiet that most starely and sacred house of Jup. "Opt. Mav.? O Father Romulus, vouchfafe, I befeech thee, that mind and that courage unto thy incceffors and posterity, whereby sometime thou didst recover and win again this sottress from O "these same Sabins, betrayed and lost by corruption, and for a sum of gold: command them to en-"ter even that way which thou first ledst, and thy valorous army followed after. Lo, I the Con-" int, so far forth as a mortal man possibly may, will sollow thee an immortal God, and thy sooter sleps. The conclusion of his speech was this, That as he put himself in arms, so all the Romans shall do the like. And in case any man went about to hinder this he would without regard of Confuls rule and dignity, or Tribuns authority & might, pais for no facred or inviolable laws: but what

A or wherefoever he were, in Capitol, in market place, all as one, take him for an enemy, and deal accordingly, Let the Tribuns (for almuch as they forbad to take arms against Ap, Herdonius) command hardly, and spare not, to arm against P. Valerius the Consul: It should be well seen that he would dare and do that by the Tribuns, which the first of his house and name sometime had done by the KK. A great broil was toward, and no other like, but that they would have gone together by the ears, and that the mutiny of the Romans, would have been a goodly spectacle to the enemies for to behold. But all this while, neither could the law be preferred, nor the Conful go up into the Capitol. The night at length stayed these brauls begun, and husht all. The Tribuns fearing the armed forces of the Confuls, yeelded to the darkness of the night, and gave over. Now

B when the principal Authors of the discord were once gone out of the way, The Nobles went about to the Commons, intruding themselves into their companies as they were met in knots together: where they would enter into talk and discourse with them, according to the present occasions and the time, admonishing them to take heed into what danger they brought the State. "For almuch as now (quoth they) it is not a matter of debate between the Senators and Com-"mons: but both Senators and Commoners, the Caftle and strongest hold of the City, the Tem-" ples of the Gods, their houses both publick and private, were ready to be yeelded unto the enemies. Whiles these things were a practifing in the common place, for to appeale the diffention the Consuls for fear, left the Sabins or the Veientians, enemies both, should stir and rife, were gone to the gates, and all about the walls. The same night came tidings also to Tusculum of the

C taking of the Cassle, the surprising of the Capitol, and likewise of the troublesome State wherein the City flood. At that time was L. Mamilius, Dictator of Tusculum: he forthwith called a Senate together, brought in the Meffengers of the forefaid news, and thought it very expedient and "needful not to wait until there came Embafladors from Rome to crave their aid: for that the "present peril it self alone, the urgent necessity, their social Gods, and the saithful bond of league, required no less at their hands, than to lend luccour: adding moreover, that the Gods would " never give them the like occasion and opportunity again, to gratify the Romans; to bind and esting unro them by a found benefit and pleasuredone, formighty a City, and so neer a neigh-6 bour. Whereupon it was decreed, to relcue them with all fpeed. The able men of fervice were

taken up and enrolled, munition and armor given them in their hands; who advancing toward D Rosse by break of day, seemed a far off to be enemies, and were taken for the Æquians or Volscians. But afterwards, when this foolish fear was overblown, they were received into the City: and marched down in order of battell to the market place. Where, at the very same time Pub. Palerius having left his fellow Conful to guard and fortify the gates, was fetting his men in array.

The authority of the man had prevailed with the people, for he promifed and affored them, that if the Capitol were once recovered, and the City set in quiet, if they would suffer him to be informed what fraudulent and secret mischief was underhand practised by the Tribuns under colour of this Law, he would in remembrance of his anceffors, and of his furname (which in re- * Popliale) gard of the affectionate love unto the people, by a special care, as it were by inheritance from his

forefathers, was recommended unto him) not hinder and trouble the meetings and affemblies of Effectiathers, was recommended unto hum) not bunder and trouble the meetings and attempties of the Commons, not crofs and thwart their proceedings. They followed him therefore as their Captain, gain-fay the Tribuns whist they could for all would not ferre? advanced forward, and marched up against the rising of the Capitol Hall. The Triculan Legion stuck following the control of them, and followed after. Citizens and Associates both did their best, and strove who should regain the Capitol first, and have the honor of that day, Each Captain exhorted and encouraged his men. Then began the enemies to fear, and wift not well what to truft unto, but onlytthe littuation of And toggin the Commiss and their allies feeing their fear, came forgyard and advapsed their Standards against them. Now by this time were they broken into the porth of the Jemple. Where

dards against them. Now by this time were they broken into the porth of the Temple. Where P. P. derius fighting manfully among the formost in the vanguard, was slain, P. P. Jannius a Confoliar man, saw him when he fell: who gave his men in charge 10 cover his body, and step himfelf into the Consuls from, and fought in his stead. The foulding sock his day, and step himfelf into the Consuls from and fought in his stead. The foulding sock his day, and step himfelf sock in regard, and came to no knowledge of thus in great mitchance, but got the victory, ere they knew that they fought without their bloud; Many steen alive Prilogers, and Herdanius himself was pollitied the Temple with their bloud; Many steen alive Prilogers, and Herdanius himself was slain outright, So the Capitol was again recovered. The captives, as they were either bond or free, were executed every one according to their condition and place. The Tuichlans had thanks given them. The Capitol was cleaned purged, and hallowed apew. The Commons, as it is reported, cast "Quadrains or mites into the Consul his house, that he might with greater pomp of Quadrais, a piece of brais C funerals be b ought to the ground

hyberalle be brought to the ground,

When all was appealed and in quiet, the Tribuns were earlight with the Nobles to perform coin the burth the promile of b. Palorini: they were inflant allo with Clunding, to affoil the foult, and keep it part of As and from blame of his fellow Conful late deceased: and to permit the law to be set on loost, and go a fine that are the confusion to the set of the set on the set of the set on the set of the set of the set on the set of the set on the set of the set on the set of t forward. The Confin flatly denied to suffer them to meddle with the law, before he had substituted a fellow in his place. And these contentions held unto the tune of the grand. Election for the substituting of a new Conful. And in the month December, after much fuir, and labouring of the Nobles, was L. Quintius Cincinnae us, the jather of Caso, created Consul, and presently to enter into his office. The Commons herewith were much troubled and strucken dead, now that

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of L. Duineine proving the

they were to have an angry Confui, and mighty withal: confidering the favour of the Nobles H. wherein he flood, and his own vertue & prowels befides: by reason also of his three sons, of whom there was not one, that for hautiness of mind came behind Caso, and for wildom, discretion, and moderation (when time and occasion served) went far beyond him. Who being once entred into his office, in all his publick speeches and orations, continually ceased not as well to bridle, restrain and keep in the Commonalty, as also to chastise sharply the Senate; through the remisses of which degree, & want of courage, it was come to pals, that the Tribuns became now to continue fill in office, and not as in the Common-wealth of the people of Rome, but as in tome unruly and difordered house, with their lavish tongue raigned as it were, and ruled the rost: saying, "That to-"gether with his fon Calo all vertue and constancy, all commendable qualities that graced young I "Gentlemen both in war and peace, were chased and utterly banished out of the City of Rome. "In lieu whereof, bablers, mutinous persons, and sowers of sedition and diffention, are become "Tribuns the second, yea, and the third time: who by indirect courses & lewd practises live loose-"Iy in the City, like Princes and Kings. That fame Aulus Virginius there, (quoth he) hath he de-"ferved less punishment than Ap, Herdonius, because he was not in the Capitol with the rabble of "other Rebels? Nay, much more a good deal, if a man will weigh the matter aright and truely. "Herdonius, (if there were nothing elie) yet by professing himself to be an enemy, advertised you, "and gave you warning in a manner to arm your felves. But he, by bearing you down so confi-"dently, that there was no war, what did he elie but difarm you, and as it were, take your weapons " from you, and offer you naked to the devotion and mercy of your bondmen and outlaws? And K "have ye (under correction be it spoken, and saving the reverence and honor of C. Claudius here, " and P. Valerius that dead is) advanced your enigns up the Capitol Hill, before you had rid the "market place and common Hall of these enemies? It is a shame (before God and man I speak it) "when our enemies were in the Castle and Capitol, when the Captain and Ringleader of outlaws "and flaves, abode and lodged within the Chappels and Sanctuaries of Jup, Opr. Max. to the pro-phanation and polluting of all, that they at Tufenlum (hould take them to their weapons before " us of Rome, and that it should be doubted, whether L. Mamilius the Tusculan General, or P. Val. "and C, Claudius, the Roman Confuls, should fave the Fortress of Rome: and that we, who hereto-" fore would not faffer the Latines in their own defence, when they had their enemies in their " borders, somuch as once to take weapon in hand, should now our selves have been surprised and I. " destroyed, had not they, the very same Latins of their own accord, put themselves into armor for "our fakes, Is this your fuccouring and helping the Commons, (O ye Tribuns) forto expose and "cast them unarmed before the enemy, to have their throats cut? I wis, if the meanest or basest per-" fon of your commonalty, which you have difmembred from the whole body of the people be-" fides, and made it, as it were the native country of your own, and a Common-wealth peculiar " only to your selves; If any one of them I say, should bring you word, that his house were beset c round about, with a company of servants and slaves in armor, you would think it meet that he "were aided and lincoured: And when Iup, Opt. Max. was befieged with a power of armed contlaws and bondflaves, was he not worthy of mans help? And yet these men would be counfled and held for Sacrofancti, i, Sacred and inviolable, with whom the very Gods themselves are M' on or facred and inviolate. And notwithflanding, that ye are thus overcharged and flayned with fins both against God and Main, ye go up and down, and lay. That this year you will get your law to pass, and make it sure. In truth, if ye prefer it again, then I must needs say the Commoner weal is ill beflead, and had a fhrewd turn that day whereon I was created Conful, yea, and worfe " a good deal than at what time P. Valerius the Conful was flain, But now first and formost "(quoth he) O Quirites, my colleague and I both, are minded to lead forth our legions immedi-" ately against the Volscians and the Equians how the Divine Providence of God hath appoint-"ed it, I know not, but furely we find the Gods more gracious and favorable unto us in our wars "ordinarily, than in time of peace. And in what danger we had flood of those nations, in case "they had known that the Capitol was in the hands and possession of outlaws, better it is to guels N to by that which is past, than to try indeed by present experience. The Consul his Oration moved "and galled the Commons. The Nobles took heart; and were in a good belief, that the world was "well mended, and the state better reformed, The other Cos, more hearty to follow than to lead, and who was well content that his fellow had broken the ice before, and taken in hand to deal first in so weighty a matter, willingly challenged unto himself the charge to perform the part and office of a Conful, in the execution and accomplishment of those delignments. But then the Tribuns made a game therat, and letting light at the Conful his words, inferred again and demanded how the Confuls would lead out an army, and no man fuffer them to muster fouldiers. Marry (quoth Quintins) we need no mustering at all : for, at what time as P. Valerius armed the Commons to recover again the Capitol, they were all sworn unto him, and took their oath in this form, To affem- O ble together at the Consul his commandement, and not depart from their colours without his leave and licence. We will and charge you all therefore, that have taken this oath to prefent your felves to ing how when they took that military Sacrament, Quintius was but a privat person. There was not as yet, that neglect & contempt of the Gods entred into the world, which now reigneth every where and is so rise: neither did men interpret their oaths, and construe laws, to serve their own

A purpose, but rather attempered and framed their lives and demeanour thereunto. The Tribunes therefore, feeing no hope to hinder the thing, began themselves to treat about fetting forward the army: and the rather, because there ran a rumour abroad, that the Augurs were commanded to attend at the lake Regillus: and that by them a place should be hallowed and consecrate there, wherein the Confuls might duly commune and confer with the people, concerning all matters, according to the flight of birds: to the end that whatioever at Rome had passed under a law, extorted by the violent force of the Tribunes; the same might there in a lawfull assembly and generall Selfion, be abrogated & made void by the suffrages of the souldiers, who without doubt would accord to that, which should stand with the Confuls pleasure. For by reason that there was no B appeale in force without the city, above one mile, the Tribunes themselves also, if they came this ther, should be subject as well as the multitude besides of the people, to the commandment of the Confuls. These matters scared them indeed and put them in a bodily fear, but the greatest thing above all the reft that diquieted their hearts was this, that Quintim oftentimes had given out and faid, that he would not call an affembly of the people for the election of Coff. for that the city was grown fo far out of frame and temper, that it might not be reformed and cured with ordinary and uluall remedies : but that the Common-wealth had more need of a Dictator that who foever went about to trouble the state of the city, might well know that there was an absolute Dictatorthip, that checked all appeales. The Senat was affembled at that time in the Capitoll; thither came the Tribunes with their Commons greatly disquieted and troubled. The multitude cried Court and belought one while the Confuls of their favour, another while the LL, of the Senat of their protection; but could not once remove the Conful from his opinion (such a pitch had he taken) before the Tribunes gave their word and faithfull promife, that they would be wholly ruled and ordered by the Senators. Then the Conful propounded the demands and petitions of the Tribunes and Commons, and the Senat enacted these orders and decrees. First, that neither the Tribunes should that year prefer their law : nor the Consuls lead out of the city any army. Item, from thence forth, the Senat deemed it not to stand with the weal publick, that Magistrats should continue still in place from year to year, and that the same persons should be more then once chosen Tribunes. The Confuls for their part, were overruled and ordered by the Senators. But, fav and gainfay what the Confuls would, the fame Tribunes were chosen anew : and the Nobles also D because they would not be one ace behind hand with the Commons, would need schoole L. Quintins likewise for their Conful again, But all the year through was not the Conful more earnest and vehement in any action and speech whatsoever then in this. Should I marvell my Lords of the Councell (quoth he) that you bear no stroke with the Commonalty, and your authority is so little The oration of worth among? Why, you, even your own felves fet light thereby: feeing, for footh, the Commons L. Quinting brake the ordinance of the Senat, touching the continuitie of Magiltrates, year also, because ye would gating the continuitie of the militing the research and worth the Senation of "not feem to yeeld one inch in rashnesse and folly to the multitude, are as ready and willing to nat "infringe the same: as who would say, this were to have more rule and authority in a city, namely, "to ale more levitie, inconstancie, and licentiousnesse. For it is a point of much more lightness " and vanity, I assure you, for men to disanull the acts and decrees of their own making, then of E "others. Ye that be Senators and Fathers of the C.W. imitate, and spare not, the ignorant, lewd "and inconfiderat multitude: ye that should give good examples to others, fin ye hardly your " (elves, and do amiss by the precedent of others; neither then let others by your example do well: at fo long as I, for my part, take not after the Tribunes, nor fuffer my felfe to be declared Collagainft "an express act of the Senat, As to you, O Claudins, I would exhort you, that both your felf would er restrain the people of Rome of this their licentionineis, that thus they have not their desire, and " also that you would perswade your self thus much of me, that so far off will I be from thinking "my honour by you impaired, that rather I will take my glory to be increased by the despiting and "refuting of a dignitie, and the ill will and envy abated and diminished, that might grow upon the "continuation thereof Whereupon both the Confuls jointly together made an edict and proclama-F tion, that no man should by his voice nominate Quintins, Conful: and if any man did, they would not allow of his election. So there were created Confuls. Q. Fabins Vibulanus the third time,

pected to rebel. Yet hardly could the Tribunes be brought to agree, that preparation should be made G aforehand to prevent this war. But upon these news, the Confuls parted between themselves the charge of all affairs. Fabius was appointed to lead forth an army to Antium: and Cornelius, to abide at Rome for the defence of the city, for fear lest tome part of their enemies, as the Equians man-* Lago de Praj. morrow, with your armour, at the lake of * Regillus without fail. Then the Tribins began to cavil fo de de S. Se- and wrangle, and would needs have the people discharged in their conscience of that oath: alledgner was should in running camp make rodes and forge the territories about. The Hernicks and Latines, were by vertue of the league, charged with the finding of certaine founders, so as the whole

army should confist of ij. parts of confederats and one third of citizens. When, at the day appointed the Allies were come, the Conful pitched down his stents without the gate Capena: from whence when he had taken a generall multer and purged his armie, he marched towards Antium

In this year was held a ceiling and numbring of the citizens, but touching the Lustrum, there

was some scrupte of conscience, because the Capitol had been taken, and the Consulfision. When

Q. Fabius and Lucius Cornelius were thus Confuls, fuddenly in the very beginning of their year

began great troubles for the Tribunes on the one fide, as their guife was, fet the Commons a-

work; the Latines and Hernicks on the other fide, fent word of great wars from the Volicians &

Æquians: That the Volician legions were already at Antium, and the Colonie it felf greatly inf-

and L. Cornelius Maluginensis.

purpole,

the other.

ent writers. I dare not avouch it for a certaine truth. Nobles in fear : for the Tribunes cried out that this was cautelous and fraudulent dealing, thus to keep the armies abroad, for nothing els but to disappoint them for publishing the law. Yet nevertheleffe, fince they had begun it, they would not give over, but go through with it and fee an end. Howbeit P. Lucretim, prefident of the city for the time, prevailed thus much with them, That all Tribunitian actions should hang & be deferred unto the coming of the Consuls. There was besides *Treasurers of a new occasion arole of tresh trouble. A. Cornelius and Quintus Servilius * Questors, gave N Generall Re. summons to M. Volleiss to make his answer at a day, who laid to his charge that he without ceivers of the all doubt, had born falle witnesse against Cafe. For by many presumptions and evidences it appeared, that neither Volfeins his brother, from the first time that he fell fick and took his bed, was at any time feen openly in the streets, or so much as to have sit up, and mended any whit, but of that ditease which held him many months, he languished and consumed away to death: nor about that time, wherein the deponent supposed the deed was done, was Caso once seen at Rome: it being plainly affirmed and proved by those who served together with him in the wars, that he was ordinarily all the time fighting under his colours as well as they, without any pasport or licence to depart. And to make this good, many there were that of themselves privatly challenged Volleins, and offered to traverie the law and to be tried by any indifferent and competent judges. But when as he durst not abide the triall and to be judged, all these things put together and to contonant one to the other, made men doubt no more of the condemnation of Folfeius then of Cafe, which was grounded upon the bare teltimony of Volfcius. The Tribunes were only the stay; who faid plainly they would not fuffer the Questors to hold any fessions or judiciall court. for the trial of the defendant, before they had a folemn affembly about their law. So were both thefe

and encamped himself not far, either from the town, or the standing camp of his enemies: where H the Volicians feeing no forces yet come unto them from the Equians, had no heart to fight, but made preparation how they might keep themselves quiet and safe, within their mure and rampire. The morrow after, Fabius made not one entire battell of Allies and citizens mingled tonether, but three battailons severally by themselves, of three fundry nations, & ranged them along all about the counterfearpe and trench of his enemies. Himself was in the midst with the Roman legions, and gave commandment to observe heedfully and mark the signall: that the Allies alio should both begin battell and also retire, when he sounded the retreat. In like fort he placed the horsmen behind the Principia at the back of each battel. Thus in three fundry parts he affailed the camp, and invironed it round about, and charging luftily hard upon them on every fide, T he beat the Volicians down from their rampier, for they were not able to endure his violence. And having gotten over all their trenches and fortifications, he drave the fearfull multitude clean out of their hold, that now were retired to a fide and corner of the camp. The horimen might not eafily get over the trench, and flood still of purpose to behold the fight, and to mark them when they should flie : but having once gottenthem in the open fields, they chased them as they ran away on heaps : and by killing them in their fearfull flight, deferved their part in that victorie. Great was the execution both within the camp, and also without the rampires, as they fled ; but greater was the pillage, for that the enemies had much ado to carry their armour away with them. and but that they shrowded themselves as they fled in the woods, they had perished every man. During these exploits about Antium, the Equians having sent before them the tallest and lustiest K young menthey had, insprised the callle of Tufculum, upon a judden and at unawares in the night feasion: and with the rest of their power they were encamped not far from the wals of Tuiculum. intending to intercept and fray the army of their enemies. Tidings hereof came in post to Rome. and from Rome to the camp before Antium: which troubled the Romans as much as if news had been brought, that the Capitoll was taken. So fresh in remembrance was the late desert of the Tuiculans: and the like jeopardy feeming to challenge and redemand femblable aid and fuccour. Fabins letting all other things aside, caused the booty in all halt to be conveyed out of the camp to Anium: where having left an indifferent guard, he hastneth apace in order of battel to Tufculum; by reason whereof, the souldiers could take nothing with them, but their armour, and such taked or boyled meats as were at hand ready. The Conful (Cornelius) fent a con- L vov of victuals unto them from Rome. Thus for certain months continued the war at Tufculum The Conjul (Fabius) with one part of his hoft affailed the camp of the Æquians: for the other part he had let the Tulculans have, to win again their fortresse. Against all force it was impregnable, but in the end famine constrained the enemies to abandon it. To which extremity being at length driven, they were by the Tufculans diffarmed and compelled to paffe naked under the * yoke. Who as they fled homeward with shame enough, were overtaken of the Roman Consul gallows made in Algidum, and put to the tword every one. After this victory, he encamped with the rest of with two jave- his army at Columen, for to the place is named. The other Conful like wife, leeing that there was no danger threatning the wals of Rome, now that the enemy was discomfitted & repulled, departed endlong in the himself from the citie. So the Consuls entring two wajes the borders of their enemies, made ground, and achird fallned tharp war and ipoiled the Volscians of the one fide, and the Aquians on the other. I find in most M overthwart to Writers that the Antiates in this year rebelled: and that L. Corneling the Conful managed that war and won the town. But for as much as there is no mention made of that matter in any anci-This war was no fooner brought to an end, but the domesticall Tribunes war at home put the

a good and quiet state.

A matters put off unto the Confuls coming. Who being entred with triumph into the city, with their victorious armie. & no words made of the law, many thought the Tribunes were clean danted and ftriken dead. But they (for that the year now was at an end) afpiring to be Tribunes the fourth time, left all their hot contention for the law; and referved themicives wholly to argue and resfon at the affembly for the Election of new Magistrats. And albeit the Consuls had bent all their might and main against the continuity of the Tribunship, as earnestly, as if a law had been propounded, tending to the impairing and abridging of their majesty, yet got the Tribunes the mastrie, and had the hand of them in the end. In this year peace was granted upon request and petition, unto the Equians, And the Seffing, which the year before began, was now finished.

R And this was counted the tenth general Survey and tolemp purging of the citie from the foundation thereof. There were numbred in the Cenfe-book of citizens 132419 polles; Aglorious and honourable year it was untill the Confuls, both at home and in war. For they not onely procured peace abroad, but also the citie was, if not in perfect concord and unitie, yet in leffe trouble than at other times. L. Minutius, and L. Nautius, that there were created Confuls, entred upon the reliques of the two matters begun the former year. And much after one fort, as the confuls croffed the going forward of the law, to the Tribunes hindred the judiciall proceeding against Volleim. But the new Questors were men of more power and greater authority. For together with M. Valerius, the fon of Valerius, and nephew of Volefus, was T. Quintius Capitolinus created Questour, a man that had been thrice Conful. Foratmuch therefore, as Cafo, the worthiest

C gentleman of all other, and the very ornament of the youth of Rome, could not be reflored again, neither to the house of the Quintij, nor the commonweal, he pursued of mere pietie, with just & lawfull war, and falle wittness, who would not suffer on anythand the innocent person to have the liberty to plead in his own defence. And when Virginius, most of all the other Tribunes, was earnest to publish the law, the Consuls had two months respit given them 'to consider therof, and look into it throughly: to the end, that when they had advertised the people what fecret fraud and inconvenience was hidden and lurked therein, they might afterwards fuffer them to proceed to a ferunitie, and gather voices accordingly. This space between granted, brought the citic into

But the Equians would not abide, that long it should continue fo; Who having broken the league, D which the year before was made with the Romans, choic Gracehus Cluilius for their governor and generall, who was in those daies the greatest man among the Equians. Under the conduct of this Graceous, they enter first in warlike manner the country of Lanuvism, and from thence into the territorie of Tufculum, spoiling and ransacking as they went : and being loaden with preyes and booties, they pitch their tents in * Algidam. Thither repaired from Rome into their * Roccous del camp, Q. Fabins, P. Valerius, and A. Posthumius as embassadours, to complain of wounds received, Papa. and to demand amends and fatisfaction according to covenant. The Generall of the Lequians feemed to grant them audience, and willed them to declare what message and commission they had from the Senat of Rome, unto the oake; for that himself had some other matters to dispatch the while. Now there grew a mightie great Oake hard by the General his pavilion, spreading E his boughs even over it, and the shadow thereofferved for a cold fitting place. Then one of the

Embassadors, as he went his way, " Let both the sacred Oake (quoth he) and what divine power foever is feated in this place, heare and know that by you first the league is broken, who now re-" gard our present complaints, and shortly affilt our valiant armies, when we shall prosecute 45 and revenge at once the difloiall breach, both of Gods laws and mans. So foon as the Embaffadors were returned to Rome, the Senat gave direction, that one of the Confuls should lead forth an armie against Gracehus, into Algidum, and the other have in commission to wast the borders of the Æquians. The Tribunes, as their manner as, hindred the muster and peradventure had staied it altogether, but for a new fearfull occurrent that suddainly came in the neck of the other. For a mightie power of Sabines were approached well neer to the wals of the citie, robbing, spoi-

ling and destroying all a fore them with sword and fire, The territorie was pitiously round about F laid defolat, and the citie therewith fore terrified. Then the Commons stomacks came down, and gently they tooke weapons in band : and (lay what the Tribunes would against it) two great armies were enrolled. Naurius had the leading of the one against the Sabines: and being encamped at Ereium, with rodes and incursions, and those for the most part by night, made such foul work and wast in The Sabines country, that in comparison thereof, the lands about Rome, seemed as if they had not been once touched ... Minnim in his exploits, had neither like good jucceffe. nor yet equal courage and valour of heart. For having pitched his tents not far from the enemie, and received no great foile and loffe at his hands to speak of, yet he kept himselfe for fear within the camp. Which when the enemies perceived, they grew more bold (as commonly the cowardise of one inceaseth the courage of another) and affailed the camp in the night season : but

G seeing that plain force little prexailed, the morrow after they raised mounts, and cast trenches round about. But before they had with their countermures and rampires (topped up all passages, five horsemen being even amongst the guards of the enemies, brought news to Rome, that the Conful with his armie was belieged. Nothing could there have hapned fo little thought of, and unlooked for: whereupon there was such fear, trembling, and quaking, as if the enemics had befreged not the camp, but the very citie. Naurins the Conful they fend for, and becaule they thought him like to doe but imall good, they agreed therfore to creat a Dictator, who

founddigging his ground with his own

might reflore again the diffressed state of the C. W. And L. Quintius Cincinnatus by content of all H men was nominated. Now a world and wonder it is to hear them speak, that in regard of riches despite all things else, and sappote there can be no great honour and vertue, but where wealth and riches do flow in excesse. This L. Quintins, the only hope of the Romans, the man who was to let upright their Empire now distressed, occupied then a peece of ground, to the quantity of foure acres, called at this day Quintia prata, i, Quinting his meddows, on the other fide of Tyber, over against that very place, where now the Arsenal and Shipdocks are, and there washe found digging a ditch, and bearing hard on his spade, or else a plowing the ground, I wot not whether, but bufie and earnest about some rusticall work, no doubt he was and after falurations passed on both fides, between him and the Embassadours that were sent, he was requested by them, that I he would put on his belt gown, and (that which might turn to the good of himself and the commonweal) hear a meffage from the Senat First, he marvelled what the matter should be & very often asking of them if all were welche willeth his wife Racilia to bring him forth his Senators robe ftraitway, out of his torie cottage: which he put on his back (but first he brushed off the dust, and wiped away his (weat, and made himfelf tomewhat mannerly) and then came forthunto.them. who in joyous manner, by way of congratulation, stilled him by the name of Dictator : calling hard npon him to repair unto the city, and declaring in how doubtfull termes the armie stood. Then was there barge provided ready for Quintins, at the cities coft : and being ferried over the river, his three fons met him and received him first, then others of his kinstolk and friends, and after them the more part of the Senatours. Thus attended with this frequent company, and with the E. Sergeants going before, was he brought to his house. Great concourse there was also of the Commons; but nothing to joyous were they, to fee Quinting, supposing that government of his overgreat and absolute, and him telf a man in time of his rule, too imperious. And for that night verily. nothing was done, but a good flanding watch kept in the city. The morro wafter, the Dictator being come into the common place of affembly before day-light, appointed Generall of the horte, L. Tarquitius, of Noble blond descended : a man who for mere poverty had ever served on foot, but of all the flower of Rome was reputed and taken to be a brave lervitour, and an excellent touldier of Then Quinting with the Generall of horfemen, mounteth into the pulpit aloft: proclaimeth a publicke vacation or Lawsteed; commandeth all shop windows through the city to be that, and chargeth that no man thould follow any privat bufineffe of his own. Then as ma- L. ny as were of age to fight, were willed to thew themselves intheir armour, before the san fet, in Mars held every one with victuals drefled for five daies, and with twelve forked flakes a peece for to to pitch in the rampart. And that wholoever were above that age, and were unweldy and not meet for fervice should dresse and provide victuals for the next souldier unto him, whiles he himself made ready his armour, and fought for stakes aforesaid. Thus ran the young able men to and fro, to furnith themselves with stakes, and took whatsoever they could find, and whatsoever was next hand : no man was forbidden, and so they were all ready with heart and good will, according to the Dictator his proclamation. Then went the Dictator forth with the legions of footmen, the Master of the horse likewise with his men of arms, in such good order and aray, as might not only serve for a speedy march to rid ground, but also for a set battell if occasion served. "In M both regiments they spared not to encourage and exhort their fouldiers, according as the present "time required : willing them to let foot forward, to mend their pace and make speed, that by " night time they might reach to their enemies: & not (fay they before there was great need; for "that the Roman Conful and army were befreged, and had now three daies already been pent "up fast incloted and what might happen in one day or one night, no man knew; for oftentimes in the twinciking of an eye, and in the very turning of an hand, there fall out accidents of right "great moment and importance. On afore apace, Enfigne crieth one: follow fouldier faith a-nother. Thus went they also lultily forward, and all to pleasure and gratific their captains. So that by midnight they were come into Algidum: and io foon as they perceived their enemies to be neer at hand, they pitched down their enfignes. Then the Dictator rode about as far forth N as he could fee in the dark, and having viewed well the lituation, coasting and fashion of the camp, commanded the Marshals and Colonels to give direction, That all the carriage and baggage, should be laid up together in one place, and that the fouldiers with their armour and stakes only, should come again into their ranks. What he commanded was soon done. Then in the fame order that he marched, he draweth out his holt in length, and compatieth the camp of his enemies, and commandeth them all upon a fignall or watchword given) to fet up a shout, and prejently upon the shout to call a trench,& every man stuck down his pale in the rampier. Having given this charge, straightwayes the fignall followed. The fouldiers do that which they were hidden: the thout was heard over all the camp of the enemies, yea, and into the Contul his camp : caufing in the one great fear, in the other exceeding joy. The Romans rejoycing one O With another to hear the shout of their fellow-citizens and countriemen, with a conceit of their coming to reione, begin of themselves from their fentinels and Corps de guard, to threaten and terrine their enemies. The Conful fet them forward and faid, there was now no staying for the matter, nor delaies to be made : for that it appeared by that alarm, that not only their friends were come with fuccours, but also had begun to skirmish: and that it was all to nothing. that their enemies camp, was alreadly on the outward fide affaulted. Whereupon, he commandeth his fouldiers to arm, and to follow hard after him. Thus in the night began the skirmish,

A and the legions of a Dictator by their outery and shouting made signification that the enemies on that fide also were driven to their shifts and in great harzard. By this time the Equians had addreffed themselves to impeach them in their trenching and making of their rampire to the end that they might not be compassed about : but the al'arme was given and the skirmish already begun by their enemies within; fearing therefore, left they would break through the midft of their camp, they turned from the pioners and workmen without, to them that fought within, and therby gave the other leave to plie their work and labour all the night long at their pleasure : and fo they maintained skirmish with the Cos, untill day light. Now by the break of day they were entrenched on every fide by the Dictator, and were scarce able to hold out batell with one of the ar-R mies. Then the holt of Quintius, which presently upon the finishing of the trench returned to their weapons, entring of the mures and rampires of the enemies. Here began a fresh conflict again, and vet the former nothing abated. The enemies then feeing themselves thus diffrested and to hardly driven on every fide, left fighting and fell to intreating: they belonghithe Cof. on one fide and the Dictator on the other, that they would not get the victorie by effulion of bloud and cruel maffacre, but would permit them to go their waies naked without their weapons. The Conful he posted them off to the Dictator: who being in great wrath and displeasure, would not be contented without their shame and ignominy besides. But commanded that Clusters their generall with other Colonels and Captains should be brought bound unto him. Item, he enjoyeed them to abandon & quit the town of Corbio : as for the Æquians bloud, he fought notfor it, he had no need thereof : they might depart with their lives. Howbeit, because he would have it now at length, mangretheir heads, confessed, that the nation was vanquished and subdued this will and pleasure was they should passe all under the yoke or gallows: the maner wheref is this. They took three spears or javelins, and fet two of them pitched in the ground endlong, and their overthwart faitned unto the other. Under this kind of gallows the Dictator compelled the Equians to go. Thus having gotten the tents of the enemies full of all kind of store (for naked he sent them under the yoke) the whole pillage he beltowed upon his own fouldiers only : and rebuking sharply the Consulsarmy and the Coshimfelf, Ye shall (quoth he) souldiers go without your part of booty won of the enemie, whole booty ye had like your felves to have been. And as for thee, O L. Micinutins, until thou begin to have the heart and courage befeeming a Conful, thou shalt be a Lieute-" nant only over thele legions. So Minutius being discharged of the Consulship, remained still D as he was commanded, with the army. But so well were men content in those daies, willingly to veeld obedience to them that better could command, that this army in remembrance hereof as of a favour received, rather then of a difgrace offered, both ordained for the Dictatour a coronet of gold of one pound weight: and also when he went homeward, saluted him by the name of their Patron. At Rome the Senat being affembled together by Q. Fabius Provolt of the citie, decreed that Quinting should enter the city in triumph with his army marching in battell aray as he L. Quinting came. Before his chariot was led the commanders of his enemies . the enfignes are carried a triumpheth. fore, then followed the army laden with spoil and pillage. Great chear and banquets were set out, men fay, upon tables at every mans dore. Thus making merry, they followed the chariot with longs of triumph, with sports and merry conceits, as they are wont to do at their great and solemn E feasts. The same day L. Mamilius the Tusculan, with the approbation and good liking of all men, was enfranchised citizen of Rome. And forthwith would the Dictat, have refigued up his office, but that the Court, held for the triall of M. Volfeins, endited of bearing falle witnesse, stated him; and in truth, the Tribunes would have hindred the judiciall proceeding against him, if they had not Rood in awe of the Dictatour. But Volfeins was convicted and had fentence, and departed to Lanuvium in exile. And Quintins having taken the Dictatorship for fix months, gaveit over the fixteenth day after he entred into it. About the same time the Conful Nantins fought valiantly with the Sabines at Ereium : who besides the walting of the fields, had an overthrow in fight. Fabins was sent into Algidum, to succeed in the roome of Minutius. In the end of the year, the Tribuns began to stir, about their law : but because the two armies were absent, the Senatour prevailed so much at that time, that no bils were propounded unto the people. The Commons likewife obtained, that they might create the felf-fame Tribunes, now the fifth time. The report goeth, that there were feen in the Capitol, wolves chased away by hounds: for which strange fight, the Capitol was purged. And these were the acts of that year. Then followed Contals Q. Minutini & M. Horatius Pulvillius.

In the beginning of which year, whiles all was quiet abroad, the same Tribunes and the same law caused differtion and sedition at home: which would have grown to a farther mischief in such heats men were, had not word been brought, as it were of set purpose, that the garison at Corbio was surprized in the night by the Æquians and put to the sword: whereupon the Consuls G called the Senat together: and order was given, that they should lead a Subitary army and with a running camp invade Algidum. Then was the strife about the law laid afide clean, and a new contention arole about the multers. But the Confuls with all their authority, were overfwaied of the Commons, by the help and affiltance of the Tribunes. At what time a new trouble put them in fear-for intelligence came, that a power of Sabins were come down already into the territories of Rome for to fach booties and make spoil : and from thence advanced against the city. Upon which fear, The Tribunes were content that fouldiers should be prest, yet not without this covenant indented: That for as much as they had now themselves these five years been trifled off first created.

and deluded & that this protectorship of theirs stood the Commons in little stead, in regard of their H fmall number, therefore, there should from thenceforth be ten created Tribnnes of the Commonalty. The Nobles were so near driven and to such straights, that will they, nill they, yeeld they must thereto: with this provito, that they should never after Elect the same men Tribunes twife. And for fear that this act should after the war was once past, turn to nothing, like as others had done before. they went in hand immediately to call a court for the Election of the Tribunes. So in the 36, year from the first Tribunes of the Commons chosen, there were ten created ; our of every Classis, two. And by an act it was provided, that in such fort they should be created ever after. The musters then being taken and fouldiers enrolled, Minutius went with a power against the Sabines, but found not the enemy. And Horatins, because the Equians after they had put the gartion at Corbio to the I fword, and won Hortana belides, fought with them in Algianm. Many a manthere he flew, and drove his enemies not only out of Algidum, but also out of Corbin and Horsana. As for Corbin he utterly rated it, for betraying the garifon there. After this, were M. Valerius and Sp. Virginius made Confuls. At quiet they were both at home and abroad. But great fearcity there was of corn. by reason of the untemperat and unseasonable rain that fell. A bill there was preferred, that the mount Avenine should be turned to Commons. And the same Tribunes were made again: who. all the year following, when T. Romalius and C. Veturius were Confuls, in all their Halls and atfemblies, ftill published the law : faying, it was a shame, that their number was thus increased to no purpole, in case their affairs should lie dead in their two years, as they had done in the "whole 5. years past. Whiles they were earnestly debating these things, fearfull messengers came K in all halt from Tusculum, with news, that the Æquians were in the territory of Tusculum. The fresh desert of that nation would not suffer the Romans for shame to defer their helping hand-Whereupon both Confuls were fent with an army, and met with the enemies in Algodum in their wonted haunt and accultomed place, where they encountred and ftruck a battell : in which were flain about 7000, enemies. The reft were put to flight. A huge booty there was gotten; which the Confuls fold out-right, by reason of the want of mony in their common treasury. But this canfed the fouldiers to repine and grudge, and in the end ministred matter to the Tribunes, to accuse the Commons. As soon therefore as they were out of their office, when Sp. Tarpeius and A. Eternius were Confuls: Romnlius was arrested and put in fuit by C. Claudius Cice. ro, Tribune of the Commons. And Veturins was likewife troubled by L. Halienus an Edile or L Warden of the Commons. Condemned they were both the one and the other, to the great indignation of the Nobles. Remulius was fined in * 10000 Affes. Vernius in * 15000. But for all this hard # 46,lib. 17.fb. hap and calamity that befell to thole former Confuls, the new were never a jot more remiffe and cool in the quartel: faying, Well may we also be cast and condemned, and both Commons and Tribunes never the neerer to compasse and enact their law. Then the Tribunes giving over the law. which now by propounding only to oft, was waxen Itale and old, began more gently to deal with the Senatours, praying them to make an end once of all strife and contention. And in case that the "laws of the Commons to difliked and displeased them, they requested them to suffer certain Lawmakers to be created indifferently out of the Commonalty, as well as of the Nobility, who might of devife acts commodious & profitable to both parts and or the equal liberty and freedom of all. As M for the subflance it felt of this motion, the Senators refused not but they flatly faid, that none but of the Nobility should have the making of those laws. Seeing then they agreed thus about the laws. &differed only and squired about the la wgiver, there were Embassadors sent to Athens, So. Political Embalsadours mins Albus, A. Manlius, and P. Sulprius Camerinus: who were commanded to exemplific and feat into Greece copy out the famous and worthie laws of Solon: to fearch out and learn the ordinances, cultomes. and rites of other cities in Greece. For any outward wars, this year was quief, and the year following more quiet, when P. Curiatius, and Sex. Quintilius were Confuls, by reason of the continual flience of the Tribunes : which, as the expectation of the Embassadors that were gone to Athens and of strange and forain laws, first and principally procured : so, two mighty great calamities that role both at once, to wit, famine and peltilence, noilome and loathtome both to man and N beaft, afterwards continued. By means wherof, the fields lay wast and desolate, the city dispeopled with continual burials : many right worthipful and honourable houses thereby mourned. Ser-

likewife: in whose room the Augurs (his Affociats) choice C. Veturius: and therather, because he had been condemned by the people. Quintilius the Conful departed also this life, and four Tribunes of the Commons. So that this was a year, with manifold loffes and calamities fouly diffained. But for enem es all was quiet. After this were C. Menenius, and P. Seft in Capitolinus made Confuls. In which year likewise there was no war abroad, mary at home some troubles arose. By this time were the E batiadors returned with the Athenian laws. And therfore the Iribunes were fo much the more earnest and organt, that once at length they would fet on, to describe and put O down tome laws. And agreed it was, that there should be creased Decemvirs above all appeal : & TenMagiftrafor the years en g there should no other Officers and Magiltrats be in place. Now, whether ates called De ny of thele might be of the Commons or no, that was a question and nereupon some debate and cemvirs, infticontroversie continued for a good while, At the last, the Nobles were a way with it, Schae the pretuted for the heminence upon the condition, that neither the law colla, concerning the Aventine mount, nor maki gof awcs, other facred lawes should be repealed. Thus in the 30/ yeare after that Rome was built, was the form of the cires government changed the lecond time, and to the Confuls from the December, was the loveraign rule translated, like as before, from the kings to the Confuls.

gisso Cornelius, the Flamin of Quirinus dyed therof. C. Horarius Pulvillus the Augur went of it

This change was leffe notable, in that it long continued not. The beginning of this Magistracie was fair and goodly to see to, but grew too rank, and exceeded in overmuch licentiousnesse. The sooner therefore it faded and fell away, and the former government was taken up again, and both the name and jurisdiction of Confuls returned, and was conferred upon twain. The Decemvirs created were thefe : Ap. Claudius, T. Genneins, P. Seftius, L. Veturius, C. Iulius, A. Manlius, P. Sulpitius, P. Curiatius, T. Romalius, Sp Posthumius, Cliudius and Genutius, because they had been Confuls elect for that year, had this dignity bestowed upon them, in lieu of the other. And Sestius one of the Confuls the year before, because he had preferred this matter unto the Senators, against his fellow Consulswill. Next to these were counted the three Embassadours that went to A-

B thens, both for that they should be rewarded with this honourable dignity for their embassage into fo far & remote a country, & also because men were perswaded, that by reason of their insight and skill in forrain ordinances of strange nations, they might be well emploied in setting down, and making of new; The reft made up the number. They fay, that in the last fecutionies and fuffrages at this Election, choice was made of those that were more aged, and farther stept in years, to the end they might not to fiercely and stoutly gainfay and croffe the opinions and constitutions of the other. In this new state of government, Appens was the man that bare the greatest stroke, he ruled the roft and swaied all the rest, so highly stood he in grace and favour with the people. He had so altered his nature, and became such a new man, that all on a sudden, of a cruel and terrible presecuror of the Commons, he proved a very Publicola, and courter of the Commonalty, and one that

C lay for to get every gale of popular love and favour that might be had. Every one fat his tenth day in place of judgement, and ministred justice in their severall turnes unto the people. On which day, the welve knitches of rods were born by the Lictors before the loversign judg as for his nine brethren, they had each of them one fer jeant to give attendance. In this agreement among themselves. (which accord other whiles when they were privat persons, had been huttfull unto them) refled only and wholly the greatest equity towards others. A proof and argument of this their moderation, it shall be sufficient to observe now in the example and instance of one onely matter : for whereas they were created absolute, and patt all appeal, it fortuned, that in the house of P. Softius, a Nobleman, there was a dead body found buried, and brought forth openly into the publicke allembly of the people. The thing being no leffe apparent in view, then hainous and horrible in fact, C. Inlines a Decemvir, brought Seftine in quettion therefore, put him in fuit to an-D fiver at a certain day, and became plaintifunto the people, and accused that defendant, whole

competent judge he was by order of law. And to he yeelded of his own right : adding to much to the freedom of the people, as was taken from the power of his own jurisdiction and government. When as now both high and low gave out that this authority was found and uncorrupt, & fet asit were from Oracle, and Gods own mouth, & al men wiling to accept of juffice at their hands : tnen fet they to it, and went about the making and giving of laws, And with great expectation of men, they let out ten Tables, and called the people to a generall affembly, commanding them in a good hour, and in the name of God to go, & (that which might turn to the good, to the benefit, and hap. The ten tables pines of the Commonweal, hemfelves their children &posterity) to read the law there published: E protesting, that To far as ten men could with all their witedome forese & provide for, had devised

indifferent lawes, and equall for all torts of cailings, as well the best as the meanest. But for as much as the wits and heads of manymen, were of deeper reach to fee farther into things, they gave them good leave, to cast in their minds, and ponder with themselves each particular, yes, and to reason together from point to point, and thereof to deliver their epinion openly, what was shore and wanting, or what was superfluous, in every article ; and look what laws the confent of all men feemed to bring in those should the people accept and none other that it might appear they were not so much to approve of them and give their affent after they were propounded, as to propole and preferre them their own lelves. And when as they were though lufficiently corrected, according to the speeches of men, and as every one spake to the severall titles and chapters of the laws, as they were fet forth: then in the high court of Parlament, aftembled of all the Centuries & degrees of men, the laws of ten Tables were enacted and established. Which even at this day, among that infinit number of statuts, heaped and hudled one upon another, are the very well-spring and fountain of all justice, both publick and privat. After this, there can a rumour abroad, that two tables were yet wanting, which if they were put unto the reft, then might the complete body as it were of the whole Roman law be finished and made perfect. The expectation thereof, now that the great Leet-day grow neer for the Election, made men very defirous to create Decemvirs again the iccord time. Now the Commons abroad, besides that they hated the very name of Confuls, as well as or Kings, fought not greatly for the protection of the Tribunes : feeing that the

Decemvirs one after another, yeelded in their perogative, and admitted in some fort the appeal. G But after that the folemo affembly for the chating of Decemvirs, was published against the * Trinundanem, or third market day next enluing, to luch an heighth was be ambition and defire of That is the ay this dignity growne, that the very chiefemen, and principall heads of the City (for feare, I be- day following leeve, left the polleffions of to great a government, in case they were not invested themselves in the place, frould he open unto fome unmeet and unworthy perions Jwent about and made court to every man, using in numble manner to those very commons, with whom they had been at itrife & variance, for that honour and dignity, which they themselves had with all their power and might impugned. The worthinefle and reputation of men of those years, and having born and gone

through fuch offices, being now come in question, and submitted to the choice and judgement of others, pricked on Ap. Clandins, and fet him forwards. So as a man could hardly know whether to reckon him among the Decemvirs, or those that flood to be Decemvirs again, For otherwhiles he was more like one that fued for an office, than him that prefently bare office; blaming presonages of best quality in the City, and laying hard to their charge: but extelling the vainest & bafelt of the Competitors. Himself in person torting among the Duilij and Icilij, and inch like as fawoured the Tribunes, went fwinging and fquaring in the common place, using them as infruments to venditate himself forth to the common people. So long, as at length his very brethren in office, who untill that time had been singularly addicted and affectionated unto him, cast their eies upon him, and began to mark, & marvail much what his meaning was: reasoning thus among themselves: I er Surely there is no foundnesse nor goodnesse herein, but all meer dissimulation and hypocrisie, ce Certainly, it is not for nought, that in such pride of his, there should appear so much courtesie. 51 What? to force his own nature too much within compasse: to debate himself, and suffer priof vat men to be his fellows, was a figne of one, that made not so much hast to forgo a dignity and er promotion, as fought means to keep it still. Openly they durst not presume to check and withstand his ambitious desire, but assaied by pleasing and soothing him up, to repress and bridle his foolish affection. And seeing he was the younger of his company, they all with one accord laid upon him the charge, to hold the high court for the Election of Decemvirs. Their drift and policy was that he should not Elect his own self ; a thing, which unlesse it were the Tribunes again, and that was a most dangerous precedent and example) no man ever had done before. And he with K all his heart accepting therof, made profession that he would be president of that honourable Court and Seffion, and prayed to the gods that he might perform it for the benefit of the weal-publik. And to took the vantage of that opportunity, to fet forward his own defign, which they meant should have stopped and crossed the same. And after he had by secret packing and convasing with the other competitours, and given the repulse unto the two Quintis (Capitolinus, and Cincinnatus) and out beside the Cushion his own Uncle by the fathers side (C. Claudius, a most stout & resolut champion of the Nobility) with other citizens of like mark and quality : he createth Decemvirs fuch as were not for worth, port, and behaviour, to them comparable and his own fweet felf with the first. Which as there was no man thought the ever would have done, so all good men mislifed when it was done. With him were elected M. Cornelius Maluginenfis, M. Sergins, L. Miuntins, Q. Fabius Vibulanus, Q. Petilins, T. Antonius Merenda, Caso Duillius, Sp. Oppius Cornicen. M. Rabuleus. And there's an end of Appins playing anothers mans part. Off went his mask and visour now, and to from thence-forth, he began to shew himself in his own likenesse, and to live in his kind : yea, and to frame his companions to the bent of his bow, even before they were entred into office. Day by day had they their fecret meetings by themfelves apart from all other: and being once hereby furnished with ungratious and proud delignments, which they had closely complotted together, they could no longer hold & diffemble their pride. Few might bave accesse unto them: feldom would they be spoken with, she wing themselves strange, surly, & churlish to those that came unto them. Thus drew they the time on, unto the * Ides of May, which was the usuall 13.day of May and folemn day then of entring into offices of government. In the very beginning whereof they M made the first day of their magistracie noted by an intimation and evident shew of exceeding terrour. For whereas the Decemvirs their predecessors had observed this order, That one alone should have the rods of State born before him, and that this regall ornaments should passe round through them all in course one after another : Behold, these came all of them abroad, and each of them had his xij.bundles of rods carried before him. So that these Lictors, 120 in number, with their rods and axes too, failned within the rods, tookup and filled the whole Ferum or common place as they went. And for as much as they were created absolutely, and their commission ran without all appeal, men made this exposition, that to go with their axes or without was all one & made no matter at all. Thus was there a fliew & representation of ten KK. And this terrour grew more and more, not with the meanest and basest fort only, but also with the chief and best of the N Patritians: supposing that they sought to pick a quarell, and minister occasion and overture to some maffacre: that if any man should offer either in the Senat or among the people, to speak one word concerning liberty, forthwith there should be exemplary whipping and heading, to the terrour of all other. For, besides that, from the people there was no remedy and succour to be had, by region that the appeal unto them was quite disapulled and taken away : the Decemvirs themfelves drew fo all in one line together and were fo combined and linked, that there was no hope at all, that one would thwart and croffe that which another did: whereas the former Decemvirs could well abide, that their judgements and fentences should be censured and corrected, by the appellations or appeal to one of their brethren in commission : yea, and in some cases put off fome matters from themselves to be decided by the people, which seemed properly to belong O unto their own jerisdiction. For a while, the fear was to all indifferent : but by little and little the Commons only began to feel the imart. The Nobles were forborn and eleaped clear and cotfree: the meaner persons went to the wals, and with them they dealt according to their lust and pleasure right cruelly. The person wholly they regarded, and never respected the cause, as with whom favour and friendship prevailed as much as equity and right should have done. At home in their houses, they determined of matters how they should passe: and in open place they pronounced fentence accordingly. It a man had appealed to one of their bench, from him

A unto whom he fled for relief, he went his waies again by weeping croffe, repenting that he flood not to the order and injunction awarded by the former. It was thought and spoken also abroad, but the first author would not be known, That they had conspired together, not for the present time only to do wrong and injurie, but also were confederat between themselves privily, yea, and had bound it with an oath, to call no affembly at all for the electing of new magistrats ; but being now once invelted in the loveraign rule, to hold the possession of the Decemvirship for ever-The Commons than began to look about them, to behold and advise well the countenances of the Nobles, to see if they could from them catch some good gale of wind, some hope again of liberev. at whole hands they fearing bondage, had brought the common-weal to this hard paffe. B The LL. of the Senat hated the Decemvirs, they hated also the Commons. They liked not of things as they went; and yet were perswaded that the Commons were well enough served, and deferved no better : who gaping greedily after liberty were now fallen and plunged into fervitude and thraldome. Help they would not with the least of their fingers, but rather heap more wrongs upon them : that having a wearifome and tedious lothing of the present state, they might fall to a longing defire after two Confuls, and with the old world were come again. By this time now was the better part of the year gone and past: and the two tables of laws were annexed to the other ten of the former year: which if they might be once confirmed and ratified by a Parliament to the former of the Centuries, there remained nothing behind, for which the common-weal should need these ten, magistrats: but expected it was certainly, that the assembly for Election of Confuls should out C of hand be published and proclamed. Marry, there was one thing hammered in the Commons heads, by what means they might revive again the Tribunes authority; the very grand bulwark of their freedom, and the thing that now had discontined and lien dead. But all this while there was not a word of the new Election. And the Decemvirs, who at the first presented usually unto the Commons fight, a crew of those that favoured the Tribines, for to attend upon their persons (a thing right plaufible and pleafing unto the people :) were guarded now, with certain tall peofioners of their Nobility : whole troups of them flood about their Tribunal leats and places of judg. ment. These made havock and spoil of the Commons and their goods : and look what the mind of a mighty man stood unto and lusted after, it was his hap to have it what loever. Nay, there was no toare now made of their backs and fides : some were scourged with rods, some lost their heads D by the ax. And because this cruelty should not go unrewarded, lightly there was none executed. if he were worth any thing, but his goods went after and were begged or given away. The wouth of the Nobility, by this kind of hire well fleshed; not only opposed not themselves to withstand these wrongful dealings & hard courses, but carried it afore them, openly professing & avowing that they wished rather their own licentionines, than the liberry of all. The * Ides of May * 15 day of were now come about, and no new magistrates elected in the others roome. Forth come the De- May. cemvirs, (who to fay a truth and to give them their right, were no other than privat persons) neither with minds abated for the exercising of their imperious rule, nor with fewer regal ensignes, to fet out and shew their honour & dignity. When the people faw that, they made no other reckoning but this was plain usurping of the kings government, and no better. And now farewell freedom E for ever and a day. For neither had they prefently, nor hereafter were they like to have any man to recover it again. So that now, not they only let fall their hearts and were discouraged in themfelves, but also grew to be contemptible in the eyes of their neighbour-nations: who dildained highly, that they should have soveraignty of rule, who were not free themselves, nor enjoyed their own liberty. For the Sabines with a strong power invaded the Territories of Rome : and when they had for raged far and neer, and driven away booties both of people and of cattell, without impeachment, they gather their army together again, that had hanged here and there up and down, and entred unto Eretum, where they encamp themselves alaying this for a ground, and building their hope upon their discord at Rome, that it would stay their mustering. Not only the news that came hereof, but the the flying of the country pealants, put the whole city in great fear. F The Decemvirs fall to confulting what were belt to do. And whiles they were to feek what course to take, and between the hatred of the Nobles and the Commons utterly forlorn and destitute, there hapned also another fearfull trouble in the tail of the former. The Equians from another fide were

encamped in Algidum. And from Tufculum Embassadours brought tidings that their country was

walted with excursions from thence, whereupon they craved their help and aid. These tearfull

occurrents to troubled and perplexed the Decemvirs, that confidering the city was now befet at

once with wars from two places, their stomacks were come down to confult with the Senat. They

commanded therefore the Senatours to be lummoned to the Curia. And well they wift, what a

great fit and florm of anger, displeasure and blame was towards : namely, that they would burden

them & lay to their charge, how they were the only cause both of the country wasted already, and

tempt and shrewd push, to abolish atterly their government, unlesse they truck closely together.

to it, and by extending their authority sharply upon some few of the stoutest, quail and crush the

the attempts of others. After the voice of the Bedell was heard in the Forum or common place,

citing the Senatours to repaire into the Councell house to the Decemvirs; thenovelty and strange-

neffe of the matter, (because they had laid down for a long time the manner of calling them to

Councell) caused the Commons to marvail and mute what was betallen, that they should after fuch discontinuance, take up a thing to obsolete and out of use. And thus they conceived of it,

G of the perils like prefently to enfue: looking for no other, but that there would be given an at-

A Decemvir, began to speak, rather by of way praire and intreatie, then in checking and reproving

that they were much beholding to their enemies, and might thank war for this, that any ancient H guite and custom of a free city was come up and in ure again. They looked about on every side of the Forum to fee if they might efpy a Senator: but few or none could they hear of, any where. Then looked they into the Caris, and behold, none at all apeared about the Decemvirs. Whereof their own felves, even the Decemvirs could gather no otherwife, but that in the conceipt, & consent of all men, their government was become odious: & the Commons also thus colk feed and interpreted, that the Senators met not together, because privat men (such as the Decemvirs were indeed) had no authority to affemble a Senat. And now laid they, is the way and entrance made to recover their liberty again, if so be the Commons would join with the Senat : and as the Nobles being called, meet not together in counsel, so the Commons likewise would refuse to be I multered. In this wife muttered and whilpered the Commons. And in truth fearcely was there any one of the Senators about the common place, and but few within the city : for very griefe and indignity to fee that things went as they did, they had withdrawn themselves into the countrie to their lands : and forgetting the state of the common-weal, they became careful of their own privat affairs : thinking themselves so far forth freed from oppression and wrong, as they were remote and sequestred from the society, meeting and conference, with so Lordly & imperious rulers. When they would not affemble at their fummons, the officers were fent unto their houses, both for to streine and take away stresses for their contumacie and disobedience, and also to enquire and learn, whether they refused to come at their commandment, or of set purpose or no. And word they bring back, that the Senators were in the country. The Decemvirs were better apaid to hear K that, than if answer had come that they were at home and refused to obey. They they gave commandment that they should be sent for a and they warned a Senat house against the next day following: where they attembled more in number then they looked for. Whereupon the Commons supposed that their liberty was bought and fold and utterly betraied by the Nobles, for that the Senat had yeelded obedience to them (that now by right were out of their office) as if they had given lawfull (ummons, who being privat men had no power at all fo to do. But they thewed more obeifance and submission, as we have heard say, in coming to the Councel house, than any disposition to deliver their minds and opinions there, to the liking and pleasures of the Decemvirs. First, L. Valerine Potitus, as it recorded, after that Appine Claudine had proposed unto them the I cause of their meeting, before they were required their advice in order and course, claimed the liberty of the house, to speak in the behalfe of the common-weal. But when as the Decemvirs denied it flatly, yea, and forbad him with threats, upon pain of their high displeasure, he inferred again and menaced that he would go forth unto the commons, and so began a broil and tumnit M. Horatius Barbaius likewife took part with him, and was nothing behind in ftoutneffe to main-M.Oratius Bar- tain the quarell, terming them ten Tarquins : " and are ye aware (quoth be) how the Kings were in times past expelled by the the Valerii and Horatii? And yet the name it was not of the Decemvirs "Kings, that men were to weary of and loathed in those daies. For why? it was right lawful to call " Jupiter by that name : whereby Romulus also the founder of this City, and other Princes his er fucceffours have been called : yea, and the name bath been ufed and is retained ftill as a folemn ti-"tle, in the facted rites of holy Kirk, Nay, it was the pride and oppression of the King, that then M A King Sacri- " was odious, and nothing els, which enormities, if they were in those daies in the King himself, a " lawfull prince, or in the King his fon intollerable, who can abide and endure the fame in fo ma-"ny privat persons? I advise you therefore to take heed how you debar men of their liberty of " fpeech in the Councel House, left ye drive them thereby to speak their mind and complain with-"out the Councel House. Neither see I any reason at all, why it were not as lawfull for me " a privat man, to affemble the people to an audience, as for you to call the Senat together to a Councel. Make triall whenfoever ye will, ye shall find how much more forcible our just griefe " will be, in recovering our libertie again, than this greedy defire of yours, holding and upholding "ftill your nsurped, unlawfull, and tyrannicall rule. You have propounded here unto us, forsooth es concerning the Sabines war : as who would lay, the people of Rome can be at greater war with N "any than with those, who having been created Magistrates only for the publishing and enacting of certain laws, have left now neither law nor justice at all within the city. Who have taken away " their Comices, i. Courts and Leets of Election, their yearly Magistrats, the successive change and course of bearing rule, the only thing that maketh Ifonomy, and equality of freedome. Who se being but private men, are possessed both of regall ornaments, and also of rotall government. Af-

"ter the expulsion of the Kings, the Magistrats that succeeded were of the Nobility : in pro-

ceffe of time, upon the rifing of the Commons and their departure, there were officers chosen out

" of the Commonalty. I demand of you, and I would gladly know, of whether state or body are

es ve? Are ve, I pray you, popular, and of the Common people? What have ye ever done with ad-

"almost, have held no Councell of Senators. And now that ye have aftembled them, you restrain

"them from speaking for the Weal-publick. Well presume not too much neither bear your selves

se upon the timorouinels of others. For, trust me truly, the indignities that men already luffer,

whereto this matter might tend and proceed in the end : then C. Clandins, uncle to Appins, the

ef vice and approbation of the people? Are ye Nobles and Peers? who now for a whole yeers ipace O

The third Book of T. Livius.

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"feem more irkiom and unsupportable, than whatsoever els they can doubt and fear hereafter. As Horatius spake these words aloud, and the Decemvirs could not bethink themselves of some in-C'Claudius to the Decem- different & mean courfe, either in anget to be revenged, or julenity to pardon and put up almor wift

" wife, and befought Appins for his brothers fonl fake, who was his own father, to remember at and regard more that civil focietie wherein he was born, then this ungracious and wicked con-4 federacie, contracted with his fellow Decemvirs. And this request I make (quoth he) tendera ing your privat estate more then the Commonweal. As for her, if she might not by fair meanes er and with their good wils, obtain her own due and right, the would by foul waies, and in thight at of their hearts recover it in the end. And for as much as of much debate and strife there ensue commonly heats of anger and cankred rancour, I am in dread & horror what the fequel and if-" fue will be of these jars. Now when as the Decemvirs would not permit the rest to speak, but only to the point proposed and occasion of their meeting, yet they were abashed to interrupt B the speech of Clandins and to cut him off: but suffered him to goe on untill he made an end. And in conclusion his opinion and sentence was, that he would not (to abide by it) agree, that any act of the Senat should for that time passe in that behalf. And all that were present took his words to. as if Clanding deemed no otherwise of the Decemvirs, then of private men. Many of them also, such especially as had been Consuls, were of his mind, and faid as much. Another opinion there was, more rough and sharp in outward shew, but far lesse for cible and effectuall in deed advising and willing the Nobles, to make no more ado, but to go togethers and chule an Interregent. For this man feemed yet, to account and judge them Magistrates; (bad though they were) that had called Ca Senat, and held them in Councell: whereas the former, that would not abide any act to passes I. Committee big. reckoned them but, for privat persons. Thus when the Decemvirs cause began to shrinke and go Societh in the downward, L. Cornelius Maluginensis, brother to Cornelius the Decemvir, being relerved of pur- Seat. pose to give his opinion in the last place of al the Consular Senatours, such as had been Consuls, pre-"tending a care that they had of the war, took part with his brother and his Collegues, faying, that "he marvelled much by what misfortune or destinie it hapned, that the decemvirs should be chal-"lenged and oppugned, especially by those that had stood for the Decemvirship, or by their or friends and allocates: and how it came about, that in to many months space, whiles the city was er at relt and without fear of war, no man made question or doubt, whether they that were in place, and governed the state, were lawfull Magistrates or no: and now at last, when the enemies are "in a manner ar the gates, they should sow civil diffention, unlesse this were the meaning of ita D a that in a troubled state it would not be so clearly seen and perceived, what they went about But co no man is able (qd.he) to fet down a true doom, &alledge a ruled case in so great a matter as this 66 is 10 men, whole minds are bufied and wholly poffessed of a greater care. And therefore my o-" pinion is that concerning that point which Valerius and Horatius charged the Decemvirs with, "namely, That before the Ides of May their government was determined, and they out of office : the Senat should discusse and debate, when as the wars now at hand were dispatched, and the " Commonweal brought once again to quietness. And that Appins Claudius should make this rec-" koning even now aforhand, and know that he is to render a reason of that high court of Parlaes ment, which for the election of Decemvirs he called and held, being a Decemvir himfelf : "namely, Whether they were created for one year only, or to continue still, until the other laws E . which yet are wanting, were ratified and confirmd. As for the present time, he thought good that "all other matters should surcease, and be passed over, save the war only a the rumour whereof, if " they thought to be falle, and that they were but tales that not only the meffengers, but also the " Embassadours of the Tulculans reported, then his advise was to fend out espials, who upon their "discovery might bring more certain tidings. But in case they gave credence to messengers and 4 Embassadours both, then with all speed possible to muster, and the Decemvirs to have the con-" duct of the armies, and to lead them whither they thought meet : and that nothing els the ald be thought upon before this. Which opinion of his, that it might prevail and take effect, the punie Sentaours by importunat convassing, obtained. Then Valerius and Horatius both role up the fecond time more fierce and eager than before, calling upon them aloud, that they might be per-F mitted to speak concerning the Commonweal, and in case they might not be suffered by reasonof the faction, to have the liberty of speech in the Councel House, they would speak their mind without, before the people. For neither could privat men (as they were) debar them in Senat Houle, nor in open affembly & to give place unto their imaginary, and pretended imperial enfigns, they would never be brought. Then Appine supposing the matter wel-neer come to this passe, that unlesse the violence were resisted with like boldnesse, their rule was at an end, and their authoritie conquered : Ye were not best (quoth he) to speak but to the matter, whereupon we sit in Consultation. And when Valerius replied again and faid plainly, that he would not hold his tongue for a privat mans commandment : Appius fent a Sergeant unto him. Whereupon Valerius cried for help to the Quirites, from the porch of the Councell House. Then L. Corneitus clulping G Appins about the middle, without regard to content him whole good he pretended, staied the ftrife. So by the mediation of Cornelsus, leave was granted to Valerius for to fay his mind at his own pleature. But, for as much as his libertic proceeded no farther, then to some few words, the Decemvirs held on their purpose still, and had their desire. The Nobles also, such as had been Confuls, and the ancients, upon an old cankred hatred that they beare still against the Tribuns authority, where upon they supposed the Commons were much more devoted and affected, then auto the

government of the Confuls, were rather inclined and willing that the Decemvirs of their own ac-

cord should themselves afterwards forgo their office, than that upon hatred and malice received

againft

against them, the Commons should take heart of grasse, and hold up head again. For if with gen- H tle handling of the matter, without stir and clamour of the people, the regiment returned again unto the Confuls, it would haply come to passe, that either by meanes of wars coming between. or through the moderation of the Confuls in their government, the Commons might in time forget the Tribuns quite.

Thus whiles the Nobles were filent and made no more words, a muster was proclamed, and the younger fort of people, seeing the government of the Decemvirs absolute and without appeal, made aniwer to their names. And when the legions were enrolled, the Decemvirs took order and agreed betweenthemselves who should go forth to the wars, and who should have the command of the forces. The chiefe & principal of the Decemvirs were Q. Fabius, and Appins Claudius. And for that there seemed greater war at home then abroad, the Decemvirs supposed the violent nature of Appins, fitter to represse all troubles and mutinies in the citie; and considering withall the disposition of Fabins, to be lesse constant and resolute in goodnesse, then active and quick in militarie fervice, (for this man having been in times palt of great worth, both at home, and also in war; the Decemvirship, and the conditions of his colleagues together, had so greatly changed, that he chose rather to be like Appius then himself) to him therefore was imposed the charge of the war against the Sabines, together with M. Rabuleius and Q. Petilius joined in commission with him. M. Cornelius was fent into Algidum, with L. Minutius, T. Antonius, Cafo Duillius, and M. Sergim, and they ordsined and appointed Sp. Oppim as affiliant to Appim Clanding for the de-K fence and government of the city, and to have the full authoritie of all the ten Decemvirs. But the Common-weal feed no better abroad in warfare, than it fared at home. The onely fault in the Generals was this, That they had made themselves odious to their souldiers and citizens: all the blame els lay in the fouldiers themselves; Who to the end that nothing might go well forward and prosper under the leading and conduct of the Decemvirs, suffered themselves to their own shame, and dishonour of their captains, to be defeated: for the armies were both by the Sabines at Eretum, and also by the Equians in Algianm discomfitted. They that fled from Eretum in the dead of the night, had encamped and fortified upon an high ground nearer unto the city of Rome, between Fidene and Crustumenia. And when the enemie purioed them still and provoked them to fight, they would never come forth into the plain and even ground, to encounter with them I. in a pight battell, but flood upon their guard and defended themselves, trulting in the situation of the place and their rampier, and nothing upon their own manhood andforce of arms. But in Algidum they committed a more foul and beaftly fault, and received withall a greater loffe and overthrow; infomuch as having loft their camp with all their tents, the foldiers being turned out of bag and baggage, their harness and implements of necessary use, retired for refuge to Tusculum, hoping there to be entertained as guelts, and to live upon the protection, mercy and devotion of their holts and friends : who failed and deceived not their expection. But to Rome there came such fearfull news, that the Senatours and Nobles laying apart now all hatred against the Decemvirs, thought good to keep watch and ward in the citie: and commanded as many as were able to bear arms, to keep the wals and guard the gates: they gave order also to fend harnels and armour to suppy their want at Tusculum: moreover, That the Decemvirs should aban- M don the castle at Tusculum, and with their souldiers take the field and keep the camp : That they like wife should dislodge and remove from Fidene, that lay fortified there and remove into the countrie of the Sabines : so that by making wars upon the enemies first, they might scare and divert them from pursuing their intent of giving affault unto the citie of Rome. Besides these damages and foils fullained at the enemies hands, the Decemvirs committed both in war abroad, and also in the civic at home, two most wicked and horrible facts. For whereas one Le Siccius mur- L. Siccius, during their abode in the Sabines countrie (upon an odious conceit and malice against the Decemvirs) had gone up and down, and in fecret talke whilpered in the ears of the Common fouldiers, fome mention of creating Tribons, and of another infurrection and departure: him the Decemvirs dispatch before to spie out a convenient plot of ground to encamp in. Now N they had given those fouldiers in charge, whom they sent to accompanie him in that expedition to let him upon him in some fit place of advantage and to kill him. And kill him they did, but to their own colt : for whiles he fought in his own defence, some of those that laid for his mischiefe, died for it, and lay along about him for companie: for being a right flout and ftrong man of his hands, he flood to it contagiously: and notwithstanding he was befet round about, he derended humfelf very manfully. The reft that escaped bring word into the camp, that Siccine was fallen unawares into an ambushment, and whiles he fought lustily, was with certain other of the fouldiers flain. At the first, credit was given to him that brought the news. But afterwards, when as there was a band of fouldiers thither fent by the permiffion of the Decemvirs, to bury them that there lay dead : they observing none of their bodies there, to be disarmed and de-O spoiled, and Siccins lying in the midst of his armour, and all the rest of the dead with their faces towards him: no corps of enemie, nor footing of them departing from thence, brought away with them his dead carcaffe, and made report that undoubtedly and passe all peradventure, he was murdred by his own companie. Hereupon was the whole camp filled with harred and deteltation of this fact, and generally it was agreed, that Siccins forthwith should be convaied to Rome, had not the Decemvirs made halt to folemnize his funerals fouldierlike at the publike

charges of the common treaturie. So interred was he with exceeding forrow and mourning

A of the fouldiers, but to the most shameful obloquy and infamy of the Decemvirs, amongst the

Now followerh the other helmous deed committed within the City: which began of wanton The tragical luft, and had as foul and fhamefur an end as that which upon the carnal abusing and bloody death History of Frie of Lucretia, calt the Tarquini ont of the City, and deprived them of their regal dignity that both ginia.

KK. and Decemvirs, might have not only the like fuccess and iffne, but also one and the self same cause, of losing their rule and dominion. Appine Claudius enamoured upon a virgin, a commoners daughter, lufted to the abule and spoil of her body. The father of the maiden L. Virginius, was of good calling, and in place of credit in the camp that layin Algidum, and had the leading there B of a company : a man of honest example and convertation of life; both at home and also abroad in warfare. His wife likewife of vertious disposition: so were their Children nurtured and taught accordingly. He had expossed and affianced his daughter in marriage to one L. Icilius, a man of flout courage (as having been Tribune) and whole verrue and valor had been well tried and approved in the quarrel and defence of the commonalty. This damiel in the prime of her years, paiting fair and beautiful withal, Appins (I fay) cast a fancy and liking unto and so burned in love of her, that he affayed with gifts and fair promiles to win her good wil. But feeing all guarded and furely fenced with maidenly flamefaltness and honefty, He bent his mind wholly to cruel and proud violence. He suborneth and setteth on a favorite and follower of his, one M. Claudius, to make challenge and lay claim unto her as his bond-maid Hand not to give place nor yeeld her C unto them, that required to have her at liberty out of his hands, during the juit, and until fhee brought proof of her freedom: supposing, because the father of the virgin was absent, he had good opportunity to work this feat, and compais his intended injury. As the maiden therefore was comming into the market place, (for there were the schools for peties kept, of reading and writing) the Decemvirs man (a broker to serve his iniffers luft) laid hold upon her, avowing that the was his bond-fervants daughter, and therefore his bond maid: commanding her to follow him, and threatning besides, that if the made any stays, he would have her away perforce. The fearful girl hereat was amazed, and her purse withal cried to the Quirits for help; whereupon the people came running and flocked together all about them. Now was the name of Virginia her father, and likewife of Icilius her spouse, very gracious and popular: so that the love and favour D wherein they food raifed friends and acquaintance : and the indignity of the thing befides; thoved the whole multitude to tender the cause of the damsel. When as there fore she was now past danger of violence, the party that made claim unto her, faid there was no need that the people thus should gather together, for his meaning was to proceed only by order of law, and hor with any violent course. And so he cited her to the court, minding to commence his action against her, and put her in suit. Then they that were present to affist her, perswaded her to follow. Now when they were come before Appias, fitting judicially upon his tribunal fear, the Plaintif. or challenger aforefaid, declareth against her, and telleth a tale ful wel known to the Judge him-

self, being the author and deviser of the whole matter and argument: Namely, that the maiden was born in his house, and by stealth was from thence conveied home to Virginius, and so was his E supposed and reputed daughter: this he averred to have certain knowledge of, by pregnant evidences and witnesses: and would make proof thereof to be most true, and let Virginius himself be the judg, whom the greater part of this wrong deeply touched : in the mean while, it was but meet and reason, that the bond-maid should go with her Matter. The friends and advocares of the damfel, having alledged and pleaded in her behalf, that Virginius was absent and employed in the affairs of Common-weal: and if he had word thereof, would not fail but be at home within two days: that it was no reason, that whiles a father was away, he should be in contention and controversie about his children: they required of Appear therfore to defer and put off the hearing of the whole matter, until her fathers coming, and that according to a law by himself in that case made and provided, he would grant her to be at large and fland at liberty, for to bring in proofs F that the was not bond: and that he would not suffer a maid of those years, ripe and ready for a husband, to be more in hazard and danger of her good name, then prejudiced in the trial of her freedom. Appius made a long preface and discourse before his decree, namely, how much he fa-

voured and tendered the cause of liberty, and to that effect, alledged the self same law which the friends of Virginius pretended for their purpose and demand. But so far forth, and no otherwise, should there be in that law affured safeguard of freedom, as the case altered not in circumstante of causes and persons. For, this priviledge and benefit held only in those that were claimed to be free, where any man who oever might go to law and plead. As for her, who was in her fathers hand & at his disposition there was no other man else, unto whom the Master that maketh challenge, is to yeeld the right of his possession. His pleasure therefore was, and thus he decreed, That G the father should be sent for; and that in the mean season, he that made title to her, should not be prejudiced thereby, but that he might lead away the wench, promiting and affurning to have her forth-coming, and to present her in Court, at the return of him who is pretended and nomisated to be her father. Against this injurious decree, when as many men rather muttered and murmured, then any one durst refuse and contradict it, P. Numitorius, the maids Uncle by the

mother fide, and Icilius her espoused husband, hapned to come in place: and having way made them through the throng and prefs, the multitude thought verily, that by the coming, especially of Icilius, Appius might have been refifted and croffed. But then the Lictor pronounced that

A ppius

freech to App. clandius.

Appins, had passed an order and decree already, and put Icilius back: who cried out aloud (for so H manifest and horrib ea wrong had been enough to have moved a very Saint, and set on fire a right mild natured person.) " Nay, Appius (quoth he)thou hadit more need to set me back with "force of arms, if thou wouldst go clear away, and not be spoken to, for that which thou wouldst " do in hucker mucker. This maid, I tell thee, I mean shal go with me: I purpose to have her "to my telfe, an honest and pure virgin, and enjoy her in lawful marriage, as my wedded wife: " call therefore unto thee all the Lictors befides (thou were best) that belong unto thy compani-" ons: cause both rods and axes to be made ready: I tell thee, Icilius his espoused wife, shall not "abide in any place without her fathers house. What? although ye have taken from the Com-"mons of Rome the Tribuns affiftance and protection, and the priviledge of Appeal, two principal I "bulwarks for defence of their liberty: ye are not therefore allowed to rule and tyrannize, and to fulfilyour lust upon our children and wives too. Exercise your rigour and cruelty and spare "not, upon our backs and fides in foourging us, yea, upon our necks and heads alio, in taking them from our shoulders to ye forbear to assaul our chastity and honesty. Whereunto, if any "violence shall be offered, I will for my part, call for the help of the Quirites here present, in the behalf of my spoule; and Freginia for himself will call to the souldiers, in regard of his one by daughter: we will cry for help of God and man; and cost it shall our lives before thougo a way "with this decree, and put it in execution, I require and charge thee, O Appius therefore, to be "wel advised, and look how far thousoft proceed. Let Virginius when he is come, see to his "daughter, how he dealeth about her: and let him know thus much for certain, that if he give K "place to this plaintifs affertion, and forgo the present possession of her, he shall go seek his estate "and propriety that he hath in his daughter. As for me, in this quarrel of maintaining the freecc dom of my spouse, I will lose my life, before I fail in my faithful promise to her made. Hereat the whole multitude was moved, and like it was, that fome mutiny and fray would prefently have enfued. For the Lictors had hemmed in Icilius on every fide. Howbeit they proceeded no farther then to big words and high threats: whiles Appius laid hard to Icilius, "That he did not "this io much in the behalf and defence of Virginius, as, (being himselfan unruly person, and even "already breathing forth a Tribuns spirit) sought means, and picked occasion of an uproar and se-"dition, Howbeit for his part, he would not that day minister, unto him any matter thereof, And "that he might now wel know, that he did not this to feed his malapert fauciness, but in re- L gard of the absence of Virginius, and for the name of a father, and the tender respect of freedom, he would not that day fit to hear and determin the matter, nor award a definitive judgment in "that case: but would request Mar. Claudius, to suspend his action, and to forbear and yeeld so "much of his own right, as to suffer the maid to be bailed and go under sureties, and to be at her d liberty until the next day. But in case her father appeared not in Court the morrow after, he "gave Icilius, and such as he was, to wit and understand, that neither the law should want the " natronage of the maker, nor the Decemvir fail in courage and resolution: neither would he cal " together his fellow officers and fergeants, for to keep under fuch feditious and turbulent spirits 44 as he was : but would content himself with his own Lictors, and do wel enough. The time now of effecting this injury, being thus deferred, and the maids Advocates gone afide, they agreed first M of all upon this point, that a brother of Icilius, and a fon of Numitorius, two lufty and nimble young men, should be dispatched straight from thence to the gate: and that with all speed possible Virginius should be sent for home from the camp: for that it stood the maid upon, as much as her whole estate and life was worth; that he would be present and ready in due timethe day following, to preserve her from this hard course, and wrongful proceeding. According as they were bidden, they set forward, and spared no horsestesh, until they brought tidings hereof to her father, All this while the plaintif that made challenge to the maid, was very instant with Icilius to bail her, and put in sureties. And he again made answer, That he went about it as fast as hecould, and did nothing elfe: but indeed trifling out the time on purpose, until the messengers that were sent to the camp, were got afore welonward on their way. Then the whole multitude on all fides N held up their hands, in token that they offered themselves every one unto Icilius, ready to become bound. Whereupon, he burst our into tears for tender heart. Gramercy (quoth he) my maflers all, to morrow I wil use your helping hand: for this time I am sped of sureties enough. So was Virginia iet at liberty, and bailed by the suretiship of her kinssolk. Then Appius, after he had flayed a while, because he would not seem to have sat for that matter alone, when he saw all other fuits and causes omitted, in regard they had to it, and no man coming to him for justice, he arose, gat him home to his house, and wrote unto his brethren Decemvirs into the camp, that they should not give Virginius his pasport, but keep him fast in durance, and in ward. This wicked practife (as God would have it) came short. For Virginius already had got his discharge, and was departed forward on his journey, in the evening by the setting of the first watch. And very O early in the morning came the letters for to flay him, but all in vain. For Virginius by break of day was arrived: by which time the whole City resorted into the common place, standing and waiting earneftly for his coming. And thither he himself being in soiled and simple array brought his daughter in her old worn cloaths, accompanied with certain Wives, and a great number of Advocates and friends. Then and there began he to go from one man to another, and to labour them hard: and not only belought their affiftance by way of intreaty and prayer, but also required it as due and deserved : saying, that he stood dayly in field ready to fight in desence of their

A wives and children: neither could there be reported of any man more hardy exploits and valiant pieces of service in war, then of him self. But what booteth or availeth all this (quoth he) to fave the City from enemies, in case our children be forced to abide the utmost extremities that befal unto Cities taken by the enemies? thus went he about preaching, as it were, from one man to another. Likewise leiling cast forth and redoubled like speeches freely and spared not. But the train of women, with their fill and filent weeping, moved men more then any words uttered. All this notwithstanding, Appins in his obstinate mind (so disquieted was he and wholly possesfed with a forcible spirit of humorous madness rather then of amorous passion ascended up into the tri unal. Where, as the plaintif first of himself was framing some short complaint, that by rea-B fon of partial favour and making of great friends, he could not have law and justice the day past: before that either he had made an end of his demand, or given leature to Virginius for to put in his answer accordingly: Applus interrupted the speech, and began himself. What preamble it was that he made before his decree, peradventure some ancient writers have for truth recorded. But for as much as I cannot any where find in fo shameful a decree, that which carrieth but a shew and foundeth like a truth : therefore, that only which is of all agreed upon, I thought best to set down, even the fentence barely without any preface at all : namely, That he judged her in the behalfe of the Plantif to be his bond-fervant. First, all men there, wondered at this unworthy and foul act: and being ftrucken therewith aftonied, for a good while after, flood fill and held their peace. But afterwards, when as M. Cliudius, went to lay hand on the maid, amongst the dames C that flood bout her, and was received with a piteous lamentation, and cry of the women: Then Virgin as beckving with his hands and shaking them at Appins "To Icilius (quoth he) have "I betrothed my daughter and not to thee O Appens: brought her up I have for honelt and Virginius his sechalt wedrock, and not for unclean and filthy whordom to be a wife another day, and not an " harlot. As this the manner of it, like bruit and wild beafts without all regard, to leap and run er upon you care not whom, and to fulfil your fleshly lust? How these that be here wil suffer such er pranks, I know not: but they that are in camp with fword in hand, I hope, will never put them "up. Now when as he that challenged the maid was by a knot of Women and Advocates that flood about her repelled back, then proclaimed the Bedle and commanded filence. And the Decemvir having his head intoxicate, and alrogether carried away with unbridled luft, brake forth n and faid, That he had certain intelligence and was informed of a truth, by manifelt and affured evidences. (and not induced and led thereto by the reviting taunts of Icilius yesterday, and the violene proceedings of Virginius, whereof he had the people of Rome to bear witness, and which might give tome light and prelumptions) That the night pall, there were meetings and conventicles in the City, and all to taile a mutiny and interrection; and therefore he not ignorant of such a broil and riot toward, was come down into the common place with a guard of armed men: norminding to hurt any one that would keep the peace, but only by vertue of the majesty of goversment and authority, to repress fuch as troubled the peaceable state of the City: therefore it were best for them to be still and quiet. Go Sergeant (quoth he) cause the people to avoid the place, and make room for the matter to lay hand upon his bond, flave; and after le had thursdred it one these words full of ire and wrath, the multitude of themselves gave back and made way : fo the poor filly wench flood all forlorn and left as a prey to their injurious clutches. Then Warginius feeing all past help and no other remedy: Well Appius (quoth he) pardon me first I befeech thee if upon a fatherly affection and grief of heart. I have let fal some shrewd and curst words against thee more then was beiceming: Then, give me leave here before the virgin, to enquire of her nurse the truth of this matter, that if I have fathered her untruly, I may go hen; e better apayed and farisfied in my mind. Leave being granted, he led his daughter and the nurse apart from the rell, neer to the Church of Venus Cloacina, hard at the shops, called at this day Nova Tuber- Vaginia pitena, i.e. the new shops or standings: and there having caught a knife from a but her, he thus only killed by ipake : My sweet daughter, no other means have I but this only to set thee free : and so he struck her fither Vir-Pthe damiel to the heart and looking presently to the judgement seat, Here with this blood I sa- ginius. crifice thee Appias, and thy head to the Devil. Appias with the crie that arose upon so horrible a fact, being much troubled, commanded Virginius to be apprehended : but he with bloody blade in hand, made way where he went, until with a number that followed him apace to bear him company, he recovered the gate, Icilias and Numitorius took up the bloodle's corps, and held it aloft to the people: blathing and curring the wickedness of Appine: pitying the unhappy and unfortunate beauty of the damfel: and bewailing the hard exigent and extremity of the father. The Matrons followed after and cried: Is this the condition and fortune allotted unto parents for getting and bearing children? Is this the hire and reward of chaffity and virginity: with other like speeches, which in such a case, women in their grief of mind use to utter: whose forrow as it is G more heavy, proceeding from weak and tender hearts, so it yeeldeth and affordeth more pitiful and lamentable words, as they make their plaints and dolorous, moans. But the men and Icilius, above the reft, had no other talk but of the Tribunes authority, and the appeal unto the body of the people how they were taken a way from them, and of other publick indignities and common

discontents. The whole multitude partly upon the hainousees of this wicked act, and partly for

hope by this occation to recover againstheir liberties, were all up at on e in an uproar. Appins one

while commanded Icilius to be called, another while for his disobedience and contumacy to be

attached and convented before him. At the length, feeing no way made unto the Apparitors, for

to come by him. patfed himself with a crew of tall gentlemen of the Nobility that were of his H guard through the throng & commanded to have him away to prison. By which time there were gotten about Icilius not only the multitude, but the chief Captains and ringleaders of the multitude, L. Valerius and M. Horatius: who having thrust the sergeant back, said withal, that if Appius had any thing to charge him with by order of law, they would bail Icilius, and maintain his cause against him, who was but a private person: but if he went about to offer violence, he should foon meet with his matches. Hereupon grew a fierce brawl and broil. The Decemvirs officer fetteth upon Valerius and Hornius to lay hold upon them : but his rods were by the multitude broken to pieces. Then Appius getshimiup into the common place of audience, for to speak unto the people. Hormius and Valerius follow after him up, to do the like. Them the assembly heard with I patience, but they hifled at Appius and cried out against him. Then Valerius took upon him, and commanded the Listors to give attendance no longer upon a private person, Whereupon, Appius his heart was done and his courage quailed and fo standing in fear of his life, he was fain to cover his face, and to withdraw himself in disguised manner, and took an house over his head, neer unto the common place (unknown to his adversaries) there to save himself. Sp. Oppins, for to rescue and succour his Colleague, rushed from an other side into the place: and there he might see force and might to have got the upper hand of authority. After many devices and confultations, wherwith he was distracted, and framing himself to yeeld consent on every side, at length by the advice and perswasions of many there about him, in great fear he commanded the Senat to be called together. This appealed the multitude, for that they were in hope that (by means of the Senators, K who many of them, seemed to mislike the acts and proceedings of the Decemvirs) that government of theirs should come to an end. The Senat devised and took order, not to provoke the Commonstoo far: and withal to have a more provident and special eye, that the coming of Virginius into the camp, bred no mutiny in the army. Whereupon were fent certain of the puny Senators unto the holt, that lay encamped upon the hill Vecilius, who advertised the Decemvirs from the Senat, to endeavor all they could to keep the fouldiers in good order, from commotion and sedition. But there Virginius raised a greater uproar and tumust then he had left behind him in the City. For befides that, he was feen coming with a crew and train almost of four hundred men, who incensed with the indignity of the late accident, accompanied him voluntary from the City, his naked drawn knife, and himself besprinkled and embrued with blood, caused the whole L Campto turn their eyes upon him. Moreover, their gowns feen in fundry places within the camp, made a greater frew of citizens in number then was indeed. Being demanded of them what news, and what the matter was, he wept, and for a good while held his peace. At the last, when as now the multitude, that for fear ran confusedly together, began to stand still and keep silence he declared orderly from the beginning to the end, every thing in particular, as it was done. Then lifting up his hands to heaven, and calling to all his companions and fellow fouldiers, he befought them not to impute that foul act unto him, whereof in truth Appius Claudius was the author and cause : nor to detest and abhor him as a parricide and murderer of his own children: saving, that his daughters life was more dear unto him then his own, if the might have lived free and honestly. But when he saw her once haled by force, as a bond-maid to be ravished and made a strumpet, M he thought it better to be bereft of his children by death, then by contumely and reproach : and so upon meer pitifulness incurred the shew and appearance of cruelty. And but that he reposed fome hope in the aid of his fellow fouldiers, trufting that they would be revenged for his daughters death, he would not have remained a livefman after her. I know well (faith he) that you also have daughters, fifters and wives of your own: And it is not the death of my child that hath killed and morrified the lust of Appins, but rather the longer it escapeth unpunished, the more outragious and unbridled would it be. So that by the calamity of another man, ye are well taught and warned to beware of the like injury. As for me, I have buried my wife before, who died on Gods hand : and now my daughter, for that she might not finish the course of her days, with the fafety of her maiden head and chastity, hath died, I confess, a pitiful and lamentable, but yet an N honest kind of death. As to Appins, (quoth he) now can he not fulfil his lust in this my house: and for any other violence of his what loever, I carry the same mind and heart still, to detend mine own body, wherewith I have already faved my daughters. Now let other men look to themfelves and their children, as well as they can. As Virginius uttered these speeches aloud, the whole multitude with one accorderied and protefled, they would not fail, but both revenge his grief, and maintain their own freedom. The Citizens also in their side gowns, intermingled among the fou diers, made the self same complaints: shewing how much more horrible those things were in the eye to be seen in fact, then they could found unto the ear by bare relation: and withal reported, how at Rome the matter was well neer dispatched already, for that there were certain come after them, even hard at their heels from thence, who brought word that Appius had like o to have been murdered, and was departed into exile: and so far prevailed they with them, that they gave the alarme, plucked up their standards, and took their way to Rome. The Decemvirs being fore troubled, both at these present occurrents which they evidently saw, and also to hear these news, in what bad tearms all things stood at Rome, ran up and down, here one, and there another, into fundry parts of the camp, for to appeale the tumult. When they went to work mildly and gently, they had not a word of them again: but if any one laid his commandment upon them, and extended his authority, they would beard them and answer, That they were men, and

A more then that men in arms and fouldiers. Thus march they in order of battel toward the City. and take the mount Aventine, and there lettle themselves. And as they encountred any, all their fong was this, to exhort and encourage the Commons to recover their franchifes, and to create Tribuns of the Commonalty. Not a word was heard elfe, tending to any violence. Oppius affembled the Senat together: where it was agreed, not to proceed by way of rigonr in any case: for as much as they themselves had given the occasion of sedition. But three ancient personages, such as had been Confuls, were fent Commissioners in Embassage, as it were, Sp. Tarpeius, C. I. lius, and Publius Sulpitius with commission, to demand of them in the name of the Senat, by whose commandment they had abandoned the camp, or what their intent was thus in war-like manner to B keep the Aventine: and why leaving to war with their enemies, they had thus invaded their native Country: They were not to feek of an answer, only there wanted a man to give the answer: for as yet they were grown to no certain head, upon whom they might rely : and fingly by themselves they durst not incurribe hatred and dangerous displeasure that might ensue. This only the multitude with one voice cried aloud, to fend L. Valerius, and Marcus Horatius unto them for to those they would make a resolute answer. The Commissioners being dilmissed, Virginius putteth the fouldiers in mind, and advertifeth them, how erewhile in a matter not of the greatest importance, they were intear and perplexity, because the multitude was without an head; and how an answer was returned, although not altogether upprofitable and befides the purpose, yet agreed upon at a venture, and not proceeding from any publick counsel. But now his opinion was, that C there should be ten chosen to bear soveraign rule: who for the honour of warfare and souldiery, should be called military Tribuns. And when this dignity was to him offered first, Nay (quoth he) referve still these your good perswations and judgments of me, unto more happy days and favourable times both to me and you. For neither doth the remembrance of my daughter fuffer me to take joy of any honour in this life, nor (as the state standeth now troubled) is it good for you to have them to be your Magistrates, who of all other are most exposed to ill will and dipleasure. and in neerest danger to be hardly shought of If I may serve you in any stead, you may make bold, and haveno less the ofme, remaining still a private person. So they create Tribuns military, ten in number. But all this while was the army as unquiet in the Sabins country. For even there also, by the instigation of Icilius and Numitorius, the souldiers fell away from the Decemvirs and departed. For their minds were no less troubled and disquieted with the remembrance renued, ot the late murder of Siccius, that kindled and fet on fire by the fresh news of the death of Virginia, so villanously, so shamelesty laid unto and challenged, and all to satisfie the lust of another. Icilim, so soon as he heard say, that there were ten military Tribuns created in Aventine, searing lest the Election in the City should follow the prerogative of the military Election in the camp, as a predecent to create the felf lame men Tribuns of the Commons, being a man well feen and experienced in these popular affairs, and reaching himself at the same dignity and promotion, wrought to with his adherents and friends, that before they went to the City, they should likewise elect the felf fame number with equal authority. Who entred the City with banners displayed, at the gate Colling, and marched through the midt thereof in warlike order, up to the Aventine. And E there joining and uniting themselves unto the other army, they gave in charge to the twenty military Tribuns, to create out of their number twain for loveraign governors to rule all. So they cledted Marcus Oppius, and Sextus Maniliu. The Senators being ingreat care for the Common-weal, fat in Councel every day: where they spent time oftner in wrangling and jarring, then in sage advice and politick counsel. The murdering of Siccius, the wanton lust and loose life of Appius, the shameful diigraces received in the wars, were laid in the Decemvirs dish. At length they concluded, that Valerius and Horati-201 should go to the Aventine. But they refused and would not go, but upon condition that the Decemvirs would give up the Enfigns and Ornaments of that Magistracy and government, which by right they should have forgon and departed from, a full year before. The Decemvirs were grie-F ved and complained, thus to be fet down & made no better then private men, andiaid flarly they would not be deposed from their place of rule, before those laws were fully enacted and confirmed, for which at first time they were created. The Commons having intelligence by Duilling (who had been a Tribun of the Commons) that by reason of continual debate and contention in the Senat house, there was nothing done and agreed upon, removed from the Aventine unto mount Sacer. For Duillius ceased not to suggest, and plainly affirm unto them, that the Senators and An-

mind of the constant resolution of the Commons: and that they should well know, that matters would never be seeded and brought to concord, without they restored unto them their powGer and authority again. So they take their way by Nomensans Fish, which at that time was named Ficulenss, and encamped themselves in the mountain Sacer; doing no harm to any creature
as they passed along: following therein the modelty of their forestathers. The whole Commonalty followed after the host: there was not one who for age was able to travel on foot, that drew
back and tarried behind. Their children and wives bare them company, in piteous wise moaning the selves, and asking them: whereto they would leave them behind in that City, where
neither their honest chasting might be guarded, not yet their liberty secured and kept sate. When
as now, by reason of his uncount and strange desolation, all seemed at Rome waste and void,

cients of the City would never fadly think upon any care and provision to be made, until they

faw the City abandoned and desolate : moreover, That the mount Sacer would put them in

w:

and

The remonwrances of Haratius and Valerius, with others in the Senat, against the Decemvirs

and none to be seene in the publick place, besides a few of aged men; and when the Senators were H called into the Senate house, the common place appeared empty, naked and forlom: then there were more befides Horatius and Valerius that cried out and faid. What look you for fill my LL of the Councel? What? and if the Decemvirs will make no end of their peevish frowardness, will ye let things run at fix and seven, until all come tumbling down, or be of a light fire? And what goodly dominion is this, that you embrace so in your arms, that you clip and hold so fast? Will ye minister justice and give laws to empty houses and bare walls? Are ye not abashed and a-" shamed, that there should be seen in the Place, a greater number well neer of your Lictors and " officers, then of gowned Citizens, and of all other men whatfoever? How and if the enemies "Thould come against the City, what would ye do? Nay, what if shortly the Commons should I manh in arms, seeing we weigh their insurrection and departure so lightly? Will ye, together "with the ruin and downfal of the City, end your rule, and not afore? Well, to be plain, ye mult " either have no Commons at all, or elfe allow them to have their Tribuns again: there is no e mean, there is no other remedy. Sooner shall we want our Magistrates of the Nobility, then "they will be without their Patrons and Officers of the Commonalty, They wrung and wrested "from our forefathers that power and authority fire new, and whereof they had as then, no "proof and experience: how think ye then, that having talted now the sweetness of it, they " willendure the want thereof? especially seeing, that we our own selves are not of so tempe-"rate carriage in our government and command over them, but that they have need of some suc-" cour and relief. And when these and such like reasons were on all hands often alledged and laid K abroad, the Decemvirs overweighed with the general confent and unity of the house, promised: That seeing it was so thought good, they would be wholly ordered and ruled by the Senators. This only they befought at their hands, and admonished them of, by way of a proviso, that they would take order for the fafety and fecurity of their perfons; and not by shedding their blood to flesh the Commons, and to train them up, and acquaint them with exercising cruelty upon the nobles and Senators. Then were Valerius and Horatius ient with commission to reclaim and call home the Commons, upon such conditions and capitulations, as they should think convenient: yea, and to fet all things in good order and make a final composition, with a special charge to provide for the safeguard of the Decemvirs, against the raging ire and violence of the multitude. These mediators took their journey, and were received into the camp with exceeding joy of the L Commons, as being doubtles, their very saviours and redeemers, approved both in the beginning of their troubles, and now also at the very end and upshot of all. In regard whereof, they were welcomed with thanksgiving. Icilius was the mouth of the multitude, and their prolocutor. Who when they came to debate and reason about the articles of covenants, and that these Delegates and Committees, required of the Commons, What the demands and points were that they flood upon? Being already provided aforehand of purpose what to say, demanded such conditions, as it mons in mount was well feen, that they reposed more hope, and relied themselves rather in equity, and indifferency, than inforce of arms, Forthey require, Imprimis, to have the Tribuns power onfoot again, and the appealing unto the people revived: which before the creation of the Decemvirs had been the only help and succour of the Commons. Item, that no man should be called in question, nor M any way touched in life, limb, or goods for gathering the fouldiers or Commons together by way of commotion, for recovering again their liberties and franchifes. Only, their demand concerning the punishment to be inflicted upon the Decemvirs, savoured of cruelty. For they deemed it meet and reason, that they should be yeelded into their hands, and then they threatned to burn The answer of them quick with fire. To these Articles the Committees spake in this wife. "As for those capitu-

of the Com-

Valerius and "lations, which upon counsel and deliberate advice ye have articled, they are so reasonable and Horatius to the "indifferent, that without your fuit, they ought to have been offered unto you frankly and free-"ly: for ye request to enjoy such things as concern the defence of your liberty and freedom, and " maintain not your licentiousness, to the offence and hurt of others. But as to your ire and wrath, " it is to be pardoned, rather then to be followed and yeelded unto: as who, under colour of N " hatred and detestation of cruelty, run headlong into cruelty: and before, in a manner, that yebe " fet free your selves, ye will be Rulers and Lords over your Adversaries, Alas the while, and will " our City never be at rest, and cease from punishing: but that either the Nobles will scourge the "Commons of Rome or the Commons whip the Nobles? As for you we had more need of a shield "I wis, then a fword, Humbled he is enough, and too much humbled, who liveth in a City on even " hand, and equal with others, under the fame laws, neither doing nor taking wrong. And if e-" ver at any time you mean to shew your selves dread and to be seared, when you have once re-" covered your Magistrates and Ordinances again, when ye have the law in your own hands to " censure and judge according to your own discretion, then may ye give your doom of our lives "and goods, as each cause requireth. Now for this time it sufficeth, that ye claim and have your o 66 freedom again, Hereupon they all submitted themselves to the deputed Delegates, permitting them to do what they would. Who feeing they had brought all matters to fo good a conclusion, promised to return with all speed. So they took their leave. And when they had declared to the Senators the demands of the Commons, all the rest of the Decemvirs, perceiving no mention at all made of their punishment (a thing more then they looked or hoped for)denied no one point thereof. But Appius, a man of a fell and cruel nature, and who above all the other was most odious, and lay open to the malice of the people, and measuring the harred of others toward himA felf, by his own spleen that he bare against other men: "I wot well (quoth he) what ill fortune wil "betide me shortly: and I see plainly, that our adversaries hold off to wrangle and consend with " us no longer then until they have weapons given in their hands. To fatisfie this their malice "and harred, we must part with our blood nothing else will content them. For mine own part " to renounce my Decemvirship I weigh not: neither pass I how soon I do it. Then was an A& made by the Senat, that the Decemvirs out of hand should surrender their place : and that Q.Furise the Arch-Bishop or High Priest, should create Tribuns of the Commons: provided always expressly, that the mutiny of the fouldiers, and insurrection of the Commons should turn no man to displeasure and harm. These Acts being passed, and the Councel risen, the Decemvirs came a - Decemvirs re-

B broad into the open place of affemblies, and there to the exceeding joy of allmen, they refigned fign up their up all their power and authority. Iidings hereof were carried to the commons by the mediators government. aforesaid: and look what people soever remained behind in the City, went now forth to accompany them. As this multitade passed along forward, they were encountred upon the way, with another joyful company from out of the camp. Who rejoyced mutually one in the behalf of the other, that both freedom and concord were reflored to the City again. Then the mediators in the general affembly of them all tpake and faid: "To the great good, happiness and felicity of you and of the C. W. be it spoken, Return in Gods name into your own country, to your houses, wives "and children: but fee, that as ye have demeaned your felves modefuly in your way hither, hur-

eting and spoiling no mans lands and possessions, notwithstanding the need ye were driven unto C " of 10 many things : so ye carry the same moderation and stay of your selves homeward into the "City. Go into the Aventine from whence ye came : and there for good luck lake, where ye laid "the first foundation & ground-work of your liberty, create ye shall your Tribuns of the commons. "There, will the high Prieft be ready and give attendance, to call an affembly for the grand Elee ction. Great was the accord, alacrity and cheerfulness, that they shewed in approving all that was propounded. So from thence they turn their standards and enfigns, and as they marched to to Rome, they throve with all they met on the way, who could they most joy and gladness: they Common creepass on through the City armed as they were, yet peaceably and without noise, until they came ated again. into the wentine. Where the chief Priest immediately held the * Comices, in which they created * A general for Troof the C. first and formost L. Virginius, next after him. L. Icilius, and P. Numitorius, Uncle aftembly for D by the mothers fide of Virginia: all authors of their injurrection and departure: then C. Sicinius election of descended from him in right line who was the first Trib, of Comm, created in mount Sacer, (as

we find in records) and M. Duillius, who before the chufing of Decemvirs, had right worthily and notably born the Tribun(hip, and in all combats and commotions with the Decemyirs fluck close to the Commonalty and never failed them. After these were elected, more for hope then any former detert, M. Titinius, M. Pomponius, C. Apronius, Ap. Julius, C. Oppius. Then C. Iciliss immediately in the very entrance into the Tribunship, preferred a bill unto the Commons, and the Commons enacted it. That the departure and infurrection of the common people against the Decemvirs should not be laid to any mans charge, nor bring him into trouble. Then without farther delay M. Duilling went through with an act of his own to wit. That there should be Con-E fuls created, with refervation of liberty to appeal unto the people. All thele things paffed in the Comices of Commons, affembled in the meddows named Flaminia, which now they cal Circus

Then, by an Inter-regent were Confuls created, L. Valerius and M. Horatius, who prefently Confuls elections began their government. Whose popular Consulfhip, as it was without wrong doing to the Se-ed against nators and Nobles, fo it was not without some offence committed of their part: For what soever was provided for the liberties of the Commons, they supposed it abridged somewhat of their power and authority. And first and formost, whereas it was a question and controverse not well cleared in law. Whether the Nobles were boundto stand to the Acts of the Commons: they made a law now in a general Session, by the sustrages of the Centuries, That what ordinance soever the F Commons (being parted by Tribes) had by their voices granted, it should comprise and bind the

whole body of the people. By which law, the Tribunsacts were armed with a most sharp and keen weapon to strike withal. Moreover, The other Consular law concerning Appeal, the only fort and flrength of liberty, which by the Determirs absolute power had been overthrown, they not only revive again, but also fortifie the same for the time to come, by making a rew law, forbidding expressy that no man should create any magistrate absolutely without the liberty of appealing: and whosoever should creat any such, he might rightfully and lawfully be killed, and that murder should not be counted a capital crime. And when they had sufficiently strengthned the Commons, on the one fide with the benefit of appealing, and on the other fide with the Tribuns power in favour of the Tribuns themselves, that they also might seem sacrosanct and inviola-G ble (a thing now almost grown out of remembrance) they renewed that high priviledg, with cer-

tain folemn ceremonies, which having been of long time laid afide & neglected, were now brought up again and put in ure. And they ordained them to be inviolate as well in a reverent regard of religion and scruple of conscience, as also by a special law in that behalf provided : namely, that whofoever hurt either Tribuns of the Commons, Ediles, Judges, or Decemvirs, his head should be ac- * Proferoing) curied and devoted to Jupiter and his family fold in port-fale at the Church of Ceres. Liber & Li- fecunda berg. By vertue of this Act, the great Expontors of the law deny that any man is a facrofanct or man, & cic. inviolable: but (fay they) it is enacted only, That wholoever hurt any of them, shall be accurred.

And therefore, an Ædile may be attached and led away to prison by superior Magistrates. Which H although it be not warranted by law (for he is hurt, who by this law ought not to be hurt) yet it is a good argument to prove, that an Ædile is not inviolable. Marry, as for the Tribuns, they were indeed by vertue of an ancient oath of the Commons, at what time as they first created that power and authority, inviolable: as they would feem to expound and make construction of the law. Others have been, that thus open and interpret the law, That in this felf same Act of Horatius, the Confels alto, yea, and Pretors too, because they are created by the same auspicia or bird-figns that the Confuls be) were comprised, and had the benefit thereof. For a Conful is called by the name of a Iudg. But that exposition is consuted, for that in those days it was not the manner to tearm the Conful a Judge, but the Pretor only, And thus much concerning the Confular Laws. I

The same Consuls also brought up this order and custom, that all the Acts of the Senat should be brought into the Church of Ceres, and prefented unto the Ædiles of the Commons: which aforetime were suppressed and smothered, yea, and corrupted or perverted at the will and pleasure of the Confuls. After all this, M. Duillius a Tribune of the Commons, propounded unto the Commons a Law, and they let it pais and granted it, That who over should leave the Commonalty destitute of their Tribuns, or create any Magistrate absolute without Appeal, should be scourged, and lose his headfor it. Allthese Acts, as they passed against the wills and minds of the Nobles : fo they went clean without their contradiction : for that, all this while hitherto, there was no rigour and leverity that leemed to extend and reach to any one particular person among them. But afterwards, when as both the Tribuns power, and alio the Commons freedom, were once K well and furely grounded . Then the Tribuns, supposing now it was full time, that they might tafely and without peril give the onfet upon them, feverally one by one, made choice of Virginius to bethe first accuser or plaintif, and Appius Claudius the first desendant. And Virginius had not so foon arrested Appins to answer at a day, and Appins come down into the Common place, guarded with a company of tall young gentlemen of the Nobility: but presently upon the fight of him and his guard about him, the remembrance of that most cruel and detettable tyranny was refreshed and renued. Then Virginius: "Speeches (quoth he) and Orations were devised for doubtful " causes: and therefore will I neither spend time in accusing him before you, from whose cruelty " ye have by force of arms delivered your selves: nor suffer this wretch, over and besides his other "wicked pranks, to shew in the defence of himself his audacious impudence. Therefore, as tou- L "ching all other lewed parts of thine and wicked defignments, O Appius, which thou half for "these two years ungratiously and impiously enterprized and practised one on the neck of ano-

Visginius his accultation of

"ther, I will do thee some favour, and pardon thee: but for one crime only, unless thou canst er acquit thy selfe the better, namely, that thou being the Judge, against all order of Law, didst "not grant unto the party defendant, the benefit of liberty to go at large, during the time of the "fuit depending, until the might bring proofs of her freedom; for this, I tay, I command thee "to prison. Now had Appins no hope at all, either in the Tribuns helping hand, or in the doom and judgement of the people. Howbeit he both called upon the Tribuns for succour: and also feeing himself tugged and haled away by the officer, and no man to stay his hand: I appeal (quoth he) unto the people. This one word in maintenance of freedom, being heard to come out of that M mouth, that lately had given sentence on his side that impeached the freedom of one, and challenged the party for bond, caused silence. And when every man to himself secretly muttered in this wile: "I see well (when all is done) there are Gods in Heaven, and such Gods as neglect nor "the affairs of mortal men, Pride and cruelty (although it be long first) at length will jurely have " a fall, and throughly be punished. Lo, how he is now fain to appeal, who aforetime abolished " and took away all appeal: he humbly craveth relief of the people, who heretofore trod under "foot all rights and franchifes of the people: and fee how he is carried to prison, destitute and de-"prived of the benefit of liherty, who awarded and adjudged a free body to bandage and servi-"tude, Amidst these words, I say, that might be overheard in that confused humming of the assembly bly, Appius also was perceived to call unto the people of Rome for relief and mercy. He reckoned N "up withal, the deferts of his ancestors in the behalf of the C. W. both at home in the City, and Appius moveth "abroad in the wars: he alledged his own unhappy affection (when time was) to the Commothe people in a malty of Rome, and partaking with them: and namely how with the exceeding displeasure of the "Nobility, he refigned up his Consulship, and all for to bring in and establish equal and indifferent "laws to both parties. He rehearfed moreover his own laws, which not with thanding they remai-"ned fill in force and ftrength, he, the law-giver himself, was going to prison. But concerning his "own proper parts and deferts good or bad, he would then make trial thereof (he faid) when he " should be permitted judicially to make his defence: as for the present time, he pleaded the com-"mon benefit of the City, to wit, that being a Citizen, he might at the appointed day, speak for "himself & stand to the doom of the people neither feared he the hatred & malice of men so much o "asto repose no hope at all in the equity and mercy of his neighbors and tellow Citizens. But and 44 if he were cast into prison and not suffered to come unto his answer, then he would once again "call upon the Tribuns of the Commons for their help, and admonish them, not to follow and "imitate them, whom they would feem to hate. And in case the I ribuns will be known and avow "that they are linked in the same bond and covenant to abolish and take away the enefit of cal-"ling unto any one of them by way of mediation (against which they have charged & blamed the "Decemvirs for complotting & agreeing together) then he faid, that he appealed unto the people.

A " and had recourse for succour unto the laws concerning appeal, made as well by Consuls as Tri-"bunes, that present year and no longer ago. For who may ever hereaster (quoth he) have bene-" fit of appeal, if it be not lawful for me, who ftand yet not condemned, nor attainted, and have " not pleaded formy felf? what Commoner, what mean person may find relief by those laws, if 66 Appress Claudius may not? It will be seen in me, and my example shall be a precedent and proof to others, Whether by these new statutes, lordly rule, or equal liberty be established: whether " the calling for help by way of mediation & intercession, or by plain appealing against the wrong-"ful proceedings of Magistrates, be granted in very deed, or but onely pretended in bare shew. " under vain colourable pretences and foolish Letters Patents. Against all this, Virginius made his

B rejoinder and faid, That Appins was the man alone exempt out of all benefit of laws, and excluded from all civil and humane fociety. "Let men but look back toward the tribunal feat, the ve- The replicati-"ry well-head, as it were, and receptacle, the fortress and hold of all wickedness: whereon that on of Puginis " perpetual Decemvir practifing his cruelty upon the goods, the bodies and lives of free citizens, "menacing whipping and executing hangmans work unto all persons; a contemner both of God " and man, guarded with a crue of executioners and butcherly tormentors, rather then Sergeants, " proceeding on from spoil and bloodshed to set his hart on leachery & carnal lust splucked a maid "by birth free, from out of the very arms of her father, as if the had been taken captive in war; "and that, in the fight of the people of Rome, and gave her away to one of his followers, even to a

" groom of his bed-chamber. Where, by a cruel decree of his, and deteftable fentence, adjudging C" her bond, he caused the father to lay violent hands upon his own daughter; where he comman-"ded, the espoused Husband and Uncle of the Virgin (that took up her body halfdead) to be had "away to the Gaol, as being more displeased with them, for disappointing and putting him be-Gide his purpose of abusing and spoiling her, then for the murder upon her by them committed. "Adding moreover and belides, That he had built a prison, which he used to tearm, The habitati-"on and dwelling house of the Commons of Rome. And therefore, plead he ever and anon, and co as oft as he wil, his appeal, I will not give over (quoth Virginius) but as oft tender a judg be-"tween, and be able to prove, that he gave not sentence, and pronounced her free, but bond: cebut in case he wil not abide to be censured by a competent judg, then I command him to be car-"ried to prilon, as attaint and convicted. Thus was he committed to ward: and as there D "was none milliked of this proceeding, so every man was greatly troubled in spirit, to see so great son:
"a personage punished, and the very Commons thmselves thought their liberty too large & ex-

Amid these affairs, there came to Rome Embassadors from the Latins and Hernicks, to congratulate, and to shew their joy and great contentment, for the unity and concord between the Nobles and the Commons: in token wereof, they brought as a present unto Jup. Opt. Max. a crown of gold, not very maffie in weight, but according to their ability, which was not much, yet answerable to their devotion: which men performed rather with religion and zeal in those days, than in portly shew and magnificence. By relation and intelligence from them they were certified also that the Æquians and Volicians prepared war with all the power they could make, E Whereupon, the Confuls were commanded to part their provinces between them. To Horstins befel the Sabins, and to Valerius the Equians and Volscians. And when they had proclamed mufters against these wars, such was the forward affection and favour of the Commons, that not only the younger folk, but also a great fort of these that by law were dispensed with, and discharged from warfare, and lived of their pensions, offered their voluntary service, and were ready to enter their names into the muster-Masters book: whereby the army was not only in number greater, but also for the goodness of men, more puissant, as having the old, beaten, and experienced souldiers among them. But before they went out of the City, the Decemviral laws (which now are

known by the name of the twelve Tables,) they fet up openly to be feen, engraven in brafs.

" ceffire. The Tribun let him down a day (before hand) to plead for him lelf and make his answer.

Some writers have delivered, that the Ædiles performed this office, as they had it in charge The Laws cal-F from the Tribunes. C. Claudius, who upon a detestation and deep hatred of the Decemvirs lewed led the twelve and wicked enormities, but especially above all others, of the infolent pride of his brothers for, Tables. which he could no longer abide, had removed and departed to Regillus, his old native country. He being now a very aged man, returned to fue and intreat for his deliverance out of danger. whose vices he abhorred: and in sullied weed and poor array, accompanied with those of his linage, and other his followers and vaffals, went through the common place, and laboured every man one by one, "Befeeching them not to fet that brand of ignominy, and bring fuch a " frain upon the house and name of the Claudii, as that they should be thought worthy of impri- C. Claudius his "frain upon the house and name of the Claudii, as that they thouse of thought worthy of Mobili-comment and irons: nor fuffer a man of most honourable quality, a singular pattern of Nobili-behalf of App. "ty to his posterity in time to come, the Law-maker and founder of the Roman laws, to lie in claudius.

G" chains among fellons, night-theeves and robbers by the high way fide: but to turn away their " minds a while from anger and wrath, and encline to a due regard and confideration of matters: "and rather at the fuit and earnest petitions of so many of the Claudii, to forgive them one man, "than for the hatred of one man to reject the prayers of formany suppliants. As for himself, " he protested that he did thus much for kindred and names take. Neither was he reconciled un-"to him, and they made triends again: yet could he wish, that his adverse fortune and poor con-"dition were relieved. Concluding with this in the end, that as their liberty was recovered again, by vertue & prowefs, so the concord of all degrees & estates might be established sure by clemency.

Some there were whom he moved, more in regard of his own kindness and love, then in any re- H

spect of him for whom he spake. But Virginius prayed them, "To take pity and compassion ra-

Appius killeth hunfelf.

"ther, of him and his daughter, and to give ear to the prayers and supplications, not of the Clau-" dii, who have had the day, and tyrannized over the Commons but to the neerest friends of Vir-" ginia, the three Tribunes, who being created for the aid and fuccour of the Commons, do now themselves implore and beseech the help and affistance of the Commons. And verily these tears were thought more reasonable, and like to speed. Thus when Appius saw all means of hope cut off, before the forefaid day appointed was come, killed his own felf. Soon after this, Sp. Oppius, who of all the rest unto Appius, was most hated: for that he was in the City at the very time when this unjust doom and sentence of his Colleague happed to be pronounced, was attached by I P. Numitorius. But Oppius was the worse thought of and more prejudiced, by occasion of an injury by himself done, then for not stopping the wrong intended by Appras to Virginia. For a witnesse was produced to depose against him, one, who having served in the wars seven and twenty years, had been rewarded and honoured extraordinarily eight times. This valiant fervitor, thus adorned with those gifts and marks of valour, in the view and fight of the people of Rome rent his garments, and shewed his back and sides, and the skin all broken with scourging : beseeching no other favour, but if Oppins the party accused, could justly charge him with any trespals and offence by him committed he should not spare him, but now a private person as he was, exercise and redouble his cruelty upon him once again. Well, Oppius likewife was had to prison: and there before the law day, ended his life. The goods of App us and Oppus both, the Tribuns did confii- K cate. Their com-partners and fellow Decemvirs fled their country and were banished, and all their goods also were for feit & conflicat. And not so much as M. Claudius, the party that laid claim unto Virginia elcaped, but he was arrefted to answer at a certain day, and was condemned. Howbeit Virginins of himself released him his life, and would not take the extremity, so he was sent away and confined to Tybur, as it were into banishment. Thus the poor spirit and ghost of Virginia, more happy after her death, then fortunate during her life, having wandered abroad, and haunted fo many houses for due revenge of her adversaries : at last, when there was not one guilty person of them left unpunished, gave over her walking, and rested quiet.

Now were the nobles in exceeding fear, beholding the fame countenance already in the Tribung, which they had observed in the Decemvirs. But then M. Duillius, a Tribune of the Commons, L. wiselv and politickly restraining and keeping within a mean this excessive power of theirs: "We "have enough (quoth he) both of our own liberty, and also of revenge of our enemies: and therce fore I will not suffer for this year, any man more to be arrested or imprisoned. For I do not like er that old faults done and pait, and now as it were cancelled and raied out, should be revived a-" gain, and brought in quettion, fince that by the punishment of the Decemvirs, satisfaction hath et been made for the new and the continual care and diligence of the Confuls both twain, for the " maintenance of your freedom affureth me, that nothing will be committed hereafter, that may require and need the power of the Tribunes. This moderation at the first hand of the Tribun, put the Nobies out of their fear : but made the Confuls to be thought the worle of, (for that they had been so addicted wholly to the commonalty) in that a Magistrate of the Commons had more M regard of the lafety and liberty of the Nobles, than the proper Magistrate of the Nobility : and because the adverse part had their ful of revenge and punishment of the Nobles, before it did appear that the Contuls would once feem to stop the course and stream of their licention snels. And many there were who gave it out, that the Confuls bare themselvs too remiss and slack in the matter, and little respected the good and credit of the Nobles, in that they had approved & confirmed the Acts that were proposed by the Tribuns. And no question, troubled as the state was their of the C. W. they were forced to give place, and do according to the necessity of the time. When the Confuls had fet all things in good order within the City, and forely grounded the

flate of the Commonalty, they went either of them into their own Province, Valerius against the armies of the Equians and Volícians, which now had joined together in Algidum: where ful po-N lirickly he held off, and stood upon his defence only for if out of hand he had put it to the hazard of a battel, I cannot tell, but I greatly doubt/confidering how the hearts of Romans and enemies both, were affected presently upon the unfortunat conduct of the Decemvirs) it would have turned to their great loss, and cost them an overthrow. He therfore having encamped a mile off from the enemies kept his foundiers within the camp. The enemies ranged in battel array took up the whole ground between both camps,& when they made bravado's, and challenged them to come forth and fight, not one Roman would answer them again. At length the Voltains and Æquians, weary with long standing still, and in vain expecting battel, thinking verily that the honor was in manner yeelded unto them, departed: fome into the country of the Hernicks, other fome to the territories of the Latins, for to raise booties and make spoil: leaving behind them rather a com-O petent guard for defence of the camp, then a sufficient power to maintain a field fight. Which when the Conful perceived, he paid them again with the like measure of lear, as they before had from them received; and with his army ready embattelled, bids them battel: who being privy to themselves what forces were wanting, forbare to fight; whereupon the Romans presently took a better heart unto them, and made account that their enemies were overcome, being in such a fear within their rampart. When they had stood thus a who e day ready to fight, they retired back in the evening and gave place to the night. And the Romans full of good hope, refreshed

A their bodies and made much of themselves, but the enemies nothing so hearty and couragious. fend out messengers every way in searful hast, to call again the forragers. Such as were near at hand came running back into the camp: those that were farther off, could not be found nor met withal: Now when it was once day light, the Romans issue forth of the camp, intending to give an affault upon the Rampier, unless they would come forth and fight. But when it was far forth day and the enemies stirred not at all, the Consul commanded to advance with their ensigns. The Acquians and Volscians seeing their battell coming forward, began to chase and take foul disdain. for very shame that their rampier and trench should protect victorious armies within the camp rather than their weapons and valour defend them in plain and open field: and were earnest B likewise themselves with their Generals for the signal of battell, and at length after much impor-

tunity obtained it. Now were some of them sallied out at the gates already: and others followed hard after at their heels, keeping their array, and every man coming orderly into his file and rank. By which time, the Roman Coss, before the battel of the enemies stood surely surnished with their full frength, came on fill and gave the onfet: charged them before they were all come forth, yea, and erethey were well marshalled that came abroad, being a multitude, waving (as it were) to and fro every way for fear, and looking about themselves, and to their fellows: and to amuze their troubled heads the more, he affails them with a great shout and main violence. At first the enemies gave back: but after they had gathered their ipirits together, and were come again to themselves, and that their Captains on every side rated them, and asked them whether C they would yeeld unto them, whom before they had overcome, the fight began again to be renued. "The Conful on the other part, willed the Romans to remember, that this was the first

"day, wherein they being newly let free, were to fight likewife for the freed City of Rome: and "therefore they were to win a victory for themselves, and not after victory gotten, to be a prize Consulto his "for any more Decemvirs to prey upon. For they fought not now under the conduct and itan-foulders, "dard of Apping, but of the Conful Valerius: who as he was descended from the deliverers of "the people of Rome, to he was one of them himself: exhorting them to shew now, that in for-"mer battels of late dayes, it was long of the leaders and not of the fouldiers, that they atchieved

" no victories: faying, it were a foul shame for them, to have had more stomack against their

" own neighbours and citizens, than heart against their enemies; and to have stood more in fear D" of servitude at home, than of bondage abroad. As for Virginia, she was but one, whose honesty "and chaffity was in time of peace hazarded: and Appens it was only, and none but he, that in " regard of his unbridled and dissolute lust, was the dangerous citizen. But if the fortune of war " should fail on our side, and go against us, then shall our children all be in jeopardy, to be abu-"fed and spoiled at the hands of many thousands of enemies. Unwilling I am (quoth he) to "prefage fuch miferies and to prognotlicate to the City those calamities, which both Iupiter "and our flock-father Mars, forbid and hinder to light upon it, founded upon so lucky figns and "happy foretokens, at the first beginning: I put you in mind rather of the Aventine Hill, and

Mount Sacer : that where within thele few months you recovered your freedom, thither ve "may carry back again your Empire, fafe and found, unsteined and unfoiled: that all the World E"may fee that Roman fouldiers are as forward and nobly minded after the banishing of the De-"cemvirs, as they were before their creation: and that by the bringing in of equal and indiffece rent Laws, the manhood and prowels of the people of Rome, is no whit decayed nor dimi-

" nished. Having uttered these words among the enfigns of the footmen, he made speed to the seconnets of the Horlemen. Go to, brave gallants (quoth he) excel the footmen in valour and "and chivalry, like as ye exceed them in honor and degree. At the very first shock and en-counter, the footmen forced the enemy to retreat; and being now retired to your hand, set "fours to, gallop after them apace, and chase them out of the plain field: they will never abide "your violent charge: for even already they are at a bay, and stand rather at a stay, than make any refistance. Herevoon they gird out luftily, and run their horses among the enemies, dis-

F ordered already, and in difarray by the service of the sootmen. And having broken through their ranks, and paffed forth even to the rereward: certain of them cast about in the void and open ground, and when the enemies were about on all fides to fly, they turned most of them away from their camp, and overriding them, they got between them and home, and scared them wholly from thence. The footmen and the Conful himfelf, with the whole strength of the main battell, made forward to the camp, affailed the tents, won them, and befides a great flaughter, obtained a booty far greater.

When news of this battel was brought, not only into the City, but also to the other army into the Sabins country, it was received in the City with joy only and folemnity: but in the camp it fet the fouldiers hearts on edge, and enkindled them to strive for the like honor and renown. G Now had Horatius already partly by fending his fouldiers forth to make incursions and outrodes: and partly by training and proving them in light skirmishes, enured and acquainted them to trust to themselves, and have considence in their own good service, rather than to remember the shamefull difgrace and foil, received under the leading of the Decemvirs. And even those small bickerings had done them much good already against they should venture upon a set field, and heartned them in affured hope to win the victory. The Sabins again for their part, still lust y upon their good success the year before, cealed not to provoke and urge their enemies: very oft asking them what they meant after the guile of robbers, to run in and out in small companies, so to trifle out

Haratius the Conful to his fouldiers.

the time, and thus by peece meal to make of one entire battel many petty and small skirmishes? H Why rather fought they not one field for all, and without more ado, hazzard all upon a cast, and commit the whole to the trial of fortune, to fee unto what fide she will incline. Then the Romans, befides that of themselves they had gathered heart and courage enough, were with the indignity of this hallenge also set on fire : confidering, that when the other army was at the point now, with victory to return into the City, their enemies began to infult and crow over them with reproachful tearms: and if now they were not meet and even with them, when should they ever be able to make their parts good? So foon as the Conful perceived the fouldiers thus to mutter and mumble within the camp, he affembled them all together, and thus hespake: "Sirs (quoth "he) what success hath been, and how the service hath sped in Algidum, I suppose you have al- I " ready heard, namely, such as beseemed the army of a freestate and people. By the policy of my "fellow Conful, and the manhood of his fouldiers together, atchieved is the victory. As for my " felf, that course will I take, and that resolute mind will I carry, which you my souldiers shall "afford unto me. The war may be drawn out in length profitably: it may be also dispatched and "ended speedily: If protracted it shallbe, look how I have begun already to train you, with the "fame discipline still I wil exercise you, and bring to pass, that your hope and proweis may encrease every day more then other. If your hearts now serve you wel, and that you like to fight it out, "Go on in the name of God, and in token of your willing heart and valorous prowels, now fet " up such a cry and shout, as you wil make when you first join battel, and give the charge. After that they had with exceeding cheeriulness shouted aloud: God bless us all (quoth he) I wilful- K fil your defire, and bring you forth to morrow into the field for to fight. So the rest of that day was best owed in making their harness and weapons ready. When the morrow was come, the Sabins fo foon as they perceived the Romans ranged in battel array, came forth also themselves, as ready and defirous of fight, as they. Here was a battel flruck, such as might beleen two armies, that truffed on both fides in their own valour, and made ful account of that days honour, he one eager and greedy to recover their ancient glory, wonted evermore to have the upper hand, the other proudly bearing themselves, upon a new victory lately atchieved. The Sabins besides, mended their frength wel with a fratagem, for when they had equally divided their battalions every way, they referved two thousand drawn out of the rest, extraordinary without the ranks apart. Who in the very time of the conflict, should hotly charge the left point of the Romans: L they advancing overthwart with their enfigns, & flanking them on the one fide, preffed shrewdly upon that one point, and overcharged it wel neer environed all about Then the horiemen of two legions, 600, almost in number, alight on foot from their horsebacks, and as their fellows were even now ready to retreat, rush forward with all speed to the forefront: and withal, made head against the enemy. And first, they put life unto them again for that they entred equally with the footmen into danger and bare even part thereof: afterwards, for very shame, they gave more boldness and animated them to fight. For abashed they were, that horiemen should be put to double service in both kinds of fight, on horse and on foot: and professed sootmen not able to countervail the horsemen, who had taken them to their feet. So they advance forward to the battel, which on their part was abandoned, and make haste to recover the ground which they M had loft. And in a trice at one instant, not only the fight was renued, but also a battalion of the Sabins began to shrink. The horsemen closely among the ranks and files of the sootmen. gat again to their horses, and from thence rod speedily unto the other side reporting to their sellows the victory: and withal, sharply charged the enemies, who now were affrighted, because the stronger wing of their fide was discomfitted : neither were there any in this battel also, that were seen to perform better service then they. The Coninl, as an overseer, beheld all the manner of it. praising thole that flood to it manfully, and rebuking where they fought but faintly. They were not fo foon chastised and reproved but presently they bare themselves like hardy men, and did right good service: and look how much that praise excited some, so much shame stirred up others. Then with a fresh shout and outcry, they bent their whole force on all sides, and compelled the ene- N mies to turn their backs: who were not able after this, to abide the violence of the Romans. The Sabins scattered here and there all over the fields, left their tents for a spoil to their enemies: where the Romans recovered again not the goods of their Allies, as before in Algidum, but their very own, which they had loft by the forraging and spoiling of their lands.

For this two-fold victory atchieved in two fundry battels, the Senat right fparingly (fuch was their misery) decreed in the name and behalf of the Consuls, one days thanksgiving and procession, and no more. But the people, the fectond day likewise, without order and warrant from authority, solemnized the same in great numbers. And this popular procession, disorderly as it was, and without formality, was with more good will and better affection of men celebrated, then the other. The Consuls of set purpose (as it was agreed afore) came within the compass of those two O days into the City: and summoned the Senat to assemble in Mars field: where, as they were about to make some speech of their exploits and worthy acts, the chief and principal Lords of the Senat, complained and shewed themselves grieved, that the Senat was a stembled on purpose, among the soulders, to strike a terror into them. Whereupon the Consuls, because they would give no occasion of quarrel and fault-finding, called away the Senat from thence into Prata Flamina, where now the Temple of Apalbia and so have been a decreased and senated circus Apolitical where they being denied triumph with one voice and general consient of the nobles, Licitus

A a Tribun of the Commons, propounded unto the people, to know what they thought of the Confuls triumph. And among many that stepped forth to cross and diffwade the bill, C. Claudius above all others cried out aloud that the Coff, intended to triumph over the Nobles, and not over their enemies: and that they fought a thank by way of recompende for a private favour done to the Tribun, and not for an honorable reward, for any vertue and worthy act. For never (quoth he) aforetime, was there held any treaty of triumph before the people: but evermore it was referred to the Senate, to confider and determine of that honor. Neither had the Kings at any time, impaired the Majesty of that highest Court and degree: what should the Tribuns then meddle so much, and have their hand in all matters by vertne of their authority, as to suffer no publick n countel at all to remain in force? For a City can never be counted free, nor Laws equal and indifferent, but when each degree and estate retaineth still their own priviledge, and hold their proper . pre-eminence. When the rest of the principal Senators had spoken much to the same effect, all the Tribes notwithstanding in general, allowed by their suffrages that which the Tribun had propounded. This was the first time that ever any triumph was granted by the voyces of the people, without the authority and affent of the Senators. But this victory of the Tribuns and the commonalty had like to have turned to a dangerous furfeit of licentious liberty: by reason that the Tribuns conspired together and were fully agreed, to be chosen Tribuns again: and to the end that their own ambition should be less seen above others, they alledged to the Coss, for a sufficient reaion (that they likewise should continue still in place of government) the agreement and consent of the Senators: through whose holding together and drawing in one line, the liberties of the Commons, to the great difgrace and reproach of the Contuls, were infringed and indammaged. For what would come of it, say they, if before the late Laws were fully established the (new) Consuls with their factious banding, should fet upon the new Tribuns: for we must not look to have alwayes such as the Horatij and Valerij, to be Consuls, men that would not regard their own weal before the freedom of the commonalty. As it happed very well for that time, it fell to M. Duillius his lot especially, to be chief President of the Comices and Election: who like a prudent and wise man, forfeeing the heart-burning and hatred, like prefently to enfue, upon the continuance of the fame Magistrates still in place; said flatly, that of the old Tribuns he would not propound any one: and when his brethren in office laboured earnefly with him, to permit the Tribes to go to a free D scrutiny, or else yeeld up the charge to him allotted, of holding the assembly, unto his brethren, who would keep the same and manage the matter, according to Law rather than to the will and pleafure of the Nobles : Duillius then feeing their earnest contention, caused the Consuls to be called into their own pues and leats, and demanded their minds concerning the Election of the Confuls: and when they answered that they would create new, he having once got them to be the authors of a popular fentence, and not popular themselves, went forth cogether with them into the assembly of the people. Now when the Confuls were brought out into their presence, and were asked the question, what they would do in case the people of Rome should elect them Consult the second time, and that, in remembrance of their liberry received and recovered by their means, and for their good service in war, and worthy acts by them performed he finding them constant in the E same mind still, and nothing altered from their resolution: after he had commended the Consuls, for their steadfast perseverance unto the last (as altogether unlike to the Decemvirs) went prefently to the new Election. And when he had created five Tribuns only, feeing there were not other competitours enough to reach unto sufficient voyces of the Tribes, in comparison of the other nine Tribuns his colleagues, who openly flood to be chosen again : he brake up the assembly, and from that time forward called no more about any Election. For he faid, That he had fulfilled the Law in that behalf, which without fetting down any precise and definite number of Tribuns, for that there were some left behind, and rooms void, gave authority to those that were created, to chuse and take unto them more colleagues, to make up the number. And therewith he recited the words of the Law, which run in this form. If I shall propound ten Tribuns of the Commons to be F created, and they (hall that prefent day make fewer thanten : they by vertue of this Law, shall be accounted Tribuns, whom those eletted shall cause and take unto them for their fellows, and as lawful shall they be hold, authose whom this day ye shall create Tribuns of the Commons. Thus when Duillius perfifted fill resolute unto the end, saying, That in any case the flate might bear five and twenty Tribuns, and having thus conquered the greedy ambition of his colleagues: with great favor and the good liking as well of the Nobility as the Commonalty, he gave up his room. The new Tribuns now in the electing and making choise of their companions, curried favour with the Senators, and framed themselves to their will and pleasure, in chilling to them two of the Nobility, and those that had been Consuls; to wit, Sp. Tarpina; and An. Bierinis. And Consuls there were created, Sp. Herminias and Tithi Virginius Calimonianus. Who bearing themselves in a mean be-G tween Commons and Nobles, and not greatly inclining to one fide or other, had peace as well at home as abroad. Lu. Trebonius a Tribun of the Commons, being highly offended with the Senators, and ipighefully best against them, and faying withal, that in the coaptation of the rest of the Tribuns, he had been cunningly over-raught by them, and berrayed by his colleagues, proposed a Law, That who over hereafter propounded unto the Commons any Tribuns to be elected, should not give over, but still propound, until he made up the full number of ten. Thus continued he all his Tribunship in persecuting and molesting the Nobles, never letting them to be quiet: whereupon he was furnamed * After.

either do, or Tuffer injury.

After this, M. Geganius Macrinus, and C. Julius, being created Contuls, appealed the conten- 14 tions Orations of the Tribuns, which were begun and raifed against the young Gentlemen of the Nobility, so as without any bitter invectives against that authority of the Tribuns, they preferved still the loveraign Majesty of the Nobles: and by means of decreeing musters against the wars of the Volscians and Aquians, stayed the Commons, and kept the City from all sedition and discord : faying. That by civil unity, all would be at quiet abroad : whereas through discord of citizens, forrainers took heart. The care likewise of outward peace, was the cause of inward and intettine concord. But evermore the one state disquieted the moderation of the other: for whiles the Commons were fill and in good temper, the puny Senators began to offer them wrong and hard measure. And when the Tribuns would have affished the weaker side, at first it booted little, I and imali good they did: but afterwards they themselves escaped not without abuse and hurr: and especially in their latter moneths, when as they received injuries, both by reason of the meetings and packing together of the mightier fort, and also for that toward the end of the year, the edge and vigor commonly of all authority waxeth dull and groweth feeble and weak, So that now the Commons had little or no confidence at all in the Tribunship, unless they might have fuch as Icilius to be Tribuns : and as for these two years last past, they had them but in bare name, and not to any effect and purpole. The elders and ancient fathers of the Senate on the other fide. as they believed verily that their youth were too forward and lufty: fo they were of this mind. That if there needs must be trespais and excess, they had rather those of their own degree and coat should exceed measure, and have greater stomack, than their adversaries. So ticklish and K dangerous a thing it is to keep a mean in maintenance of liberty: whiles under a colour of withing and defiring equality, every man advanceth and lifterh up himfelf fo, as that he thrusteth and beareth down another and in pretending a care and regard that men should not stand in awe and fear of them, they make themselves dread and searful to others, and so the wrong that we put off

Then were made Confuls, T. Quintius Capitolinus the fourth time, and Agrippa Furins: who found neither sedition within nor war without. But yet both the one and the other was near at hand. For now could no longer the diffention of the citizens be held in, but needs it must break out. And both Tribuns and Commons rose against the Nobles. For in all the assemblies and meetings 7 of the people, one or other alwayes of the Nobles and Senators were ferved with process: whereupon grew fresh troubles and new contentions. At the first noise whereof, as if the fignal of battel had been given and the al'arm firicken up, the Æquians and Volscians took arms: and withal their Leaders and Captains (fuch as gaped greedily after spoil and pillage) had born them in hand and perswaded them to believe. That for these two years past, they could not go through with their musters proclaimed: for that the Commons refused to obey, and brake their alleagance: which was the only cause, that there were no forces sent out against them. Besides, say they, The use and manner of their warfare, is now with their licentious loofeness, discontinued and clean decayed: Rome was now no more a common-wealth and country to her citizens: For all their anger quarrels and malice, that they bare aforetime against forcein nations, was now turned upon their own felves: fo that at this time they had fit occasion and good opportunity to surprise them blinded as wolves with mutual rage and fury one against another. Hereupon they joyned their whole power, and first wasted the country of Latium: and afterwards seeing none to encounter them and make defence (to the exceeding joy of those that were the authors of this war I they came for aging and spoiling all the way to the very walls of Rome, even before the gate Efquilina, there braving and vaunting in reproachful and (cornful terms before the whole City, telling them how they had laid their fields and territories wast. From whence they retired themselves without revenge and loss, driving their booties afore them, and marched along to Corbio. Quintius the Conful feeing this. affembled the people, and there (as I have heard) he made to them a speech in this wife. " Albeit

and turn from our felves, we impose upon others. As if there were no remedy, but that we must

"I am not privy to my felf, and my conscience accuseth me not of any fault, O Quirites, yet am N "I exceedingly abashed and ashamed to come forth into this assembly of yours: that ever you " shou'd know, or the posterity hereafter understand, how the Æquians & Volscians (who of late "dayes were hardly comparable to the Hernicks) came when T. Quintius was the fourth time Cof. " in warlike manner with banner displayed to the walls of the City of Rome & went their wayes "again clear and without any hurt by them received. This shameful dishonor, if I had known it "would have light, so just in this year (and yet for this good while the world hath so gone, and "fuch hath been the course of our life and conversation, that my mind ever gave me there was no "goodness toward) I would have avoided this place of dignity, either by banishment or death, if "there had been no other way to escape it. And might indeed have Rome been taken in the time " of my Confulship, if those weapons which were under our gates had been in the hands of valo- O " rous men? Then had I indeed enjoyed sufficient honor already, then had I lived long enough, "and a little too long, and might have dyed well when I was but the third time Conful. But who se were they, I pray you, whom these most base and cowardly enemies of ours, despited and set so " light by? Were we they that are your Confuls, or you (Quirites) the people of Rome? If we were "in the fault, take from us as unfufficient & unworthy perions our rule and government: and if tha be not enough, let us over and besides be wel punished, and abide the smart. But if the blame be " in you Quirites, let neither God nor man chassise your trespass and offence, only do you repent

A " your felves and be fory therefore. It was not your cowardife that they formed and despised neither was it their own valour wherein they trusted. For why? they having been so often defeated "and driven out of the camp and the field fined with forfeiture of Lands, forced to go under the "gallows, and brought into servitude, knew very well both themselves and you also. No, no, the "variance and discord between our own states and degrees, is the only bane, and nothing else, of "this City; the jarres and debates, I say, between the Nobles and the Commons. Whiles neither "we have any gage or flay of rule and command, nor you know mean of freedom and liberty: "while you are weary of Noble men rulers, and we likewife of the Commoners Magistrates, they " gave gotten heart, and wax bold. Now, (Gods will) what mean you to do, and what would R "you have? Tribuns of the Commons yelonged and fought after: for quietness and concord fake, "we let you have your longing, Decemvirs you had a great mils of, and them you delired: we " granted and permitted them to be created. Weary you were anone, and all too weary of De-"cemvirs: we forced them to forgo their office. And when your anger continued fill against "them, being become private perions again, we inffered to be put to death, and to be exiled most "noble and right honorable men. When you would needs elect anew your Tribuns of the Com-" mons, you chose them at your pleasure. To create Consuls from out of your own faction, although we knew it hurtful and prejudicial to the Nobles, yet have we feen that dignity proper. "to Nobility, given away as it were, and made common with the Commonalty, The affictance of "Tribuns the appealing to the people, the Laws and Acts devited by the Commons, to be ten-"dered and imposed upon the Nobles, to bind them thereto: and that, under the pretence and co-"lour of fonomi, or equal and indifferent Laws, our own rights and priviledges should be over-"thrown we have abidden, and do still endure. When will there be an end once of distord and " diffention? Shall we never have one City of it? Shall we never have this to be the common "Country of us all? We can be content much better to be at quiet, when we are vanouished, than "whiles we are victors, And is it not enough for you, that you are dread and feared of us? but fill "vou feek for more? Against us it was, that you took the Mount Aventine, against us it was that " vou held and kept the Mountain Sacer. For when the gate Efquilina, was wel-neer surprised by "the enemy and when the Volk ians our enemies were ready to climb our trench and banks, and "to scale our walls, none of you there was to be seen, for to remove and set them farther off. A-D " gainst us ye play the men against us ye can be armed. Well then go to: When ye have here beset "the Senate-house, taken up the market place and common Hall with souldiers, filled the goal "with Noblemen, and those of the chiefett and best quality, then with like courage and stourness " of heart, fally forth of the gate Esquilina, Or, if you dare not venture so much, behold and view al "afore you from the walls dik over your Lands and territories with fire and fword wasted & con-" fumed, your goods and cattel had and driven away as booties and prizes, your farms and houses "burning and smoking in every quarter. But all this time the Commonweal only (you think) but "this means is in worse plight and poorer case, the villages fired the City besieged, and the enemy goeth his way with the honor of the war, And in what taking, I pray you, is your own private "eftate the while? Tidings will come anon to every man particularly from out of his own livings " and possessions, of his proper losses and what have you at home (if a man may ask) to make sup-" ply again? Will the Tribuns make you restitution, and amends for all your damages? You shalf se have words of them your fill. They will not flick to speak to rail, and let fly slanders freely before " you against the heads of the City, Laws upon Laws you shall have heaped thick and threefold. "Affemblies convocations, and teditious invectives good store. But from theletheir affemblies, " never came there any of you home to his house, richer of one gray groat or single denier nor in 6 better state to live than before. Was there ever any one carried ought from thence to his wife & 66 children but hatred and malice, displeasure and rancour, grudges and heart-burnings both publick and private? From which at all times ye have been shielded and defended, if not with your own " vertue and innocency, yet by the help and aid of others. But certainly, when ye ferved in wars. F c under the conduct of us your Confuls, and followed not the leading of your Tribuns: when you "ferved I say in camp, and not in the Hall and commonplace: when in battel your enemies quaked "to hear you shout, and not in your assemblies, the Romans were in dread of your mas and out-"cryes: then you wan prizes, and conquered Lands from your enemies, then you returned home "with triumph to your houses, ful of riches and wealth ful of honor and renown as well publick as private. Whereas now, you fuffer your enemies to depart, fraught and laden with your "goods. Stick to your Ward-Leets, as if you were nailed and fast pinned to them: dwell still in er your Hall, and lead your lives continually there: yet must you needs war when all is done, sly from ce it as fast as you can. Grieved it you indeed, and thought you it a trouble and painful thing, to "take an expedition fo far as into the Volkians and Æquians country? Lo, the war is come even G "unto your gates: if it be not put from thence, it will anon be within the walls, it will scale the "Castle and Capitol it will follow you, even into your houses. Two years ago, the Senate gave or-" der and commanded that there should be fouldiers mustered and an army conducted into Agri-"dum, But we fit fill at home & do nothing, but chide & foold (as it were) one at another like curft et, and threwd women, contenting our felves, and joying in a prefent peace; and little feeing that of "that rest, there will come fundry wars again, and that right shortly. I know full well, there are " speeches more pleasing & plausible than these. But to speak the plain truth for your good rather " than to flatter and footh for your pleature, if mine own nature and disposition did not teach and

"admonish me, even very necessity doth force and constrain me. Willing would I be, and most u "willing, O Quirites, to please you: but much more would I have you to be in safety, think what-"foever ye will of me. It falleth out commonly, as a thing that cometh by kind, that who so spea-"keth to a multitude in his own cause, and for himself, is better liked, and heard with more ap-" plause, than he whose mind aimeth at nothing else but a publick weal. Unless peradventure you "think these common flatterers, these clawbacks, and men-pleasers, which give you no rest, nei-"ther in war nor peace, do stir you up and provoke you for your good. But will you have the "truth? ye being once follicited and pricked on by them, ferve their turns in good flead, either " for their honor or gain. And because they see themselves to be of no worth and regard, while "the states do agree, they defire to play small game, rather than to fit out: to be Captains of mil-" rule and lewdness, rather than of nothing: and in one word, to be the heads, the ringleaders "and guides of troubles and diffentions. Whereof, if you be so blest and happy, as to be weary now at length, and will betake your felves to the ancient manners and fashions, both of your own, "and of your ancestors, in lieu of these new fangles, I will refuse no punishment: nay, let me be "put to the most shameful death that is, if I do not before many dayes pass over my head, defeat, "discomfit and put to flight these robbers and destroyers of our fields, and send them packing out " of their own camp, and finally translate and remove this terror of war, wherewith ye now are "io affrighted and affonied, from our gates and walls, even unto their own Towns and Cities. Seldom at any time else, had there been a speech delivered by a popular Tribune, more acceptable unto the Commons, than was the tharp Oration at this present of a most severe Consul. Yea, and K the very youth, which amid such terrors of war, had been wont to refuse souldiery, the only keen and sharp weapon they had to fight withal against the Nobles, now desired war and to be in armes. Over and besides, the country kerns that sled (to Rome,) such also as were spoiled and wounded in the villages about, reported more foul and cruel outrages in their ears, than were presented unto their eyes, and set all the City in an hot an angry broil. Now when the Senators were affembled together in the Councel House, then verily they all cast their eyes upon Quintins, beholding and regarding him well, as the only patron and maintainer of the Majesty of Rome: but the chief peers and Lords of the Senate spake out and said: That he had made an Oration, befeeming the foveraign Government of a Conful, befeeming fo many Confulships by him already born, befeeming the whole course of his life, that had passed oft through many honorable dignities, and yet alwayes deserved more. As for other Consuls, they either in flattering and soothing up the Commons, had betrayed the dignity of the Nobles: or elfe infeeking by hard courses to maintain the rights, preheminencies and royalties of their state, and to tame the multitude, have thereby made them more fell and untractable. But T. Quintius, he hath made a speech, respective and tending, as well to the royal dignity of the Nobles, as to the concord and unity of the States, and principally regarding the condition of the times. They would request him therefore, together with his brother Conful, to take in hand the care of the Common-weal. They would request the Tribuns likewise, to joyn in one accord with the Consuls, and shew themselves willing and forward to have the war kept off and put back from their City walls: and in so fearful and dangerous a cale, to reclaim their Commons to their due obedience to their Nobles: faying more- M over, That the native Country, the common mother of them all, calleth unto the Tribuns and craveth their aid, now that the territories are wasted, and the City at hand to be assaulted. Whereupon, they all agreed generally to decree a muster, and presently to make a levy of souldiers. And when the Confuls had pronounced before the whole people then and there affembled that it was no time as then to hear excuses, but that all the younger fort, should betimes the next morning by day-light, be ready to attend in Mars field: and that after the war was ended, they would find out and appoint a time, to enquire into their allegations and reasons, that entred not their names: and that he should be taken for a traytor and rebel, whose excuse they allowed not: the whole manhood and youth of the City shewed themselves the morrow after in readiness. Each cohort or regiment chole their Centiners or Captains, and every Regiment had two Senators for their N Provost Marshals. All this was performed (by report) with such speed and expedition, that on the very same day, the standards and ensigns were by the Questors had forth of the Armory and Chamber of the City and brought into Mars field: and by the fourth hour (or ten a clock) the fame day, fer forward and advanced out of the field. And this new army, with a few bands of old fouldiers, who willingly of their own accord followed them, marched on and refted, at ten miles end. The day following they discovered their enemies, and at Corbio encamped close unto them. And by the third day, there was no stay on both hands, but they must needs encounter and fight, For why? The Romans for anger were sharpset: the enemies again, upon a guilty conscience that they had to often rebelled, were grown desperate. Now, whereas in the Roman army the two Consuls were in equal commission, yet gave Agrippa place unto his brother Quintins, and yeelded O unto him the entire and absolute command. A course most profitable in the managing and execution of great affairs. And being thus preferred, he again in courtefy answered and requited the others Gentleness and inclination to submission, in this wife, by imparting unto him all his Connels: by parting with him all his honor and praise, and by making him his equal, who was indeed his inferiour and underling. In the battel, Quimins commanded the right pont, Agrippa led the left: Sp. Posthumius Albus, the Lieutenant General, had the conduct of the main battel. And P. Suspitus the other Lieutenant, they set over the horsemen. The soot-

A men of the right point fought most valiantly, and the Volscians received them with equal valour. Sp. Sulpities with his men of arms, brake through the main battel of the enemies: & albeit he might have retired himself the same way again unto his company, before that the enemies could bring their ranks again into order, that were disarayed: yet he thought it better to charge them upon their backs. And in one moment he had discomfited and quite defeated his enemies, by affailing them behind, and thus affrighting them on both fides, but that the Volician and Æquian Horsemen recharged him, held him play in his own fight, and so kept him occupied a good while. "Thereat, Sulpitius faid, it was no time now to linger and to drive off, but to bestirthemselves, "crying out aloud, that they were encironed round, enclosed within their enemies, and excluded B "from their own fellows, unless they let to, and bent their whole force, quickly to dipatch the "Horse-fight: and that it would not serve, to put the Horsemen to flight and save their lives: but "kill both horse and man, that none might ride back again from thence into the battel to renew "the fight. And to make head and refutance against him and his horsemen, they were never able, " fince that the main thick battel of footmen had given him ground already, Good ear they gave to his words, and foon harkned to his direction: and with one entire affault they gave a herce charge, and defeated the whole power of the Cavallery, unhoried and dismounted a number of them and with their javelins goared both them and their horses. And there's an end of the horsefervice. Then they fet upon the battel of the footmen and dispatched messengers unto the Consuls with news, what they had done: where also by that time, the battel of the enemies began to C shrink. And when tidings came unto the Romans that were already upon the point of victory. they verily were more encouraged: but the Aquians that were about to retreat, were flrucken with greater fear. In the main battel first began the overthrow; namely, whereas the men of arms before had broken the array. After them, the left point also began to be distressed and driven back, by Quintin the Consul. But in the right there was hardest hold, and most ado. Where, Agrippa being a tall man of his hands and young withal, seeing in every part of the battel things go better than where he was: caught the entigns from the entign bearers, advanced them forward his own felf, yea, and fell to flinging fome of them against the thickest of his enemies. For fear therefore of so shameful a disgrace, the touldiers bestir themselves, and freshly assailed the enemy. And so on all hands alike, they atchieved the victory and won the field. Then came a messenger D from Q cintius, & brought word, that he had the better hand, and was now ready to give an affault upon the camp, but would not break in, and enter thereinto before he knew for certain, that they in the le't point also had gotten the upper hand, and made an end of the battel. In case therefore he had discomfited the enemy, he should joyn his forces to him, that the whole army altogether might gain the spoil and pillage of the tents. So Agripp 1, who also for his part was victor, came to his brother Conful and the camp of the énemies, and met with mutual congratulation one to the other. There, finding but a few to defend, whom they discomfited in the turning of an hand, they brake into the rampier and munitions, without conflict or skirmish and so besides the recovery of their own goods again, which they had loft by the overrunning of the country, they gained also a rich booty, and retired back with their wholearmy. I cannot learn, that either they themselves E required triumph, or the Senate offered them any : and no cause appeareth upon re. ord, why they should either refuse, or not hope for that honor. For mine own part, so far as I can guels in so long distance of times, seeing that Valerius and Horstins, who over and besides the conquest of the Vollcians and the Æquians, had the honor also of dispatching and finishing the Sabines war, were denied triumph at the Senats hand : these Consuls might not with modelty, sue for the same; having performed but half the good service of the others: lest if they had gotten it granted, there might have seemed more regard had of the persons, than of the deserts.

But this noble and honourable victory over the enemies abroad, thus atchieved, was obscured and fouly distayned with a shameful doom of the people, in a controversy of their allies, about the bounds and meers of certain Lands. The inhabitants of Aricia and Ardea, having A controverly F warred oftentimes one with the other, about some Lands in question between them, and by gi- between the ving and taking fundry foils and overthrows outweated, chose the people of Rome their Um- Ardeates and pire to decide and determine this quarrel. And when they were come with their counsel to plead ded by the the case, the Magistrates granted a Court of Assists of the people. Where was much arguing people of and dispute on both sides before them : and after the witnesses were deposed and that at length Rome. the Tribes should be called to the scrutinie, and the people give their voices, there steps forth an ,, old father one P. Scapius, a Commoner. And I (quoth he) for my part. O Consuls if it be lawful 3, to speak for the good of the State, wil not suffer the people to erre, and be deceived in this que-», flion. When as the Confuls denied him audience, as being an old fool, and of no credit; and commanded him (as he cryed still that the publick cause of the City was betrayed) to be had away, he calleth for the affiltance of the Tribuns. The Tribuns then, who lightly are ever overruled by the multirude, rather than able to rule them, yeelded unto the Commons: That for as much as they were defirous to hear what the old man could fay, Scaptius should speak his mind at large. Then setreth he the tale on end, and beginneth thus: I am (quoth he) fourscore winters old, and three on the head of it : and even upon that very ground for which all this strife and vari- The evidence "ance is, I served as a souldier, when I was no young man neither but one that had been prest to given by old "wars, and received pay twenty years afore. And it was. I remember well, during the fiege be-

"fore Corioli. Hither am I now come, to give evidence of a thing by long continuance of time,

"worn out clean and forgotten of other men, but fresh in my knowledge and remembrance: to H "wit, that the Lands thus litigious, and in controversy, had been sometime within the confines " of the Coriolant: and after the winning of Corioli, were feiled by right of conquest, to the Com-"mons of the people of Rome. I marvel much therefore, by what cultome and prescription, the "Ardeates and Aricines, who never had right and interest, and were not possessed of the land, " (so long as Corioli stood in prosperity) should hope to defeat the people of Rome thereof, whom "being the LL, in fee of the ground, they had chosen for their Arbitrator. As for me, I have "but a small while to live, and one foot already is in grave: and yet I cannot find in my heart, but " (to that Land, which as old, I being a young and lufty fouldier, did my best to fight for, and " conquered with (word in hand) make claim now that I am aged, by word and mouth, the only I "means left me to recover it. I advise the people therefore in good sadness, that in a vain respect " of bootless modesty, they condemn not their own cause, nor give away their right. The Confuls marking well what andience was given to Scapting, and that he was heard not only with filence, but also with good liking and contentment, cryed our upon this abominable practise: calling both Heaven and Earth to witness, and therewith sent for the Lords of the Councel: and joyning with them, went to the Tribuns, fell in hand with them, and instantly besought them "not to go forward with this most lewd action for the present, and a more shameful precedent "for the time to come: namely, that Umpiers and dayes men, should convert the thing in suit "unto their own and proper vantage: especially considering, that, Admit it were a lawful thing "for a judge himself to have an eye and regard to his own commodity: yet would there not be K er fo much gained and gotten by coming thus between, and interverting the Land, as there would "be damage and hinderance another way, in alienating by those hard courses, the hearts of their "good friends and Allies. For the loffes (verily) and cracks of name and credit, are fuch as may "not be valued at any price. And should the Embaffadors indeed, say they, go their wayes home "with this goodly award : and make report abroad how they have sped? should our confederats "hear this? (hould our enemies come by the knowledge thereof? with what grief the one? with "what joy the other? Think ye that our neighbour nations will impute, attribute, and afcribe "this, unto the speech made by Scapius, a prating old busy body, and one that loverh to hear "himself speak inassemblies? Nay, this is certain: well may Scapius be famous and much talked " of in the playing of this pageant: but the people of Rome shall incur the obloquy, to have acted I "the part under the visour of Scapius, of a cunning promoter, and a falle interceptor to himself, "of other mens right in fuit. For, what judge at any time in a private matter, hath done the like, "as to award the thing in question, unto himself? Why, even Scaptins, past all shame and grace "as he is, would never have done it. These and such like words, spake both Consuls and Senators aloud in all their hearing. But the coverousness of men, and Scapius that first set them a longing and their teeth a watering, prevailed more than they all. The Tribes were called to the Scrutiny of their voyces, and gave judgment, That the Lands pertained to the common Territory of the people of Rome. Neither can it be denied, but it would have to appeared indeed, in case it had been tried before other judges. But now, for all the goodness of the cause, is not the ignominy of the arbitrement one jot the less: Nay, the Aricines and Ardeates themselves, thought not M more shamefully and hardly of it, than the very Senators and Peers of Rome. The rest of the year continued quiet, from all troubles as well domestical as forrain.

The Fourth Book

Of the Histories of T. Livius of Padua, from the Foundation of the City of Rome.

The Breviary of L. Florus upon the fourth Book.

THe Law concerning marriage between the Nobles and the Commons, was proposed, and with much ado enacted by the Tribuns of the Commonalty: notwithstanding, the Nobles withstood it. Tribuns military with full authority of Consuls were created. Under this kind of Magistracy was the State ruled for certain years, both in City and in war. The Lands of the Ardeates, which had been awarded from them by an arbitrement of the people of Rome, were restored again unto them, and Coloners sent to inhabit the same. In the time of a great dearth and famine at Rome, one Sp. Melius, a Roman knight, O dealt corn among It the people freely, at his own proper charges: by which deed he won the favor of the Commons: and thereby aspiring to be King, was at the commandment of Quintius Cincinnatus, the Dictator, flain, by the hands of C. Servilius Hala, General of the Horfemen. L. Minutius, who difclosed the treafon, had a bullock with guilt horns given him for a reward. The Embassadors of the Romans, which were murdered by the Fidenates, had their Statues or Images erected at the Roftra, or the common Cross of the City, because they died in the service of the Common-wealth. Cornelius Cossus a Colonel, having flain with his own hand Tolumnius, the King of the Verentians, wan and bare away the

The fourth Book of T. Livius. A lecond royal froils. Mamercus Emplius the Dittator, limited the Government of the Censureship, with-

in the compass of one year and six months, which before that time continued sive years: and for that act, was shamefully disgraced by the Cersors. Fidene was conquered and subdued, and thither were Coloners lent to dwell. Whom the men of Fidene flew, and revolted from the people of Rome: and by Mamercus Æmylius the Dictator were subdued, and the City forced. The conspiracy of the bondstaves was suppresfed. Posthumius a Tribune military, was for his cruelty flain by his own fouldiers. The fouldiers then first, and never before, had their pay out of the common treasury. Moreover, this book containeth the wars against the Volscians and Veientians, the Fidenates and Falisci.

The fourth Book of T. Livius.

Here succeeded Consuls after these, M. Genutius and P. Curiatius. A year full of broils, both at home and abroad. For in the beginning of the year, both Canuleius, a

Tribune of the Commons, proposed a law, concerning alliance of the Patritians with Commons , by way of mariage. Whereby the Nobles supposed their bloud to be stayned, and the Rights and Priviledges of Families and Houses confounded. Also, whereas at first the Tribuns by little and little had moved, That one of the Consuls might be created out of the Commons: now the matter proceeded to far, that of ten Tribuns that then were, the other onine propounded this in plain terms for a law, That it might be in the peoples power to chuse both the Cost, (if they would) either out of Commons or Nobility. Mary, if that should come to pais the Nobles thought indeed that the foveraign rule and authority, was not only made common with the balelt fort, but also translated altogether from the great men and best of the City, to the commonalty. Glad were the Senators therefore to hear fay, that the people of Ardea, for the wrongful awarding away of their Lands from them, were revolted: and that the Veientians had wasted the Frontiers of the Romans: and that the Volicians and Æquians grudged and muttered for the fortifying of Verrigo; So much preferred they any war, miserable though it were and dangerous, before a shameful and dishonourable peace. Having heard therefore these news, and taken them in the worlt manner: to the end that amidft the rumour and bruit of fo D many wars, the Tribunitian troubletome fuits might stay and be dead for the time: they command musters to be taken, souldiers to be levied, all turniture of war, and all manner of force to be prepared, and (if it might be) with more indeavour, than it had been when T. Quintius was Conful. Then C. Canalins, after some hot words which he spake aloud in the Senate; namely, that the Consuls by frighting the Commons, went about but in vain, to avert them from the regard of their new Laws: and that so long as he had any breath in his body, they should never go through with multer, unless the Commons had first ratified those things, which by him and his brethren had been propounded: forthwith affembled the people together. Thus at one instant the Consuls animated the Senate against the Tribune, and the Tribune incited the people against the Confuls. "The Confuls gave it out plainly and faid, that no longer now might these furious The allegati-E "courses of the Tribuns be endured. Now were they come to the very height and extremity, one of the Con-"and railed more war in effect, at home, than the enemies abroad. Which thing (no doubt) fuls against "and railed more war mence, an home, than the Commons, as of the Nobles, nor of the Tribuns of the Tribuns of the Commons, "more, than of the Confuls. For look what thing was best rewarded in a City, the same alwayes "most increased: thus men in peace (we see) prove excellent, thus in war they come to be singu-"lar. In Rome (lay they) leditions sped ever best, and have been reputed both to each one inpar-"ticular and to all ingeneral most honourable. But let the Senate call to mind the dignity which "they themselves had received from their fathers, and compare it with that which they were like " to leave to their children: and see, whether they may boast as the commonalty doth, how that "their condition is much bettered and more glorious than before. Well, neither is there any end F "now, nor ever will be, io long as the Authors of feditions be as highly advanced, as the fediti-"ons themselves are prosperous and formulate. See what matters and how great hath Canaleius "attempted! He would bring in a commixture or rather confusion of kindreds and houses, a " perturbation in the managing both of publick and private affairs: that nothing might be fin-"cere and intire, nothing pure and undefiled: that all difference and diffin tion being taken away, "no man might know either himself or his. For what thing else do these mixtures of states and "degrees by mariages draw after them, without all order and discretion: but that like bruit beafts "in a manner, Commons and Nobles may go and couple together? fo that the children between "them born, shall not be able to tell of what blond he is descended, and to what Religion he doth "belong, being a mungrel as it were, the one half a Noble, the other a Commoner; and not well G "Whiting and according with himself? They thought it not enough (be like) that all divine and "humane Laws, were confused and shuffled together: for now these mutinous persons, these busy "heads and troublers of the common people, address themselves to shoot at the Consulfhip. As fielt, they founded in private speeches and secret discourses, only, how to compass, That one of "the Confuls might be created out of the body of the Commons: but now they go roundly to " work and carry it before them : they are so bold to prefer laws (fortooth) that the people might "make them both either Nobles or Commons at their good pleasure. Whereby (no doubt) they "Would make choise from out of the Commons, of the most seditious persons of all other,

"We shall have then the Canulcians and Icilians to be our Coss. But Jupiter (that great good H "God) forbid, that ever the Royal and Imperial Majesty, should come to that low ebb or de-" sperate pals: dye they would a thousand deaths rather, than suffer so great a shame and indigni-"ty: knowing this affuredly, that their ancestours also, if they had once suspected or forseen, "that by granting the commonalty every thing as they defired, they would not have proved "more lovely and chearful towards them, but rather more churlish and untrastable: and when "they had obtained their first suits, to proceed still to demand worse and worse, one thing after "another: they would tooner have indured at the first, any contesting and debate what foever, " than suffered those hard conditions to be imposed, and put upon them : and because they had "once relented, that Tribuns should be created, therefore to grant them again the second time. T "So that as now, there is no quietness with them, nor end of quarrels will be none, to long as in "one and the felf fame City, Tribuns and Senators remain together. Nay verily, either this state " must be put down, or that office utterly abolished. And better late than never, to withstand " and meet with their rash and desperate boldness. What? shall they without controlment, first " fow discord at home, and then stir up forrein wars abroad? and afterwards, against those wars "which themselves have raised, debar and hinder the City, forto take arms and defend it self? and when as they have as good as fent for the enemies to come to their dores, then, not fuffer an " army to be levied against them. But let Canuleius (if he dare) speak these words out in the Se-"nate, That unless the Nobles suffer his laws, as if he were a Conqueror to be admitted and re-"ceived, he will flay the mustering? For what else is that, but to threaten that he will sell and K " betray his country, and suffer it to be assailed and lost? What encouragement will such a word er give as that, I fay not, to the commonalty of Rome, but to the Volscians, Equians and Veicn-"tians? Will not they hope, under the conduct of Canuleius, to be able to scale the Capitol and " the Castle, if so be the Tribuns shall take from the Nobility their couragious hearts, as they have "bereaved them already of their right, their honor and dignity? Let him know therefore, that "the Confuls are ready, first to shew themselves to be Captains and Leaders, against the mitchie-"vous practifes of their own citizens, before they will make head against the armed forces of "their enemies? Whiles these matters were debated of with great contention and heat in the Senate house, Canuleius for the maintenance of his laws, and to cross the Consuls, made this Oration unto the people, How greatly the Nobles have despised you, O Quirites, how unworthy T. of canulcing to they have ever thought you, to live among them within the walls of one City, me thinks I have, the Commons, as often heretofore, so now especially and most of all perceived : in that they have risen up altoagainst the No. gether so fiercely to check and withstand our proposed laws. "Wherein, what pretend we else, "but to tell them and put them in mind, That we are, as well as they, citizens : and although we " are not of the same wealth, yet we inhabit the same country with them? In the one, we request mariage; a thing to borderers, yea, and to forrain nations usually granted: and to fpeak of our "felves, we also have afforded even to our conquered enemies, the benefit of our City, which is "far more than marriage. In the other, we move no new matter, but only claim again and chal-" lenge that, which is the peoples right, to wit, that the people of Rome may bellow their offices "and dignities, upon whom they please. What reason have they then, I pray you, to set all on an M "uprore, as if Heaven and Earth should go together? and what is the cause, that erewhile I had "like to have had violence offered unto me in the Senate? What moved them to break out and " fay, they could not forbear nor keep their har ds from me, and threaten to abuse and violate the "facred authority of the Tribuns? Set case that the people of Rome may have their free voyces " and fuffriges, to elect the Confuls whom they will, and that no Commoner be denied, so he be "worthy of the highest place, for to obtain the soveraign dignity. How then? cannot this City " possibly stand any longer? and is our Empire come to an end for ever? And all one it is (be like) "and importeth as much, to disable a Commoner, for being made Consul as if a man inferred, that "a bondman or a freed libertine should become Consul. Perceive you not yet (my Masters) in wat bondman or a need inserting mound of they might, bereave you in some measure of this day N " light: that ye breath and speak, that ye have the shapes of men, they think much, they repine, "and it goes to their heart. And what elie? They give it out flatly and fay (if God will) it is un-lawful, that a Commoner should be a Consul. I beseech you hear me a little. If we may not be "allowed to read the Chronicles, nor to perufe the High-priefts records and registers, know we "not those things then, that even all strangers know? namely, That Consuls entred in place of "Kings, and fucceeded them, and have no other right, preheminence or dignity at all, than Kings "had before? Think ye that men have never heard, that Numa Pompilius, a man not somuch as " a citizen of Rome, much less then, a Patritian and Nobly descended among them, was sent for out of the Sabines countrey, and by the peoples voyces, and the affent of the Nobles, created E. King of Rome? Also, afterwards, how L. Tarquinius, who was no Roman born, no, nor yet so O "much as an Italian, but the fon of Demaratus the Corinthian, a stranger inhabitant at Tarquins, "and from thence removing, albeit King Ancus his ions were living, attained likewise to the "(rown? Moreover how Servius Tullius after him, the fon of a captive woman of Corniculum, "whose father was unknown, whose mother a bondwoman, through wit and vertue, obtained er and held the Kingdom? For what should I speak of T. Tatius the Sabine, whom Romulus him-" felf, the father and founder of this City, admitted to raign together with him? Well, so long as

"no flock was distained, no race rejected, wherein appeared sparks of vertue, the Romans Em-

A " pire became mighty, and flourished. Scorn ye then at this day, a Consul out of the Commo-" nalty, when our forefathers despited not Kings that were aliens and ftrangers? No, nor when "the Kings were expelled, was this City denied and thut against forreiners, that were valorous, and "men of action. The kinred and whole name (I am fure) of the Claudii, after the Kings were " exiled, we not only admitted into our City, from out of the Sabins, but also received into the "number of the Patritians and Noble men. And may a meer forrainer indeed become a Noble-"man, and so a Consul? And shall a Citizen of Rome, if he be of the Commonalty, be wholly dila-" bled and out of all hope for ever of being Conlin? Tell me I pray you, Think ye it not possible, "that a valiant and hardy man, approved both in war and peace, being one of the Commons, R "may prove like to Numa, L. Tarquinius, or Servius Tullius? and if he do whether shall we suffer "him to govern the Common-weal, or no? And whether will ye have our Confuls, such rather "as the Decemvirs (the most wretched and wicked persons under the sun, who, by your leave, "were at that time of the Nobility I than strangers and new-commers, which of all the Kings "were fimply the very best? But for footh, presently after the KK, were deposed and expelled, "there was not one of the Com, a Conful. What of that? ought no new thing to be ordained, "and which hath not been already taken up afore? For many things have not yet been practiled, "(as in a state newly incorporate) ought not such then to be put in use, if they be thought expe-"dient? While Romalus reigned, there were no Bishops nor Augurs: by Numa Pomp luss they "were created. There was no Seffing of the people at all in the City, no description of Hundreds C" and Classes. By S. Tellius they were instituted. Cost, were never heard of before: when the KK. "were driven out, they were elected. The time was, when neither the abiolute rule nor yet the "name of a Dictator was known. In our fathers dayes it first began. Tribuns, Ædiles, Questors "there have been none: it was ordained they should be made. Within this ten years, we have "both created and also abolished out of the common-weal, Decemvirs for the making and pen-"ning of our laws. And who doubteth, but in a City founded for ever to endure, and increasing "ftill infinitely, there will be brought in new Governments, new Priest-hoods and facerdotal "dignities, new priviledges both of kindreds and private persons? And even this one thing in " queltion, to wit, that the Com, and Nobles might not joyn in marriage, were not the Decem-"virs they that first within these few years made that Edict? A most shameful ensample and pre-D "cedent in a free state, and tending to the manifest wrong of the Commons. Can there be any "greater or more notorious injury, than that there should be in a City one part and member, as "defiled and polluted, thought unworthy of the bond of marriage? What elle is this, but to suffer " exile, and confining within the same walls, when they debar us that we should not be either al-"lied in affinity or knit in kindred? They provide (forfooth) and take order that bloud should "not be mixed, nor families confused. How then? If this do pollute this great gentry of yours, " which most of you descended from the Sabins and Albans, have not by right line from the Pa-"tritians, but by coptation and election into the number of the Nobles, as being chosen either by "the favour and grace of the Kings, or else by the peoples voyces after the KK, were expelled: "could not your wisedoms have kept your bloud uncorrupt by some private means and provisi-E "on, namely, by taking heed neither to elpouse wives from among the Commons, nor to suffer "your daughters and litters to be married to any other than Nobles? No commoner (ye might "befure) would have forced a daughter of any noble house: no, these insolencies of lascivious "Inst are appropriate to Gentlemen only of the Nobility: none of us would have compelled any of " you against his will, to make covenant and contract of matrimony. But I wot, that by an ex-" press law it should be sorbidden, and that marriage between Nobles and Commons should be " condemned, that is it, which to the commonalty is a plain contumely and open injury, And "why confer ye not and lay your heads together, that the rich may not marry with poor? That, "which at all times and in all places, hath been a matter left unto particular policy and confide-"ration; namely, That into what house soever a woman cast a liking and sancy, there she might F "be married: and into what family a man obliged himself by word, promile and covenant, from "thence he might take a wife: even that, restrainye within the bonds of a most proud and tyran-" nical law: whereby ye might break in funder all civil fociety, and of one City make twain, Why "forbid ye not by a positive Law, that a commoner should not dwell by a Noble-man, or go the " fame way that he doth, or frequent the same feast, or converse in the same market or common "place of affembly? For in effect what difference is there if a Gentleman marry a commoners " daughter, or a commoner espouse a Gentlewoman? What right I pray you or condition of state " is thereby changed? furely the children fill take after the father. Neither feek we for any thing et else by matching with you, but only this, that we may be reckoned in the number of men and of «citizens. Neither is there any cause, why you should so contend and stand upon it (unless it do Ge you good to cross and take a pleasure to exercise your selves in working us disgrace and shame.) "Finally I would gladly know whether the foveraign government of the state resteth in you or in "the people of Rome? When the Kings were driven out, got you thereby to your selves Lordly "foveraignty, or purchased all men equal liberty? It must needs be granted, that the people of " Rome may at their pleasure publish and ordain a law. And will ye then as soon as any law what-"foever, is by them proposed appoint a muster presently for their punishment? and as soon as I that am Tribun, shall begin to call the wards to give their voyces, shall you that are Consuls by and by swear all the younger fort, press them to warfare, lead them forth unto the field, and

The fourth Book of T. Livius.

The Oration

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" menace the Commons,menace Isay, the Tribun also? What? If ye had not twife already good H experience how little these goodly threats of yours prevailed against the Commons when they "agreed and fluck together, it were fomewhat. Will ye fay that ye forbare to firive, ye tendered "our good, and for pity spared us? Nay rather, to say a truth, was not this the cause that no fray "was made. For that the fronger fide was also the more cool and modeller of the twain. Neither " (O Quirites) will there now, I warrant you, be any combate, nor blows dealt: they will al-"wayes affay and found, what itomacks and hearts ye have, but never will they feel your fifts, and "try how keen your fwords be. Therefore to these wars (be they falsely pretended, or truly in-"deed reported) Ove Confuls, the Commons are ready prest to follow you : provided alwayes, "that by granting them liberty of mutual marriage, ye will make at length this City one: that I they may be linked, joyned and united unto you, by private alliance and affinity: that hardy and valiant men may have hope and possibility, to honors and dignities: that they may be allowed " fellowship and society in the Common-weal: Finally, that (which is due unto equal liberty) "they may one with another in alternative course, obey annual Magistrates, and be obeyed again " in their turns. If any of you shall gainfay and withstand these conditions, prate still and talk at "your pleasure of wars: multiply and make them as many and as great as ye will; There is not "one shall give his name, not one shall take arms, not one shall fight for those proud Lords, with "whom they can have neither fellowship of dignity in the Common-weal, nor alliance of mar-" riage in private estate. Now when as the Consuls also were come forth into the open assembly of the people, and that they fell on all hands from continued and long Orations, to short dispute K and altercation: the Tribun demanded why a commoner might not attain to a Confulthin? Unto whom the Conful returned an answer, as to the substance perhaps truly, so for the present contention not very wifely and to the purpoie: Namely, because that no commoner had the Aufpices: which was the caute why the Decemvirs ordained diffinct marriages, left upon a doubtful and mingled iffue, thereshould follow a troubled confusion of the Auspices. But hereat, the Commons flormed and stamped most of all: that as odious men unto the immortal Gods, they were flatly denied and deemed unworthy to observe the flight and linging of birds. And never gave they over their heats of clamorous debate (whiles the Commons had gotten unto them a most sharp Tribun to set them awork, and were themselves in obstinacy no whit behind him Juntill at length the Nobles were overcome and driven to grant, that the Law as touching marriage T should pals: supposing by that means especially, that the other Tribuns would either clean give over their fuit for making commoners Confuls, or at least wife put it off, until the war were ended: and that the Commons in the mean while being well pleafed and contented with marriage among the Nobles, would be willing and ready to levy a mutter. Canaleing for this his victory over the Nobles, and for the favours he gat among the Commons, became a great and mighty man. Whereupon, the other Tribuns were kindled to the like combate: and for the proceeding of their Law also, indeavoured with all their might and main. And albeit the rumour of the war encreased daily more and more, yet they hinder the levy of fouldiers. The Confuls feeing now that no decree and order could pass the Senate-house, by reason that the Tribuns interposed their negative voyce: took counsel together with the chief of the Nobility at home in their private houses. And well M they law that they must yeeld either the victory to their enemies or the buckler to their own citizens. Of all the Senators that had been Coff. only Valerius and Horatius were not present at these counsels. C. Claudius his opinion was, That the Consuls should put themselves in arms against the Tribuns: But the two Quinti, Cincinnatus and Capitolinus, abhorred all bloudshed and violent proceedings against those, whom by a folemn covenant made with the Commons, they had received and accepted for to be as facrofainet and unviolable. But in these counsels they grew to this point in the end, that they suffered military Tribuns of equal power with the Confuls, to be created indifferently from out of the Commons and Nobles: provided alwayes, that as touching creation of the Confuls, there should be no alteration from the old manner aforetime. And herewith were both Tribuns and Commons well fatisfied and contented. A general N affembly therefore was proclaimed for the chufing of three Tribuns in Confuls authority, which being once published: forthwith as many as had spoken or done ought rending to sedicion, and above all others those that had been Tribuns of the people, began in their whited robes to take hold of men and run to and fro about the common place labouring for this dignity. At the first the Nobles partly in despair of obtaining the place (seeing the Commons so set a flore) partly for disdain and indignation to bear any honourable office joyntly with them of to base condition, were scared and affrighted from standing therefore: at the last (but they were forced thereto first by the heads and the chief Lords of the Senate) they were content to be competitors and suiters for the dignity: left they might feem to be fully excluded forth of the possession of the Common-weal, and leave it entirely for the Commons. The event and effect of this Court, shewed O plainly, that mens minds are otherwise affected in contending about liberty and dignity, than prefently after such contentions laid away, they are in weighing and judging aright without paffion and affection. For the people satisfied herewith, that there was some account made of the Commoners, and that they were not shut out, elected military Tribuns all of the Nobles. This modelly this equity, this noble mind, where shall a man now adayes find in one person, which, then was to be seen in the whole people? In the three hundreth and tenth year after the City of Rome was founded, were the first military Tribuns created, that bare office in the room of the

A Confuls, to wit, A. Sempronius Aratinus, L. Attilius, and C. Cecilius: in whole government, con-Military Tri, cord at home caused also peace abroad. There be writers, who affirm, That upon occasion of the buns first Veientian war, and the rebellion of the Ardeats, because two Consuls were not able to manage created, with Veientian war, and the reognous of the Andreas possess of the Colonia without making any medionity, the colonia war, at the colonia war, and the reognous war, and the colonia wa tion of the Law published, concerning election of Contuls of the Commons: and that they were invested both in the jurisdiction, and also in the ornaments of the Consuls. Howbeit, the exercife of that government, flood not fast and fure, nor continued long. For within three moneths after that they entred, they forewent their office, by a decree of the Augurs, as if there had been some error in their creation. It was alledged that C. Curiatius, who was President of that Court B of Ejection, had taken his quarters amils for the observation of the lucky figns by flight of birds, and not according to the Augurs skill.

There came from the Ardeats to Rome, Embaffadors, complaining of wrong received, in these terms: That if it might be redreffed, and amends made, and their grounds reftored, they feemed willing to abide still in league and amity. Answer was made them by the Senate, that the judgment of the people, already passed, could not be reversed by the Senate, if it were for nothing else but for concord take and agreement of the States: besides, they had neither any precedent to lead them thereto, nor Law and authority to warrant them. Marry, if the Ardeats would wait their times, and put to the Senates arbitrement and diffretion, the redress and easement of their injury pretended, it would come to pais, that in process of time they should not repent of governing their passions, and bridling their choler: and should well know, that the Nobles had a good regard; that there should no wrong be offered unto their friends, as they were careful, that if any were offered, it should not long continue. Thus the Embassadors, promising, to make a true report, unto their citizens of the matter, wholly as it was : were triendly dismissed, and had their discharge,

The Senators feeing now the Commonweal, without any foveraign Magistrate of the chair and of State, went together, and made an Interregent: and whiles they strove whether Consuls or Tribuns should be created, the Interregent continued many dayes. The Interregent and the Senate laboured, that there should be an Election of Consuls: the Tribuns on the other side, and their Commonalty, were for the Tribuns Consular. But the Senators prevailed, because both the people feeing they were to confer the one office or the other, upon the Nobles, jurceased to strive any D more: and also the chief of the Commons, chose rather to have that Election, wherein they should not be once propounded, than wherein they were sure to take the repulse, as unworthy, The Tribuns also gave over to contend any longer to no purpose, and without effect, seeming thereby somewhat to gratify and pleasure the LL. of the Senate. So T. Quintins Barbaius the Interregent; chose for Consuls L. Papprius Mugilanus, and L. Sempronius Atratius. Whiles these were Confuls, the league with the Ardeats was renued. And this is the only evidence and proof, that they were Consuls that year, forthat neither in the ancient yearly records, nor in the Calenders of the Magistrates, they are found at all. I take it, because the military Tribuns were created in the beginning of that year: and therefore, although these Consuls were in their stead chosen, yet their names were lest out, as if the other had remained in office the whole year,

E Licinius Macer affirmeth, that they are mentioned both in the composition with the Ardeats, and also in the linen books of registers in the Church of Juno Moneta. Albeit there had been so many terrors and bravados, threatned from the borderers, yet both abroad and at home, all was quiet. And whether Tribuns only, or Consuls also chosen in the room of Tribuns governed in this year; certain it is, that the next following, had Confuls M. Geganius Macerinus the second time, and T. Quimius Capitolinus the fift time. This was the very year when the Centors office came up first. A thing that rose of a small beginning: which notwithstanding afterwards, increased to that height, that it had government of the manners and discipline of the Romans: and under the jurisdiction thereof, the Senate and Centuries of the order of knights, the diffinction of worthip and hameful difgrace, were reduced. Likewife, the survey of publick and private Ædifices, F yea, and the tributes, revenues and hibfidies of the people of Rome were at the disposition, ordering, and differentian of that office. The beginning of which thing arole upon this occasion : For that the people in many years space had not been affested and numbred, and seeing the Cense could be deferred no longer, nor the Confils (by reason of wars, from so many nations imminent) had leifure to go about and accomplish that business: the Senare therefore made a motion, that the charge being painful, and not for the Majesty of Consuls to busy themselves in, required a special Maguerate, and a peculiar officer by it felf. Under whom should attend the Secretaries and Clerks; who likewile should have the keeping and charge of the rolls and publick records: and at whole differentian thould pass the scedules and instruments of all Assessments. The Senators therefore accepted gladly of this overture, although it were but a trifling matter: yet because there G should be the more Magustrates of the Nobility. Supposing (I ween) it would come to passe, as (it proved indeed) that shortly the power and wealth of those, who bare the office, should win, more authority and credit unto the thing. Yea, and the Tribuns allomade no great ado. but suffered it to pais, being an office (as it was in truth, no other at that time) rather of necessity and attendance, than of thew, porture honor: because they would not feem to be cross and

peevish in every small matter. When as therefore this dignity was of the principal of the City refuled, the people by their voyces chose to that Office; Papprius and Sempronius, of whose Confulthing there was fome doubt: to the end, that by that office they might supply and make up

Censors sist the desect and mils of a Consulship. And of the exercise and function it self, Censors were they H called.

Whiles these things were a doing at Rome, there came Embassadors from Ardea, craving as wel

Whiles these things were a doing at Rome, there came Embassadors from Ardea, craving as wel in regard of their most ancient amity, as also of the late league renued their helping hand for their City, welnigh undone and overthrown. For, peace (which wilely and by right good advise they had kept and maintained with the people of Rome) they might not enjoy at home, by reason of inward debate and domestical quarrels. The cause and beginning whereof, as it is reported, arose from fiding and factions, which have been and will be to most States more pernicious, than forrain wars, than famine or plague, or other advertities, which men attribute to the anger and wrath of God, as the extremity of all publick calamities what soever. There was a maid, a Commoners daughter and no better, by birth, but for her rare beauty of singular note and passing renown: whom two young men were fuiters unto. The one of the same condition or estate that the maid was of, and who relied upon her guardians and tutors, who also were of that degree and calling: the other a Gentleman, enamoured on her, only for her beauty. As for him, he had the good wills of the best in the City, by whose means the strife of partaking, entred even into the house of the Damosel. For the Gentleman in the Mothers judgment, was the more welcome and better liked of, whose desire was, that the maid should be preferred by marriage, and be most worshipfully bestowed. The Guardians also banded themselves, and laboured for their party. But when as the matter might not be ended within dores, it came to fuit in Law. And when the reasons and allegations were heard, both of the Mother, and also of the Guardians, the Judges pronoun- K ced fentence of marriage to be at the disposition of the Mother. But might prevailed more than right. For the Tutors aforefaid, openly in the market place of the City, having amongst those of their party and faction, complained of that injurious award, with a troup of men by force, fet the maid out of the Mothers house. Against whom arose a stronger power of the gentry, and following the young Gentleman, who was incepted and fet on fire upon this injury offered.

Whereupon mued a cruel fray. The Commons being deleated, went forth (far unlike to the Commons of Rome) armed as they were out of the City, and took for their hold a Hill, and invaded the Lands of the Nobles with fire and fword: and having gathered to them a multitude of Artifans and handicrafts men, whom in hope of spoil they had called forth, they purpose and prepare to beliege the City also, which aforetime had been altogether unacquainted with the like r ttorms. In such fort, as no kind of calamity that followeth war, was wanting : as if the poor City had been tainted, infected, and poisoned with the furious madness of two brain-fick young men, feeking a woful and deadly marriage, with the utter min and deftruction of their native Country. And neither part thought it enough to war and fight at home among themselves. For the Nobles solicited the Romans for to rescue their besieged City: the Commons stirred up the Volscians, to help to force and fack the City. The Volicians under the conduct of Aguas Cluilius came first to Ardea, and against the walls of their enemies, raised a countermure, and cast a trench, and blocked the Town round about. Which tidings being brought to Rome, forthwith M. Geranius Conful, went forth with an army, and incamped himself three miles from the enemies : and the day being nowfar spent and drawing toward night, he commandeth his fouldiers to refresh and make much of themselves, and take their rest: and afterwards at the relief of the south watch, he brought forth his enfigns, fet his men to work, and fped his business once begun, fo that by the fun-rising, the Volicians might see themselves invested more Rreightly by the Romans, then the City beleaguered by them. And on another fide the Conful had joyned a sconce to the wall of Ardea, by which way his fouldiers might go and come in fafety. The Captain of the Volscians, who had to that day prepared no victuals, but fuftained his army only with the corn which he had for the present from day to day robbed by sorraging the Country, seeing himself intrenched, and of a ludden to be destitute of all things, called the Consulforth to emparle, saying, That if the Romans coming was to raise the siege, he would remove and dislodge from thence. To which again the Conful made this reply, That vanquished men were to take, and not to make Articles of Condi-N tions: neither should they, as they were come at their pleasure to assume the allies of the Romans, so depart again when they lift to Vossai. He commanded therefore to yeeld their General, to lay down their weapons, confessing themselves overcome, and to be at his devotion. Otherwise he would be a bitter and mortal enemy unto them, whether they departed or tarried (ii), and carry home to Rome the victory of the Volkians, rather than their faithless peace. The Volkians, when they had affayed that small hope they had in their weapons (for all hope else was cut off) besides all other things that were cross unto them, encountred in a place of great disadvantage for fight, but worfe for flight: and feeing themselves on every side beaten down and flain, turned from fighting to intreating, delivered up their Captain, yeelded their weapons, were driven under the Gallows, and in their fingle doublet and hofe with great shame and calaminy, were let go and sent O away. And fixting them down to reft themselves, not tarknom the Town Tolcalams the Tusculans upon an oldgrudge and hatred against them for upon them thus disamed and taked as they were at unawates, and were someet with them that harrely there remained any one to carry news of their ill day and unfortunate overthrow. Then the Roman Col. appealed the troubles at Attea: beheaded the chief Captains of that commotions and conficated their goods to the common cheft and Chamber of the Andeats. And so by this great favour and benefit of the people of Rome, they improfed the injury of the former arbitrement was done away and recompensed. But yet

A the Senat of Rome, thought somewhat behind fill for the cancelling of the memorial of publick avarice. The Contul returned, triumphing into the City, leading Cluilius the Captain of the Yol- See the end of scians before his chariot, with the spoil born afore him of the enemies, whom he had disarmed, the former and brought under the yoak. Quintius the Conful again for his part, in his long robe and gown Book. of peace, countervailed (a thing not usually seen) the glory of his Colleague in his bright armor: who had so great regard at home to entertain concord and peace among the Citizens, by minifixing justice indifferently, as wel to the highest as to the lowest, that the Senators reputed him a severe Consul, and the Commons accounted him as meek and gentle a person, And more he won at the Tribuns hands by countenance and reputation, than by contention and debate, His B five Confulships wherein he carried himself after one and the self same manner and order : the course of his whole life, ever Contul-like, caused his person to be in a manner more reverenced then his honourable place. By this means, whiles these were Consuls, no words were made of military Tribuns. Then created they for Confuls M. Fabius Vibulanus, and Post humius Ebutius Cornicen. These Consuls, by how much greater and more glorious the acts both at home and abroad, were atchieued by those, whom they saw they were to succeed (and surely that year was right memorable among the borderers, as well allies as enemies, and namely, because the Ardeats in so hard distress, were by them succoured so much the more earnestly endeavoured for their part, to raze out of mens minds the infamy of that judgement aforefaid, and made an Act and Decree of the Senat in this form, That for as much as the City of the Ardeats, by re fon of Civil Ctroubles, was dispeopled and brought to asmall number of Citizens, there should be enrolled certain inhabitants to be fent that her for a Garrison, and defence against the Volscians. This was openly ingroffed in publick Tables, and Infruments, for a policy, that their fecret intent and purpose of reverfing and disanulling the arbitrement, might not be perceived by the Tribuns and the Commons. But they closely complotted, that when they had enrolled afar greater number of Rutilians than of Romans, for to inhabit Ardea, neither should any other lands be divided, but those which by that infamous and unhonest award were intercepted: nor that one foot or clod of ground should be assigned to any other Roman, before the whole lands were parted among all the Rutilians. Thus the domain that had been in question, returned again to the Ardests. The Triumvirs for the conveying of a Colony to Ardea, were created these, Agrippa Menenius, T. D. Classius Sientus, and M. Ebusius Helua, Who, besides that, they offended the Commons by their ready service and nothing popular, in regard, that they assigned and set out to their allies, that land which the people of Rome judged their own, were not well thought of neither, by the chief of the Nobility : because in the execution of their charge, they did nothing of affection, and for favour. Howbeit they avoided all troubles and dangers that were toward them (albeit they were accused by the Tribuns before the people.) For when they had registred and placed the Coloners, they remained still themselves in the same Colony, which they had as witness of their innocen-

In this year, and the year following, when Caius Furius Pacilius, and Marcus Papirius Craffus were Confuls, there was peace at home and abroad. The plays which had been vowed by the De-E cemvirs, according to the Senats decree, during the time of the Commons infurrection and departure from the Nobles, were this year fet forth. Petilize fought for some occasion of sedition but in vain. Who being made Tribun the second time, albeit he harped stil upon one string, and threatned the felf fame things that he had before, yet he could not bring about, that the Confuls should propose unto the Sente, concerning the division of lands among the Commons : and when as with great ado he had obtained thus much, that the Senators should be moved and their opinions asked, whether they would have an election of Confuls or Tribuns (Confular:) determined it was at length, that Consuls should be chosen. So, that the menaces of the Tribun, that he would hinder the muster, was a ridiculous matter of game: seeing that when the borderers were at quiet, there was no need either of war or preparation for war. After this great quietness of the State, F followeth a year (wherein Proculus Geganus Macerinus, and L. Menenius Langtus were Confuls) for fundry calamities and perils memorable: namely, Seditions, Famine, and hazard of receiving upon their necks the yoak of Kings rule again, and that, by the sweetness of a Largess. There wanted only forraign war: wherewith if the Common-weal had been afflicted roo, hardly could the help of all the gods above, have recovered the State. These calamities began with hunger. But whether it were, for that the year was unleasonable for corn, or that they were so in love with the plaufible and feditious Orations, and of the City it felf, that they flighted and neglected the Tillage of their ground, it is uncertain. For both the one and the other is reported. The Lords of the Senat blamed the idleness of the Commons: and the Tribuns of the Commons laid the weight, one while upon the fraud and naughtiness, another while upon the negligence and remit-Gnels of the Confuls. At the last the commoners enforced and drave the people (but not against the will of the Senate) to chuse L. Minutim Master of the provision or principal purveior of corn and victuals: a man who in that office proved more lucky to preferve the liberty of the City then

happy in the exercise or ministery of his charge: albeit at the latter end, he deserved and had,

both praise and thanks, for bringing down the price of Corn. Who, not withstanding many Em-

bassages sent both by sea and land to the neighbor nations round about, and all to little purpose.

(ut that out of Hetruria there was brought some little sprinkling of Corn) nothing ealed and

mended the Market and therefore he turned again to the dispensing or dealing the present dearth

cy, and just dealing.

indifferently among all, by forcing every man to confesse what corn he had, to open his gastners. H to bring it forth, to vent and fell that, which he had more then would ferve a month. Bugwhen by this practile, and by defrauding fervants a portion of their dayly food; and by according the corn-mungers and exposing them to the surious ire of the people, he had with all his hard courfes and sharp inquisitions rather laid open then eased the present need and necessity a many of the common people despairing of all hope, rather then they would live thus milerably commented. pining and wearing away in hunger, covered their heads, and threw themselves headlone into Tyber, Then Sp. Melius, by calling a Knight or Gentleman of Rome, a man (as in thote days) exceeding rich, enterprised a thing, commodious I must needs fay, but a dishonest precedent of dangerous consequence, and proceeding of a worse mind and intent of his. For having with his own I. mony bought up the corn out of Hetruria by the means of his friends and vaffals, whose miniftry he used: which thing (I believe verily) was an hindrance that all the publick care and providence, took small effect, and nothing helped the general want and scarcity, he devised to bring up a free dole and distribution of corn: and to the end that when he had once by this benefit and liberality won the hearts of the Commons, then he might, what way soever he went carrying a port and majesty with him above the degree of a private person, draw after him a train of the people, promiting him by their favour of inpport, undoubted and affured hope of a Confulthin. But himself (as mans nature is unsatiable) not content herewith, aspired to higher matters then fortune promifed him, and those unlawful, and beyond his reach. And for as much as even the very Confulthip was to be wrested from the Nobles against their wills, he plotted to make himself a K King, and thought that, the only guerdon due for fo deep reaches and deligns, and worthy that great contention and firite which he was to abide with much toil and sweat of brows. Now drew the Election on apace for Consuls, which thing prevented him afore he had brought his devices to full ripeness and persection. Consul was created L. Quintius Capitolinus the fixth time. a man most unfit for his turn that should go about innovations and to change the state: and with him was joined Agrippa Menenius, surnamed Lanatus. And L. Minutius, was either made again the mafter victualler, or else created he was at first without limitation of time, to continue so long as the case should require. For there is no certainty thereof, but only the name of Corn-master, recorded both years in the linnen Books or Registers among other Magistrates. This Minutius was vigilant, and as careful for the Common-weal, as Melius for his private wealth: and upon oc- L casion that men of the same quality, to wit, the Commons, were conversant in both houses, namely, in his own and in the house of Melius, he came to the knowledge by their means; of Melius his treason: and declared unto the Senat the whole complot, Namely, That there was armor and weapons good flore, carried into the house of Melius: that he kept conventicles there; and made feditions Orations, and that it was past all peradventure that he practifed to be King. As for the time of working the feat and to put it into action, as yet it was not determined and certainly known: all other things were already agreed upon. Item, that the Tribuns were bribed and hired to fell and betray the liberty of the City: That to certain Captains of the multitude divers charges were appointed. And herewithal, he excused himself (and said) That because he would not be reputed the author of any uncertain or vain intelligence, he uttered these matters somewhat M with the latest, and later well-neer, then might stand with the common safety of the Weal-publick. Which news after they were heard, and that on every fide the chief Senators had given both the Cost, of the former year a check, for that they had suffered those, Largesses of corn, and tollerated meetings of the Commons in a private houle: and rebuked the new Confuls also, for that they had stayed so long and waited till a matter of so great importance was by the corn-master detected and declared unto the Senate, which required a Cof. to be not only the informer, but also the reformer: Then T. Quintim answered, That the Consuls were blamed without just cause, who being bridled with the laws of appealing, tending to the great prejudice and dilanulling of their foveraign government, had not commission sufficient by vertue of their place, to punish the thing according to the hainouinesse and quality thereof, as they had courage and heart thereto: N and that there was need now, not only of a valiant and four man, but also of one that was freed from all bonds of laws and tied to none, And therefore he would name L. Quintim for Dictator: in whom there was courage answerable to that absolute authority. When all men liked wel therof, Quintins himself at the first refused: demanding what they meant, to object and expose him, an unweldy man& fo far stept in years, to so great trouble, and manifest danger. Afterwards, when as they replied on all hands, and alledged how in that heart of his for all his age there was more valour, and in his head more policy then in all men besides; heaping on him right due and deserved praises, and commendations; and whiles the Consul also importuned him still and gave not over : then Cincinnatus, after he had prayed to the gods immortal, that his decrepit old age in fo fearful a case, might not turn either to the losse or dishonor of the Common wealth, was by O the Consul pronounced Dictator, And he forthwith nominated C. Servilius Hala General of the horsemen. The morrow after when he had set and disposed certain guards in divers places of the City, and was come down into the common place: the common people wordring at the strangenesse of the matter, had their eyes upon him: and the adherents and complices of Melins, and he himself their Captain, saw well that the force and power of this so great a magistrate was bent against them. But they that were not acquainted with those plots and defigns that tended to the setting up of a King, asked one another, what tumult or sudden war, should require either a

A Dictators majefty, or that Quintius after fourscore years of age, should be the only Rules of the City. With that, Servilius the General of the horiemen was by the Dictator feet to Melius: Who laid unto him, The Dictator calleth thee. Whereat he being airaid, asked again, What he would? and Serullim faid, That hewas to make his answer and purgation, of actime that Minimius had informed against him, before the Senat, Then Melius began to retire himselfe back into the rous of his followers, and looking about at the first, thrunk only away from him, and remied to lobey. At the last the Apparitor at the general of the horsemens commandment, began to force him to go with him : but he being rescued by the standers by, sound his sect and began to fly, and besought the aid of the Com-R monalty of Rome: faying, That the faction of the Nobles compired his overthrow, and perfecuted him for the good he had done unto the Commons, and for his liberality be-Howed upon them: beseeching them to help him in that extremity, and not to suffer him to be musdered afore their face and in their very fight. As he make these words, Hala Servilius overtookhim, and killed him out-right : and being tprinkled with his blood thus flain, and guarded with a company of tall Gentlemen of the Nobility, he bringeth word to the Dictator, how Melius, being cited to some unto him, put back the Apparitor, and railed the multitude and now had suffered due punishments for his deserts. Then (quoth the Dictator) On forth in this valor and vertice of thine, O C. Serviliar, thou defervest great praise, and hast delivered the Common-wealth this day from tyranny. Then C as the multitude murmured and made a fir upon some doubt, what they should think of thefact, and what might be the occasion thereof; he commanded them to affemble together, and openly avowed the deed, and pronounced, that Melius was juffly flain: yea, albeit he had been cleer from feeking to be King; for that being summoned and convented before the Dictator, and that by the General of the horiemen, he refused and came not: "for my self (quoth he) was set judicially to examine and enquire of the cause: and The Oration "upon the trial thereof, Melius should have sped no worse then his cause deserved: but the Diction, ce because he went about by violence to withdraw himself from judgment; by violence to the people "therefore was he restrained. Neither was he to be proceeded against as a Citizen, who of Rome. "being born in a free state, where justice and law were in force: and in that City, where-"out he was not ignorant that the KK, were sometimes expelled: and where in one and "the lame year, Collainus lifters fons, and the fons of that Cof that was deliverer of "his Company, detected of a complor, and conspiracy of receiving again into the City the "KK, blood were by their own father beheaded: out of which City, Tarquinius Col-" latinus Roi, for the detellation only of the name, being commanded to give up his office, "inffered exile: in which City, many years after Sp. Caffin forpractifing and plotting onely "to be, King, suffered condigne punishment: wherein also of late time; the Decemvirs, "for a tyrannical pride, where deprived of their goods, banished their country, and bereft "of their lives. That in the same City (I say) Sp. Melius should conceive any hope " of reaching to a Kingdom? And a man (I pray you) of what quality and condition? And E"yer, no gentility of birth; no dignities nor deferts were sufficient to make way to any for lordly rule and tyranny. Howbeirs the Claudis and Caffir, by reason of the Consul-"Thips and Decemvirships of their own, by reason of the honourable estate and reputati-"on of their ancestors, and the worthin and glory of their linage, took upon them, be-" came haughty and proud, and aipired to that, whereunce Sp. Melius had no such means "to inducehim: who might have fit him down, well enough, and rather wished and " prayed to God, then hoped once for to much, as a Tribunship of the Commons, And " supposed he, being but a rich corn-mafter, that with a quart (or measure of corn of "two pounds) he had bought the freedom of his fellow Citizens? of thought he by ca-"thing morfels of bread and victuals afore the common fort, that the victorious people, F" conquerers of all nations about them, might be allured into thraldom? and whom the "City could hardly brook to be a Senator, him they frould endure their King, to have "the regal enfigus and the government of Romalus; the first founder of the City, de-

" (cended first from the gods, and to them ascended up agains why, it was a thing not so

"wicked as monstrous. Neither was this act sufficiently farisfied for, with the shedding

" of his blood, unless the house and walls, within which so hourible madness was conceived "and forged, were cast down and razed and unless these goods, which were tainted and "injected with the prices and hire that should have purchased the Kingdom, were forfeit 'Three far. "and conflicate. He commanded therefore the Questors, to fell those goods, and things Eagl. to bring the mony into the common Treasury. And then he cansed forthwith his dwel- man measure. Gling house to be overthrown and made even with the ground, that the plot or floor thereof, containing a. might be a monument of a wicked attempt, smothered and sisted in the very hope and peck within a hatching thereof. This is the place which was called afterwards Aquimelium. As for L. pint, or the Minurius he had as On with smilded horse sum him for the Aquimelium. Minutius he had an Ox with guilded horns given him for an honour and reward without London bullet? the gate Trigemina. The Commons therewith were not milcontented, for that to or Warmie-

them he divided Melius his corn, at the price of one * Als a * Modius. Among tome authors, thire firite.

I find, that this Minutine for look the Nobles and went to the Commons, and was taken to in to be the eleventh Tribun of the Commons, and appealed the mutiny that arole upon Melius his death. But it was not like that the Senators suffered the number of the Tribuns to be encreased: and especially, that such an example should be given and taken up by a man of their coat : or that the commonalty would not keep it still, if it had been once allowed, or at leastwife attempt it again. But above all, this confuteth and reproveth the false title of Tribune set upon his image, for that a few years before, it was by a statute expresly provided, That Tribuns might not chuse and take unto them a Colleague in office. Q. Cecilius, and Q. Junius, and Sextus Titinius were the only men of all the Colledge of Tribuns that propounded not the Law for the honour of Minnins, but rather acculed 1 unto the Commons, both Minutius and Servilim, and ceased not to make complaint of the cruel and unworthy death of Melius: and in fine prevailed to much, that there should be an election for military Tribuns rather then for Confuls: nothing doubting, but if his were chofen (for so many at that time might be created) some of the Commons also, by promiting to revenge the death of Melius, might step in and be elected. The Commons for all they were toffed that year with many and fundry troubles chose no more then three Tribuns with Confuls authority; and among them, L. Quintins the fon of Cincinnatus: Upon the hard conceit and hatred of whose Dictatorship patt, they thought to pick some occasion of quarrel and tumult: and Mamerous Emylius, a man of great credit and reputation, was by voices preferred afore Quintius, and obtained the first place. And L. Julius they created for the K

Talumnius murdereth the Roman Embaffadors.

Whiles these bare soveraign rule, Fidene the Colony of the Romans, revolted to Lars Tolumnius, the King of the Veientians, and to the State of the Veientians. And besides their revolting, a more horriblefact they committed. For at the commandment of Tolumnius, they slew C. Fulcinius, and C. Julius, Sp. Nancus, and L. Roscius the Roman Embaffadors, who came to demand the cause of this their change and sudden alteration. Some here do excuse and elevate the act of the King, saying that upon a lucky cast of dice he uttered a doubtful speech, which was by the Fidenations so taken, as though he seemed to bid the Embassadours to be killed, and that (for sooth) was the occasion of murdering the Embassadours (a thing incredible, that at the comming in of the Fidenatians, his new allies, L who were to confult with him and ask his advice, about a murder that should break the law of Nations, his mind should not be turned away from earnest studying about his game) and so this hainous fact proveth to be but an error. More credible it is, that he had a further meaning and deeper reach: namely, that the people of the Fidenatians should be bound unto him, and only rely upon him, being attaint with the guiltinesse of so foul a murder, and not to look and hope for any mercy or favour at the Romans hands. The statues of these Embassadors which were at Fidene murdered, were set up openly at the charges of the City in the Restra. [A publick crosses of as it were) or pulpit in Rome, out of which the Macistrates made Orations to the people, beautified with the beak heads of ships and their brasen pikes called Rostra. Thus was there like to be a cruel conslict with the Veientians, and Fidenates, M Who besides that they were people confining on their frontiers, had also in the beginning of their war given so wicked and horrible a cause of quarrel. Therefore when as the common people and their Tribuns, in regard of the care for the publick State, were at quiet; there was no question, but that M. Geganius Macerinus the third time, and L. Sergius Fidenas (namad (I suppose) so, uponthe war which afterwards under his conduct was fought) should be created Consuls. For this manfirst encountred with the King of the Veientians on this fide * Anio, and gat the victory: but not without much bloodshed of the Ro-Called Teveron, mans. So that the grief was greater for the loss of his own fouldiers, then the joy for the discomfiture of his enemies. And the Senate, as in all fearful times and dangerous occurrents. ordained Mamereus Emplies to be created Dictator. Who, out of the brotherhood of N Tribuns military in Confuls authority, the year before, named for the General of his horsemen, L. Quintim Cincinnatus, who had been a Tribun with him, a toward young Gentleman, and a worthy fon of so worthy a father. To those souldiers that were by the Conful mustered and levied, were the old Centurions, experienced and skilful warriers, adjoined: and the number of those, which in that last battel were slain, was supplied. The Distator commanded to follow him as Lieutenants, Quintius Capitolinus, and M. Fabius Vikulanus. This greater power and authority, and the man likewise nothing thereto inferiour, drave the enemies out of the Roman ground, and set them farther off, even beyond Anio. Who removing their campstill backward, seized upon the hills between Fidene and Anio: neither durst they come down from thence into the open plains, before that the Le-O gions of the Falifet came to succour. Then at length, the Tuicans encamped themselves under the walls of Fidene. And the Roman Dictator likewife refled and abode upon the banks of the Confluent (where both rivers run into one) and flanked himself thereby. And when he had cast up a trenchand rampart afront, reaching across from the one river to the other, the morrow after he brought his power forth, and fet them in order of battel. The ene-

A mies were offundry minds. The Falifcians, who hardly could away long with military fervice farre from home, and trufting withal in their own felves, that they were good enough, required battel. The Veientians and Fidenates had more hope in drawing our the war on length. Tolumnius, albeit the advice of his own men liked him better, yet because the Falitcians should not endure lingting warfare, sendeth a trumpet, and proclameth battel against the morrow. The Dictator and the Romans, for that the enemies for the present shifted offfight, took more heart unto them: and on the next morning, when as now the fouldiers gave out brave words, and menaced, That unleffe they might have battel, they would affault both the Camp and the Town: the armies of both parts came forth n into the midst of the plain, between the two Camps. The Veientians, as being more in number and having to spare, sent covertly out certain companies to setch a compals behind the Hills, who in the time of the conflict should set upon the Roman Camp. And in this order flood the main Army of three Nations together embattelled. The Veientians kept the right point, the Faliscians the left, and the Fidenates the middle of the battel. The Dichator in the right point advanced his standard against the Faliscians, and on the lest Capitolinus Quintius charged the Veientians: and against the main battel between both, marched the Coronel of the Cavalry, with his Cornets of horse. Thus as they flood arranged in battel array, for a pretty while was there silence oneither side, and all quiet. For neither would the Tulcans begin first, unlesse they were urged: And the Dictator looked ever and C anon backward toward the Capitol of Rome, that the Augurs should set up a signal alost (as it was agreed between them) so soon as the flight of fowls gave approbation accordingly: which he no sooner espied, but he put out presently the men of arms, with a great shout against the enemies. The army of the sootmen followed hard after in the tail, and seconded them with a lusty charge. But on no hand were the Tuscan legions able to abide the force of the Romans. The Cavalry stood hardest to it, and made head still For the King himselfe, the best horseman and most valiant of them all, when as on every fide his enemies charged and prefled fore upon him, rode airon them, held out and maintained fight. There chanced then to be among the Roman horsemen, a Tribune or Marshal, one A. Cornelius Coffus, a goodly tall man of body, and as valiant and strong withnal, who let before his eyes the noble house from whence he was descended, and carried this mind, as it was right honourable already by his ancestors left him, so to recommend the same to his posterity more glorious and renowned. This man seeing the troops of Romans waving to and fro, for fear of the violence of Tolumnius, which way loever he bent and turned; and knowing him by his rich and royal furniture, wherein he bare himself like a brave Knight, riding all over the battel. "Is this (quoth he) the for worn breaker of "humane league, is this he that hath violated the laws of arms, and of nations? Now "will I prelently, if it be Gods will that any thing in the world should remain wholly and "inviolate, be his Prieft, I will facrifice and betake him to the ghofts of our Embaffadors "deceased. Herewith, setting spurs to his horse, with bent spear in rest, he rade full a-E gainst that one enemy, fingled from the rest; smote him, and dismounted him from his horse. Then bearing upon his staff, alight presently on foot, and as the King was getting up again, he overthrew him backward with the bots of his target, and laid him firetching long & after many wounds given him, at length fast ned him with his spear to the very ground. And when as he was once dead, he difarmed and dispoiled him, and struck off his head and carrying it aloft on his lance, presented a fearful spectacle to the enemies of their King flain, and so discomfitted them. Thus was the strength of the horsemen defeated also which only had made the battel doubtful. The Dictator having put likewise the legions of footmento flight, pursued them till, and drave them to their fort, killing them all the way in the chafe. Many of the Fidenates which knew the coasts of the Country, fled into the F mountains, and escaped, Coss with his horsemen passed over Tyber, and brought home into the City a great booty out of the country of the Veientlans. As this battel was in fighting, there was a skirmish also in the Roman camp, with that part of the forces, which (as it is aforefaid) was fent by Tolumnius to surprise it. Fabius Vibulanus first defended the rampart, ordering his men all within, in compass like a garland : and while the enemies were whosly bent about the affault, he with the Triarii or fouldiers of the rereward, suddenly issued forthat the gate, called Principalis, on the right hand, and gave an hot charge upon them : Upon which they were affrighted, but there ensued the less slaughter, because the number was smaller. Howbeit, they fled no lesse in disarray, than those in the very battel. Thus the Dictator having prosperous success every where returned with triumph into the City, by G the decree of the Senat, and grant of the people. In which triumphs the greatest shew and goodlieft fight of all, was Coffus, bearing the rich & royal spoils of the King, flain by his own hand. For of him the fouldiers chanted divers rude ballads without rime and metre, comparing him in their longs with Romalus. Which spoils with a folemn manner of dedication he bestowed and hung up in the Temple of Jupiter Ferencius, neer unto those of Romalus, which

The fourth Book of T. Livius.

were the first and only spoils, until that time, called Opima Spoilia. And as he went he withdrew from the Dictators chariot, the eyes of all the people unto himselfe, and hee in manner alone, carried away the magnificence and glory of that testival day. The Dictator by order from the people, presented in the Capitol for the honour of Jupiter, a golden Crown, weighing one * pound weight, raised out of the common money of the

* 36. lib.fterl. in angel gold, City.

Thus have I fet down (as following all other writers before me) that Aulus Cornelius Coffus, a Colonel or Marshal, brought into the Temple of Inpiter Feretrius, the second royal spoils. Howbeit, over and besides, that those spoils onely are by right accounted Opima, or royal, which a General hath taken from a General, and we acknowledge none I for General, but him under whose conduct an high Commission a war is managed, the very title also written upon the spoils, doth check and reprove both them and me. The words whereof are these, That Cossus being Conful, won those spoils.] When I once heard say, that Augustus Casar himself, the sounder or repairer of all Temples, entred into the house of Jupiter Feretrius, which he re-edified, being by injury of long time fallen to decay, and read it so written in a linnen Jack or Curaze: Ithought it little better then sacriledge, to discredit and cancel the testimony of Coffus himself concerning his own spoils, and of Augusur Casar, the benefactor of that very Temple. Which error, if it grow hereon, That is ancient Records and Chronicles, and that the Books of the Magistrates, which being of linnen, and laid up in the Temple of Moneta, Macer Licinius doth very often quote and K cite as his Authors, do represent unto us Aulus Cornelius Cossus, the seventh year after Conful, with Titus Quintius Pennus: let every man abound in his own fense, and have his opinion by himself freely. For more then all this may be alledged to prove, that so samous a battel could not be transferred to that year: because that for three years space about the Confulship of Cossus, there was no war at all, in a manner, by reason of pestilence and dearth of corn : so as some records, as it were, mourning, and bewraying the calamity of the time, deliver unto us nothing but the bare names of the Confuls. In the third year, after that Coffus was Conful, he was military Tribun in Confuls authority, and in the same year General of the horsemen also: in which government he fought another notable battel with horsemen. But hereof a man may conjecture and guesse what he will. L But (as I think) we may tols these things of small importance to and fro, according to every mans opinion: and when all is done, the author of this battel his own felfe, having fet up thesefresh and new spoils in a holy place, in the sight of Jupiter himselse standing thereby, to whom they were vowed, and Romulus also, two witnesses, not to bee despised nor abused with a false title, hath written himself, [A. Cornelius Cossus Con-

When Marcus Cornelius Maluginensis and Papyrius Crassus were Consuls, the Armies were led forth: the one into the Veientian's Country, and the other into the Faliscians, and booties both of people and cattel were from thence driven and carried away. As for the enemies themselves, no where in the Country were they to be seen, nor any battel was M fought: and yet for all that, the towns were not affaulted, because the people at home died of the pestilence. And within the City, Sp. Melius Tribune of the Commons sought occasions and pretences to move seditions, but without effect. Who supposing by the popular favour of his name to prevaile and raise some mutiny, both arrested Minutius to make his answer, and also put up a bill for the confication of the goods of Servilius Hala: laying hard to Minutius his charge, that Melius was falsely accused and circumvented by him: and burdening Servilius with the murdering of a Citizen uncondemned, All these surmises were with the people of less credit and importance, than the author himselfe. But the violence of the fickness still encreasing more and more, troubled them: besides the searful and strange prodigious tokens: but especially, the fresh news that divers houses in the N Country were by many earthquakes cast down. Whereupon the people went in solemn procession and made their supplications, whiles the Duumvir going afore pronounced the prayers, and the people faid after him word for word. But the year following, when C. Iulius the second time, and L. Virginius were Consuls, was more contagious by reason of the plague, and caused both in Town and Country, so great a fear of utter desolation, that not only there were none let forth in any roads without the territory of Rome to raise booties, whiles the Nobility and Commons had no mind of making war: but the Fidenates also of their own accord, who before time had kept themselves either within their Towns, or Mountains, or Fortresses, entred now into the lands about Rome, and forraged all the Country, After this, having gottenalso unto them a power of the Veientians (for the Falisci-O ans could not be induced either by the calamity of the Romans, or prayers of their confederates, to take arms again) these two Nations passed over Anio, and not far from the gate Collina displayed their ensigns. So the fear was no lesse within the City than in the Country. Then Iulius the Conful bringeth the forces abroad, and placeth them upon the rampart and

A the walls: whiles Virginius affembled the Senate in the Temple of Quirinus, for to ask their opinion. Where agreed it was, to create for Dictator, A. Servilius, surnamed (as some fav) Priscus, or as other, Structus, Virginius making no longer stay than until he had consulted with his Colleague, by his permission declared the Dictator in the night season, And he nominated for his General of the Cavalry, Posthumeus Ebutius Helua. The Dictator commanded every man to be ready without the gate Collina, by the break of day: and fo many as were able to bear arms were in a readinesse. The Standards and Entigns were taken forth of the treasury or chamber of the City and brought to the Dictator. Whiles these things were in doing, the enemies were retired and withdrawn to the higher grounds and B and places of advantage; and thither marched the Dictator with his army in order of battel. And encountring with them not far from Nomentum, he discomfitted the legions of the Tuscans, and drave them into the town of Fidene, and cast a trench about it. But neither could the town be scaled for the high site thereof and the strong walls about it: and to

lay fiege unto it might not avail: for that they had corn not only to suffice the ordinary need of men besieged, but also plenty to spare, of their old store and provision gathered aforehand. Thus the Dictator being without all hope both of winning it by affault, and also of forcing them to yeeld by composition, purposed in certain places for the neernesse to him well known, at the backfide of the City which was flenderly guarded, most neglected, and for the natural lituation the furest, to undermin unto the Castle. And he him-Fidme won by

C felf in places farthest off from thence, approached close under the walls, with his army di- a Strategeore vided into four parts, to succeed one another by turns in order: and so, by continual skirmishing day and night, he kept the enemies at a bay and withdrew them from all perceiving and intelligence of the work under ground: until fuch time as by digging through the hill from the Camp, there was a way and passage made straight up into the Castle. And when as the Tuscans were wholly amused upon the vain threatnings, and bravado's of their enemies before them, nothing minding the present danger wherein they stood : behold, the alarm of their enemies even over their heads, made an out-cry, that the town was taken. In this year Cn. Furius Pacilius and M. Geganius Macerinus, Cenfors, appointed and dedicated the Large Hall, named Villa Publica in Mars field: and there first by them was Villa Publica. held the Seffing and numbring of the people. I find in Macer Licinius, that in the year fol-

lowing, the same Consuls were made again, namely, Julius the third time, and Virginius the second time. But Valerius Antias and Q. Tubero, do name M. Manlius and Q. Sulpitius for the Consuls that year. Howbeit in so different report, both Tubero and Macer professe that they followed the linnen Records: and neither of them both conceal, that which the ancient writers have let down, namely, That the lame year were Tribuns military, in Confuls authority. Licinius without doubt is addicted to those linnen Registers, and Tubero is uncertain of the truth. But among other antiquities, not known by reason of long time, this also is left in doubt and not cleared.

After the winning of Fidene, great was the fear in Hetruria: whilest not only the Veien-E tians were scared, fearing the like destruction: but the Falifei also, remembring thewar A General Dibegan first with them, albeit they were not affistant in their rebellion. When as therefore et of all Tusthele two States had fent their Embassadours abroad to the twelve Cities about them, and canie at Fanum obtained a Diet or General Parliament of all Heiruria should be assembled at the Temple of * Viltrba at *Votumna: the Senat, as if some great troubles were like thereof presently to ensue, thought this day, as it good that Mamereus Emplius, should be created Dictator the second time. By whom, is thought. A. Post humius Tubero was named General of the horsemen. And with so much greater en- Oriel. deavor made they preparation of arms than in the last war afore, by how much more danger there was from all Hetruria banded together, than had been from two nations combined and no more. But this business was much more quiet than all men looked for. When r as therefore news came by Merchants, that the Veientians were flarly denied help, and biddento end that war by their own means and forces, which they had begun on their own heads: nor feek to embark them in the affociation of their mifery and advertity, unto whom they had not imparted their mind & hope in their upright state, and when they were in their height: then the Dictator, to the end he should not feem to be created in vain, seeing all matter of acquiring renown by war was cut off, defirous yet in time of peace, to doe some notable piece of work for a monument, fetteth in hand to abate and diminish the Censorship: either supposing it to be too high an office, or else offended not so much with the greatnesse of the honour, as with the continuance and length thereof. Having therefore The Oration affembled all the people together: "For as much as the immortal Gods (quoth he) have under- of Mamercus G" taken to govern the Common-Weale abroad, and performed all fafe and fure: I for my pret Amilus, to the "concerning that which is to be done at home within the walls, will take order and pro-"vide for the freedom of the people of Rome. The greatest preservation, and defence

"whereof resteth in this, when offices of great command are not long enduring: but when

"they be limited by term of time which may not be restrained or gaged in jurisdiction. As

"for other magistracies they are from year to year: but this of the Cenfors continuing five H

"years, is very heavy and grievous. And hard it is formen to live so many years, even a

"great part of their life, in danger of the same Rulers still, Minded therefore lam, to pro-

pole a law, That the Cenforship continue no longer than one year and six months. With

great applause and consent of the people, the next day after, he both published the law

and enacted it. And now that ye may (quoth he) O Quirites, know in very deed, how

I mislike of these long lasting offices, here presently I render up my Dictatorship. Thus ha-

ving given over his ownplace, fet a limitation to the rule of others, and absolutly ended

one, with exceeding congratulation and favour of the people he was brought home to his

of Rome, displaced him from his own Tribe, laying on him an eightfold tax in the subsidy

house. The Censors taking it grievously that Mamerous had abridged an office of the people I

The office of Cenfors reduced from the term of five years, to one and an halt.

mylius distran-

tary in Conchofen again.

Book, disfranchised and disabled him from giving his voice, and made him no better then a Tributary. Which difgrace (they fay) he took with a noble flomack, looking rather to the cause of this shameful note, than to the ignominy it self. Moreover, the Lords of the made Erarine. Senate, albeit they were willing enough that the Centorship nails should be pared and their power taken down, were offended yet, with this example of the rigour and severity of those in place: for as much as they all saw plainly, that they should be both longer time and oftner under Cenfors, then Cenfors themselves. But so great an indignation of the people (by report) grew hereof, that by the authority of no man but of Mamercus himselfe, could they be reflrained from offering violence to the very persons of the Censors. And the Tri- K buns of the Commons, with their continual Orations and Remonstrances, prohibited the Election of Confuls. When as the matter was well neer brought to the point of an Interreign, they obtained at length with much strife and contention, that there should be mili-Tribuns Mili- tary Tribuns chosen, with Consular authority. But reward of this their victory, whereat they shot, could they get none: namely, that a Commoner might be chosen for one. They were all of the Nobility that were created, to wit, M. Fabins Vibulanus, M. Foling, and L. Sergius Fidenas.

The plague that year was the occasion of quietness from all other troubles. A Temple then was vowed to Apollo for the health of the people. Howbeit, great lois was there both in town and country, by the the mortality of men and murrain of cattel, one with another L indifferently. And fearing lest the husbandmen of the country should be famished, they sent for corninto Hetruria and the country of Pomptinum, to Cumes, and at last even into Sicily. And not a word all this while about the election of Confuls. So there were military Tribuns elected, with Confuls authority, all again of the Patritii, namely, L. Pinarius Mamercus, L. Furius Medullinus, and Sp. Posthumius Albus. That year the violence of the ficknesse abated: neither was there any danger or fear of scatcity of Corn, because they had made provision aforehand. Great sitting and consultation there was in the general Diets of the Volscians and Equians, and in Hetruria at the aforesaid Temple of Votumnia about making war. There, the matter was put off for one whole year: and by an Act or Decree it was provided, that, no Assembly or Parliament during that time should be held:notwithstanding the M people of the Veientians complained but all in vaine, that the same fortune was like to happen unto Veii, which had fallen already upon Fidene, even the utter subversion of the State: In this mean season, at Rome the chiefe heads of the Commons having aspired and gaped now a long time, but still in vain, after higher place of dignity and honour, took their vantage whiles all was quiet abroad, and began to have their conventicles and meetings in the houses of the Tribunes, and there entertained secret Counsels. Some complained that they were much despised of the common people: for whereas in fo many yeares, There were Tribunes Military created with Consuls authority, yet never was there any one of the Commonalty advanced to that Dignity. Our forefathers (fay they) ingreat wisedom and deep fore-N cast, have done well to take order, that none of the Nobility at any time should have access to any office of the Commonalty: for if that were not, the Commons should have hadere this some of the Patritii for their Tribuns: so odious are webecometo those of our own coat; and are as little fet by of the Commons as of the Nobles. Others excused the people, and laid the fault upon the Senators : by whole ambition, by whole crafty fetches and subtil policies it came to passe, that the Commons were stopped from the highway to advancement and promotion. But if the Commons might have any respit or breathing time, and not be follicited and tempted by their prayers interlaced with threats: they would remember themselves and those of their own calling, in giving of their voices: and having once gotten assistance unto them, would also win the highest pitch and soveraign type of authority. For O the abolishing therefore of this ambitious feeking and standing for offices, they agree and refolve, that the Tribuns should prefer and publish a Law, that no man might wear white more then ordinary, or refresh the bright hue of his upper garment, while he sued for any dignity, A smal matter now adayes, and may seem scarcely worth the debating in serious counsel, and

themselves and those of their own callings in giving of their voices and having once gotten affiftance unto them, would also win the highest pitch and soveraign type of authority. For the abolishing therefore of this ambicious seeking and standing for offices they agree and refolve, that the Tribuns should prefer and publish a law, that no man might wear white more then ordinary, or refresh the bright hue of his upper garment, while he sued for any dignity. A small matter now adays and may feem fearcely worth the debating in ferious counsel, which notwithstanding at that time, set both nobles and commons in a great heat of contention. Yet obtained the Tribuns to much, that this law passed; and it appeared. B that the Commons when their blood was once up, would affect their own, and wholly incline to them in their suffrages. But to the end that they might not have their full scope and out it in practice, an Action the Senate was, that there should be held an Election of Confuls. The occasion thereof, was a tumult or commotion; which, as the Latins and Hernicks advertised them, arose from the Equians and Volscians. T. Quintius Cincinnatus, the ion of Lucius (furnamed also Pennus) and C. Julius Mento were elected Confuls. Netther was this fearful news of war entergained any longer. For the enemies having by a facred law (which amongst them was of greatest force to levy an army) mustered their power, fet forth two mighty armies from both parts, into Algidum, and there met. Where the Aquians and Volicians, feverally by themselves encamped strongly, and more earnestly fudied the Captains to fortifie their hamps; and to train and exercise their fouldiers. than at any time afore. Whereupon, the news was more fearful that the mellengers brought to Rome. So the Senate agreed to create a Dictator. Eor, although those nations of entimes shad been vanquished by them, yet now they rebelled in more forcible manner, and with preparation, than at any time before, Allo, by reason of the late sickness, the youth and flower of the Romans, was fore diminished. But above all, the private discord of the Confuls one with another, and the debate, and difference in all their counsel terrified them most. There be that write, how these Consuls had but unlucky fortune, and lost a field in Algidum: and that it should be the cause of making a Dictator. But this one thing is certain, that how loever else the Consuls disagreed, yet, they jumped in one to cross the wills of the Senators, in that they would not nominate a Dictator until such time as after news brought, fill worse and worse, and yet the Consuls would not be ruled by the Senators: one Quintus Servilius Prifeus, a man, who right worthy and honourably had born the highest offices, made this speech : " My Masters, ye that are Tribungof the Commons (quoth he) in this The speech of "exigent and desperate case, the Senate calleth for your affiliance; that in so great hazzard "of the Common-weal, ye by vertue of your authority, would force the Confuls peremp- Prifera "torily to make a Dictator. Which speech being once heard; the Tribuns supposing now they had good occasion offered, to stretch and extend their power to the full, departed afide: and in the name of their Colledge or fociety, pronounced. That it was their pleasure and will, that the Confuls should be obedient unto the Senat: and in case they proceeded to E do farther, then the conient of that most honourable House would bear them out, they would command them to ward. The Confuls chose rather to be over-ruled of them than of the Senat: faving yet withal, that the prerogative of the highest government was by the Senators betrayed, and the Confulthip made thrall and subject to the Tribuns power, if so be the Confuls might be compelled to do ought by vigour of the Tribuns authority, and (than which, a private perion could fear no more) be fentalfoto ward, or committed to prilon. The lot fell to T. Quintius (for in this also they could not agree between themselves) to nominate the Dictator: who named A. Posthumius Tubertus, his wives father, a grim Sir, and a man of most severe and stern government. By whom was L. Julius nominated for General of the Cavalry : Herewithal was proclamed a vacation or law fleed, and that through-Four the whole City they should go in hand with nothing but war. The taking knowledge of fuch as prerended to be freed and exempt from fouldiery, was put off until the war was ended.

So that they that were before doubtful fuffered themselves to be enrolled : and souldiers were

levied our from the Hernicks and Latins, who from both places obeyed the Dictator to their

uttermost. All these things were dispatched with exceeding expedition. Then the Dictator ha-

ving left C. Julius the Conful, for the defence of the City, & L. Julius the General of the horse-

men for all sudden occasions incident unto wars, that they might not be to feek for any thing

whereof they had need in the camp, took with him Aulus Cornelius the High Prieft, & faying

after him certain prayers, word for word, he vowed great and starely playes, in regard of this

tumultuous and troublesome war : and thus departing from the City, and dividing his whole

like as they had discovered the two camps of their enemies, a little space distant one from an-

other, fothey also, about a mile from the enemy, intrenched themselves; the Dictator neer

to Tusculum, and the Consul to Lanuvium. So these four Armies, and as many fortified

camps, had a spacious and large plain in the middle, sufficient not only for small excursions to skirmish in, but also to display their armies of both sides. And all the time that they lay

G army between himself and Quimius the Cos, at length he approached the enemies. And

encamped one against another, they reased not to make light skirmishes: for the Dictator H was well content, that his men by making proof, and comparing their firength and pullance with their enemies, and affaying by little and little to try the event of these skirmishes, should

conceive aforehand some hope of the entire and general victory. The enemies therefore having no hope left, to speed well in a set field and pight battel, asfailed by night the Confuls camp, and put all to the hazard of a doubtful iffue. The judden cry and alarm, awakned not only the Confuls, Sentinels, his corps de guard, and so his whole army, but the Dictator also out of their sleep. And where need was of present help, there failed not the Coninl, either in courage or counsel. Some fouldiers ward and detend the gares, others compais the trench, ranged in a round array. In the other camp of the Dictator. look how much less flir there was, so much more leasure had they, and fludied what was most needfal to be done. Forthwith aid was sent unto the Consul his camp, under the leading of Sp. Polithumius Albus, a Lieutenant. The Dictator hintself in person, with part of his power, feeching a small compais about, gained a place most apart from all noise and rumult, and from whence at unawares he might charge upon the back of the enemies. And leaveth as Vicegerent in the leaguer Q. Sulpiting and to M. Fabinia Lieutepant, he committeth the conduct of the horsemen, commanding him not before day to fir with his horse. as being unruly and hard to be managed in tumults and troubles of the night. And all things elfe, that a provident and industrious Captain in such a case might command and do, that commanded he, and did orderly. But for one thing above the reft, he shewed singular K proof of policy and courage, and worthy no mean praise: in that he sent out first M. Geganius with certain choien Squadrons to affail that camp of the enemies, from whence he knew by his espaids there was departed a greater part of the forces. Who after that he furprifed the enemies there, amused wholly upon the event of other mens danger, carelesse and secure for their own selves, and therefore neglecting their secure and guards, wan their hold, in manner before the enemies knew well it was affailed. From whence the Dictator having descried a smoak (which was the signal agreed between them) crieffi aloud; that the enemies camp was won, and commandeth news thereof to be carried every way. Now it waxed broad day light, and all wastlearly to be feen: by which time both Fabins with the horsemen, had given the charge, and the Consul also had made a fally out of the camp, up-1. on the enemies that now already were scared. But the Dictator on the other fide, charging upon the reseward and the middle battel, came on every fide with his footmen, and horsemen in train of victory against the enemies: who were forced to turn round and fight every way; according to the difforant outries, and ladden alarms. Thus being environed round about; they had in the midt diedfor it every one, and fuffered punishment due for their rebellion, had not Vettius Messius, one of the Volscians, a man more renowned for his valiants acts, then noble by his parentage, rebuked with a found voice his fellows, being rea-

The valour of Vectius Mef-fius a Volsci-

dy now to cast themselves into rings, and said : "What will ye here without making your deof Petius Mej- "fence, without revenge, offer your selves to be devoured of the enemies sword? What of Vettus may be seen with your armour and weapons? Why began ye war first? Are you trouble- M low souldiers. cc some and unruly in peace, and cowards in war. What hope have ye in standing still? "Do you look for some god from Heaven to protect and deliver you? You must make "way by dint of fword. Gotothen, and flick to it like men, and that way whereas ye " shallseeme go afore, follow ye after, as many of you as mind to see again your home, "vour parents, your wives and children. It is neither wall, nor rampart and trench, bur armed men that must withstand armed men. In valour ye are their matches, but in respect " of necessity (which is the last and strongest engin of all other) ye are the better, When he had these words spoken, and done accordingly, with a fresh shout they followed after, and made head to that quarter whereas Posthumius Albius had placed against them his cohorts: and compelled the victors to lose ground, until such time as the Dictator came to succour his N men thus diffressed, and now ready to retreat: and so he bent thither all the force of the whole battel. In one only man, Messius, rested all the hope and fortune of the enemies, Manv a man was there hurt on both parts, and many a one flain outright, and left dead in the place. So as now the very Roman Commanders, fought not without bloodfied. Only Po-Abumius being finitten with a stone, which had broken and bruised his head, went out of the throng: for neither the Dictator, wounded as he was in the shoulder, nor yet Fabius, albeit his thigh was almost nailed to his horse, nor the Consul, for all his arm was quite cur off, once retired or departed out of that dangerous combat. But Messius amidst the enemies that there lay dead on the earth, with a guard about him of most hardy & tall men passed through in forcible manner, and elcaped clear to the Volkians leaguer, which as yet was not loft: and o fo the whole bartel inclined thither. The Conful, after he had chased them, scattered in parties here and there, even as far as to the trench, affaileth the very camp and the rampart. Thither also bringeth the Dictator his power to another side. Neither was the assault less hot there then the fight was sharp afore. It is said moreover, that the Consul threw an enfigh within therampart, to animate the fouldiers, that they might more eagerly get up after it:

A and so by recovering the banner again, was the first breach and entrance made. Thus the Dictator having broken through the mure, came to close fight and hand-firoaks even within the camp; Then began the enemies every where to fling from them their weapons, and to yeeld themselves prisoners. So being themselves and their pavillions taken, they were all sold, but those of Senators calling. Part of the pillage was restored to the Latins and Hernicks, namely, to as many as knew their own goods: part thereof the Dictator fold in port-fale, And leaving to the Conful the charge of the camp, rode himself triumphing into the City, and gave over his office. Of which his noble and famous Dictatorship, they blemish the memorial, who write, that A. Posthumius (the Dictator his ion, for that upon advantage offered of a fortunate service he departed without leave from B his quarter and guard) was after his victory atchieved, by his fathers Commandment beheaded. But I lift not to believe it. And lawful it is for me to to do, among fo divers opinions : and a good proof it is on my fide, that fuch imperious and rigorous proceedings were called Imperia Manli- Imperia Manand, and not Post humiana. For like it is, that he who had given the first example of such cruelty, liana. should have gotten afore all others, that noted title of cruelty. Belides, Manlius it was, that was

furnamed Imperious. But Posthumius is not marked with any odious note at all. C. Inlins Conful, in the absence of his Collegue, without any casting of lors, dedicated the Temple of Apillo. Quintius having discharged his army, when he was returned into the City took not that well, But it was no boot to complain in the Senat house, Moreover, in this notable year, to full of brave and worthy acts, there is recorded one thing, that was thought in those days no-C thing pertinent to the State of Rome, namely, that the Carthaginians (fo great and mortal enemies in time to come) passed the seas then first: and (upon the occasion of civil dissention and discord among the Sicilians) with a power landed in Sicily, for to take part with a fide and faction. In the City of Rome the Tribuns of the Commons laboured, that Military Tribuns might be with Confuls authority chosen: but it could not be obtained. Consuls were made, Lu. Papyrius Crassus, and L. Inline. The Aquians Embaffadors fuing to the Senat for a league, and for that league, pretending very often to yeeld themselves, and be in subjection, obtained a truce only for 8, years. The Volicians after their overthrow in Algidum fell to continual debate and contention, whiles fome perswaded peace, and others war: so long, until at length they grew to brawls and mutinies. So on every fide the Romans were at reft. The Confuls understanding that the Tribuns of the D Commons were complotted (for one false brother among them bewrayed and detected all) to put up a bill, and make a law, concerning the estimation of fines and penalties (a thing right plea- An act for fing and acceptable to the people) they themselves prevented them, and preferred it. Then were fines and pe-

Confuls, L. Sergius Fidenas, the second time, and Hostius Lucretius Tricipitinus. In whose year nalties. nothing was there done worthy of rehearfal. After them succeeded Confuls, A. Cornelius Cossus, and Titus Quintius Pennus the second time. The Veientians maderodes into the lands of the Romans. And a rumor went, that some of the Fidenatian youths were accessary unto them, and had their hands therein. For which were appointed as Commissioners to make inquisition. L. Servius, Quincus Servilius, and Mamercus Amilius, Some of them were confined to Holtia, for that they could make no found excuse, and justifie their absence for certain days out of Fidene. So E the number of the inhabitants there, was encreased; and their lands, who were slain in the wars,

affigued unto them.

In that year happed an exceeding great drouth. For not only there wanted rain water from a- A great bove, but also the very earth lacking her natural moisture, scarcely sufficed to maintain the run- drought about ningstream in main rivers. The scarcity of water besides about springs that were dried up, and much mortale the small rivulets and brooks caused a great death and mortality of cattel for default of drink: tie thereupwhereof some died of the scab: by contagion whereof the people also were diseased generally. on. The malady first began among the rustical fort, the bond-slaves and hinds: and afterwards spread into every corner of the City. Neither were men only tainted and dileased with this insection: Rome addited bur their minds also were troubled and possessed with fundry forts of supersitions religious, and to supersition F those for the most part strange and forrain: whiles upon vain and foolish propheses, they brought ons. new rites and ceremonies of facrificing into menshoules; and made good gain of fuch as were given to superstitious devotion, and made conscience of every little thing: until such time as now it grew to a publick offence, and the chief of the City were ashamed to see in every street and chappel, strange and unaccustomed purgatory sacrifices and expiations, for to procure the favour and mercy of the gods. Whereupon the Ædiles had in charge and commission, to look streightly to this diforder : and that no other gods were worshipped, then those of the Romans : nor after any other manner than had been usual in their native country. So their anger against the Veientians, and defire of revenge, was put off unto the next year following, when C. Servilius Hala, and L. Papirius Magilanus were Confuls. And even then, they made some ictuple to proclaime G war immediately, or to make out any power against them: but they thought good to send their Heralds afore, to make claim for their own and challenge restitution. For whereas of late years there had been a field fought with the Veientians before Nomentum and Fidene: whereupon there followed no peace but only a truce concluded: both the time was now expired, and also before the day they had rebelled. Yet were there Heralds fent unto them. And when they had demanded amends by a folemn oath and other ceremonies according to the ancient manner, they might have no audience, neither were their words regarded. After this there as rose some question whether the war should be proclamed with the peoples allowance & suffrages

Four military Tribuns in Confular authority.

or the Senates decree were alone sufficient. The Tribuns by giving out and threatning that they H would from the musters, obtained in the end, that Quinting the Consul should propound this matter concerning the war unto the people. And it patied clear through all the Centuries, Herein also had the Commonalty the better of it, for that they prevailed that there should be no Consuls chosen the year following. So there were four Tribuns military created with Confuls authority, T. Quin ius Pennus immediately from his Confulship. C. Furius, M. Posthumius, and Cornel us Coffus: of which Coffus had the charge and government of the City. The other three after they had mustered, took a journey to Veii sand made good proof how hurtful in war is the rule of manv Commanders. For whiles every man was inclined to his own counsel and advice, and took divers courses one from another, they made way for the enemies and gave them advantage. For y the Veientians taking their opportunity and time, entred upon the army thus distracted, whiles some commanded to sound a retreat, others the alarm and to strike up the battel. Whereupon they were disordered and put to flight. But for as much as the camp was neer at hand, thither they retired themselves in safety: so, as the shame they gat was more then the harm in this deseat. The City was pensive and hereupon forrowed, as not used to take foiles and overthrows. The Tribuns they hated, and required a Dictator; in whom refled ever the whole hope and flay of the City. And when as even in that behalf, they made a matter of conscience, because there might not be any Dictator nominated, but by a Conful, the Augurs were confulted withal: who refolved them of that doubt and rid them of their scruple, So A. Cornelius (a consular Tribun) nominated Mamerous Amilius Dicator: by whom he was himself also pronounced Grand Ma- K fter of the horsemen. At such default was the City then, of right valour and true vertue, that notwithstanding the prejudice by the Censors, yet there was no remedy, but the whole government of the state should rest upon that family, which had been wrongfully disgraced and unworthily noted by the Cenfors. The Veientians proud of their late good success, albeit they sent their Embassadors about all the nations of Hetruria, boafting and vaunting that in one battel they had discomfited three Roman

Generals, yet could not they with all their folliciting, perswade any to be seen to take part with

them in publick action: but they procured divers from all parts for hope of ipoil, voluntarily to aid and affift them. The people of Fidene only agreed to rebel. And as though it had been in no wise lawful, to begin any war but with some wicked, heinous and execrable fact: like as aforethey had embrewed their hands, and bathed their swords in blood of Embassadors, so then, they began with murdering their new received Coloners: and so banded themselves with the Veientians. Then consulted the Princes and States of those two nations, whether they should make Veii or Fidene the seat town of the war, Fidene was supposed the fitter and more commodious, So the Veientians passed over the Tyber, and translated the war to Fidene. Great fear was there at Rome to see the army of their enemies'removed from Veii, and implanted at Fidene, And being shrewdly danted by their late overthrow besides, they encamped even before the gate Collina. On the walls were armed fouldiers placed, vacation in all courts of law was ordained, shop windows shut up, and all more like a Leaguer then a City. Then fem the Dictator the Criers about into all streets and lanes, to summon the Citizens thus terrified, to a general affembly. Where he rebuked them M for carrying such wavering and doubtful hearts upon to small accidents and events of fortune having received but a flight loss and smal foil: and that, not through the manhood of the enemy, or cowardise of the Roman army, but only through the disagreement and difference of the Leadezs. "Also for that they were atraid of the Veientian enemy, whom five or fix times afore they " had put to the worst and vanquished and especially of Fidene, which had been oftner in a man-"ner won, then assaulted. As for the Romans and their enemies (saith he) they are even the "fame fill that always for fo many hundred years, they had been: bearing the fame minds, the "fame bodily strength, and the same armor, and even my self am the same Mamercus Emilius, "and no other, who heretofore discomfitted at Nomentum, the Veientians and Fidenatians, with "the Falicians power also adjoined unto them. And as for A. Cornelius, he wil no doubt be the N " same General of horsemen in this battel, as in the sormer war he was: at what time he being a "Knight Marshal flew Lars Tolumnius the King of the Veientians, in the fight of two armies: "and brought into the Temple of Jupiter Feretrius, the rich armor of him despoiled. Wherefore "ve ought to remember this, that we have on our fide triumphs, spoils and victory: whereas "with the enemies remaineth the wicked and detectable fact of killing the Embassadors, against "the law of all nations: also the massacre of the Fidenatian inhabitants, in time of peace: the brea-"king of truce, and their revolting now seven times to their ruin and overthrow. Take weapon "therefore in hand like men: for I trust assuredly, that so soon as we shall join our camps together, "and encounter these most wicked enemies, they shall have no long joy of the shameful discom-"fiture of the Roman army. And the people of Rome shall understand, how much better they of " have deserved of the Common-weal, who made me Dictator now the third time, than those, " who for clipping the Cenfors wings and abridging them of their kingly rule, had distained "and disgraced my second Dictatorship with the shameful blot of ignominy and reproach. After this speech, when he had made his vows accordingly: he encamped a mile and an half on this fide Fidene, flanked on the right hand with the hills, and on the left with the river Tyber. And commanded T. Quintius Pennus his Lieutenant, to gain the hills afore, and be possessed fecretly of that cape or hill, which was on the back part of the enemies. Himself the next morrow

A when as the Tuscans, I full of pride and stomack for the prosperous success of former dayes, which was much better than their lervice in fight) came forth into the field: after he had flayed a while . until the foots and e pials brought word , that Quintus was gotten fafely unto the Hill top near adjoyning to the Cattle or fort of the Fidenatians, he advanceth forth his standards: and with his footmen ranged in battel array, marched against his enemies with full pace: com-"manding his General of the Horsemen not to charge without his warrant: for that he himself "as need should require, would give the signal for the aid of his cavalry to come in, willing him "then, to quit himself like a brave Knight in remembrance of his glorious combate with a King: " of his rich present and oblation: and of Romnius and Inpiter Ferdinus. Thus the legions assail R one another and encounter right hardily. The Romans kindled and enflamed with rancour and malice, termed the Fidenatians, wicked and godless wretches: the Veientians, Robbers and

Theeves; truce-breakers both, polluted with the abominable murder of Embaffadors: fleyned with the execrable massacre of their cohabitants: saithless and treacherous allies, cowardly and dastardly enemies: thus both in word and deed they satisfied their hatred to the full; And at the very first shock forced their enemies to shrink. At which instant all at once, there issued out of the open gates of Fidene a strange army, not heard of nor usual, before that day; A mighty number armed with fireworks, and shining all over with burning lights, after a fanatical and mad manner, ran as if they were carried with spirits, upon their enemies: and with the uncouth fight of this kind of fight, amased the Romans a prety while. Then the Dictator busy in fight, ha-C ving fent both for the General of the Cavalry with his troups of Horlemen, and also for Quintius

from the mountains, haltened himself to the left point: which being terrified with a scarefire more like than a battel, had given place unto the flame, and flepped back. Where with a loud The words of voyce he thus spake: "What? will ye be overcome with smoak like a swarm of Bees, and lose your the D. Cator " ground, and retreat from your naked and unarmed enemies; will yenot put out this fire with re-"doubled troke of brandi (hing (words? And will ye not every man for his part, if we mult needs fouldiers, " fight with fire, and not with weapons, pull from them their torches and firebrands, and fline "them again at their own heads? Go to, I fay, like hardy men, mindful of the renown of Ro-"mans, remembring the prowels of your Fathers, and your own telves. Turn this fire upon your " enemies City, and consume Fidene into ashes with her own slames: this disloyal Fidene, which n " by no favors and good turns of yours, ye were ever able to win and pacifie. The bloud of your

" Embassadors, the bloud of your Coloners thither sent to people their City, your Frontiers and

"Borders by them wasted, put you in mind of no meaner revenge. At the Dictators command-

ment, the whole battaillon was moved and encouraged. Some catch the firebrands as they flews

others by force match them from them, fo that now both battels were armed with fire. The

General of Horsemen for his part, remueth the Horse service: commanding them to pluck the bitts

out of their Horses mouths, and was the first himself, that setting spurs to, rode with bridle in

Horseneck, into the midst of the fire: and the other Horses also being pricked sorward, and eased of their bridles, carried the riders with full carier against the enemy. The dust rising together with the smoke, took the light from menseyes, and Horses both. And that sight which had terrified the E souldiers, nothing at all affrighted the Horses: Wheresoever therefore the men of arms rode, they bare down all afore them as if some Houles had come tumbling upon their heads. Herewith hapned a new al'arm to be heard, which having caused both armies to wonder and listen thereunto, the Dictator cryeth out aloud, That Quintius the Lieutenant and his Regiment, came upon the back of the enemies: and himself reenforcing the shout, advanceth his ensigns forward more freshly. When as now two armies, and two divers battels, pressed fore upon the Tulcans, and environed them both before and behind: and that the enemies could neither flye back to their camp, nor yet retire or withdraw themselves unto the mountains, from whence a fresh supply of enemies, made head, and affronted them: and that the horses being unbridled, carried the riders every way hither and thither the most part of the Veientians ran scattering in disorder, and highing F them apace, toward the Tyber: and the Fidenatians that remained to the City Fidene, But in that fearful flight they ran upon their own death. Some were killed on the banks of the River, others were driven into the water, and the stream and whirlepits carried them away. And even they that were cunning swimmers, what with wearinesse, and what with faintness of their wounds and with fright, funk and were drowned: so that few of many swam over insafety. The other army fled through their camp into the City. The same way also the Romans followed for ibly after and Quintius especially, together with them who erewhile came downstom the mountains, and were the freshest souldiers for fight (as who came last into the battel) and so afterwards entred pell-melt among their enemies into the gate climbed upon the walls, and from the walls fet up a banner to their fellows, in token that they had won the Town. Which as foon as the Dictator G espied, (for now by this time had he made an entrance into the foriorn, and abandoned camp of his enemies) he brought the fouldiers, upon defite to run to a spoil, and hoping of a greater faccage in the City, streight unto the gate. And being gotten within the walls, marcheth directly forward to the Castle, whereinto he beheld the multitude to slye for refinge and fafety. The execution in the City was no less than in the field: which continued until they threw away their weapons, and craving nothing but life yeelded themselves to the Dictator. So both City and camp was spoiled and sacked. The morrow after, the Dictator disposed of his prisoners thus He drew them by lot, and gave to every Horseman and Centurion one, and to as many as had done more

The Oration

of Mamercus

Amilius Di-

ctator to the

Cirizens of

valiantly than other, two apeece: the rest he fold in portsale. And to with triumph brought home H to Kome his victorious army, enriched with a great booty: and having commanded the General of the Horsemen to refign up his office, himself also surrendreth his own, upon the fixteenth day after his creation, yeelding up his government in peace, which in time of war, and in a fearful flare he had received.

There be some that have recorded in their Chronicles, that there was a battel fought with the Veientians at Fidene by thips upon the water. A thing verily, no less impossible than incredible. Considering that even at this day, the river is not broad enough for such a purpose; and at that time . (as by ancient men we have learned) it was far narrower than now it is. Unless haply in croffing over the river some vessels or bottoms, that were put out to meet and to receive them, I were hayed. And to, men making the matter greater (as usually it cometh to pais) have defired a vain title of a naval victory at Sea. The year following, there were military Tribuns, with Confuls authority, A. Sempronius Atratinus, L. Quintius Cincinnatus, L. Furius M. dullinus, and L. Horatus Barbarus. Then was there a truce granted unto the Veientians for twenty years, and to the Æquians for three years, whereas they had made juit for more. Refl there was also from all feditions and booils in the City. The yearfollowing, having neither war abroad, nor yet fedition at home, was famous yet for the playes which in time of war had been lowed; both in regard of the great preparations that the Military Tribuns made, as also for the frequent re ort and concourse of the Nations adjoyning. The Tribuns with Contuls authority were Cl. Craffus, Sp. Nauwhereunto those firangers were come by publick consent of their States, was unto them more

The Tribuns O:ations to the Commons.

tius Rutilius. T. Sergius Fidenas, and Sextus Julius Tullus. The tight of these sames and pastimes, K acceptable in regard of the courtely of those friends that gave them intertainment. After these " playes there enjued feditious Orations of the Tribuns of the Commons, who rebuked the com-"mon multicude, for that they being belotted with admiration of those whom they had 10 ha-"ted, kept themselves in perpetual thraidome. And not only durst not attempt to put forth them-" le ves for to bring in again the possibility to have Consuls of their part as in time past : no. nor "fo much as in the restion of Military Tribuns (the Election of whom was indifferent as well " for Commons as Nob es) were mindful or thought either upon themselves or their friends. "and those of their own body : And therefore they should surcease to marvel, why no man pleaed ded for the benefit of the commona ty. For travel is well beflowed, and danger well adventu-"red, where profit and honor might be hoped and looked for. And nothing is so difficult but "men would employ themselves to enterprise the same, if for the adventuring of great exploits, "there might be proposed as great rewards, But, that any Tribun of the Commons should run de-" (perate y and blindly into a world of brawls and troubles, with great hazard of his perion, and "no hope at all of fruit and profit in the end : for which contention he might be fure that the No-"bles against whom he vrived would perfecute him with deadly and in econcitable malice; and " at the Commons hands, for whom he thus contended, he should be honored and advanced " never the more, it was a thing neither to be expected, nor required. The only means to get "courage and magnanimity, is advancement to high place of honor and dignity. And as for them, they would not diddin the meanest commoner that was, if they themselves might be no more M "de piled. To conclude the matter were worth the tryal in one or two, whether any commoner "were inflicient to bear a great office of state; or whether it were a wondrous thing and strange "miracle, that a valiant and hardy man should arise out of the commonalty. With much a do "(fav they) we got and obtained that Tribuns military with Confu's authority might likewise be "Choien out of the commonalty: and men approved both in war abroad and in affairs of Stare "at home had fued therefore. In the first years they being nipped by you, and so having the re-" pulse, were had inderifion of the Nobility: so that at length they sorbare to give themselves "thus contumeliously to be misused and made fools. We see no cause therefore, why that law al-" fo should not be repealed, wherein a dignity was granted, and never like to be obtained. For "less shame would there arise, if the law were not indifferent nor respective unto them, than as N "unmeet persons and unworthy, thus shamefully to be passed by and take the repulse. These and fuch like peeches were heard with fo good an ear and general applause, that some of them were in ited forward to sue for the Military Tribunship: whiles every one promited in the time of his office to do great matters, and to propose, some one thing, some another, for and concerning the benefit of the Commons. Pretending great hopes of dividing the common Lands, and planting of colonies abroad, and laying tributes and impositions upon landed persons, for to pay souldiers wages. But the Tribuus military then in place, devised to spye out a time, when upon some occasion of the abience of much people departed out of the City, the Senators by a privy and fecret warning, should at a certain day be called home: and then, whiles the Tribuns of the Commons were away, an act of Senate should passe in this form: That for asmuch as it was o noised that the Volsaians were entred into the Lands of the Hernicks to forrage and rob. the military Tribuns should go to see whether it were so or no, and that in the mean while there should be held a general affembly for the Election of Confuls. The Tribuns military took their journey accordingly, and left Appius Claudius the Decemvirs fon, Governour of the City, a from young Gentleman and a forward, who from his very cradle bare an inward grudge and hatred against the Tribuns and the Commons. And bootless it was either for the Tribuns of the Commons to find themselves grieved with those, who made the decree, now that they were

A absent, nor yet had they cause to quartel with Appin Clanding, because the thing had been contrived and patt afore his time. So, Conline were created. C. Sempronius Atratinus, and Quintus Fabius Vibulanus.

A forrein matter, but yet worthy to have more and bere intered, is teponed to have hapned that year: to wit, that Vulturuum a City of the Tulcanes, which now is Capua, was by the Samnites taken : and that it came to be named Capua of one Capus their Captain, or (which towns deth more like a truth) of the champian field. But they wan it by this means. For upon occasion that the Tulcans were wearied with former wars, they were admitted into the lociety of their City and territory. And on a solemn seastival day, when as the citizens had filled their bellies, and R were found affeep, these new Coloners the Samnits, set upon the old inhabitants, and in the night ieason slew them all.

But now to return. Things passing thus (as I faid before) the Confuls abovenamed upon the *13 of De-*Ides of December, entred their government. By which time not only they which were of pur-

pose sent to learn the news of the Volcians, brought word that war was at hand but Embassadors alio from the Latins and Hernicks, gave intelligence of the same. And namely, that never at any time afore, the Volscians were more buly and occupied, either in chusing of good Captains, or in levying an army, giving out their speeches abroad and in every place, That the time was now come, either to forget warfare, and lay away fouldiery, and for ever make account to bear the voke of thraldom; or elfe not to give one foot, nor come behind those with whom they strove C for foveraignty, either in manhood or in painful travel, or in Discipline of warfare. And surely

they were no vain tidings that those medengers reported. But the Senators would take no such knowledge, nor be greatly moved at the matter. And withal, C. Semp oniss, unto whom the charge of that war was allotted, preluming upon fortune, as if the were alwayes right constant and at command, and leading an army of a people nied to victory, against those that were wont to be overcome, did all things rashly and negligently. So as to speak a truth, there was more Roman Discipline in the Volscian host than in the Roman. And so fortune (as oftentimes else) went with vertue. At the first encounter, which by Sempronius was unheedfully and unadvitedly begun, before that either the battaillons were reinforced and threngthened, with fresh supplies of succour, or the Horsemen ranged in convenient place, they ran together, and came to handstrokes. And the first

D token which way the victory would encline, was the manner of shout at the first charge; which by the enemy was more loud, more shrill and continual; but by the Romans dissonant, unequal, dead and cold, often begun, and often requed; and by their uncertain and variable noise, they bewrayed the inward fear of their hearts. Whereupon the enemies so much the more eagerly tharged them, pressing upon them with their shields, and laying at them thick with their bright swords: on the other fide, the Romans helmets wag, and their crefts, nod every way as they look about them : and as they were to feek what to do, to they tremble and run together on heaps : one while the enfigns stand still, and were abandoned of the formost fighting in the vanguard another, while they retired in again amongst their own squadrons. Yet was not the flight certain, nor yet the victory. The Romans fought more to cover and shrowd themselves than to fight : to ward E blows rather than to strike. The Volstians set forward their entighs, pressed upon the main bat-

tel, and saw more enemies under foot slain than running away. And now in all places the Romans retired, notwithstanding Sempranius the Consul both rebuked and also exhorted them to flick to it: for neither his commandment nor the authority and Majetty of his countenance availed ought. And immediately had they all turned their backs on their enemies, if Sex. Tempanius, a Decurion of Horsemen, had not in this desperate case, with a resolute courage and ready The valor of advile, helped at a pinch; Who cryed with a loud voyce, that those Horsemen which would the safety of the common-wealth, should dismount off their Horses, And when the Corners of Horses men bestirred themselves at his words no less than if the Consul had given commandment; "Un-"less (faith he) this troup of men of arms, stay the violence of the enemies, we see the last of the F "Roman Empire. Follow therefore in stead of banner displayed, the point of my lance: let

"both Romans and Volscians see, that no nation is comparable to you, either for foot or "Horse. Whose encouragement being approved and received with a shout, he advangeth forward, bearing his staffalost: and what way soever they go, they enter and make room with forcible sway: and where they see their fellows in greatest distress, thither they make speed, oppoling their targets afore them. And thus in every place whereas they thrust themselves forcibly, was the fight renued: and doubtless the enemies had turned their backs, if possible it had been, for so sew to have performed every thing at once Now when as the General of the Volscians, saw his men not able to withstand them, he gave a signal and charge to give way to this new band of enemies, to wit, these Targettiers: until such time as they had put themselves so for-

G ward that they might be excluded from their fellows. Which being done, these Horsemen were enclosed on every fide: neither could they break through that way which they went, because the enemies were there thickest, where they had made their lane before. The Col, then, with the legions of the Romans, having lost the fight of those that had been a shield of defence and bulwark ere while to the whole army, lest that so many hardy men thus invironed, should be overpressed by the enemies; refolved to adventure any peril or hazard what foever. The Volicians were likewife diverfly occupied & troubled. For on the one fide they bare off the Col, and legions: on the other fide they affronted Tempanius fore, & the Horsemen: who seeing that after many assayes and

offers't hey could not break forth to their fellows, gat up unto a certain little Hill, and call them- A felves into a ring and flood to their defence, not without doing fome milchief to their enemies! neither gave they over fighting until night. The Conful also maintained the battel fo long as he could fee, and kept the enemy play. So the night parted them afunder, and uncertain it was who had theupper hand. And for that the event was inknown, who fped the better, to great a terrour came upon both parts in their camps, that leaving the wounded and a great part of their cariages behind, both armies as taking themselves losers, recovered the mountains that were next unto them. Howbeit the Hill or bank aforefaid, continued fill befet round about, until midnight. But when word was brought thither to the Asiailants, how that their camp was abandoned: they thinking their fellows vanquified, were also for their part affrighted, and made shift and fled in x the dark as well as they could. Tempanius, fearing an ambushment, kept his men there together until day light. Then went he down with a few to discover the coasts: and finding by enquiry made of the wounded enemies, that the tents of the Volicians were left and for taken: he was full glad thereat, and called down his fouldiers from the mount, and entreth into the Roman camp. Where feeing all yold and forlorn, and finding the fame defolation which was amongst the enemies: before that the Volscians upon knowledge of their errour should return again, he took with him those hurt souldiers that he could; and not knowing to what quarters the Conful was gone, marcheth forward the next way to the City of Rome. And thither already the bruit of this unlucky fight, and of abandoning the tents, was arrived. But above all the reft, those Horsemen were bewailed, and great moan and lamentation was made for them as well in private as in pub- K like. The Cof. Fabius, feeing the City also terrified with this news, kept ward before the gates: by which time, they might discover the Horsemen aforesaid afar off: but not without some sear of their parts, doubting who they were. But being foon known, they caused so great contentment after former fear, that in most joyful manner, the noise went through the City, how the Horsemen were returned fafe with victory, And out of those mourning and forro will houses, which a while afore had bid adieu to their friends and kinsfolk; and bewailed their death, they ran into the Afreets and high waves by heaps. The fearful dames also and wives, forgetting, for joy, all decent and womanly modesty, went out to meet the army, fell every one with open armes upon their own husbands and fons, took them about the neck, clipped and kiffed them, and with all their hand and heart received them; yea, and the exceeding joy were almost past themselves.

The Tribuns of the Commons, who had challenged and accused M. Posthumius and T. Quin-

tim, for that by their default, there was an unlucky fight before Vej: feemed to have good occa-fion and opportunity offered now, by bringing the Conful Sempronius into fresh and new hatred and displace, for to reme the concerved displeasance and malice of the people against them, Having affembled therefore the people together, with open mouth they declared, that the Commonwealth was betrayed first, at Veil by the leaders, and afterwards, because they went clear away withal, and unpunished, therefore the army in Volsci was likewise lost by the Consul: and that a troup of most valiant knights were thus call away and given to be murdered, and the camp shame-Tempanius by fully left and forfaken. Then C. Julius, one of the Tribins, commanded Tempanius the Horseman to be called, and before them all said, "I would know of thee O Sextus Tempanius, whether thou M Tribun of the "think that C. Sempronius the Conful, either began battelingood time, or strengthned his bat-

"taillons with good fuccors and supplies? or whether thou thy self, when as the Roman legions "and footmen were discomfitted, of thine own head and policy, causeds the Horsemen to alight " on foot, and thereby reenforced the fight? Afterwards, when thou and thy men of arms were "fhut out from our battel, whether either the Conful himself came to rescue, or sent any succor "unto thee? Last of all, whether the morrow after, thou hadst any aid or rescue at all? Whe-"ther thou and thy troup of Horsemen brake through into the camp by your own hardiness and "valor? And whether ye found in the camp any Conful or army, or rather the pavilions aban-"doned, and the fouldiers left behind, hurt and wounded? To these premisses and points, " half thou to speak this day upon thy vertue, and the faith of a souldier: by which only, in this N "war-service the Common-weal hath stood preserved. Finally, where C. Sempronius, and where our legions be? Whether thou wert for faken thy felf, or whether thou for fookest the Conful

naning, to the former Inter-

The Interro-

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C. Tulius 2

gatories ten-

"and the army? And to conclude, whether we have loft or won the field? To these demands, Tempanius made (as they fay) no fine Oration, but a grave pithy speech like a fouldier : not full of felf-praises, nor shewing any gladness for the fault of another, and answered in this wise: How great skill (quoth he) of mattial feats, and what infliciency is in C. Sempronius, it is not for me a fouldier to judge, nor yet to make any estimate of my General: but it was for the people of Rome to determine thereof, at what time as by their suffrages and voyces, in a solemn Election, they chose him Consul. "And therefore yeare not to enquire of me, and to be informed, either of the "policies of a General Captain, or vertues and duties of a Conful: deep points to be examined, O "weighed, and discoursed by great wits, reaching heads, and high minds. But for that which I "with mine eye faw, I am able to make report and teffify; namely, That before himfelf was ex-"cluded out of the battel, I beheld the Conful fighting manfully in the vanguard, encouraging his men earneftly, and even among the Roman Standards, and Pikes of the enemies, bufily "employed. After which I was carried from the fight of my fellows, how beit by the ftir, noise and "shouting, I well perceived, that the conflict continued until night. Neither was it possible (as "I thought) for them to break through unto the Hill which I kept, by reason of the multitude

A " of enemies between. As for the army, what is become of it, I know not: But I suppose, that " as I my felf in an extremity and fearful case, defended my felf and my men, by advantage of the ground: fo the Conful for to fave the army, took some more lafe place to encamp in, Neither think I verily, that the Volscians stood in better terms than the Romans fortune was. And the "darkness of the night (no doubt) caused error and confusion on every side, and in all places, After which speech when as he belought them, not to hold him any longer, wearied with travel, and faint of his wounds: he was with exceeding praise both of his valiant service and also of his modest speech, licenced to depart,

The fourth Book of T. Livius.

Whiles these things thus passed, the Consul by that time, had marched by the way of Lavicum B as far as to the Temple of Quies: thither were wains, draught-beafts and imprer Horses sent * The godden from the City, to receive and ease the army, toiled out with fight, and tired by journying all of reft and Renight, Within a while after, the Cof, entred into the City: who endeavoured not more, to put pole. the fault from himself, than to extol Tempanius, and give him his due deserved praises. Now whiles the City was sad and heavy for this hard hap, and angry also with the Captains: behold, M. Posthumius, who before had been accused, was now presented unto the people, for to wreak their choler and malice upon. He had been a Tribun Military in place of a Cof. at Veij, and now was condemned, & a fine let on his head often thouland Afles of brais. But as for Titus Quintius, 311th, 5 fb. fler, his fellow in government, because that among the Volk ians behad served fortunately as Conful, under the conduct of Posthumius Tibertus the Dictator: and likewise at Fidene, as Lieutenant of C the other Dictator Mamercus Amylius, and laid the whole fault of that other time from him-

self, upon his collegue before condemned he was found unguilty and acquit by all the Tribes, It is faid that the fresh remembrance of his father Cincinnatus, late a right worthipful citizen, helped him much: Yea, and Capitolinus Quintius a very aged man, did him no hurt, who humbly befought them that they would not suffer him, having but a while in this world to live, for to be the carrier of to heavy news unto Cincinnatus. The Commons made Tribuns of the commonalty, Sex. Tempanius, A. Sellius, Sex. Antiftius, and Sex. Pompitius in their ablence: whom also the Horsemen had chosen for their Captains or Centurions, in the former exploit, by the advise and counsel of Tempanius. But the Senators, because now for hatred of Sempronius, the name of Consuls milliked and offended them, determined that military Tribuns with Confuls authority, should be created. So D there were chosen L. Manlius Capitolinus, Q. Antonius Merenda, L. Papyrius Mugilanus,

In the very beginning of the year L. Hortenfins the fifth Tribun of the commonalty, accused C. Sempronius the Consul of the former year. And when as his other four fellows in office, in the fight of the people of Rome belought him not to trouble their guiltless Captain, in whom nothing could be blamed or found fault withal, but adverse fortune: Horte ofins could hardly abide, but thought it was but to prove and trye his resolute constancy: and that the party accused, trusted not upon the prayer and intercession of the Tribuns, which only for a shew was pretended, but upon their support and assistance. And therefore turning one while to Sempronius himself, demanded what was become of that hauty courage and stomack, so ordinary in those of Senators calling? and where was that magnanimity which refted and relied upon innocency? fince that he ha-

E ving been a Consul, was fain to shelter and shrowd himself under the shadow and protection of the Tribus? Another while directing his speech to his fellow Tribuns: but you my Masters (quoth he) what will ye do? if I profecute mine action against him still, and convict him in the end; Will ye take from the people their right and overthrow the authority of the Tribuns among the Commons? When they again faid and inferred, that the people of Rome had abiolute power to do what they would, both with Sempronius, and all others: and that they neither would not could abridge the people of their judgment. But if (fay they) our prayers in the behalf of our General, who was to us in flead of a father, may not avail, then will we together with him change our weed for company. Nay, God forbid (quoth Hortenfins) The Commons of Rome shall never fee their Tribuns arrayed in foiled and mournful apparel. And as for C. Sempronius, I have now no F more to say to him, since that he hath carried himself so, whiles he was General, as that he hath

gained thus much, as to be so dearly beloved of his souldiers. Neither was the kindness of those four Tribuns more acceptable to the Commons and Nobles, than the good nature of Hortenfius, who at their reasonable request, was so easy to be pacified and intreated. It was no long time that fortune fawned upon the Aquians: who embraced the doubtful vi-

ctory of the Volicians, and took it as their own. The next year after, when Cn. Fabius Vibulanus, and T. Q cintius Capitelinus, the son of Capitolinus, were Consuls: by the leading of Fabius, unto whom was allotted that Province, nothing was done there worthy of remembrance. For when as the Æquians had made semblance of a battel, and brought their army only in fight, they were in fearful wife foon discomfited, and shamefully fled, ministring no matter of great ho-G nor to the Cos. And therefore was he denied triumph. But yet because the ignominy of the losse which happened by Sempronius was partly allayed it was granted that he might enter Ovant into the City. A General was said to enter Ovant into the City, when ordinarily without his army following him he went on foot, or rode on Horseback only, and the people in their Acclamations Thu within for joy redoubled Ohe or Ohe. So that Ovatio is a finuch as Ohatio: How loever, forme think these marks [] the Ovatio took the name of scriffing a sheep. But he rode in reinamb, when his sold in a same th t Ovatio took the name of facrificing a sheep. But he rode in triumph, when his fouldiers at ginal note. tended him in his chariot, crying Io Triumphe. In this he caried a branch, or ware a garland of lawrel, in the other of Myrtle. So that the Ovation was a lefs honor than the Triumph. And it was

veraign Ma-

The Oration

giftrate.

The complaints of Pompiling and Antifting against Atratinus the Tribun mili-

granted to inferior persons, and for meaner desert. Whereas, none usually might triumph, unless H he were Dictator, Cof. or Pretor, and had flain in field 5000 enemies at the leaft, won much spoil and pillage, and augmented the State of the Roman Empire. Like as the war was dispatched with less ado than they leared: so in the City, after a calm and peaceable state, there arose between the Commons and Nobles, a world of discords and troubles more than they expected. Which began upon occasion of doubling the number of Questors. For when the Consuls had propounded, that besides two Questors or Treasurers of the City, there should be other twain ready to attend upon the Confuls, for all fervices and charges belonging to war: and when the Nobles also with all their power had approved it, the Tribuns of the Commons entred into a contention with the Confuls, and required that some of the Questors (for until that time they had been cre- I ated from out of the degree of the Patritij only) might be likewise of the Commons. Against which demand, at the first, both Consuls, and also the Nobles, laboured with might and main. But afterwards having granted thus much, That as the use and practise was in creating of Tribuns with Confuls authority, to in like manner, in the Election of Questors, the people should have their free liberty to chule. And feeing they gained little thereby, and could effect no good, they wholly let fall their former matter, about increasing the number of the Questors. But although it were thus by them given over, the Tribuns took it in hand again, and fet it on foot: yea, and other feditions actions befides very often sprang forth, and among the rest, those also concerning the Law Agraria. Upon which troubles, when as the Senate was of mind, that there should be Confuls rather than Confular Tribuns created; and by reason of the Tribuns stepping between K with their negative voyce, no decree of the Senate could paffe, the government of the Common-*The vacancy weal was devolved from Confuls to an *Interreign, but not without exceeding great debate: for that the Tribuns kept the Patritij from meeting and packing together. Now when as the greater part of the year following was spent, with much strife and contention between the new Tribuns and certain Interregents, whiles one while the Tribuns stayed the Nobles from assembling together about the chunng of an Interregent, and another while croffed the Interregent for granting out any Act of Senate or warrant, for the election of Conjuls: at the last, L. Paprises Mugillanus, being declared Interregent, fometimes rebuked the Nobles, and fometimes blamed the Commons, and faid: "That the Common-wealth neglected and forlorn of all men was "taken into protection of the Gods, and guided by their care and providence: flanding upright the Nobles & "and fafe only, upon the truce observed by the Veientians, and the flow speed or small hast that "the Aguians made to war. From whence, if any trouble should happen to arise, it is your will (quoth he) and pleasure belike, that the state should be surprised and assailed, whiles it is with-"Out any Magistrate of the Nobility. For neither is there an army ready, nor yet a Captain to "raife an army. What I think ye to put back forrain war abroad by civil discord at home? Which "if they both should come together, there were no other remedy, though all the Gods in Heaven " should fet to their helping hand, but that the Common-weal of Rome should utterly be subver-"ted. Yet rather remit every one of you somewhat of the rigor of your full jurisdiction, and "(for the love of God) take iome indifferent course to joyn in unity: the Nobles for their part, " by fuffering Military Tribuns to be created in lieu of Cost, the Tribuns again by no more thwar- M "ting and interpoling their negative, but that four Quelfors may be cholen by the free voyces of the people, from out of the Commons and Nobles, one with another. First therefore was the High Court held for choosing soveraign Tribuns: and Tribuns there were created in Consular authority, all of the Nobility; namely, L. Quintius Cincinnatus the third time, Sex. Furius Medullinus the second time, M. Manlius, and A. Sempronius Atratinus, When this Tribun last named, was prefident of the Election for Questors, and the son of Antificus a Tribun of the Commons, and a brother befides to another Tribun, one Sex, Pompilius stood for the dignity, among certain other of the Commoners: neither all their own means that they could make, nor all the voyces they could procure, were able to prevail, but that the people preferred perions to the place, according to their gentry and high birth: namely, whole fathers and grand-fathers they had feen Con-N fuls. All the Tribuns of the Commons stormed and chased at this, but especially Pompilius and Antiftius, being fet on fire at the repulse of these their friends. "What should this mean say "they) that none of the Commons, neither in regard of their own merits, nor confidering the "injuries at the Nobles hands nor yet for defire they might pretend to the first hansel of that au-"thority, which now was lawful, and never heretofore: that none of the Commons (I fay) was "created, if not a Military Tribun, yet not fomuch as a Queffor? What, that neither the fathers "prayer in the behalf of his son, nor a brothers suit in favour of a brother, being Tribuns both of "them, invested in that facred authority, and which first was erected for the maintenance of com-"mon freedom, could ought at all prevail? Surely there is some fraud and jugling in the matter: "and A. Sempronius, bath in the Election used more art and cunning than truth and fidelity, O Complaining that by his injurious and indirect dealing, their friends had taken the foil. When as therefore they might not by any violence touch his own person and attach him, being senced with innocency in this Action, and secured by vertue of the office which then he bare : they wreaked their felves and discharged their choler upon C. Sempronius, the count germain of Atrations by the brother: and with the help of M. Canuleins, one of their collegues, arrefted him for the ignominious fervice in the Volician war. Ever and anon, also the same Tribuns made some words and motion in the Senate-house, concerning the division of Lands, and revived the law

A Agraria (which C. Sempronius at all times most sharply and eagerly had withstood, Supposing, as it fell out indeed, that the accused person should either by giving over the cause, be less esteemed of the Nobles: or if he tood to it still until the time of judgment drew near, he should displeate and offend the Commons. But he chose sather to be the object of the displeasure and malice of the people, that were opposed and bent against him, and so to wound his own private estate: than to betray the common and publike cause: and persisted resolute in the same minde still, that there thould no bribing donative be granted, that might win and procure favour unto those three corrupt Tribuns: "For it is not land and living (quoth he) that they shoot at, for the benefit of the The singular

Commons; that is not their feeking: but their drift is to work and procure displeafure unto me: confirmey of B "and therefore I will formy part, abide that from and tempets with a resolute mind. And the C. Attainss. "Senate ought not to effecm either of me, or of any citizen elfe so highly, as to buy the sparing " of one man to dear, even with the harm and dammage of the whole state. The day of judicial tryal came. When as he had pleaded for himself, and seemed nothing daunted at thematter: yet, for all that ever the Nobles could do, who tryed all means, but in vain, to mitigate and delay the heat of the Commons, condemned he was in "fifteen thouland Affes. The tame year Peff- 6 d. flet.] hamma a Vestal Nun, was called in question for incontinency and incest, and came to her answer. Posthumia su-A Virgin guiltless for any deed done: but carcely of good name and fame: by reason that the was spectroot Infulpected for her apparel and going more light and garifh in her attire; yea, and for her wir, more conceited and pleafung, than became a maid, and posting refractions of the freeze when the pleasure of the pleasure.

conceited and pleasant, than became a maid, and nothing respective of the speech of the world. fant wit and C Her tryal was put over to a farther day, and she (after she had twife pleaded) in the end was ac- gay apparel. quit: only the high Priest by the advise, and in the name of the whole colledge, chooled her, and gave her warning to leave her sports, taunts, and merry conceies: and in her rayment to be seen not so gay as devont, and wear her garments rather faintly than sightly. The same year was Cumes, a City inhabited at that time by the Greeks, taken by the Campanians.

The year following had military Tribuns with Confuls authority, Agrippa Menonius Lanatus, P. Lucretrus Tricipitinus, Sp. Nau ius Servilius. A year, by the happinels and good fortune of the people of Rome, more notable for a danger cleaped, than for any harm received. Certain A confpiracy bond-fervants had conspired to fire the City in divers places far afunder: for this intent, when the of bondflaves people should be bushly occupied, here and there, to save their houses, then by force and armes to D surprite the Cafile and Capitol. But Jupiter turned away and disappointed their wicked designs.

For by the peaching and information of twain, the rest of the malefactors were taken and executed. But those that disclosed and revealed the compiracy, had ten thousand pound in brass mony 31 libs. Sh. st. (which was in those dayes thought to be great riches) weighed them out of the City chamber, and freedom befides, for their reward.

After this, began the Æquians to renue war: and word was brought to Rome by redible perfons, that certain new enemies also, to wit, the Lavicans, joyned together in counsel with the old. These Æquians, were good neighbours: for once a year ordinarily, they nsed to put the City of Rome to the pains of warring with them, and not mils. Embassadors then were sent to Livieos, who brought doubtful answers from thence: whereby it appeared that neither at that instant they E were ready to war, nor yet were like to continue long in peace. The Tukulans were charged, to take good heed, and have an eye that way, that no new firs and troubles should arise at Levicos, There came Embassadors from Tusculum, to L. Sergius Fidenas, M. Papyrius Mugillanus, and C. Servilius, the fon of Q. Servilius Priscus: (by whom, being Dictator, Fiden: Was won) who were Military Tribuns in Confuls authority the year following. These Embassiadors brought news that the Lavicans were out, and in armes, and joyning with the Æquians army, had forraged the country of Tusculum, and encamped themselves in Algidum. Then was war proclaimed against the Lavicans. And when by a decree made by the Senate, that two of the Confular Tribuns should go to war, and one manage the affairs of Rome: there arose a contention on a Sunday, among the faid Tribuns, Every one thought himself the meetest and most sufficient man, to be General of F the war, refusing the charge of the City, as a bale, dishonourable, and thankless office. As the Senators mused and wondred, to see amongst those that were fellows in government so undecent a firife and contention; then Q. Servilius: "Seeing that (quoth he) there is no reverent regard, either of this honorable house, or of the Common-wealth: the father his countenance and "dread Majesty, shall end this debate. My son without any lot casting, shall govern the City as "President. God grant, that they which love war so well, may manage it with more discretion " and concord than they wish it. As for a general muster to be levied out of all the people indifferently, that was not liked of. So ten Tribes were drawn by lot, out of which, the yonger fort were press forth to war under the conduct of the two Tribuns. The strife which began to be kindled among them in the City, through the same defire fill of soveraignty, brake forth and G grew much hotter in the camp. In nothing agreed they, striving whose opinion should stand: each one would have his own way: his own commandments obeyed and none else: one despifed another, and were despised one of the other: until at length, upon the Lieutenants reproof, they grew to this point, and this order was taken: That they should each other day, rule one alone by him elf absolutely. Which news being brought to R.me, it is reported that Q. Servilius, a man for his years and long experience right skilfull, prayed of the immortal Gods, that by the variance and discord of the Tribuns, the Common-wealth inflained not more harm, than they had received at Veios. Ad as if there were no doubt, but that some great loss and overthrow was

ready to happen, he was instant upon his son, to levy souldiers, and to provide munition for war. H Neither proved he a false and vain Prophet. For by the leading of L. Sergius, whose day it was to rule, when as the enemy under a colour of fear, withdrew unto the trench, and to trayned them thither upon a foolish hope to win the camp, even under the very camp of the enemies in an uneven ground of diladvantage, they were juddenly charged by the Aquians, discomfitted and chaled down the valley: and many in their fall, which was greater than the flight, were trod under foot and slain, and with much ado that day kept they their own tents. The morrow atter, when as now the enemies had befet a great part of the camp, they shamefully fled away, at the back gate, and for look the camp. The Captains Lieutenants, and the strength remaining of the army, which kept to their enfigns and colours, went to Tulculum. Other that were scattered here and there I about the fields by fundry wayes, made half to Rome, and reported there the overthrow to be greater than indeed it was. Lefs was the trouble and forrow, because men looked for no better iffue and success: and also for that, there was help and succour (which they were to have an eye unto in to feasful a case) provided by the Tribun aforehand. At whose commandment, when as the tumult was by the inferiour Magistrates appealed in the City, espials were sent out in hast: who brought word that the Captains and the army was at Tulculum: and that the enemy had not removed his camp. And then (which encouraged them most of all) by the Senates decree, Q. Servilius Priscus was chosen Dictator, a man whose Providence over the Common-weal, the City as many other times afore, so in the event of that war had experience of: for that he only suspected the contention of the Tribuns afore this unhappy foil. Who having nominated Gene- K ral of the Horsemen, his son (as some say) by whom being military Tribun, himself was declared Dictator (for others there be that write how Servilius Hala was that year General of the Horse) went forth with a fresh army to war, and having joyned unto him those which were at Tusculum, he pitched his tents, two miles from the enemy. But fee the fruit of good fuccefs. The pride and negligence which had been amongst the Roman Captains, went from them to the Aquians. Therefore in the first beginning of the conflict, when the Dictator with his Horsemen whom he fent against them, had disordered and put out of array the formost ranks of the enemies, then commanded he the enfigns of the legionary footmen with all speed to follow hard upon: and one enfign-bearer of his own, who made fome stay, he slew with his own hand. Then were they to earnestly set to give an hot charge, that the Aquians could not abide their force: and being in L fight overthrown, when as they fled all amain to the camp, the affault thereof was both shorter and with less ado, than was the battel. When the camp was taken and spoiled, and that the Dictator had given the pillage unto the fouldiers: and that the Horsemen, which chased the enemies from the camp, had brought word back, that all the Lavicans were overthrown, and a great part of the Æquians were fled to Lavicos: the day following was the army also led thither, and the Town compassed and beset round about, scaled, and sacked. The Dictator having brought home to Rome his victorious army, upon the eight day after he was chosen, gave over his office. And in very good time, before there was any tedition stirred up about the Law Agraria, by the motion of the Tribuns of the Commons, for the division of the Lavicans Lands: the whole body of the Senate appointed that a Colony should be sent to Lavicos. So there were sent from the City M planted at La. a thouland and five hundred to inhabit there, and two acres apiece given them of Land.

A Colony

After the winning of Lavicos, there were created Military Tribuns with Confuls authority, to wit, Agrippa Menenius Lanatus, and L. Servilius Structus, with P. Lucretius Tricipitinus (all three the second time) and Sp. Veturius Crassus: and the year following A. Sempronius Airatinus, the third time, and these twain, M. Papyrius Mugillanus, and Sp. Nautius Rutilius the second time: for these two years there was peace abroad, but discord at home about the Laws Agraria. They that troubled the people, were Sp. Mecilius, who now the fourth time, and Metilius, who the third time were made Tribuns of the Commons, both abient. And when they had published their Act, That all Lands conquered from the enemies, should be divided by the poll: by which Ordinance, the possessions of a great part of the Nobility became confiscate, (for fince their City was N scituate and built in a strange ground, there was in a manner no Land lay to it, which had not been purchased by the sword; neither enjoyed the Commons any, but that which either had been fold or affigned to the Commons) this feemed to be a bone cast between the Nobles and the Commons, to fet them together at strife and contention. Neither knew the Military Tribuns any way to take counsel in this case, albeit one while they affembled the Senate, and another while met in private conference with the Nobility. Then Appears Claudius, (the nephew or grandfon of notorious Appius the Decemvir, created for the making of Laws) the puny of all the countel

The speech of of the Nobility, made (as it is reported) this speech, and said, "That he would impart unto them ap. Claudius to "that which he had received by tradition from his ancestours, to wit, an old devile, and appro-" priate to his house, for that his great grandfire Appius Claudius, had shewed unto the Nobles O "the only way, to abate and take down the Tribuns power; namely, by the coming between "and negative voyce of their fellows. For men new come up, and riven to promotion, might "foon by the authority of the chief rulers be brought from their purpose, and made to change "their mind if otherwhiles those great men in place would me some speech unto them fitted and "framed rather to the time and prefent occasion, than respective to their own high place and dig-" nity : for evermore the heart and courage of fuch, is according to their degree and wealth. And "when they iee once their fellows possessed first afore them of the cause, and thereby crept wholly

A " into all the favour with the Commons, and that no room is left for themselves to have any "pare thereof, they will be willing enough to encline and condetend unto the Senate, and take their part - by means whereof, they might wind incosthe love and good grace of that univer-6 fail hate, and particularly with the principal Lords of the Nobility. Which speech, when they all had approved and eiperially & Servitime Person, who praised the young Gentleman, for that he was not grown out of kind, nor degenerate from the flook and race of the Claudi, then every man was let about this bungers; to ree whom of the Colledge or company of Tribuns they could win and draw to crois and flop the Act for going forward. The Senate now being broken up, the chief of the Nobles caught hold of the Tribuns; and were in hand with them periwading, ex-

The fourth Book of T. Livius.

R horting, and affuring them, that they should every or emprivate gratify not only, but also the whole body of the Senate in general and never gave over, until they had procured fix of them to interpose their negative; and to cross the Law. The morrow after, when as of purpose a matter was propounded afore the Senate, about the sedition which Mecilius and Metthus had raised, by a Largels of dangerous consequence; such speeches were by the principal of the Nobles delivered, that each one for himself confessed, that now they were to seek for counsel; and saw no other help nor remedy but in the authority of the Tribuns: to the protection and fategard of which Magistracy, the Common-weal berook her sells, and sled for succour, as being beset with danger, like some poor private person, and had no other means to save her self: saying, That it would be both for themselves, and also for their authority, an honorable thing, if it might appear, that the Puissance of their Tribunship were not more imployed in molesting the Senate, and making dis-

cord among the States than in residing the peevish wilfulnes of their collegues. Whereupon arose a great notife through the whole company of the Senators, whiles out of all parts of the Court there affembied, they called upon the Tribuns for their helping hand. Then fter filence made, they (who for the favour of the Lords of the Senite, were made aforehand to their cause) declared and onfelfed that they were ready to cross that act, by their fellows published, seeing the Senate judged it to be prejudicial to the Common-wealth. These Tribuns for the offer of their good fervice, were by the Senate highly thanked, But the Authors and Patrons of the Act aforefaid, calling together an affembly of the Commons, when they had inveighed against their fellows most sharply, terming them betrayers of the Common-wealth, and slaves to the Nobles: and st-D fing other bitter speeches, gave over their action and suit.

Two grievous wars had continued all the year next following (wherein P. Cornelius Coffut, C. V. lersus Potitus, Quintius Cincinnatus, and M. Fabius Vibulains; were military Tribuns in Coff. authority) but that the Veientian war was deferred by the superstitions fear of their own Princes whose grounds, Tibris (overflowing the banks) had spoiled; and overthrown also the villages and houses that stood thereupon. The Equians likewise by reason of their loss received three years before, made no great hast to aid and assist the Volans, a people of their own nation. For they had made certain rodes into the Lavicans Country, confining upon them, and warred upon the inhabitants, lately there planted. Which trespais by them done they hoped to have been able to maintain, by the banding and affiltance of all the Aquians: but being fortaken of their allies, they E lost both their Town and territory, only by fiege, and one light skirmish, and never sought for it any memorable war. L. Sextius also Tribun of the Commons, assayed to make an Act that there might besent to Vole as well as to Lavicos, Coloners to people it but by the negative of his Affo-

ciates, who shewed, that they would not suffer any Statute of the Commonstopals without the affent of the Senate, it came to nothing. In the year following, the Æquians having recovered and won again Vola, and brought a Colong thither, fortified the Town with a fresh power, at what time were Tribuns Military in Confuls authority at Rome, Cn. Cornelius Cossus, L. Valerius Potitus, Q. Fabius Vibulanus the second time, and M. Posthumius Regillensis. The war against the Equians, was committed to this Postbumius, a man of a crooked disposition, as his victory shewed more than the whole course of the F war. For having levied an army in haft, and brought it before Volu, after some small skirmishes, he tamed the Equians, and at length entred the Town, And when he had done with the enemies, he began to quarrel with his own fouldiers: for whereas during the time of the assault, he had

given out by Proclamation, That they should have the saccage after the Town was once won: he brake promise with them. For I am induced to believe that this was the cause rather why the army mutined and was discontented, than for that in a Town lately facked before and in a new Colony, there was found less spoil than the Tribun made boast of. But this displeasure and anger once conceived was made the worse after that he returned into the City: for being sent for by his fellows, upon occasion of the Tribunitian seditions, there escaped him an indicreet speech I must needs (ay, yea, and without all fence, wit, and honefty. Which he let fall in an affembly of the G Commons: wherein it happed, that as Secret, a Tribun of the Commons, was preferring the law

Agraria, and faying withal, That he would propose an Act, that Coloners should likewise be sent to Vala for that they were worthy to have both the Town and Lands of Vala, who had by sword and spear conquered the same. Posth mins caught the word out of his mouth: And that shall my fouldiers, deerly abide (quoth he unless they be more quiet. Which word being overheard offended not so the Com presently there in placeassembled, as the Lords of the Senate awhile after. Mercover, the Tribun aforefaid an active man, and eloquent withal, having among his advertaties met with a proud humorous spirit, and an insolent and imemperate tongue, which walked

The Oration ot Sextius ag auft Pafthu-

fo freely and fo long by his provocation, that he uttered these speeches, which bred not only ill H will and displeasure to himself, but also wounded the cause, and the whole state of the Patritij, This Sextus (Liay) was bufy, and quarrelling with mone of all the Military Tribuns, more than with Polthamius. And even at that time, taking advantage of the fame cruel and inhuman speech of his: Hear ye not, O ye Commons (quoth he) how he threatneth mil hiel unto his fouldiers, as unto bondflaves? "And yet this beaft ye will think more worthy of so great dignity wherein "ye have placed him, than those that indue you with house and lands that send you abroad to in-"habit Colonies; that provide habitation for you against old age, that tendring your wealth, take " part and defend you against so cruel and proud adversaries. Begin now henceforth to marvel why so sew take in hand to maintain your cause: For what may they look for, and hope at I "vour hands? for honors, which ye bellow rather upon your adversaries, than those that are "affectionate defenders of the people of Rome. Ye fighed even now and groaned again, at the " words uttered out of this foul mouth. But what matter makes that? If ye were now to go to "an election, and to give your voyces, ye would no doubt for all that, prefer this man (who "threatneth to milchief you) afore them that are willing and defirous to establish your Lands, your dwelling places, and the whole state of your substance and living. But when that lewd language of Posthumius was reported once to the souldiers, it bred a far greater indignation (be fure) within the camp. How now? (fay they) is he, who hath intercepted our booty, and defrauded us poor fouldiers of our due, not content therewith, but mult menace mischief bendes unto us, as his variets? When as therefore they openly muttered thereat, and the Quettor or K Treaturer P. Sellius thought that the mutiny might be restrained with the same violence by which it was first raised: he sent an Officer to one clamorous souldier, that kept a noise above the rest, Whereupon arose an outcry and a brawl: and he got himself a good rap with a tione for his labour, that he was fain to go out of the preffe. And he that mote him spake aloud bendes, and bad the Oneffor take now that for his pains in a mischief, which the General had threatened his fouldiers. Posthumius in this hurliburly was sent for, and he, when he was come, made all worse and worle with his sharp examinations, tortures, and cruel punishments. At the last, when he could not see to mike an end nor bridle his choler: they ali ran on heaps together, at the lamentable cry of those whom he commanded to be choked in the mire and killed under the hurdle: and he half besides himself, tuil soolishly stept down in more hast than good speed from the Tribunal I feat, to chaftife one that contested with him, and made a great brawling. Now when as the Li-Stors and Centurions every where laid about them to make way, and ill intreated the multitude in the throng they moved their patience to much, that in that furious fit of the fouldiers, the Military Tribun was by his own army floned to death. Which horrible act, after it was notifed at Rome, and the Military Tribuns by the Senates authority, were about to fit in commission for the by his own fol. examination of the death of their collegue, by way of rigour and torture: the Tribuns of the Commonalty opposed themselves, and resisted them. But that contention depended upon ano-

Postbumius Sto-

ther quarrel. For the Senate doubting left that the Commons for fear of those examinations intended would in their anger create Tribuns military from out of their own body and degree; were very careful, and fludied all they could, that Confuls might be chosen again, But when as the Tri- M buns of the Commons would not suffer an act of the Senat to pass, and hindred also the election of the Confuls, the matter came to an Interreign. But in the end the Nobles had the apper hand. For when as O. Fubius Vibutanus the Interregent, held a Court for the faid Election, there were created Confuls A. Cornelius C ffus, and L. Furius Medullinus. In the beginning of these Consuls year, the Senate made a decree, that the Tribuns with all speed possible should propose unto the Commons concerning the inquisition of Posthumius his

An inquificion about the murder of Postbumius.

death and that they should make thief Commissioner and Judge whom they would. The Commons by the confent of the whole people, gave the Confus commission to see it done, and performed accordingly. Who notwithflanding, that with exceeding moderation and lenity, they dispatched and ended the matter, by punishing a few, who (as it was credibly thought) made N themselves away: yet could they not for all that bring about, but the Commonalty took it very hainoully, and in the highest degree, saying, That the Acts and Ordinances, which had been propounded concerning their weal and commodities, those lay a long time afleep in the deck, and nothing done: but an order granted for their bloudshed and death, that was presently put in execution. Of so great force and importance was it. Now this had been the fittell time, that after these mutinous souldiers were chaltised, the division of the Volane territory, should have been offered unto them for to comfort their poor hearts again. By which deed (no doubt) their hot defire and longing after the law Agrana, had been abated, which tended to disposses at length the Nobles of the common grounds, which they injuriously were seized of. But this indignity fluck in their flomacks, and was taken neerer to the heart when they faw the Nobility fo fliffly o bent, not only to keep the common grounds in their hands, which they held by force: but also unwilling to divide among the people to much as the wast and void ground, lately gotten by congueff from the enemies: but that it was like, within a while (as all the reft) to be a booty, and divident to be shared among a few.

The same year were the legions led by Furing the Consul. against the Volscians: who forraged the borders of the Hernicks. But finding not the enemy there, they wan Ferentinum, whither a great number of the Volicians had retired themselves. The booty there was less than they hoped The fourth Book of T. Livius.

A for: by reason that the Volicians, seeing small hope of keeping the Town, trusted up and carried away, both bag and baggage in the night, and quit the Town: which was won the morrow after; being left well near delittute and empty. All the Lands were given freely to the Hernicks. When this year now was passed in good quiet by the modesty and peaceable carriage of the Tribuns, then in place: there succeeded another Tribun of the Commons, L. Icilius, when Q. Fabius Ambrifius and C. Furius Pacilius were Confuls. Whiles this man in the very beginning of his year, was buly in firring new feditions (as if it had been a task imposed upon his name and linage) by proposing of the Agrarian laws: behold, there arose a pestilence, more fearful than hurtinl, which turned A pestilence; away mens minds, from their publick affemblies and accustomed contentions, to tend their

B houses, and to care for the cherishing of their bodies. And (as men verily think) the sickness was less dangerous than the seditions were like to have been. When as the City was now excused, as it were, and well escaped with the fickness only of many, and death of very few: presently after this petilent year, followed (as it is commonly feen) a great dearth of corn, by reason of the neglect of tillage. M. Papyrius Atratinus, and C. Namius Ruslim being Confuls. This famine would Afamine have been more grievous than the plague, had they not provided well for corn, by fending forth their Embassadors to the neighbour nations all about, inhabiting along the Tukan Sea and the Tyber, for to buy grain. Proudly were the Embassadors prohibited all commerce and trassique with the Samnits, who held at that time Capua and Cumes: but contrary-wife bountifully were they relieved by the Tyrants or Potentates of Sicilie. And fuch was the willing endeavour of

C Harraria, that great flore of victuals came downthe Tyber. In what defolation the City was,during this affliction, the Coff, tryed by this: that when they could not furnish an Embassiage, but with one senator, they were compelled to adjoyn two Knights unto them. And letting alide the fickness and dearth, there was no trouble either at home or abroad for those two years. But when these storms were once overblown, and that care past: then began again the old troubles wherewith the City had usually been disquieted: dissention at home, and war abroad. When M. Emplius and C. Valerius Potitus were Confuls, the Equians made preparation for

wars, and banded with the Voliciaus. Who albeit they took arms by no publick commission; yet fuch as would of themselves serve for hire or wages sollowed the wars. At the bruit of which enemies (for they were already, come over into the Country of the Latins and Hernicks) whiles Va-D Terins the Conful mustered his menand levied souldiers: M. Menenius a Tribun of the Commons, and a publisher of the Agrarian laws, opposed himself against him. And when as by reason of the protection and affiltance of the Tribun, no man would be compelled to take a fouldiers oath a-gainst his will: suddenly newscame, that the Castle of Carvensus was by the enemies forced. This dishonorthus received, as it was a cause that Menenius was hated among the Noblemen, so it gave to the rest of the Tribuns, who were already framed and prepared to withstand the law Agraria, more just cause to resist their collegue. The matter being thus for a long time protracted by much debating, the Confuls called both God and man to witness, that whatsoever shame or loss, either had been already received, or were like to-be fuffeined by the enemies: the blame should be imputed to Menenius, who hindred the mustering. And Menenius protested again aloud, that if the E unlawful Land peds, would furrender the tenure of the common fields which they unjustly deteined, he would not flay the musters. Then the nine Tribuns, by setting down a decree between

them, made an end of the firife: and pronounced by authority of their colledge, that they would

assist C. Valerius the Cos. (all contradiction of their collegue not withstanding) to award any penalty reffreint or chastilement, upon them that refuled to be enrolled for warfare. The Cof, being armed with this decree and warrant, after he had caused some few to be had away by the neck and laid fast, that called upon the Tribun for help, the rest for fear were sworn to serve. Thus the army wasled forth to the Castle of Carvenius. And although the souldiers were as odious to the Conful. as wickedly bent against him, yet at the very first coming, having mansully and lustily dispossessed the garrison, they recovered the fort. The souldiers who were slipt away from the hold, and F gone a plundering, by their negligence gave the Romans a opportunity to enter and to surptile it. And a good booty there was by reason that they had continually gotten prizes, and laid up all there as in a place of fafety. Which being fold in portfale, the Conful commanded the treasurers for to bring the mony into the common Chamber of the City: giving out thele words withal, that the army should then have part of spoil, when they denied not their service in war. Hereupon both Commons and fouldiers were more angry with the Conful. And therefore when as by a decree of the Senate he entred the City Ovant, in a pery triumph, the fouldiers according to their li-Centions manner (in that case permitted) followed after with songs and sonners, answering one another in rude rime and gross meeter by alternative staves. Wherein the Conful was greatly bla-

med, but Menenius the Tribun, his name was fet out to the height his praifes were blafoned and G extolled aloft, and at every time that he was named, the affectionate favour of the people that stood in the streets appeared, by clapping of hands and great applaule. striving much to exceed the longs chanted by the fouldiers. Which cauled the Nobles to look to it, and troubled them more than the malapert sauciness of the souldiers with their Consuls, which is an ordinary and usual falhion among them. And Mentuius (who doubtless had been one of the Military Tribuns, if he had fued for it.) was excluded from that dignity by an Election of Coniuls. So therewere created Confuls, Co. Cornelius Coffus, and L. Furius Medullinus the fecond time,

Never took he Com, the matter more to the heart, that the Election of Tribuns escaped their

hands: which grief of theirs in the Election of Questors, they both shewed and revenged. For H this was the first time that the Questors were made of the commonalty: 10 that in chuling of 4. there was but one place left for C. Fabius Ambustus, a Nobleman: and 3 of the commonaity, & Silius, P. Elius, and P. Pipius, were preferred before young Gentlemen, of most noble houles. I find that the perswaders of the people to use their full liberty in bestowing their voyces, were the three Icil is (descended of that house, which ever was most malitiously bent against the Nobles) who were for that year chosen Tribuns of the commonalty, and possessed the peoples heads with a world of great matters, after which they gaped greedily: but so, as they flatly gave out and said, They would not fir at all, if the people had not courage enough, so much as in the election of Queffors, which only the Senat had left indifferent to the commonalty and Nobility, to effect I that which so long they had defired, and now by law was warranted. Thus the Commons assured themselves hereby of a mighty great victory: and esteemed not the dignity of Questorship to be the end and type of honor, but that thereby they feemed to have made a way and overture for new risen upstarts, to be advanced to Consulships and triumphs. The Nobles contrary-wise stormed, not for that their dignities were made common and imparted to other, but for the utter losse thereof: protesting that if things went io on end, they would neither get, nor bring up children any more; who being put from their Ancestors place, and seeing others in possession of their dignity should be disabled for bearing rule and authority in the state, and be good for nothing but only to be made Priefts for Mars, and Flamines for Jupiter, imployed about nothing else but to sacrifice (forfooth) for the people. Thus on both parts were their minds netled and provoked, K whiles the Commons took heart, and had three champions of great reputation to back them, and maintain their cause: and the Nobles, seeing all would prove like to the Questors Election (if it lay in the peoples choice) addressed themselves to the Election of Consuls, which as yet was not fo free, and indifferent both for Commons and Nobles. Contrary-wife, the Icili perfifted ftill, and urged the point, that in any hand Tribuns Military should and must be created. For now it was more thantime that the Commous had their part in offices of state. But no Action hitherto belonging to the offices and charge of the Confuls had been presented unto them, by the hindering whereof they might wring from them, that which they defired and fought for. But fee, how even then, in wonderful good opportunity, word was brought that the Volscians and Aouians were departed out of their own Confines, and made an expedition into the Latine pale for to rob T. and spoil. To the which war, when as by vertue of an order from the Senat, the Consuls began to muster: the Tribuns laboured tooth and nail to hinder it: giving our that this occurrent fortuned happily on their fides and the Commons. Three there were of them and all most quick, active and conragious men: yea (and for commoners) of good birth, and worshipfully descended. Whereof twain took in hand, by their continual travel to attend and watch the Confuls, to keep them awork, and either of them to hold one occupied: the third, was appointed to entertain the commonalty: and in all affemblies, with their Orations, one whiles to rein them in, another while to give them the head, as occasion required. But all this while, neither Consuls went through with the musters, nor the Tribuns with the election which they defired. But afterwards when fortune began to incline to the Commons fide, Messengers came with news, that whiles the fouldiers that M lay in garrison at the Castle Carveniana, were stept aside to get a booty, the Æquidn's having slain a few warders that kept the hold, entred it: and that all the fouldiers were flain: fome as they ran into the fort again, others as they were scattered in the fields. This thing falling out so cross against the whole State, gave strength yet unto the designments of the Tribuns. For being dealt withal, that now at length they would surcease from hindering the war, nothing would prevail: for that they neither gave place to the publick calamity and necessity, nor yet regarded their own private peril of displeasure: and they obtained in the end that an Act of Senat was granted for to thuse Tribuns Military. Howbeit with this expresse proviso, it was capitulated; That none of them who had been Tribuns that year of the Commons, should be eligible and propounded : no, nor choten again Tribuns of the Commons for the year following. Whereby no doubt, the Senat N noted and pointed at the Icily, whom they charged to feek to be Confuls, for a reward of their seditious Tribunship. Then went the mustering forward, and preparation of war, by consent of all the States. Sundry Authors write diverfly and make doubt, whether both the Confuls went to the Caffle

Carventara or whether one of them stayed behind in the City for to hold the foresaid Election. In this they differee not, but fet down for certain: that when they had affulled the Cattle a long time without effect they were compelled from thence to remove and that Verrago in the Country of the Volicians by the fame army was recovered, and that great forraging there was, and driving of boories, both in the Country of the Equians and also of the Volicians. Now at Rome, as the victory of the commonalty reflect in this, that they had the Election which they defired: fo o in the iffue and fuccesse of the Election, the Nobles had the better. For besides all mens hope and expectation, there were three Tribuns Military chosen with Consuls authority, all of the Nobility, C. Julius Tullus, Cn. Cornelius Coffus C. Servilius Hala. Men fay that the Nobles used a subtile practife and cunning device, which even then the Icilii charged them with: to wit, that by intermingling a many of unworthy and unmeet competitions with others of mark and quality, they had alienated the peoples hearts from the commoners, feeing them to be men of no worth, and loathing the notable basenesse that appeared in their persons.

After this, tidings came, that the Volscians and Equians (were it that the Castle of Carventus which they held and guarded fill, put them into some hope: or their garrison and fort lost at Vorrigo drave them into anger) were up in arms, with all force ready to make war: that the Antiats were the principal and chief in this intended action: that their Embassadors had sollicited the people of both nations, rebuking their cowardize, for keeping within their walls, and fuffering the Romans the year before, to forrage and drive booties in their territories, and the garrifon of Verrugo to be surprized and lost. Moreover, that not only hosts of armed men were sent against them, but Colonies also were planted in their frontiers and marches and that the Romans not content to divide their lands and goods among themselves, had bestowed upon the Hernicks

B the town Ferentinum, which they had won from them. At these speeches they were kindled and fer on fire; and in all places whither they went to follicit, the younger fort and able men in great number were levied. So the youth and manhood of all those nations, gathered together to Aztium, where they encamped themselves, and expected the enemy. Which tidings being brought to Rome, caused more sear then need was. And the Senat presently (which in all searful occurents was ever their last remedy and refuge) gave order that a Dictator should be created. Which thing Julius and Cornelius, two military Tribuns (they fay) took in great displeasure. And hereof ensued much heart-burning and diffention, whiles the LL, of the Senat of one fide complained in vain of their grievances, That the Tribuns Military would not be ordered by the authority of the Senat:

and at the last had recourse to the Tribuns of the Commons for helpsalledging wirhal, that the very C Confuls power upon the like occasion had been by their authority overruled and set down. And the Tribuns of the Commons on the other fide, rejoycing at the discord of the Senators, made anfwer again, and faid, "That for their parts, they were not able to yeeld any fuccour at all, who were of no reckoning themselves, being reputed neither in the roll of Citizens, nor yet so much "as in the number of men. But if so be (lay they) dignities and honors were communicated to "us, then would we provide and take order, that by no pride of any magistrate what soever, the "Senats decree should be made frustrat and disanulled. And in the mean whiles, seeing the No-66 bles were exempt from all reverence of laws, and regard of magistrates, let them of themselves " also exercise the Tribuns authority if they would. This discord falling out so unfitly, when so

great war was in hand, occupied and possessed mens heads a long time: whiles Julius and Corneli-D no one after another, thus reasoned and discoursed: That seeing they themselves were Captains good enough for the conduct of such a war, it was not meet, that the honour once bestowed upon them by the people, should be made void and taken from them. Then Servilius Hala, who also was a Tribun Military spake and said: "I have been silent thus long, not for that I was doubt. The Oration "ful in mine opinion, or to feek what to fay, (For what good Citizen (quoth he) would have his of Servillus "advice by himself, and go from the publick Councel?) but because I had rather, that my bre-"thren of their own accord should give place to the Senats authority, than to suffer the Tribuns "power to be called for, against them. And even now also, if the case would permit, I could wil-

" lingly give them time and space to retract their too too obstinat, perverse and peremptory opi-

"nion. But feeing that the necessities of war, wait not upon human counsel, I will have more re-E " foed and confideration of the Weal-publick, than of the favor of my brethren, Wher. fore, if the 66 Senat perfift still in that mind and resolution of theirs, I will the next night following nominat a "Distator, And if any one withstand me, I will ask no more, than the power and vertue of the Se-"nats Act, By which speech of his, having won deserved praise and thanks of all men, he declared Publius Cornelius Distator, and was himself by him nominated General of the horsemen, A singular example to teach as many as beheld him and his Collegues, That otherwhiles favour and honor foonest fall to them that least defire the same. The war was smal and nothing memorable for in one easie and slight battel were the enemies overthrown and slain at Antium. The army upon this victory wasted the Voscians Country, won by force the Cassle upon the lake Fucinus, and within it took three thousand prisoners: having chased all the rest of the Voscians within their walls, F not able to keep their frontiers. The Dictitor, after he had performed this war in such fort, as only he might not feem to neglect his wonted fortune but keep it still in ure, returned into the City with greater felicity than glory, and refigned up his place.

The Tribuns Military, making no words at all of the chufing of Confuls (for anger, I suppose, that a Dictator had been created) published the election of Tribuns Military. But then the Senators were in greater care and perplexity, seeing their cause betrayed even by rhose of their own company. Wherefore, as in the former year, by foilting in the basest of the Commons for competitors, they had caused even men of good worth to be despised : so, now by procuring the principal of the Nobility, both for honour and for favour, to fland for the dignity, they obtained all the places to themselves: so as no one Commoner could be chosen. So there were created sour,

Gall having aforeborn that Magistracy, L. Furius Medullinus, C. Valerius Potitus, Cn. Fabius Vibulanus, and C. Servilius Hala. This man was chosen again to the place, as well in regard of other vertues and worthy parts, as for the late favour which he won by his rare moderation, and fingular carriage of himfelf.

In that year, for as much as the time of truce with the Veienrian Nation was expired, they began by Embaffadors and Heralds of Arms, to challenge of them amends and restitution, Whom as they entred into their territory, the Embassage of the Veientians encountred in the way requesting them not to go forward to Veii, before they had presented themselves to the Senat of Rome.

Who being thither come, obtained of the Senat, that for as much as the Veientians were at civil discord among themselves, they would not claim any amends at their hands. Lo, how far they were from feeking their own vantage by other mens diffreis and calamity. Also at the Volscians hands they sustained damage by loss of their garrison at Verrugo. But (see what a thing it is to flack the time) For whereas the fouldiers belieged there, by the Volfcians and fending for aid in due time, might have been rescued if speed had been made, the army which was sent for fuccour, came too fhort, and after the fray was ended. Only this exploit they did: The enemies, who after their fresh massacre committed upon the garison, were gone abroad stragling for to raife booties, were by them overtaken and put to the tword. The cause of this flackness was imputed to the Senat, rather than the foveraign Tribuns: who because intelligence was I given, that they in the garrison refisted and defended themselves most mansully, little considered, That there is no prowels of man what soever, but by valour again it may be overmatched. Most brave and valiant souldiers they, that neither whiles they lived, nor after death were un-

The year following, when P. and Cornelius both furnamed Coffus, C. Fabius Ambustus and L. Valerius Potitus were Tribuns Military in Consuls authority, began the Veientian war by occasion of a proud and arrogant answer returned by the Senat of the Veientians: Who commanded that the Embassadors which came to claim amends, should take this for their dispatch: That unless they departed presently out of the City and Country, they would serve them as Lars Tolumnins had done others before. The Senators of Rome hardly could digelt that: and therefore decreed, it that the Military Tribuns should propose unto the people as speedily as might be, even the day before to morrow, concerning proclamation of open war, and fending defiance to the Veientians Which as foon as ever it was noised and published, the younger fort and men of service, murmured and muttered in this manner: "That as yet they had not fully ended the war with the Volici-" ans: that even of late two wholegarrifons were loft, and their throats cut, and the forts kept still "with danger and great hazard. There is not (say they) a year passeth over our heads, but one field " or other is fought: and as if we had not work and trouble enough already, there was now in-"tended new war with a most mighty nation confining upon us, and which was like enough to " raile against us all Hetruria. And as they were forward enough of themselves to conceive thus. "and utter these speeches, so the Tribuns of the Commons were not behind to buzze more mat-"ters into their heads, and fet all on a light fire: Who gave out still, That when all was done, the "greatest warring was between the Nobles and Commons: and that the Commons on purpose "were to be toiled out with travel or warfare, and exposed to the enemies for to be murdered: er and that they were to be kept far off from the City, and as it were confined and fent out of the " way : left by being quiet at home, and minding their freedom and Colonies, they should con-"fult and devise, both how to dispose of the common grounds, and to give their voices freely. "And ever as they could meet with any old beaten fouldiers, they would hold them with talk. " take them by their hands, reckon up how many years they had done service in war, fall to tel-" ling of their gashes and scars, asking them what whole place they had left in their bodies to " receive new wounds, and what blood was behind to spend and shed, in the quarrel of the M "Common-wealth? When as by iterating these and such like speeches, both in their private talk and conference, and also other whiles in their publick assemblies, they had turned clean away the hearts of the Commonalty from taking war in hand: the foresaid Act propounded, was put off until a farther day, and lay ftill for the time. Which no doubt, had been nipt in the head, and never would have passed farther, in case it had been referred and subject to the hard opinion and conceit of men, as then they flood affected. In the mean whiles agreed it was, that the military Tribuns should conduct an army into the Volscians country. Cn. Cornelius alone was left at Rome. The three Tribuns, after that they perceived the Volicians in no place encamped, and nothing minded to try a battel, parted themselves three ways to wasteand forrage the frontires. Valerius he marched to Antium, Cornelius to Ecetre. And every way as they went, they spoiled all before N them, both house and field, and all to amuse & keep the Volscians occupied that way. But Fabrus without any forraging at all, came directly to affault Anxur, which was the service most defired. Now Anxar was that, which at this day is called Tarracine, a City feated upon marishes. And on that fide Fabrus made shew of affault. But there were four cohorts under the leading of C. Servilie us Hala fent out to fetch a compais: who having gained the hill that over-looketh and commandeth the town, from that higher ground, with a mighty shout and outcry assailed the wall, where it was disfurnished of guard to defend it At which sudden alarm, they were amazed who manned the wall of the base town against Fabius: and suffered them to set ladders to, and to scale. By which means every place was full of enemies. And upon the walls for a good while there was nothing but killing, as well those that fled, as those that resisted armed and unarmed, one with ano- o ther. So that, a beit they were too weak, yet forced were they to fight: because in yeelding they faw no way but one. But upon proclamation once made, that none but armed men should be killed, all the multitude befides willingly were difarmed. Of which number there were upon 2500. takenalive, From the saccage Fabius kept the souldiers, until his Colleagues were come: saying, that Anxur was taken as well by those armies, which had driven away the rest of the Volicians from the defence of that place, as by themselvs. Who being come, the three armies jointly ranfacked it, & had the pillage for their labor of that rich town, that had gathered wealth a long time.

A Which courtefie and bountifulness of the commanders, was the first thing that reconciled Commons and Nobles together. Over and besides this muniscence of the Rulers, the Nobles also began in a most happy hour to be liberal unto the multitude. For before that either the Commons or Tribuns made the motion, the Senar decreed, that fouldiers might have their pay out of the City chamber; whereas before that time, every man in that tervice had born his own charges. Never was there any thing, by report, fo joylully accepted of the Commons: who ran by heaps together to the Councel house: took the Senators by the hands as they came forth, and faid, They were now truly called Patres, i. Fathers, confessing that now the day was come that in the "quarrel of so bounteous a City, there was no man would so long as his breath latted, spare ei-Be ther limb or life, Seeing that this commodity they should have to help them, namely, that du-

"ring the time that their bodies were imployed, and bufily occupied in the defence of Common-" weal, their private effate-should stand at one yer, and not decay. And forasmuch as it came of "themselves, and never moved by any of the Tribuns of the Commons, nor called for and craec ved importunatly, by their importune speeches; that was it, that multiplied their joy; and made "the boon it selfmuch more acceptable. But the Tribuns of the Commons (who only had " not their part in this common joy and concord of all States) came in with their opinion, and "faid, that it would not prove so joyous and happy to the Nobles all in general, as they supposed: "that this course and order taken, was at the first fight better then it would be found in the pra-" chile and execution, For how could that money possibly be made and raised, but by levying a tri-

C " bute or payment of the people? they were therefore liberal; but of other mens puries. But " admir or fay that the relt would bear it, yet those neither could nor would endure it, who " were past war-fervice, and lived upon their pensions and annual salary: who would grudge and "regine, that others hereafter should serve in war for more gain then they had in their time "dore; who having been charged with the pay of their own fervice, should now again be put " to contribute to the wages of others, With these words they moved part of the Commonalty, Last of all, when there was a levy exacted, the Tribuns also proclamed, That they would bear as many out, as would not contribute to the fouldiers pay. The Nobles continued still to maintain that which they had so well begun, and were the first that opened their purie, and for that as ver they had no alver coin, some of them carried gross pieces of brass in Wains to the creature

D house, and made a goodly shew of Contribution. When as the Nobles had most faithfully paid according to the rate of their wealth : the chief of the Commons also, friends of the Nobility, as it was afore agreed, began to lay their penny to theirs: whom when the common fort law both to be commended of the Nobles, and to be admired and reverenced of the fouldiers as good Citizens: they all upon a sudden, resusing the Tribuns assistance, beganto strive who should pay first. And the decree or act being once passed, of proclaming war against the Veientians, the new Tribuns Military led an army to Veios, confifting much upon voluntary fouldiers. Now the Tribuns were T. Quimius Capitolinus, P. Quintius Cincinnatus, C. Julius Tullus the lecond time, A. Manlius, L. Furius Medullinus the third time, and M. Emylius Mamercus, And these were the first that besieged Veii.

was in the country of the Volicians.

About the beginning of which fiege, when the Tuscans held a Councel in a solemn affembly at the Temple of Votumna, they could hardly agree upon this point, Whether the Veientians should be defended by general war of the whole Nation, or no. The year following was the fiege not so hot, by reason that some of the Tribuns, and part of the forces, were called away to the Volscian war, The Tribuns Military in Coss, authority, that year were, C. Valerius Politus the third time, M. Sergius Fidenas, P. Cornelius Maluginus, Cn. Cornelius Coffes, C. Fabius Ambustus, Sp. Namins Rusilius the second time. With the Volscians there was a pight field fought between Ferentinum and Ecetra; wherein the Romans had the day, Then the Tribuns began to lay fiege to Artena a Town of the Volscians: where, by reason of a fallying forth by them attempted, the enemies were driven back into the town, and the Romans took occasion and vantage thereby, F to break in with them pell mell, and so they won all, save only the Castle. Into this for naturally fenced, a good company of armed men betook themselves: but beneath the Castle, many a man was either flain or taken prisoner. Afterwards was the sortress besieged also Neither could it by affault beforced, for that there was a guard infficient to man it, confidering the bigness of the place: nor gave the affailants any hope of yeelding, for before the town was loft, they had conveyed all their publick provision of corn into the Castle, So that the Romans had for very wearisomness departed from thence, but that a bondslave betrayed it unto them; who let incertaine, fouldiers at a fleep high place, and those were they that won the fortiefs: for when the warders were by them flain, the rest of the multitude with indden fright were soon overcome, and veelded. Thus, when both the Castle and town of Artenawas facked and spoiled the legions were G brought back from the Volicians, and all the Romans power imployed against Veit, To the traitor aforefaid, there was given befides liberty, the pillage of two housholds for a reward. And he was named ever after Servilius Romanus. There be that think extens was a town of the Veientians, and not of the Volicians: the occasion of which error is. for that there was a town of that

name between Cere and Veios. But that town the Roman Kings destroyed: and it belonged to the

The Fifth Book Of the Histories of T. Livius of Padua, from the foundation of the City of Rome.

The Breviary of L. Florus upon the fifth Book. T the siege of Veil, the Souldiers kad holds made them for to winter in. Which being a new kind of A T the fiege of Velly the joulaters had now made such jor vo winter me reported no reliffrom fervice, firsted an heat in the Tribuns of the Commons, who complained that they had no reliffrom warfare, so much as in the winter season. Then the Gentlemen of Rome began first to serve upon their I own horses. When the Albaniake overflowed, a certain Prophet or Wizzardwas taken captive from the enemies, who bould interpret that strange wonder. Furius Camillus, after ten years siege, wan Veil : to Apollo at Delphi, The same Camillus being Tribun military, whiles he laid sege unto the Fallici, sent back again to the parents his cuemies sons that were betrayed unto him: Whereupon the Fallici, sent back again to the parents shis enemies sons that were betrayed unto him: Whereupon the Fallici, yeelded themselves; and so by his righteous and just dealing, obtained victory over them. When one of the Censors C. Julius was deceased, M. Cornelius was substituted in his place which was never done again afterwards, because inthat five years space, Rome was taken by the Gauls. Furius Camillus, being indited by L. Apuleius a Tribun of the Commons, departed into exile. When as the Senones a people of the Gauls, befieged Clusium, and the Embassadors sent from the Senat to conclude a peace between them K and the Clufines, fought themselves in person against the Gaules in the Clusines army. The Sevenes hereuvon made quarrel, and with a cruel army came against the City of Rome: and after they had defeated the Romans at the river Allia, they were Masters of the City, all but the Capitol, into which the able and serviceable young men of the City betook themselves. The elders with their ornaments of state meterming to the effices that eachone hadborn, they lew fitting in the porches and entries of their honfes. And when they were now gosten up to the top of the Capitol, by the back fide of the hill, they were difcovened by the gagling of Geese, and were turned down, principally by the valour of M. Manlius. Afterwards when through famine the Romans were forced to covenant and grant for to give them the fam of 1000. pound weight of gold, and for that to buy their redemption from the fiege: Furius Camillus, who was created Dictator in his absence, came with an army, whiles the gold was in weighing : and drove L the Gauls out of the City, after they had been possessed of it six months, and slew them. A Chappelwas built to LOCULIUS: in that place where before the taking of the City, there was a voice heard, that the Gauls were coming. Whereas it was purposed and propounded to remove to Veii, because the City of Rome was burnt and raced: that comfe by the advice and ambority of Camillus was crossed and dispatched. The people was moved thereto the rather, by occasion of the omen of a word spoken by a Centurion who being come with his band of souldiers into the Forum, was heard to say thus, Stand Souldiers, here will be our best abiding place.

The fifth Book of T. Livius.

Hen peace elsewhere was obtained, the Romans and Veians were at war, with fuch mutual malice and hatred; that it feemed, whether part were vanquished, should come to final destruction. The assemblies for the election of the Rulers of both Nations, far differed one from the other. The Romans augmented the number of Tribuns Military in Confuls authority: for eight of them (to as never afore) were created: M. Amyleus Mamercus the second time, L. Valerius Potitus the third time, Appeus Claudius Craffus, M. Quintilius Varus, M. Julius Tullus, M. Posthumius, M. Furius Camillus, and M. Posthumius Albus. The Veientians contrariwise, being weary of suing for dignities every year (a caule sometimes of civil discord) made themselves a King. Which offended the people of Hetraria: who as they abhorred all regal government, so they hated the person of the King N himself. He had aforetime oppressed that nation, in regard of his greatness and pride withall: in that he had violently put down their folemn playes, the intermission whereof was held unlawful and deteftable. For upon a time, in an anger that he received a repulse, and by the suffra-ges of the twelve Nations, another was preferred before him to be high Priest, in the very midst of their solemn Games and sports, he took from them the very Players and Actors, whereof a great fort were his own fervants. That people therefore given to superfittion above all other, and so much the rather for that they excelled in the skill of religious observing the same, decreed to deny the Veientians their aid, so long as they were governed under a King. This decree was suppressed and not spoken of at Veis for sear of the King, who would accompted him that should report such rumor, for a sower of sedition, rather then an author of news. The Romans, albeit O they heard that all was quiet from Herruria, yet because they were advertised that in all the Diets and Councels of that Nation, the question was on foot and much debated, made their fortisications at Veii, fo as they stood two wayes: some looked towards the City against all fallies and eruptions of the townsmen : others fronted Hetruria, to stop all succours that haply might come from thence. But the Roman Captains having greater hope in long fiege, then in quick affault, began to build wintring harbours (a strange thing to Roman Souldiers.) Their intent was all winter time to keep continual war. Which after it was told at Rome to the Tribuns of the

Commons

A Commons (who now a long time could find no matter and occasion of troubles and alteration) they leapt forth into the assembly of the people, sounding and solliciting the minds of the Commons, and often faying, "That this was the only matter, why a fet pay was appointed "for the fouldiers : and that they were not ignorant; I hat the gits of enemies would prove to be " beimeared with poison: That the freedom of the Commons was bought and fold: That their " young men were sent away far off, and as it were banished from the City and Common-wealth, " io that now they had not so much spare time as winter, nor any season else of the year for to viif it home and see unto their estate. What think ye (say they) is the cause of continuing this warfare? No other verily should they find it but this, left by reason of the stequent number of B " those young men, in whom the whole strength of the Commonalty consisted, there might be "fomething dealt in, and effected, concerning their commodities. Over and befides they com-" plained how they were much more hardly used, then the Veientians. For as for them, they spent "the winter within their own houses, defending their City, fortified both with goodly walls, and "alfo by natural fituation of the place; but the Roman fouldiers abode by it fill in labour and "travel, shrouded under booths of poor hides, overwhelmed with snows and frosts, not lay-"ing away their harness and weapons so much as in winter the ordinary time of tell from all wars "both by sea and land. This manner of hard bondage, neither the Kings, nor those proud and "imperious Consuls (before the Tribuns authority was ordained to take them down) nor yet the "Lordly ruling Dictator, nor the infolent and unsupportable Decemvirs, ever enjoined; thus to C "dwell in continual fouldiery, as these Tribuns Military do: who exercise upon the Com-"mons of Rome, an abiolute and kingly authority. What would they do another day, when they were Confuls or Dictators indeed, who now but representing only the Confuls govern-"men (as Vice-Confuls) are so cruel and unreasonable? But we are well enough served, and just-" ly have deserved no less. For that there was not so much as one place for a Commoner amongst " eight Tribuns. Afore time, the Nobles were wont with much labour and toil, to fill but three "rooms: and now they go eight in a rank together, to obtain all charges and dignities of " State and Government: and in that throng, a Commoner cannot have a place amongst them, "to put his Colleagues in mind (if he did nothing else) that they that go to warfare were free-"men yet, and Citizens with them, and not bondflaves. Who in winter at the leaft, ought to D "be brought again to their houses and homes, and once a year visit their loving parents, their "fweet children, and best beloved wives: to make some use of their liberty, and chuse their "Magistrates: These and such like speeches, whilest they broadly uttered and multiplied, they met at length with an adversary that was able to match them, Appius Clauding, lest for the purpose at home by his brethren in office, to restrain the Tribuns seditions: a man ever from his tender youth trained up in the broils and contentions of the Commons. Who certain years before (as we have faid) gave shrewd and unhappy counsel to dissolve and put down the Tribuns authority, by the contradiction and inhibition of their own Colleagues. This man being nor authority, by the contradiction and minorities of their own configuration of their only in wir prompt and ready, but also exercised by long practice, made at that time this or such only in wire prompt and ready, but also exercised by long practice, made at that time this or such only in wire prompt and ready, but also exercised by long practice, made at that time this or such only in the Oration of App. Classical Conference on the Commonalty have of App. Classical Conference on the Commonalty have of App. Classical Conference on the Commonalty have of App. Classical Conference on the Commonal Conference on the Conference on the Commonal Conference on the Conference on t E 16 for love of your good or their own particular vantage, been always the authors and beginners distin of discord and diffention, this year I know affuredly, ye need no more stand in doubt. And "as I rejoice ye are at length come to an end of this your long wandring, so I congratulate "both you, and the Common-weal for your sake, that this error is cleared, and especially in the "midft of your prosperity. Is there any man maketh question now, that the Tribunes of the

"Commons were not offended, nor took fnuff to much at the injuries at your handsreceived

" (if haply there have sometimes been any) as at the bounty of the Nobles, towards the Com-

"mons, in allowing pay to thosethat serve in war? What think ye else, either they seared then, or

"would at this day disturb and disquiet: but only the concord and agreement of the States? Which

"they suppose tendeth most, and is sufficient, to abolish and overthrow the Tribuns authority. F "And verily, as naughty Artisans or lewd leeches, seek for workstill, and would be ever doing:

"fo they likewise defire to have something or other out of frame and amis, in the Commonweal,

"that to the repair and cure thereof, they might be ever fent for and emploied. Fo whether do ye

"(and speak truth) maintain or impugne the commonalty? Are you the adversaries or the advo-" cates of them that serve in the wars? Unless peradventure this be your saying, Whatsoever the

" Nobles do, it misliketh us, be it for the good of the common people, or to the prejudice and

"dammage. And even as masters forbid their own servants and slaves, to have any dealing at all with flrangers, and think it meet and reason, that they medle neither hot nor cold with them:

"even so forewarn ye the Nobles from all commerce and entercourse with the Commons: to "theend, that neither we by our courtese and liberalitie, should alluse and win them; nor they G " again become dutiful and obeifant to us. How much more ought you(I pray you) if there were " any spark (Isay not) of civilitie, but of common humanitie and good nature in you, rather to "favour, and as much as lieth in you, foster and cherish, as wellthe gracious kindness of the No-"bles, as the willing service and obedience of the Commons? Which accord, if it were perpe-"tual, who would not undertake to warrant, that this Seignory and Empire, within a while, might "prove the mightiest and most renowned of all those states that border hard upon our confines? "As for this purpose intended, and plot devised by my Colleagues, whereby they would not have " the army withdrawn away from the fiege of Veii, before the service were brought to an end:

"how it would not be only profitable, but also necessary, I will hereaster argue and prove. Now H. of for this time, I lift rather to treat and speak of the present condition and state of those, that are "employed there in warfare, Which Oration of mine, if it were pronounced, not before you only, "but also in the camp, and there canvassed and scanned of, by the very army it self, I suppose, would "feem equal, and be received for good and reasonable. Wherein, if nothing else should come in-"to my head to speak, I would content my self, and rest satisfied with the only speeches given out by the very adversaries. They said of late, That pay was not to be allowed to the souldiers, " for that never before it had been allowed. How then can they now be offended, and to malecontent, if they who have some new commodity coming to them, be enjoined also new labour proportionably? For never lightly is there travel any where without gain, nor gain common- I "ly without travel and employment. Pains and pleasure, things of themselves in nature most un-"like, yet by a natural kind of fociety (I know not how) are linked together. The fouldier (afore-"time) thought much to bestow his labour & service upon the Common-weal, at his own pro-"per charges: yet was he glad with all his heart, that one part of the year, he might look to home, "husband his land, and get maintainance to find himself and his, both at home in City and abroad "in war, Now, taketh he contentment, and is well pleafed, that the Common-weal is gainful to "him : and with joyful heart receiveth his wages. Let him likewise be content, with parience to " to forbear his house and samily (since he is at no great charge) somewhat longer than ordina-"ry, Might nor the Common-wealth, if the would call him to a reckoning, justly fay : Yearly "pay thou hast, perform therefore thy yearly fervice? Dost thou think it reason, to receive full K "wages for the whole year? and to be employed but fix months for it? Much against my Sto-"mach, O Quirites, enforce I this point, and dwell fill in this one part of my Oration: for "in this wife ought they to reason that have mercenary and hired souldiers: but we will use "them as fellow Citizens, and think it meet likewise that they entreat us kindly, and speak unto "us as to their native Country, Either it behoved us, not to have begun the war at all; or elfe "to proceed forward, now it is begun: yea, and for the honour of the people of Rome, to finish "it with all speed possible. And finished it will be, if we press upon our enemies thus besieged: "if we depart not afore we have accomplished our hope, by the winning of Veii. And surely, if "there were no other cause but this, even the very shame and indignity of the thing, might force "us to continue fiege unto the end. In old time, the whole power, of Greece laid fiege full ten years L "to one City, and that for one only woman: How far (good god) from their own home? how "many lands and seas between? Are we then loth and weary being within 30, miles of our dwel-"ling place, and almost in the fight of our own City, to endure the toil of one years fiege? Be-" cause (forsooth) we have but small cause given us to war: and not griefs enough that might " justly provoke us to abide and see the end. Seven times already they have rebelled: In peace "never were they true. Our Country have they spoiled and wasted a thousand times. The Fide-" nats they have caused to revolt from us. Our inhabitants there by us placed, they have slain: and "against all law of nations they were the principal instruments of that unworthy and unhuman "murder of our Embaffadors, Ail Herraria would they have raifed up against us, and at this day " about it they go, And when our Embassadors came to demand amends, they had like to have M " run upon them and killed them. And ought we then with these kind of men to stand at a bay "and to war coldly and by leafure? But if so just an hatred as this move us not: do these things "(I pray you) nere awhit move you neither? Their City is environed and beleaguered with deep "trenches: blocked with mighty sconces, whereby the enemy is pent up and pinned within his cown walls. His fields he cannot till, and what so ever was afore tilled, hath been destroyed by " war, If we dislodge and withdraw our army back, who doubteth, but that they (not for defire " only of revenge but upon necessity also and constraint to prey of other mens goods, having lost " their own) wil invade and over run our country? So that by this means we defer not the war, " but bring it within our own borders and confines. But now as touching that which properly "indeed concerneth fouldiers (of whom our good Tribuns of the Commons would now in all N " the haste seem to have so great regard, from whom erewhile they would have wrested their wa-"ges:) but what is that (I fay?) A trench they have cast, a rampart and platform they have raised, " (matters of exceeding travel and labour) fo far about: sconces at the first a few, but after as "their army encreased, they have erected very thick in every place. Forts they have built, not "only to command the town, but also looking toward Hetraria, to impeach any relief, if any aid " should from thence come. What should I speak of the rolling frames and towers, the man-"tilets and other Fabricks? What should I speak of the Tarraces, Tortoises, Rams, and all other " engins of affault and battery? Think ye it meet, that after fo great toil and pains taken, now "that the works at length are brought to an end, these things should be lest and abandoned, that "against summer we should be new to begin again, and sweat afresh about the same? How O "much less travail rather is it to keep these munitions already made? to be instant, and con-"frant to endure, and abide? yea, and to rid our hands of all the care at once? For furely we may "foon dispatch the service, if it be plyed throughly and followed on fill without flay; and if we "ourselves by these intermissions and respits between, make not a long piece of work of it, and "draw our hope at length. Thus much of the labour and loss of time. What else? Considering "these so many Parliaments, these Diets and Councels continually in Tuscany, about sending er aid to Veii, can we forget the danger that we incur by deferring the War? Indeed (as things

A "now presently stand) I confess the Tuscans with the Veientians are angry, they have them and "deny to fend: and for any thing by them done, we might win Veii out of hand. But who dare "warrant, that if the war be delayed, they will hereafter be of the same mind? Seeing that if the « Veientians have any rest and breathing time given them, they are like to send oftner their Em-" baffages, and those more honourable than heretofore. Also the King who newly is set up and "created at Vein(the only thing that now offendeth the Tulcans) in process of time, may be chair " ged for another governor, either by agreement of the State (thereby to reconcile the Hearts of "the Tukans) or of his own accord: who will not peradventure that his princely regiment should " behuttful to the lafety of his subjects. See how many things; how many inconveniences fol-B" low and enfue upon that course and manner of proceeding. The loss of the fabrick and fortifi-" cations, with 10 great labour already prepared and atchieved; the imminent and prelent walling " our own borders: the Tukans war inflead of the Veientians, These your devices, O ye Tribuns, are much what like to his, that offering a fick mantome kind of meat or drink, for the "very present to gratifie him withal, to please his palat and to content his taste, maketh his dis-"ease long, and peradventure incurable: who might have been recovered out of hand, in case at " once, he would have resolutly endured the right cure of a skilful Physician. And furely, if it "were not material to the managing of this war in hand, yet would it import much to marrial "discipline, that our fouldiers should be acquainted, not only with the sweet fruit of a victory "atchieved, bu, also if occasion required longer time, to abide this tediousness: and to wait for C " the end of their hope, be it never to long; and if war be not finished in summer, to stay for win-"ter: and not as summer birds by and by in the fall of the leaf, to look about and seek for housing, "harbour and covert. Confider, I beleech you, and fee. The love and pleafure of hunting carri-"eth men into mountains, woods and forrests; through frost and snow, after their game: shall " not we then the like sufferance in the needful exploits of war, which passimes sports, and de-"lights, are wont to draw and tetch out of us? Think we the bodies of our fouldiers so effeminate, "their hearts so tender and delicate, that they cannot for one winter abide in a camp, and forbear " their home, but must needs war as men at sea, watching times and seasons, and observing the " quarters of the year? Cannot they endure both parching heat and chilling cold? They would " blush and be abathed verily, if a man should therewith charge them: and they would stand tisse D " in this, and avouch. That they had both in body and mind manlike infference and patience; and "that they were fouldiers as well for winter as fummer and that they fet not the Tribuns awork "for any patronage of cowardile and shelter of idleness: but remembred well enough, that their "forefathers were not under shadefor fear of sun-burning, nor had their honses over their fie ads " for taking cold, when they first created and ordained that magistracy of Tribuns. This rather is " beseeming the valour of your souldiers, this fitteth well the name of Romans, not to have their "eye upon Veii only, and this warnow in hand, butto feek for fame and glory both by other " exploits, and also with other nations in time to come. And think ye that there would ensue " hereupon a small crack of credit, and hazzard of reputation? Would ye have the neighbor nati-"ons confining upon us, conceive thus of the people of Rome, That if a City could receive their E « first brunt, and abide their assault for a very small while, it need not after to fear any more; Or "rather should not this dread and terror of our name spread all abroad, both far and neer, That " no wearisomness of long siege and assault, no violence of bitter winter, is able to raise the Ro-"man army from any town once by them invested? as knowing no other end of war but victo-" ry? and whole marker of service is not by way of violent force more then of obstinate continu-"ance, which (as in all other military occasions) so in besieging of Cities is most needful: the e greatest number whereof, being enther by strong bulwarks and other fortifications, or by natural "fituation impregnable, yet by famine, by hunger and thirst, process and tract of time only doth. "force and overthrow. As it will (I doubt not) Veii at length: unless the Tribuns of the com-"monalty succour our enemies: unless that the Veientians find that relief and aid at Rome, which F athey feek in vain throughout all Hetraria. For can there ought happen to the Veientians so " withed for, as that first the City of Rome should be full of variance, and then the Camp. (as "it were by a contagion from thence) as full of mutinies? But contrariwife I affure you, amongst "the enemies, so good order there is and government, that neither the tediousness of long siege, " nor yet the loathing of Kingly rule, hath caused any stir or commotion among them. No nor the "denial of help from the Tuscans hath one whit troubled and diftempered their minds: but "die he shall forthwith, that is the author of sedition, Neither shall any man there be suffered to "fpeak those words, which are spoken here amongst you without any punishment or controlling... "He deserveth the bastanado, to be dry beaten and wel cudgelled that for saketh his Colours, or "departeth from his guard and quarter. But here, in open affemblies, they that perswade and G " counsel not one or two fouldiers, but whole armies to leave their Standards and Enfigns, and "abandon the very camp, have audience with applause. Insomuch, that whatsoever a Tribune of the Commons speaketh although it were to betray the City, and undo the whole State, yeare "used to hearken and give good ear to him: and being ravished and carried away with the sweet-" ness of that authority, ye suffer under it to lurk any mischief whatsoever. There remaineth now "no more but this, that the words they give out here with open mouth, the same they might "iterate in the camp among the fouldiers, to corrupt the army, and not suffer them to obey their "Captains. For to such licentious liberty they are grown at Rome, that they sear and reverence

The 13. day

" neither Councel nor Magistrate, neither Laws nor ancient Customs, neither Decree of Senators, H

Now was Appius with his Orations good enough for the Tribuns, and able to meet them at every turn: Butfee; (a thing that no man would have thought) a lofs and foil received before Veil made App us to have the better hand of the caple, wrought a greater unity among the States, and kindled an ardent defire to affail Veit more hotly, and to befrege it with more relolution. For when they had raifed up a mount neer unto the City, and approached in a manner to the walls thereof, with their colling towers and roofed mantlers, whiles (Ifay) they were not fo vigilant in the night feason to tend and watch these Fabricks, as they were busie and earnest in the day time to rear and plant them; behold, all of a fudden the enemies opened a gate, and armed in great I numbers, especially with burning firebrands, set all on a light fire: and in the space of one hour consumed both the mount and the mantlets, which had cost so long time in making. And many a man besides that came to help (but in vain) by sword and fire lost his life. Which being reported at Rome, made all men heavy and fad, and caused the Senators to take care and fear, how upon this accident, they might possibly prevent and stay, either commotion in City, or mutiny in camp: doubting lest that the Tribuns would have insulted over the Common-weal, as if they had gotten a great conquest. At what time, they that were by calling Gentlemen and so affested, and had no horses of service assigned them from the City, after some consultation together among themselves fuddenly came into the Senat: and having liberty granted of speech, promised to serve in the wars with horses of their own. After that the Senat had right honourably thanked and given them K most gracious words, the newsthereof was no sooner bruited through the market place and whole City, but behold, all on a fudden the Commons came running unto the Councel house. faying, that as they were then to serve as footmen, so they offered their service to the Commonweal extraordinarily without mustering, whether they should be led, either to Veii, or to any other place what soever. And if they were conducted to Veis, they would not return again (they (ay) from thence, before they had won that City from their enemies. At which words, the Sena tors so exceedingly joyed above measure, that hardly they could temper themselves. For they took not order, as they did by the Gentlemen and horsemen afore, that they should be praifed by the mouth of the Magistrates thereto appointed, nor called them into the Councel house, there to give them an answer, neither could they keep themselves within the Councel house I door, But every one of them in his own behalf, so well as he could signified from aloft, both by word of mouth, and gesture of hand, unto the multitude standing in the Comitium, a general joy conceived: faying, That the City of Rome in that concord and unity would be happy, invincible, and perpetual: commending the horsemen, praising the sootmen, extolling and magnifying that very day, and confessing that now they had surpassed the courtesse and bounty of the Senat. So that Nobles and Commons both, for joy wept again who could weep most, until the Senators were recalled into the Court: where a decree wasmade, That the Tribuns Military should afsemble the people, and give thanks both to horsemen and footmen, and promise in the name of the Senat, that they would be mindful of their affectionate kindness to their Country: and to fignifie that it was their pleasure, that they all, who had offered extraordinary service so willing- M ly, should have their pay notwithstanding: yea, and for the horses also there were assigned a certain rate and proportion of wages. This was the first time that the Gentlemen began to serve on horseback for money. This voluntary army marched to Veii, and not only repaired again the works which had been destroyed, but also went in hand to erect new. And from the City was provision of victual brought, with greater care of convoy than afore, that nothing might be wanting to an army so well deserving of the Common-weal.

The year following had for their Military Tribuns in Consuls authority, C. Servilius Hala the third time, Q. Servilius, P. Virginius, Q. Sulpitius, A. Manlius the second time, and M. Sergius the second time. In these Tribuns time, whiles every mans care was bent to the Veientian war, the fort of Anxer being neglected, by occasion that the garrifon fouldiers were disbanded and N ranged much abroad, and commonly received Volician Merchants into the town, was fuddenly surprised, by reason that the warders of the gates were betrayed. Less company of souldiers there were flain: because that all of them (besides those that were sick) found themselves occupied and traded all the country over, and in the Cities adjoining, like to lawless lackies that follow the Camp. Neither was there better success at Veii, wherein rested the chief care now, of all their publick affairs. For not only the Roman Captains were more angred one at an other than couragious against the enemy: but also the forces of the enemies were encreased by the sudden comming of the Captains and the Falleii. Which two nations of Hetruria, because they inhabited next, supposing when Veii should be forced and lost, that their turn would be next to be warred upon by the Romans: and the Faliscians besides, upon a special grudge and old quarrel of O their own, for that aforetime in the Fidenat war, they had intermedled and intereffed themfelves, sent their Embassadors to and fro, and by binding themselves by a solemn oath one to the other, came unlooked for with their power to Veii. And by chance they affailed that fide and quarter where M. Sergius a Military Tribun had the charge of a sconce, Who gave a great alarm and caused exceeding fright: because the Romans supposed certainly that all Hetruria was raised out of every part, and there present, with all the power they could make. The same imagination animated the Veientians also within the City, to make a fally. So was the Camp of

A the Romans affailed on both fides. And whiles they ran together up and down, and turned their enfigns every way, and could hardly keep the Veientians within the fitength of their fortreffe, nor yet repulie the violence from their own fortifications and ramparts, and defend themselves from their fortaign enemies behind: their onely hope was to have help from the greater leaguer: that the legions in fundry places might make head, fome against the Capenats and the Falitic, others against the fally of the townsime. But Virginian had the charge of that main camp, one that bare a privat grudge and inward malice against Sergius, and was bated again of him. This man, when word was brought that most of the Fabricks and bulwarks were assumed that the ramparts and trenches were won, and that the enemies on both sides charged instity, kept his

The fifth Book of T. Livius.

Fampairs and trennes were won, and that the enemies on both fides charged infility, kept his fouldiers well appointed in arms: faying, that if there were any need of help, his Colleague should find unto him, if he would, And he lor his part was not fo arrogart and infolent, but once rave aid at his hand, choic rather to be vanquished of his enemy, than to overcome him by help of a fellow-Cirizen. Thus between them for a good while the poor fouldiers went to wrack, and were shain. At the last, for saking their ramparts, a very sew of them escaped into the maine laid all the fault upon his fellow in government, it was thought good that Figning should be fent for out of the camp: and that in the mean while their Deputie, and Lieutenants should command the forces. Hereupon was the matter debated in the Senat, and the two Tribuns kept a

C taunting and reviling: and many hard tearms were dealt between them. Few therewere that tendered the common good, but took part either with the one or the other, as each of them were chanced and beloved. Howbeit the LL, of the Senat thought good, howbeeverthat to shameful chance happed either through the default, or unlucky fortune of the Captains, not to espect the ortone into their office on the * Calends of October, To which opinion when they were all agreed, the other Tribuns military nothing gainfaid it. But Sergius and Virginius (for whose lake it appeared that the Senat was weary of the Magistrates that year) at the first made means & belought them norto disgrace and discredit them so and afterward affayed to cross the decreaching that they would give over their place, before the * 1648 of December, which weather contents are the first made means as the sound.

they would give over their place, before the 'Ides of December, which was the fee and ufual and Do entring yearly into new offices. Amid this business, the Tribuns of the Commons, who had kept inline even against their wills, so long as men were at unity and the affairs of the City profected, upon a sudden brake out and threatned sharply the two Tribuns Military, that unless they would submit themselves, and selt in the authority of the Senat, they would commit them to ward. Then C, Servisinst Halas, a Military Tribuns, stood up and said, 'A as for you and your threats, 'O ye Tribuns of the Commons, in good faith, I would gladly see once, that there were no more 'p power and authority in these here, then will and stomack in you. But who seeth not that there is no stirring against the authority of the Senat? And therefore hold ye content: and forbear you to seek opportunity and occasion upon our variance to offer wrong. And my brethreaf of their parts shall either do that which the Senat thinketh good: or essential they shall continue E (stubbor shill in their contumacy. I will presently nomines. The local students are the source of the words of the shall continue.

E "thibborn (till in their contumacy, I will prefently nominate a Dictator, to force them to leave their office. This speech was approved with a general accord. And the Senators being glad that without the terrors and affrightments of the Tribuns authority, there was found out another greater power to bridle magiltares: the two military Tribuns aforefaid were overweighed with the content of all parties, and held a new election of military Tribuns, to begin their government on the "Calends of October: and before that day they refigned up their places. Thus were L. Valerius Pansus the fourth time, M. Furius Camillus the fecond time, M. Emilius Mamercus the 't, day et hild time, Cn. Cornelius Cossus the second time, C. Fabius Ambustus, and L. Julius Tullus, Tribuns Oitobur. In which the fecond time, C. Fabius Ambustus, and L. Julius Tullus, Tribuns

In whose time many worthy Acts were performed both at home and abroad. For not onely if they had war in sundry places at one time, namely, at Veii, at Capena, against Falerii, and with the Velics, to the end that Answer might be won again and recovered from the epenies: but at Rome also, what about musters and paying the tribute for souldiers pays, there was much trouble. Besides, there was some variance, about taking in certain Tribuns of the Commons to the rest: and the stwo arraigniments of those, who a little before had governed in Consuls authority, caused no simal sittle. But the principal care of the Tribuns military, was that the muster should go forward. Neither were the younger fort and serviceable men only press forth, but the elder also compelled to give their names, and to keep watch and ward in the City. But look how much greater was the number of souldiers, so much more money they needed for their payment. And the same was le-

Vied by a contribution: but unwillingly of as many as tarried at home. For that befides the levy G they were enjoined to become fouldiers also, in defence of the City and to serve in person for the Commonwealth. These things grievous as they were of themselves, so by the seditious Orations of the Tribuns in their assemblies, they seemed more grievous and heavy. Who argued and did coursed thus, "That wages was appointed for solldiers to this end, only that what by warfare, "and what with exactions and impositions, they might undo the Commons, and make an end of "them at once for ever. One war (say they) hath now continued three years, and the same, on "set purpose, illmanaged, that it might be drawn out the longer. Again, in one muster there were a samies enrolled for no sewer than four wars, whereunto beardless boyes and old crassemen,

were.

"were taken up and haled forth. Now there was no difference of winter or summer: so as the H poor Commons at no time can have any rest. Who now at last are taxed also and racked to the " intermoli, to that after they have brought home with them their bodies overtoyled with travels "weakned with wounds, and last of all, wasted and spent with age: and finding all things at "home unhust anded by reason of the long obsence of the masters and owners, they must be fain "to pay tribute even out of their poor decayed quick flock, and repay again with great usury to "the Common-wealth, their wages received in war, as it were upon interest. Between the musters of one side, and the levy of fouldiers pay on the other side, and their minds

occupied about greater affairs, at the election of Tribuns of Commons, the number could not

there should be some of the Nobility taken in and admitted. When that could not be obtained yet

fully be made up: Whereupon there was great labour made, that into the rooms that were void, I

* Lex Trebonia published by L. Trebonius. See the third Book.

Speech of C. Trebonius against Sergius and Virginius.

of December.

to impeach and overthrow * the Tribuns law, it was effected or brought to pass that they should assume unto them for Tribuns of the Commons, C. Lacerius, and Marcus Attilius, by the might and practile no doubt of the Patritii. It hapned, to that the same year C. Trebonius was a Tribun of the Commons, who would feem to undertake the patronage and defence of the Law Trebonia, and discharge it as a duty to that name and house belonging. He spake aloud and said, "That "whereas the Tribuns Military had won that, whereof some of the Nobles had born the repulse The invedive "in their first suit, and that the Law Trebonia was disanulled, in that certain Tribuns of the Comcc monalty were taken into their fellows, not by suffrages and free voices of the people, but by the " rule and commandment of the Nobles: and that the matter was come to that pass that either K 6 Noble men, or their favourites and followers were to become Tribunes of the Commons: that "their facred laws were taken from them perforce, and the Tribuns authority wrested from our "of their hands by violence: all these inconveniencies he complained to have hapned through "the fraudulent practife of the Nobles : and the mischievous lewdness and treachery of his own " companions in office. Thus whiles there grew great heart-burning among them, and that not the Nobles only, but also the Tribuns of the Commons, as well they, which were elected, as they that were electors, were hardly thought of by the people: Then three of the Company, P. Curiatius, M. Metilius, and Minutius, fearing some shrewd turn, like to fall upon Sergius and Virginius, (the Tribuns military of the former year) and by ferving process, giving them a day to answer, turned from themselves the anger and displeasure of the Commons, upon those two perions: 1 publishing openly, "That whosoever were grieved for the mutters and the Tribute, whosoeeverthought the war long, and the continual fouldiery tedious, whofoever forrowed for the "dammage and discomfiture received at Veii, whosoever for the loss of their Children, Bre-"thren, Kinsfolk, or any of their alliance had heavy and mournful houses: to them they offered "liberty and power to venttheir publick and privat grief, upon these two guilty persons and of-"fenders, Sergins and Virginius, the very causes of all the mischies and calamities that were hap-"ned. For why? the adversary charged them with no more then was consessed by the very par-"ties: who finding themselves both faulty, laid the blame one upon the other: whiles Virginius "reproached Sergius with running away, and Sergius laid treason to Virginius his charge, in that "he denied his help in time of need. For to fay they were both of them so inconsiderate and M "foolish only, were to speak beyond all compass of belief. But much more likely it was, that "there was some packing rather, and that the matter was contrived, and practiled of set pur-" pole, and by an ordinary and common fraudulent plot of the Parrili. By whose means both "at the first the Veientians gat opportunity to fire their works, thereby to draw out and pro-"long the war, and also now the army was bought and fold, and the Roman camp betrayed to "the Falifei. And all this to no other end, but that the youth and flower of the City might wax "old at Veii, and that the Tribuns might not propose and consult with the people about the di-"firibution of lands, or any other commodities of the poor Commons, or in frequent and full "affembly of Citizens intend and follow their publick actions, and withfland the conspiracy of "the Gentry and Nobles. Moreover there is already ((ay they) a prejudice passed against these N offenders, both by the Senat and people of Rome, and also by their Colleagues. For as they "were displaced and deposed from their office, by an A&t of the Senat : so when they refused to "give over, they were for fear of a Dictator forced by their own companions to refign up their "government: and the people of Rome had created other Tribuns military to enter into their "charge, not upon the usual day which was in the * Ides of December, but forthwith in the Ca-" lends of October: as who would fay, the Common-wealth had not been able to fland any lon-" ger, if these menhad remained still in place. And yet for all this, these perions thus convicted "and fore-condemned by fo many prejudices, come now to be judged of the people: thinking " they are infliciently quit, and discharged, yea, and have inffered punishment enough, in that "they were two months sooner then ordinary, made private persons; and perceive not, that O "thereby was taken from them the power only to do any harm, and no punishment inflicted up-"on them. For as much as, even their very Colleagues, who had not offended, were likewise " discharged as well as they; Let the Quirites therefore and people of Rome, take that heartto "them again, which they had upon the late overthrow, fresh and bleeding new, when they be-" held the army running in fearful flight, fore wounded and agast, arriving at the gates, bla-

"ming no fortune, nor any of the gods, but only these their two brave leaders. And as for us,

"we know afturedly that there is not one of all them here prefently aftembled, who that day cur-

A $^{\epsilon_z}$ fed not in his heart and detefted the head, the house, and whole estate of $L_*Virginius$, and M_* "Sergim. Neither is it convenient, that upon whom, erewhile every man prayed that the anger "and vengeance of God would light against them now when they both may and ought, they "fhould not extend theirfull power with rigour. Since that even the very gods never lay hand "themselves upon sinners and offenders: but it insticeth that they arm the wronged and oppres-"seed persons with means and opportunity of revenge. The Commons upon these speeches mo-"ved with indignation, condemned thele two offenders in 10000, brazen Affes a piece: not- * 26, lib, 5, 60. withstanding that Sergius pleaded for himself, blamed the common fortune of war, and laid all state.

upon fortune: and Virginius befought them (but both invain) that he might not bemore un-B happy, and speed worseat home, than abroad in war. Thus the peoples wrath being diverted mpon these two, obscured and darkned the remembrance both of the assumption and admitting of the Tribuns aforelaid, and of deluding and disanulling the Law Trebonia. The Tribuns thus having got the upper hand, to the end that the Commonalty might have a present reward for awarding this doom, publish the Law Agraria, and forbid the levying of the Subfidy for fouldiers pay: feeing there was need of pay for so many armies: and sped so well they had, in the managing of warfare, as they were like to come to an end, without any warring at all. For at Veii the perv camp which was lost, being recovered again, was fortified with strong bulwarks, and surnished with good guards. The Tribuns Military, M. Emylius and Q. Fabius, had the charge there. And as for M. Fuzzus in the Faliscan, and Cn. Cornelius in the Capenat Country they could C meet with none enemies without their town walls. But they drave away booties, and wasted their

marches, by firing their villages and their corn : but as for their towns, they neither affaulted nor belieged them. But in the Volfcian country, after their territory was wasted, Anxpr also was assaulted (but in vain) for that it was situate on high. Whereupon Valerius Potitus, who had the charge of that province, feeing that force would not prevail, began by trench and rampart to lay fiege to it, and invest it round. The affairs of war abroad standing in these tearms, there arose domestical strife and sedition at home: and the same was followed more earness ly and with greater ado, than the wars weremanaged without. And when by reason of the Tribuns there could no subsidies and exactions begathered, nor money for fouldiers pay sent to the Generals, and that the fouldiers called on them hard, and were hastly for their wages: the camp also had like to have D been troubled and infected with the contagion of those civil mutinies, During these heats and an-

gry fits of the Commons against the Nobles, albeit the Tribuns of the people said, That now the time was come of establishing their freedom, and translating the chiefest dignity from the Sergii and Virginii, to the Commoners, such as were men of valour and action: Yet they prevailed no more then thus, that one only of the Commonalty, (asit were to make entrie and take possession in the right of that dignity Jto wit, P. Licinius Calvus, thould be created Tribun Military with Con- P. Licinius Calfuls authority: the rest were all of the Nobility, Pub, Manlins, and P. Titinius, P. Melius, L. Furius vus the first Medullinus, and L. Popilius Volscus. The very Commons themselves marvelled that they had ob- Commoner tained to great a thing, and not he only who was created, a man that aforetime had never been in place, and born no manifracy, vet an ancient Connellor of State, an alded to the control to control to the control to t in place, and born nomagistracy, yet an ancient Councellor of State, an elderly perfon, and well vernment. E stept in years. Neither as yet is it for certain known, why he first and above all others was coun-

ted a meet man to have hansel, or make essay of this new dignity and promotion. Some think, that for his brother Cn. Cornelius his sake, who had been the year afore a Tribun Military, and had given to the horsemen triple pay, he was through savour drawn in, and called to so great honour. Others, for that himself had picked out a convenient time, and made a plausible Oration. that both Nobles and Commons liked very wel, concerning the agreement and unity of the States. The Tribuns of the Commons rejoicing highly for this their victory in the Election, remitted and called in the Inhibition of the subsidy or imposition aforesaid, the thing that most of all prejudiced the service of the Common-wealth. By means whereof paiment was made in all dutiful obedience, and fent it was unto the army. Then within short time was Anxur (in the Volscians F Country) recovered: by occasion that on a festival holy day, the watch and ward of the City was neglected. This was a year notable and famous for the cold and snowy winter, so as the high ways were choaked up, and Tyberis was unnavigable; Howbeit, by realon of provision brought in aforehand, the price of corn arose not. And for because P. Licinius, as he entred his government without any troubles, and with greater joy and contentment of the Commons than indignation of the Nobles; To also ruled and executed it all the year long accordingly: therefore their teeth watered at the next election also; to make Tribuns military of their own body. Only M. Veturius, of all the Nobility that flood in fuit for the dignity, had a place among them. But as for the o-

Wit, L. Titinius, P. Menenius Racilius, Cn. Genutius, and L. Attilius. G After this hard Winter, either by reason of a distemperature and disposition of the weather, suddenly changed to a contrary, or upon some other hidden and unknown cause, there sollowed presently a contagious and dangerous summer, by occasion of a pestilence, notion to all kind of living creatures. Of which incurable malady, when as neither the reason could be sound, nor any end thereof seen, the Books of Sibylla, were by a decree of the Senat perused: and Duumvirs appointed for Divine Rites and Ceremonies, by celebrating a Lectifletn (then first instituted in the City of Rome) to appeale and pacific Apollo, Latona, and Diana, Hercules, Mercury and Neptune ; feasted them (as it were) for the space of eight days together, & for that purpose they set out

ther Tribuns Military in Consular authority, all the Centuries in a manner chose Commoners, to

three beds or banquetting tables, with as magnificent and flately firmiture as could be for that H time possibly devised. Which solemnity was privarly also performed. All the gates and doors through the City flood wide open al forts of viands were fet out abroad to be used in common: open house kept for all comers, one with another, as well unknown strangers as their acquaintance, with all friendly welcom, and entertainment. Kindly, and courteoutly would they talk and devile, even with their adversaries: all chiding and brauling was laid afide and put under foot. The prisoners also for that time were enlarged, yea, and conscience made afterwards, that any should be laid or kept in irons, unto whom the gods had vouchfafed that gracious meed.

But all this while much trouble there was, and many alarms before Veii, by reason that three wars were joyned now in one, For when as all at once the Capenats and the Falitic came (in ma-I ner as afore, about the fortifications and trenches of the Romans Jfor to rescue the besieged, they were forced to make head, and hazzard a doubtful battel against three armies. But the best help they had, was the remembrance of the lare condemning of Sergius and Virginius. Therefore having conducted by a neerer way, their forces from the greater camp (which before lav fill and would not come to succour) they set upon the Capenats backs, as they turned against the rampart of the Romans. The battel there begun, made the Falisci also afraid : in which affright of theirs they suddenly sallied out of the lesser hold, in so good time that they forced the enemies to turn their backs, all quaking for fear. And having got the upper hand, they followed the train of the victory, and in the chair made a very great flaughter and destruction of them. And not long after, the forragers that wasted the land of the Capenats, as they ranged abroad here and there, K encountred the refidue and remnant of this battel, as if fortune of purpose had presented them to their hands, and swept them up clean. Also many of the Veientians as they fled back into the City, were cut in pieces before their very gates: whiles they within for fear left the Romans at once should rush in, made the gates fast and so shut out the hindmost of their own men. These were the atchievances of this year.

And now approached the Election of the Tribuns military, whereof the nobles had in a manner a great care then of the war: as who faw now that the foveraign rule was not only parted with the Commonalty, but welneer on their own behalf quite loft. Therefore albeit of fet purpose they had prepared most noble and excellent men to stand in suit, whom to pass by and let slip, they thought the people would have been ashamed : yet nevertheless they themselves (as if they L had been the parties that flood) tried every way, and not only fought the help of men, but also craved it at the hands of the gods: making it great scruple and a matter of conscience : and alledging that the elections for two years past were not according to the wil of God: as appeared by this, fav they, that in the former year there was an intollerable winter, and fuch asportended some heavy judgements from above; how also the year following, there were no prodigious tokens shewed aforehand, but even the very events and effects thereof, were seen and felt : namely, the pestilence both in Country and City, through the very indignation, no doubt, of the gods, for that in the fatal Books of Sibylla it was found out, that they ought to have been pacified, for the diverting away of that pestilent influence. As if in those solemn assemblies which ought in the name of the gods & religiously to be held, the gods thought it an indignation and unseemly thing, that M the honour ible offices of state should be made common: no distinction of degrees, no difference of horses observed, but all consused and shuffled together. The people therefore being driven into amaze, not only in regard of the Majesty and Dignity of those that were competitors, but also of a very remorie of confeience, chole for Tribuns military in Coff authority all of the Nobility; and a good part of them, the most honorable personages of the rest, to wit, L. Valerius Potitus the first time, M. Valerius Maximus, M. Furius Camillus the third time, L. Furius Medullinus the third time, Quintius Servilius Fidenas the second time, Quintus Sulpitius Camerinus the second time, Howbeit in this year no great exploit worthy of record, was performed at Veii under these Tribuns. All the service that was, consisted in forraging and wasting. The two Lord Generals raised huge booties, to wit, Potitus from Falerii, Canillus from Cazena: leaving behind them nothing N whole and untouched, that might be spoiled by fire or sword. In this mean time, many fearful prodigious tokens were reported, the most part whereof were slenderly credited, for that of each there was but one only author; and because there were no soothsayers, by whom they might make procuration therefore (fince that the Tuscans were now professed enemies) they were altogether neglected. But one especially there was, which all men had an eye and regard unto, namely, for that a certain pool within the Alban forrest, without extraordinary rain from above, or any other occasion which might make the thing feem less miraculous and wonderful, was risen unto an unusual height. Cerrain Orators therefore were sent to the Oracle of Delphi, to know what the gods forefignified by that prodigious token. But they, as god would, met with an interpreter of the Destinies neerer home, to wit, an ancient Veientian. Who (upon a time, when as the souldi- O ers, both of the Romans and Tuscans, let fly one at the other taunts and scoffs from their stations and guards) thus spake in prophetical wise: That until the water were drained and let out of the Alban poole, the Romans should never be masters of the town of Veii. Which saying of his was

at the first contemned as a foolish word rashly let fall from him: but after it began to be much

talked of, so long, until a certain Roman souldier from out of his ward, enquired of a towns-

man that warded next unto him (for now by reason of long war they had entercourse of speech

one with another) what he was who had cast out such an ambiguous riddle of the Alban Lake?

The Alban wonderful height.

A When he heard that he was a fouthfaier, being himlelf allo a man not without some sense of religion he trained that wifard forth to communication, pretending that he would gladly be refolved himfelf, as conching a particular prodigious object that troubled his mind : & therefore requested himat his good leiture, to take fo much pain as to confer with him, and give him counfell about the ex piation and diverting the danger thereof. Now when they were both gone a good way from their fellows, unarmed, and without all fear and suspition one of the other, the Roman being alufty tall young man, caught the feeble old fellow in the fight of them all, and not withflanding a great (Lir that the Tulcans made but all in vain) had him away perforce tohis own company; Who being brought before the General, was tent afterwards to Rome unto the Senat And being de-B manded what the meaning of that should be, which he had prognosticated and prelaged concerning the Albaniake, answered thas: "Certainly the gods were offended with the people of Veii that day on which they put this into his mind to bewray the fatall and inevitable destruction of

"their State and country: and therefore that, which as then he being flirred by divine infpiration 44 had prophefied, neither might he call back again and unifpeak; and befides, happily by concealand propoened mental might be committed in the immortal gods would have to be published, there might be committed things, which the immortal gods would have to be published, there might be committed things which the immortal gods would have to be published, there might be committed to be published. ted as great fin, as by difclosing mysteries to be concealed. Thus therefore (qnoth he) is it written behrutiten in the fatall books of fortunes, and thus in the Tufcans learning, to us is delivered, That when on of Viii. the Alban water overflowed, if then the Romans with due and religious ceremonies let it out, they should have the victory of the Vesentians : but before that the gods would not for lake the wals of the

Veientiant. Then went he on fill, and shewed what was the folemn and right matter of deriving the water, But the Nobles supposing authout to be the light of credit, and not of sufficient account in fo weighty a matter to believed, refolved to expect the Embaffadors, and the aniwer of the Oracle of Apollo. But before these messengers were returned from Desphi, or any expiation found out for this A'ban miracle, the new Tribuns Military with Confuls authority, L. Julius Tullus. L. Fur us Medullinus the fourth time, L. Sergius Fidenas, A. Posthumius Regillensis, P. Cornelius Maluginenfis, A. Manlius; began their government. In that year there atole new enemies, the Tarquinians; they feeing the Romans buffed with many wars at once, with the Volicians at Anxwr, who laid fiege to the fort there: with the E-

quians at Lavicos, who affaulted the colony of the Romans: belides, with the Veientians the Fa-D lifeians and Capenars - and that within the City there was no greater quietnels, by reason of variance between the Nobility and Commons . Supposing, I say, that hereby they had good opportunity to do tome in jury and harm, they fend forth certain bands of fouldiers lightly appointed, into the territory of Rome, to forrage and make spoil thinking that the Romans would either put up that wrong at their hands without revenge, because they would not charge themselves with a new war : or encounter them and make head with a small power and the same but slender and disfurnished. The Romans was more offended at the indignity of these bravadoes, then they cared much for the spoil done by the Tarquinians. And thereupon they neither made much ado about the matter, nor drove it out any long while. A. Posthumina and Lu. Julius levied a power without any ordinary multer (for letted they were by the Tribunes of the Commons) even in a man-Te net of voluntary fouldiers, whom they had procured with good words and comfortable speeches. And passing throughout the country of the Cariti by crois & crooked waies, surpried the Tarquinans upon the ludden, as they returned from plandering, & laden with great prizes. Many they liew, all they ealed of their loading sand thus having recovered the spoils of their lands, they returned

to Rome. I wo daies were allowed for the owners, every own to own his proper goods: & on the third day, such goods that were unknown (whereof the most part belonged to the enemies) were fold in port-fale: and that mony which was made thereof was divided among the fouldiers. All other wars, and especially the Veientian, had doubtfull iffue. For now the Romans despairing of all mans help, regarded and expected only the course of destinies and the will of the gods. By which time the Embassadours were retuned from Delphi, bringing the answer of the Oracle, agreeable to the former answer made by the wilard, with was taken prisoner; and it ran in this forme: Be- The answer of ware O Romans that the Alban water be not kept too long in the pool. Bewear thou let it not the Oracle.

discharge it solf into the sea. Let it forth and wtear the fields therewith, by sundry rivu-Lets or streams than halt mast it and draw it dry. Then assault valiantly the enemies wals, remembering that out of that City which se many years thou hast besieged, victory is promised to thee afferedly, by these destinies which now are revealed. And after the war ended and conquest aschieved, fee thou bring unto my temple, an ample and benourable present : andperform the facered ceremonies of thy country according to the old sufteme, and renew those a fresh Which have of late time been negletled. Here grew this captaine prophet above faid to be greatly accounted of: and the Tribunes military, Cornelism and Pofithumius, began to take his countel and

G advice, about the procuration of the Alban miracle, and to appeale the gods indue order. And found it was at left where it was that the gods blamed the neglect of ceremonies & for letting the ancient foleamities and facrifices: and that certainly it was nothing elfe, but that there was an errour committed in creation of the Magistrats : and they so created, had solemnised the La-

tine bolidaies wrong and celebrated the acrifices in the Alban mount amille. The only purging or expistion whereit was, that the Tribunes military should give over their office, and that the v should take new Auspices againby the flight & singing of birds, and so to proceed to an Interreign, All which things were according to a decree of the Senat performed. Whereupon there interre-

A fright at the last al'arm, were fled from Veit : and taught his fouldiers not to fear their enemies

gents succeeded one after another. M. Valerine, Q. Serviline Federas, M. Farins Camilles. But all this while no end there was, nor intermission of troubles and dissentions. For the Tribunes of the Commons disturbed and staid the assembly for the election to long, untill it wasagreed that the greater par of the Tribunes military should be created from the Commons.

During these affaires, the Tuscans held certain Diets and Councels at the Temple of Volumina: where when the Capenats and Falifei required that with one common affent and resolution, all the people of Herraria should raise the siege from Veis, this answer was returned : "That here-"tofore they had denied the Veientians their help in this regard, that they were not to feek for " aid at their hands, from whom in fo weighty a matter they had not fought for counfell; but now "their own fortune made answer for them. For such was the difficulty of their present estate, r "That if they would, yet they well could not : confidering especially how into that part of Hoes turia there were newly arived to feat themselves there, the Gauls, a strange nation unto them: er with whom they neither had affured peace, nor yet certain war to trust unto, Howbeit for bloud-" fake, and for the very name, and in regard of the present perils of their kinsmen, they would of grant thus much: that if any of their youth would go forth to the war willingly and of them-" felves, they would be no hindrance. Now was it noised at Rome, that a mighty great number " of these enemies were come to raise the siege. Whereby the civil discords of (as it is commonly feen upon a generall fear) began to wax more calm and to flake. For the principall Tribe that had the prerogative to give their first voice, choic P. Licinius Calvus Tribune Military, without his own fuit (but not against the will of the Nobles) a man of approved good carriage, and moderati- K on in his former government, but exceeding old. And it appeared evidently, that all the rest for that year, should be cholen anew after him, out of the Colledge of those that had been Tribunes Consular beforetimes: namely, L. Titinius, P. Menenius, Cn. Genutius, L. Attilius : who before they were elected and pronounced, P. Licinim Calvin spake in this manner (by the permission of the Interregent) unto the other Tribes, that were called in their right and orderly courfe, to their fuffrages." I fee well,my maftersO ye Citizens of Rome, That in this election, wherin ve have The Oration in remembrance our former Magistracy, ye guesse and presage happily against the year ensuing. of Licinius Cal- et concord and unity : the only thing at this time of all others most profitable : in case I say, you vm to the peo. " chuse again, those who by experience also are become now more sufficient. But as for me, you " fee I am not the same man I was: but a bare shadow and name only is all that is left of P. Licia I. 4' nime. The strength of my body crasse, and feeble, the sense of my eies and ears dim and dull : et my memory faileth, the quickneffe of my spirit grown heavy and lumpish. But behold quoth the laying hand on his fon) this young man, the very image and portraiture of him, whom ye afore time made Tribune Military, the first that ever was out of the commonalty. Him trained and se brought up after my own order and discipline, in stead of my self, I bequeath, I give, I dedicate " unto the commonweal And I beseeth you O Quirites, that the dignity which of your selves you "have offered unto me, without my feeking, you would bestow upon him at his own hamble suit. " and the rather shew him this favour at my earnest request in his behalf. The father had hisdesire granted. And io his fon P. Licinius, was with them, whom before we named, declared Tribune Military in Confuls authority. Titinine and Genneine Tribunes Military, made an expedition M against the Falisci and Capenats; Who managing the war in greater heat and courage, than with fage advise and counsel, plunged themselves headlong into an ambushment of their enemies. Genntins paid for his rathnesse, and made amends by an honorable death; For he was flain even before the enfignes, valiantly fighting in the vanguard of the battell with the formoft. But Tuinus, having after much fear rallied his fouldiers, retired himself unto an high hill, and made head again. Howbeit he durft not encounter the enemy on even and plain ground. The shame of this defeat was greater than the loffe other wife. And yet it had like to have turned into a right great damage and overthrow. So great was the fear, not at Rome only, whither much news came diverily reported ; but also in the camp before Veii, that hardly could the fouldiers be kept from running away. For it was notifed all over the camp, that the Capenats and Falifcians had got the vi- N ctory, flain the Generals and the whole army and that all the flour and firength of Tuccany was not far off. But at Rome there was much more hurli-bury; For there it was verilybeleeved, that the leaguer about Veii was affaulted, and that, part of the enemies already were coming in warlike mener against the City : so as they came running on heaps to man the wals. And even the very matrons and dames of the City, whom publike fear had caused to leave their houses, fell to their beads and supplication in the churches : befeeching the gods to avert and divert destruction from the houses, Temples, and wals of the City of Rome, and to turn away that fear from themupon Veiit

Now by this time were the folemn plaies & the Latine holidaies renewed, now was the water O let out of the Alban lake into the fields, now Veit drew neer to her final end, bastned by the course of the Deftinies. Therefore there was creased M. Farine Camillus Dictator, the fatall captain, predeftined to destroy that City, and to fave his own country : who appointed P. Cornelina Scipio Collonell of the horimen. The change of the General made a change foon of all things elic. The hopes of men were other than afore, the minds of men were altered, yea, the fortune of the City icemed not the same. But first of all, he proceeded by martiall law against them, who in that featfull

if they renued aright their festivall daics, if they made fatisfaction by facrifice for the prodigious

fights, and no otherwise.

most, but likewise to stand in awe of their own Commander. And after he had published to take multers upon a certain day, himself in the mean while rode post to Veii, there to encourage the hearts of the fouldiers. From thence he returned to Rome, for to levy a new army : and there was not one that refused to serve under his standard. For even the youth of the forrainers both Latins and Hernicks, came & offered their fervice in that war, Unto whom, when as the Delator had in the Senat house yeelded thanks, and that all things now were in sufficient readinels, by a decree of the Senat he made a vow, that when he had won Veri, he would incommently celebrat the great games, and reedifie and confectat anew, the Temple to dame Mainta, which afore time had been dedicated by King Servius Tullius. Thus when he was gone forth from the City, and his srmy on foot, with greater expectation of the people then hope : first he fought a field with the Faliscians and Capenats in the Country of Neper, [salled at this day Nepe] where he ordered all the exploits with as great discretion and policy as might be : and as it commonly fallethout he sped as well and fortune favoured his defignes. He not only defeated his enemies in batell, but also drave them out of the field, and gained a huge booty, whereof the greatest part came to the Treasurer his coffers; and somewhat (though not much) was given to the fouldiers. From thence he marched with his armour to Veii, and there he caused more sconces and bastillons to be made, and to stand thicker together. And having made proclamation, that none should fight without speciall commandment, he wirldrew the fouldiers to the making of trenches and rampiers, from their skir-C mithes that they made oftentimes, and that rafhly, between their camp and the wall of the town. The greatest work of all the rest and most laborious, was the undermining that was begun into the Castle of the enemies. And to the end that this work should not be intermitted, nor yet the continual labour fill under the ground might over-toil them: he divided the pioners into fix parts, and each of them wrought fix hours round by turns, fo that both night and day, they never gave over before they had wrought a way to the Caltle. The Dictator feeing now the victory as it were in his hands, and a most rich City ready to be taken, and that there was like to be such faceage, as never had been the like in all the wars put together aforetime: lest that he might incur either any mutiny and anger of the fouldiers in pinching and feant parting of the pillage, or displeasure and discontenument of the Rulers and Nobles of Rome, by so prodigall a largestein sharing all: dif-D patched his letters to the Senat, to this effect, " That wheras by the goodnelle of the immortall Gods, his own policy and direction, and the travell of his fouldiers, the City Voii was now in " a maner at his devotion; what they would advite, should be done with the rich spoils thereof. "There were two divers opinions that mightily diffracted the Senat; the one of the old P. Licimus, whole mind being asked of his fon, spake first (by report) and said: that his opinion was, there should a proclamation be published abroad among the people, that whosever would be partaker of the booty, should go to the Leaguer before Veii. The other of Ap. Claudius, who finding fault with this newsprodigall, unequall, and undifferent largesse, in that they thought it unlawful and unfit, that the treasure got of the enemies should come once at least wife to the common purse of the City, which had been emptied to often by reason of wars: was of advice, "That the soul-E e diers should have their pay out of it, that the Commons thereby might be eased, in the Difference in "charges of the lubfidy levied of them : for fo should every mans house equally feel the focarages of the monay letter and the hands of idle persons remaining at home in the town, gree-"dy now of rifling, and who would be fingering of Pillage, should not plack from the hardy "warriors their due rewards. For as much as it is usually seen, that as the veliantest man "commonly aimethat the greatest part of travell and perill, to the more coward alwaies reachet at the biggest portion of the spoil, and hath his hand deepest therein: Contract wife, Li. 4 cinius, alledged that fuch mony laid up would be alwaies suspected and odious, and would mi-" nilter matter unto the Commons of criminations & finding one fault or other, whereof feditions ef and commotions may arife, and would give occasions of new laws to be preferred: and there-F "fore better it were: that by this gift and boon the hearts of the Commons were won and reconcicled: who being spent and eaten out by reason of their charges of so many years, herewith "might be well relieved. And that they ought to tast the fruit and sweetnesse of the booty out "of that war, in which they had spent their years, and were waxen old men. And that it would be more welcome and acceptable, that every man should be his own carver, and with " his own hand catch from the enemie what he could, and bring it home with him, than if they is should receive much more by a great deal at the discretion and pleasure of another. And the as Dictator himselfe (faith he Jhath avoided as neer as he could, the displeasure, hatred, and offence that might arise thereof, and therefore posted it off to the Senat : the Senat ought likewise is feeing the matter is put to them, to let the Commons alone therewith, and permit every man to G a have such share as the fortune of war will allot him. This advise which made the Senat grati-"ous with the people, was thought to be the fafer and better of the twain. Whereupon proclase mation was made, That wholoever would have part of the spoil of Veil, should shew himselfe "before the Dictator in the camp. So there went a buge multitude, that they filled the camp againe. Then the Dictator after facrifice done, and advice taken of the lucky fignes of birds. went forth and commanding his fouldiers to take armes and weapons in hand, fpake thele words

"and faid : " By thy conduct and the inftinct of thy divine power O Pythias Apollo, 1 let for-"ward to the winning of the town of Veil, & now to thee I vow the tenth part of the spoils therof.

The City of

Veij won by

" And thee withall (ô Queen June) who at this hour doft inhabit within the compaffe of these H "wals, I befeech, that thou wouldft vouchfafe, to follow us after conquest into this city. ours "now, and thine within awhile; whereas thou maiest be shrined in a Temple meet for thee, and "the grandent of thy majefty. Having made these prajers, with an exceeding multitude he invested the city, and affaulted it round on all parts; to the end that they within might have leffe perceivance of the peril intended towards them from the undermining. The Veientians little knowing that they were betrayed, partly by their own prophets, and partly by the Oracles abroad, and that some of their gods were invited and bidden to part of the spoil and accage, and other by vowes and praiers trained and called out of their own city; began to look after the temples of their enemies & their new habitations: little weening that this was their last day, & fearing nothing less than that I their wals should by undermining be overthrown, and that their Castle was full already of enemies: every man for himself ran armed to the wals, marvailing what the matter should be, that whereas for fo many daies frace no man flirred out of the Romans Leaguer, then of a fudden(as if it were in a wood rage) they ran upon head to rafhly to the affault. But hereto belongeth a tale: That when the Veientian King was at facrifice, this voice of the Southfaier was overheard out of the mine under ground. That he whole hap was to cut forth the Inwards of that (acrifice (hould obtain villery, and moved the Roman fouldiers, to break out of the undermning, and to catch up the entrails and bowels, and carry them to the Dictator. But as in things of to great antiquity it fufficeth me, that those which carry tome likelyhood of truth, be received for true; to for fabulous matters fitter indeed to make a flow in a flage play (where people take delight in fuch miracles) K then to be fadly believed, it will not quit for the pains either to avouch them, or difavow them. The mine or cave at the same time (no doubt)full of chosen souldiers, yeelded forth all at once armed men into the Church of June, which was in the caltle of Veii, and some of them set up. on the backs of their enemies that were on the wals : others pluck up the portcullis of the gates: fome of them, whiles from the houses the women and servants flung down stones and

tiles, cast fire abroad. So that every place was full of cries and voices, partly of them that frighted others, and partly of those that were affrighted, with a confused screecking of women and children. When as now in a moment, the armed fouldiers were thrown down from the wals every where, and the gates let open: whiles some entred marching in aray, others scaled the naked wals, the city was filled with enemies a and skrmiffies there were in every place. After great mail- r. facre and execution committed, the fight began to quail and the Dictator commanded the Bedles to proclame and give commandment, to spare the unarmed. Thus the bloudsbed ended. Whereupon the unarmed people began to yeeld : and by permission of the Dictator the souldiers ran to

and praied, "That if his own fortune and the felicity of the people of Rome were thought by any " god or man to be excessive, the envy belonging thereto might be mitigated with as small "privat losse of his own in particular, and with as little common calamity of the people of "Rome in generall, as might possibly be. And it is recorded, that in this maner praying and worshipping, as he turned himself about, he slipt forward and caught a fall. And as men afterwards M gueffed by that which fell out, it was supposed that the ominous roken presaged the condemnation of Camellas himself, and the ruin of the city of Rome, which hapned within a few years after to be

the spoil. Which being brought in light of the Dictator, of greater price and value a good deal.

than either, washoped or looked for a it is faid that he stretched forth his hands towards heaven

forced and facked. Thus was that day ipent in the flaughter of enemies, and in rifling of that most wealthy city. The morrow after, the Dictator sold in portfale the bodies of as many as were freeborn. That mony only came into the common treatury not without some anger and repining of the Commons. And as for that booty and spoil which they brought with them away. they counted themselves beholden therefore, neither to the Generall himself (who to colour and excuse his own nigardise had referred the matter to the Senat-wherein he might have used his own liberty and diferetion) nor to the Senat : but unto the house of the Licinis, Whereof, the fon propounded the matter before the Senat, and the father was the author of fo popular an over- N

When as now worldly and earthly riches, were carried forth and tumbled out of Veii by heaps, then began they to remove and have away the facred gifts and oblations of the gods with the gods themselves, but after the maner of devout worshippers, rather than of greedy spoilers. For chosen there were out of the whole army, certain youths in the flower of their age, who having their bodies clean washed, and being arraied in robes, had in charge to carry Queen June to Rome, and entred into the Church with great adoration and reverence, and at the first very charity and religioully laid hand upon her, for that (after the Tulcan maner) there used none to handle that Image but the Priest of one certain tribe. After this, when as one of them, whether it were upon a certain divine inspiration, or in some youthfull sport, cast out these words, Wile thou march to Rome dame Inno? The reft with one voice cried aloud, That the gave a nod, and feemed thereto to give affent: whereupon this also was added to the tale, that the was heard to say, I will. Bue for certain it is reported, that the was firred out of her footftall, with the help of a small lever, and that as the willingly was displaced, to the was easily removed & translated, and to fafe and found conveied into the mountain Aventine, there to abide and remain for ever; which was the place affigned inf-

to her by the vows of the Roman Dictator. And there Camillou according to his yow, dedicated to

her afterwards a temple. This was the finall end and fall of Vois, the richest City of all the Tuicans,

which even in the last and utmost calamity showed her mightiness, and having been besieged round about continually the space of ten summers and winters, & in that time done much more annoisnce and hurt then it received, was now at last through the necessity of fatall delliny, earned rather by long fiege and fecret undermining, then won by forcible affault and violence:

When tiding come to Rome of the winning of Veri, albeit both the prodigious lights that were feen, had been expiat by facrifice, and that the answers of the Prophets and wisemen, yea, and the Oracles of Apollo were well known : and that to far forth as mens counfel and policy might help. they had chosen for Generall M. Farisa, the most noble captain and warrior of all other: yet confidering they had there warred to many years with variable fortune, and received it any loffes and overthrows, their joy was exceeding great, as if a thing had hapned unlooked for. And before that the Senat could make a decree, all the churches were full of the dames of Rome giving thanks to their gods. And the Senat ordained by an act, that suplications should continue for four daies, the like as never had been before time in any war. The Dictator alio was met upon the way as he came home by all degrees and estates in great number, and was more welcomed and honoured then any man afore time, to that day. And the triumph far exceded the usual maner of the solemnity to that day belonging. But most of all was he himself all goodly to be seen, entring into the city in a chariot drawn with white fleeds. And that was thought an bonour, not only unmeet for the quality of a citizen, but hardly befeeming the condition of any man whatfoever. For they made it a matter of confeience, that their Dicastor should be equall with Jupiter, and the fun, in The temple respect of their hories : for whichonly cause especially, the triumph was more glorious than gra- of Queen in C cious, and taken in good part. Then affigned be & let out to Queen June a church in Anventine hill, no. 1 he temple and dedicated another to dame Mainta, and so having atchieved and performed those divine and of Mainta,

After this began some speech about the Present to Apollo. Unto whom, when as Camillas said that he had wowed the tenth part of the spoil and the Pricits and Prelatethought good that the people should discharge their conscience in that behalf : there could no ready mean be found how to command them to give back again the spoil, that the due portion thereout might be set apart for the holy colation. At the length they grew to this point, which was thought the eafieft courfe. of all, that who oever would acquit himself and his house in conficience, should, after he had made an eltimat to himfelf of his own thare in the spoil, bring the value & price of the ten h part into the D common Cheft : that thereof might be made a golden oblation, meet for the flate of that Temple, befeeming the power of that god, and answerable to that dignity of the people of Rome. Yet even this contribution alienated the hearts of the people from Camillan.

human deeds, he religned up his Dictatorship.

A mid these affairs there came Embassadours from the Volscians and Equisos, to treat for peace, and peace obtained they, rather because the city, wearied with consuali wars, might now take relt and be at quiet, than for any deferts of them that fued for it. After Veij was taken, the year following had lix Tribunes Military in Confuls anthority, two P. Cornelij, namely, Coffus and Seipio, M. Valerius Maximus the second time, C. Fabius Ambuffus the second time, L. Furius Medullinus the second time, and Q. Servilius the third time, Unto the Cornelis fell out by lot the Falifcan war, to Valerius and Servilius the Capenats. Who neither affaulted their cities by force, nor westied them with siege : but forraged the countries, and drave booties away of such things as were in the fields, not a tree that bearethfruit, not any fruitful things belides, escaped their hands. This diffresse and calamity subdued the Capenats . who thereupon sued for peace, and had it granted. But amongst the Faliscians the war continued still. In the mean time, at Rome there were fundty feditions. For the appealing whereof, it was thought good to fend a Colony to Volici, and

thither three thouland citizens were appointed in checkroll. And Triumvirs were thereto cholen-

who divided to every man three acres of ground and a half, and one twelfth part. That began to be despited, because they thought it but a poor comfort offered to stop their mouths withall, and to put them beside agreater hope. For why should the Commons besent away into the Volscians land, seeing there was Very within their eye-sight, a most fair city, and the land about more plen-F tifull and large than that of Rome ? And as for the city it felf, they preferred it, either for the fite, or flate of privat or publick buildings and other places, before the city of Rome. Moreover a motion also was made (which, after that Rome was won by the French, was more botly followed) concerning a General transmigration and removing to Very for ever. Marry they intended that Foi fhould be inhabited, partly by the Commons, and partly by the Nobility : laying, That the people of Rome might well enough inhabit two cities joyntly in one flate of Commonwealth. "Against all this, the LL of the Senat laboured what they might, and plainely laid, they " would coner dye in the fight of the people of Rome, than any of those matters should passe, For why? if there were now in one city fo much diffention, what would there be in twain? Would

64 any man be formad, as to prefer a conquered city, before his own country that had conquered G "any man De 10 mag, as to piere, a company to be in better effate then it was afore, even when " it was at the belt? Finally, well might they be fortaken at home in their own country by their citi-"zens, but to for take their country and citizens, they would never be brought by any force whatloever. They would not follow to Veij, T. Siemini'as their founder, for he amongst the Tribuns "of the Commons perswaded this Act) and leave their god Romains the son of a god, the first flockfather and beginner of the city of Rome, Whiles these matters were in handling with foule

ftir and much debate and variance (for the nobles had won to their opinion some of the Tri-

Tribunes) there was nothing elle that flaied the Commons hands from outrage, but this, that H when there was an outery made to begin the quarell, and to fet them together by the cars; the chiefe and principal Senatours first came forth to the multitude, and offered themselves to be laid at, imitten and flain. In regard of whole age, dignity, and honour, they forbeating to do violence. were likewife for shame staied in their mood, for any the like attempts besides. Camellus taking vantage hereof, ever and anon in all places, made speeches unto the people, and faid . "That is "was no marvell truly, that the city was in a rage and madnes, which being charged with a yow. "made more care of all things elfe, then to discharge their conscience thereof and see it performesed. As for the collation and gathering of a finall donative, rather then a tithe, he faid nothing of " it : feeing that every man privatly bound himfelfthereto, and the body of the people flood fre- I ed therefrom. But one thing there was that his confcience would not fuffer him to hold his peace. that out of that booty only which was of moveable things, the tenth was appointed to be levi-"ed: as for the city and ground that was won, which allo was compriled within the you "there were no words at all made. When as the debating of this matter, which to the Senat feemed doubtfull and hard, was put over to the Priefts and Prelats : their colledge calling to them Camillus, thought good, that what foever the Veientians had before the vow made, and what foever after the vow, came into the hands of the people of Rome, the tenth part thereof should be condecrated to Apollo. So both the city and the lands were valued : and mony taken forth of the city chamber. And the Tribunes military Confular enjoying therewith to buy gold. Whereof there being not flore enough, the dames of the city, having their assemblies and meetings by themselves K for to confult therabout, by a common decree made promife to the Tribines military, and brought into the exchequer their own gold, and all the ornaments and jewels they had. This was as acceptable a thing, and as well taken of the Senat, as ever any had been tand for this liberality / men lav) they had this honour granted unto them, as to vide to church and to plates in hanging or thin-coaches, and as well on working daies as holidaies, to be at their wagons. When the gold was of every one received by weight and prifed to the worth, that they might again he paid mony therfores it was agreed that a flanding ou p of gold flould be made therof, and prefented as an oblation to Apollo at Dolphi. So foon as they had eased and disburdned their minds of this religious vow, the Tribunes of the Commons began fedition anew. So as the multitude was incited and firred up against all the peers, but above all other against Camillas; charging him, that what by con-1. fileating and confecrating the booty of the Veientians, he had brought it to just nothing. Those nobles that were ablent they blamed and they cried out against mightily, but of such that were pre-fent in place, and offered themselves amouthem in their anger, they had some reverence. Now so foon as they faw the matter in quellion to be deferred and continued past that year they chose again her the year following, those Tribunes of the Commons, which were the authors of that act and law. The Nobles like wife endeavoured the fame for those that should oppose themselves against the law. So the Tribunes of the Commons (a good part of them) were chosen the very same again. But at the Election of the Tribunes Military, the Patritij after very much ado got at length, , that Furius Camillus was created. They made semblance and pretended, that they would be provided of a Generall for war, but indeed their purpole was to be furnished of an adversary to withstand M the ads and proceedings of the Tribunes. Together with Camilius were made Tribunes Military in Confuls authority, L. Farins Medallinus the fixe time, C. Emplius , L. Valerius Publicola, Sp. Posthumius, P. Cornelius the second time.

In the beginning of the year, the Tribunes of the Commons stirred not untill M. Furing Camillu was gone against the Falifei, as his charge required for that war. And by delaies afterwards the matter was well cooled. As for Camillan, whom of all other they most feared to be their adversary, he waxed great and glorious, by his fervice against the Falisci. For when as at the first, the enemies kept themselves within the wals, thinking it the safest way he by wasting their country, and fetting fire upon their villages, forced them to come forth of their town, howbeit they feared to betoo bold, and to go far forward : and encamped themselves a mile and lesse from the town; N repoling their fafety and fecurity innothing elfe, but in the dangerous and hard passage, the waies all about being rough, ragged, and stony, in some places straight and narrow, in other up bill and fteep, Camillus baving tak en a prisoner out of the fields, and being guided by his direction, late in the night dislodged his camp, and betimes in the morning at break of the day, shewed himfelf upon the higher rounds a good deal; The Romans on three fides, fell to fortifie by trenching and casting rampiers, whiles the rest of the army stood ready ranged for the battell. And whereas the enemies affaied to hinder the work, he discomfited them and put them to flight, whereupon the Falifei were so frighted, that as they fled amain in disaray, they passed beyond their own camp, which was neerer; and made as fall as they could to the town. Many were flain and many wounded, before that in this afright they could hit upon the gates. Their camp being taken, the booty thereof came into the Questors coffers, with the great gruding and anger of the fouldiers. Howbeit yeelding to the feverity of discipline and good government : the fame virtue which they had hated before, they now honoured and held in admiration. After this was the city belieged, and igonces and platforms raifed about it. Otherwhiles also, as occasion was offered, the townsmen would fally forth and affaile the Romans camp, and make light skirmilhes. Thus the time passed without any great good hope of either side : for that they within the town belieged, had of their former provision more store of corn & other necessaries than they

that lay at flege without. And it feemeth they would have had as long a peece of workethere, as they had at Very had not fortune yeelded to the Romans General both a trib of his approved vertue

It was the manner among the Falifcians, to entertain for the government of their Children, one that should teach and instruct them in school, and withall bear them company wherestever they went and many children together (as the guille continued full even to this day in Greece) were committed to the charge and tuttion of one man. As for the Nobles and principall mens tons of this City (asit is usually every where elfe) a precial man had the teaching of them, such an one, as was thought most learned and the greatest clerk of all other. This man, having in time of peace begun to bring the children forth before the town fide, to dappit and exercise themselves, gave not over his wonted manner now in time of war. And using till to train them abroad one while neerer, an other whiles further off from the gate ; if felf out fo, that one day what with paflime, and what with pleasant talk and difcouries by drewthem further then he accollonged and time, and what with pleasant rais and discourses are arew usen instinct then peractitioned; and feeing his time, went for ward as far as the chemiles copy de gard, and to forth only ill se had brought them within the compate of the camp, and events to camiful in its paying. Where to his wicked intended act, he added afto a more graceledle peech; saying to That he yeelded * Fatery into the cont.

"Romans hands, in that he gave them those children to do with what they would, whole parents." "Romans hands, in that he gave them thole thildren to do with what they would, whole parents were the milers and commanders of the city. Which words when Camillas heard, thou comen not accommand to the commanders of the city. Which words when Camillas heard, thou comen not camillas to the capital like the felle. We have not indeed with the Paliticians any league; at all, by overlant of camillas to the capital like the fells limbed. Yet by instruce, there is and will be thill a kind of a unity or loci. The words of the man concluded and effabilished. Yet by instruce, there is and will be thill a kind of a unity or loci. One who were not and those when the city between us and them. There are laws due for was a well as for peace. In denoted the mean fonsor learned to observe no lefts justly, than yailaintly. We bear a misson peace and those when he mean fonsor learned to observe no lefts justly, than yailaintly. We bear a misson against that lily age, which we not make the provided have affilled the Romans camp at Mile And yet those one wickednesses as they be like as thou has for thy part exceeded them in a new and strange lind of wickednesses will a conquer I doubt not; by feats this title Romans protestic by vertue, by a ready like and the words of the provided the ready of the provided the ready of the provided the ready and strange lind of with the standard like as they be like as I have done "Mileral" the Romans protestic by vertue, by naked, and to with his hands bound behind him he delivered tiltate the caused him to be shoughed naked, and to write his hands bound behind him he delivered tiltate the children, for to bring, him.

Monte Fial

Decrease in their hearts. They who a while before were with here and any experience as the first came running together; and then the Magistrars called a Councell to fit upon this strade occurrent. But fee whit a change is wrought in their hearts. They who a while before were with here and anger to create as that they withed rather in a maner to be destroiced with the Velentians, then to accept of period as the Capteriates had done; now through out the whole city required to be at accord with the Decrease Markly in the Market place to describ in the Control bout. Romans. Notalk in the Market place; no speech in the Conneel houte, but of the faithfulnethe and truth of the Romans, and of the julice of their Generall. And with one generall confint of all, Embaffadours were tent to Camillan, into the camp. And from thence by permillion of Camillan to the Sepat of Rome they went, to deliver up Falerij : and being admitted into the Senat boule, in this wife (by teport) they foake: " In that victory (right honourable) which neither God por E man can chuie but allow, are we by you and your General overcome and vanquified. Anothere we The Oration render our felves into your hands: impoining this (than which to a conquerour there can be no of the mostle one one honourable) that we shall live better under your evolution under our own nice. thing more honourable) that we shall live better under your government, than under our own pro-per laws and liberties. I he event & issue of this war, both afforded to mankind two worthy exam- of some a pave willingly yeelded unto you the victory confelling out felves now prefently to be your liege " & lawfulf subjects Send whom you will to receive our armor, our hostages, our town with open " gates. Neither that you ever repent of our alleagance nor, we think much of your rule & government. Camillas had thanks both of the enemies and of the citizens. The Falifei were charged

naked, and to with his hands bound behind him, be delivered film to the children for to bring him.

back to Falerij; and gave them rods withall, wherewith they might whip and drive this transcours

When as Camillar was returned after this conquelt of his enemies into the City, with much better commendation, than when as in triumph he rode in a chariot drawn with white hories through the city, as being now famous for his just dealing and faithfulnedles (exceedy the Senat was abashed for very reverence of the man, and could no longer bear, but without further delay to acquir him of the vow he made. So there were lent L.Valering L. Serging A. Marline as Embassadors in one of the vow me mane so there were the state of the period o C pivats or men of war, and had to Lipara. Now the maner was of that city, as common rovers uto to do) for to divide the prize among them, Haply the chief office of Magiffrat for that year, was telf fome reverent regard of the name of Emballadours, and the prefent of the god to whom it was fent, and the occasion thereof: possessed the multitude also (which also rightly resembleth their governor) with due religion and prick of confeience. This head ruler brought the Embalsadors into their logding, & entertained them courteoutly at the critis charges, walted them with the convoy of a fufficient fleet : accompanied them in person to Delphi, and from thence conducted

F with mony for that years pay, that the people of Rome might be freed of their fubfidy. Thus when peace was granted, the army was brought back again to Rome.

them home again fafe to Rome. Whereupon by an act of the Senat, there was a contract made with p him of smity and mutual entertainment, and gifts beflowed upon him at the cities coft. The fame year there was doubtfull war with the Equians, fo it was uncertain both in the army and at Rome whether they had won or loft the victory. The Generals for the Romans, were of the Tribunes Military, C. Amplim, and Sp. Pofthumim. At the first they warred both together, but after, when the enemies were in fight discomfitted, it was agreed, that Aemil is thould keep Verrage with a garison, and Post humins wast the borders. Where, as he marched somewhat negligently, with his army out of order, as prefently after field won, the Æquians let upon him, and havine put him in fear chaled him to the hils next hand. The fright whereof came from thence to the other garrifon allo at Verrugo. Posthuming, after that he had retired his men into fafty I and affembled them together, and there in an Oration greatly blamed and cried out upon their fear and running away: and that they were discomfitted by a most datardly fugitive enemy : the whole hoft cried out with one voice, that they deserved to be told of it, and confessed that they had com: mitted a foul faultabut they themtelves would make amends therefore; and promifed that the enemies should carry it neither to heaven nor hell, nor joy long therewith. Requiring that he would conduct them prefently to the enmies camp (which in fight was pight upon a plain) protesting to refule no extremity of punishment, if they were not masters of it before night. He then commended them, and willed them to refresh their bodies, and to be ready at the reliefe of the fourth watch. Now lay the enemies likewise in the passage, to intercept the Romans, as they fled by night from the hill, even in the way which leadeth to Parrage. And before day they encountred together (but you must think the moon shone all night,) and saw how to fight, as well as by day K the noise being heard to Verrage, strake to great fear amongst them, thinking the camp of the Remans had been affailed, that for all Aemyline could do to hold them, and to beleech them to the contrary, they fled feattered unto Tufeulum. From whence the news cameto Reme, That Post humine was flain, and his army lost. But he riding about the host (after that in the morning betimes the day light shewed them that followed apace on every side, that there was no fear of ambushments and forlayings) charged them with their promises, and set them in such a heat. That the Equians could no longer abide their violence. Then flew they the enemics in the chale every one, and made havock of them as they fled, more like men that do things a in fury and rage then by plain valour. And prefently from the Tidings from Tufculum (which put the city in a vain& canfeless fright)there came from Posthamian letters, dight with lawrell ; importing news, that the L Romans had the victory, and the Equians the overthrow,

Because as yet the actions and suces aforesaid of the Tribuns of the Commons could come to no end but the Commons laboured to continue the Tribunethip in them that were the maintainers of the law preferred, and also the Nobles endeavoured to make those rulers again that had opposed themselves against the same law. But as the Commons in their own Election prevailed and had the better : fo the Nobles were revenged of them againe for this griefe they tooke. by an Act of the Senat, that Confuls (hated Magistrates of the Commons) should be created Thus after fifteen yeares were Confuls reelected, L. Lucrerius Flavus, Servins Sulpitim Camerinus

In the beginning of this year, when as the Tribunes of the Commons bestirred themselves stourly to go through with their law, for that none of their brotherhood was about to deny and nip the M same : and whiles the Confuls for that very caute relifted them as carneftly, and the whole city was here about smuled : the Equians won Vicelia, 2 Colony of the Romans, leated within their own country. Most part of the Coloners (because the town being by night betraied and won. veelding unto them free passage to escapeaway on the back side) fled fafe to Rome. So that fervice befell unto L. Lucretim the Conful; Who went with a power and vanquished the enemies in fight, and with victory returned to Rome to a greater conflict a good deal. Anims Virgining, and Quinius Pomponius, two Tribunes of the Commons the two years palt, were accused a for whose defence it was for the Credit of the Sonar, That the Nobles should agree and stick close together. For no man laid to their charge either dishonest behaviour in life, or corrupt carriage of themselves in their office, but only this, that to please and gratifie the Nobles, they had set themselves N against the Tribunes law. Howbeit the anger of the Commons went beyond the favour of the Senat, and (that which was a most shamefull precedent) they (guildeffe men) had fine set on their heads of * ten thousand pound of brasse coin; Whereat the Nobles took great displeasure. Camil-Camillus rebu- las openly blamed the Commons for this their wicked part : who now fetting themselves against keththe Com- "their own patrons, perceived not that by a perverse proceeding in judgement against their Tri-" bunes, they had lost their liberty of opposing themselves with their negative voice : and take that away once, and farewell all authority of the Tribunes for ever. For where as they hoped "that the Nobles would endure the unbridled and licentious liberty of that office, they were much " deceived : for if these hard courses of the Tribunes might not be restrained by help of the same "Tribunes, the Nobility would find fome other weapon to fight withall. He rebuked the O " Confuls alfo, for that they fuffered those Tribunes to faile of their protection and fafe conduct. " who had done and faid nothing but by the authority and warrant of the Senat. Whiles openly he nied to make their and fuch orations to the people, he thrust himself daily more and more

in'o mens anger and displeasure. But to stir up the Senat against the foretaid law, he ceaf-

ed not still: willing them, that when the day came of proposing the law, they should come into

the Common Hall, with no other mind but this, to remember they were to fight for god and coun-

* 26lib.5.fb.

Camillus his fpeech in the Senat.

A try, for the temples of the gods, and the very foile wherein they wereborn. And as for his own felf privatly, if it were lawful for him amidst their civil troubles of his native country, to "think upon and respect his own proper glory, it were right honourable for him, to have the city " which he had won, peopled and reforted unto : and daily to behold and enjoy the memorable "monument of his own glory : to fee before his eies the very City, whereof the counterfeit was "born in the pomp of triumph : and that all men elic (bould tread in the fleps of his noble acts, "But he thought it a shamefull and abominable thing, that a City left and forfaken of the immor-"tall gods, should be inhabited : and that the people of Rome should dwel in captive foil, and to " make this exchange, to leave a naturall country which bath conquered, for it that hath been con-B " oneredWith these perswasions & exhortations were the chief rulers excited, the Nobles old and young, came in multitudes, (when as the law should be propounded) into the Hall. And as they were dispersed and sorted into Tribes, every one taking hold of those of his own tribe, began to befeech them even with tears, not to forfake that Country now, in the quarrell whereof they and their fathers had fought most valiantly and happily: shewing herewith ever and anon the Capitoll, the Temple of Vesta, and other Temples thereabout of the gods: that they should not therefore drive the people of Rome, as exiled and banished out of their native foil from their own home and houlegods, into their enemies City, nor bring the matter thus about, that it had been better that Veii had not been won, rather then Rome should be abandoned. Because their dealing was nothing but by way of praier and perswasion, and in their praiers much mention and naming of the gods, C the most part of them were touched in conscience : so as more Tribes nipped that one law forgoing forward, than gave their voices to approve it. Which victory was fo joyfull to the Nobles. that the morrow after, by the morion of the Coff.a decree was made, That among the Commons should be a division of seven acres for a man out of the Veientian lands: and not for householders only, but that confideration and reckoning should be had also in every house of all free born perfons: to the end, that they should be willing to breed up children to the like proof, and for the hope of like commodity. When the Commons by this bountifull gift and liberality, were well pacified and stilled, there was no stir at all to hinder the election of the Confuls. So there were created Confuls, Lu. Valerius Potitus, and M. Manlius, who afterwards was furnamed Capitolinus, These Consuls set out the great solemn games and places, which M. Furins, the Dictator bad D vowed in the Veientian war. In the same year the Temple of June Regina vowed by the same Dictator and in the same war, was dedicated. And it is reported, that the dedication thereof was celebrated with exceeding great refort and forward endeavour of the dames of Rome. War there was but not greatly to be poken of) Algidum with the Aquians, for that the enemies were in a maner discomfited before that they joyned battel. Valerius because he followed still and killed the enemies in chase, was allowed by decree to triumph at full: and Manliss, that he should enter into the city only Ovant, in petty triumph. The same year arose a new war with the Volicians: against whom by reason of a famine and pestilence that grew about Rome upon exceeding drought and hear, an army could not be led forth. For which cause the Volscinians puffed up with pride, iovning unto them the Salpenates, invaded first the country about Rome. Whereupon war was p proclamed against both nations. C. Julius the Censor departed this life. In whose room M. Cornelia was substituted. Which after bredsome scruple of Religion, for that Rome in that five years space was taken. So that never after that is there any Censor chosen into the place of the deceased; And the Confuls also being fick and thereby disabled to govern; it was thought good to take new counsell & advice of anspices or tokens of birds, by an Interreign. When as therfore by an act of the Senat, the Confuls had refigned their office, M. Faring Camillan was created Interregent. Who named after him P. Cornelius Scipio : and he afterwards Lu. Valerius Potitus to be Interrex. By whom were made fix Tribunes Military with Confuls authority : that in case any of them should be fick and craffe, yet the Common-wealth should have governours enough. The first day of July entred they into their office : namely, L. Lucretius, Servius Sulpitius, M. Aemylius, Lu. Furi-F as Medullinas the feventh time, Agrippa Furius, C. Aemylius the second time, Of thefe L. Lucresins and C. Aemylius had in commission to go against the Volscians : but Agrippa Furius, and Serwith Sulpitian against the Salpinates. And fift were the Volicians fought withall. A great war in respect of the number of enemies , but for the conflict and battell, nothing fierce and sharp. For their stripy at the first encounter was put to flight, and eight thousand souldiers were by the Roman horfemen environed, whereupon they threw their weapons away and yeelded. The tidings of this war caused the Salpenates nor to adventure upon fight but they kept themselves armed within the wals, and flood upon their gaurd. The Romans then all abroad drave booties both ont of the Salpinats Country; and the Vollcians, and no man withflood their violence: so long nutill the Volicians wearled with war, and truce granted unto them for twenty years, upon this con-G dition, to make restitution again to the Romans of their goods, and to pay the fouldiers for that year their wages. The fame year one M.Caditius a commoner, gave notice to the Tribunes that in the newCau-

fey, where now there standeth a Chappel above the Temple of Vesta, there was in the still time of the night a voice heard, londer than any mans, willing that the governours might have intelligence, that the Gauls were coming. This, by reason of the balenesse of the author (as commonly it is seen) was not credited : befides, they were a nation far remote, and therefore lefs known and of finall accompt. Thus were not only the advertisements of the gods despised, when as their fatal time of de-

* 39 lib.7. fb.

6 d flert.

out of the City. Who being arested to appear at a day by L. Apuleima Tribune of the Commons. and to make answer for the faccage of Veii, and having buried about the same time his son, a towardly young Gentleman, fent for home to his house, those of his own tribe, his skinfolk and followers, wherof a great part were of the Commons. And when he had founded their minds, and received this answer from them, That they would defray and lay down so much, as he should be condemned in : but as to acquit him, that they could not possibly. Hereupon he departed in ex-M. Furius Ca- ile: praying to the immortall gods, that as he was guiltleffe and wrongfully dealt withall, so they would with all speed, cause that unthankful City to stand in need, and to have a misse of him. In his ablence condemned he was in * fifteen thouland pounds of braffe coine. When this citizen was I thus expulsed, who if he had tarried stil, (so far as we may make reckoning of any earthly security) Rome could never have been won: behold, embassadors came come from the Clusines, request-

ftruction was toward: but also the help of man (which refted only in Faring Camillas) they rid H

ing aid against the Gaules. This nation (as it is reported) allured with the sweetnesse of corn and wine especially (dainty chaffer and a new delight in those daies) passed over the Alps, and possessed those countries which had been aforetime by the Tuicans inhabited. The voice goeth, that there was one Arans a Clufine, who had brought wine into Gaul, to entile that people withall, upon an anger and difpleasure that his wife had been defloured by one Lucumo (whose guardian Aruns himselfe had been) a young gentleman of great might and power, and whom Arans could not chaftile and bridle, without affiftance of forrein forces: This man was the Gauls guide in paffing over the Alps. w and the principal instrument to tet them awork for to assault Clusium. I would not for my part deny, but that the French were brought to Cinfium by Aruns or some other Clusine : but molt cettain it is, that they who affaulted Clufium, were not the first that passed the Alps. For the Gauls two hundred years before they affaulted Clusium and won the City of Rome, came over into Itali. Neither fought the Gauls first with this nation of the Tuscans, but long afore, and that oftentimes. with those that dwell between Apenninus and the Alps. For, the Tuicans had all soveraign command, both by land and fea, before the Roman Empire was erected. The names of upper and nether fes, wherewith Italy is compafied about, as it were an Island, may be a sufficient proof how great and puissant they were a seeing, that the one is by the generali name of the Nation, called of Italians, the Tulcan lea: & the other the Adriatick, of a town of colony or the Tulcans called Adria. T.

The Greeks do call the felf fame feas that (a) Tyrrbene and the Adriaticke feas. These Tuscans ben-

ding to both leas, inhabited those countries, consisting of twelve Cities: having sent before on

this fide Apennine, toward the nether fea, and afterwards beyond the (b Apennine, as many Colo-

nies in number according to the Princes at the first beginning, and held in possession all those parts

beyond the Po unto the Alps except that Angle only of the Venetians, that are feated about the gulf

of the Adriatick fea. And doubtleffe, the Nations about the Alps, especially the Rhetians, had their

beginning thus; whom the very country it felf made favage, fo they as retained nothing of old but the found of their language, and the same broken and some what corrupted. Now for the coming

of the Gauis over into Italy, thus much we have learned. In the daies of Prifeus Tarquinius

ges who choic a King over the Celtes, named Ambigatm, a great potentat and mighty, both in re-

gard of valour and vertue, and also of his own privat wealth and publick weal : for that under his

regiment, Gaul was so sertile of corn, and grew so populous, that the exceeding number of the

King of Rome, the (c) Celtes which are athird part of the Gauls, were under the rule of the (d) Bitari- M

a Mar. Tofco or Maride Mars

t Lenguedoc Provence, and Daulphen. d Berry at this

e Auvergne. f Sens. g Bugognions. charrolois. 3 Chartres or Chartrame.

m Solies

a Piemont. a Tecino.

people could not well be governed. This man being of great age, and defirous now to diffurthen his Realm of that peltering multitude, declared that he would fend Bellovefus and Sieovefus his filters fons (two forward young men) to feek adventures, into what lands foever the gods and goddeffes should by their token direct them ; giving them commission to gather what number of menthey would, to the end that no nation might withfrand their coming. So it fell to Sigevefas lot, for to enter the forrest and woodland country of Hercinia. Bellovefus his fortune was a good deal better, to take his way (by the gods guidance) unto Italy : and he leivied of the Bitn- N riges (e) Averni (f) Senones (g) Heani (h) Ambarri (i) Carnutes and (k) Aulerci, those that might be spared out of those Countries : and setting forward with a mighty power of sootmen & horimen, came unto the (i) Tricastides, Now stood the Alps full against them in their way, which I marvel not were thought & insuperable impassable, as having not as yet any way made overthem, (fo far as any constant record maketh date) unlesse we list to believe the tales of Herenies. Now I Entrecasteaux, when as the Gauls there, were hemmed in as it were on every side with those high montains, and that they looked every way about them, how they might get over those high hils reaching up to the heavens, and to patte (as one would fay) into an other world; they were staied there and went no further, upon icruple of confcience, for that it was reported, that certain ftrangers feeking land to inhabite, were by the people of (m) Sallies fet upon and affailed. These strangers were the (") in Ot Masseilles Massellans, who sailed from Phocis. This the Gauls supposing to be a fortunate presage of their succeffe helped them forward, and took part with them : to as what place first they gat after they were landed, they fortified within the wide or broad forrefts. They themselves passed through the Country of (a) Taurini, and over the straights of the Alps, called (p) Julia : and having vanquished the Tulcans in fight not far from the river (q) Ticinus, hearing that the Country wherin they abode and fetled, was called Infubrium (after the name of a territory and thire of the Heduans) they following and imbracing the lucky name of that place, fo conformable to the other of their own,

A milded a City and called it (r) Mediolanum. Afterwards another power of Germans with & Millaine, their captain Elicovine, following the steps of the former Gauls, by the same streights with good leave and favour of Bellovefus) passed over the Alps, and remained there : and where now (s) Brixia and(s) Verena two towns fland (the(s) Libni than inhabited those parts) 1 Froma. made their abode. After thefe, the Salavii passed over, who expelled all the Ligurians that dwelt " About La on this fide the river Tecinus, but only the Levi, an ancient nation. After them the (*) Boir and (1) vegge. Lingones passed over the hill (2) Penninus, dispossessed the Tulcans & the Umbrians of their territorie, yet lo as they kept them within Appenninus. Then the Senones which were the last com- a S. Royal mers of these strangers, inhabited the country from the river (a) V fens unto (b) Athesis. This a Austrice B nation I find to have come to (c) Cluftum, and afterwards from thence to Rome; marry, it is not b Ledice, certaine whether this nation alone came, or that they were aided by all the Gauls, that dwelt on cobings.

The Classines terrified with this new war, advising well both their number and the unaccustomed looks, and visages of the men, which they had not feen afore, and the strange armour withall: & hearing befides that the legion of the Tuscans both on this fide the Po and beyond, had been oftentimes by them discomfitted: Albeit in the Romans they had no interest at all in regard of any league or amity, only this, that they had not maintained their kinsfok the Veientes against the Romans, fent their Embalfadors to Rome, to crave aid of the Senat. Aid they obtained none . Embaffadors there were sent three, the sonnes of M. Fabins Ambuffus, who in the name of the Senat and people of Rome should treat with the Gauls and perswade with them, not to set upon the con-"federats and friends of the people of Rome namely, such as at whose hands they had received no wrong : laying moreover, that if they would put the Romans to it, The Romans were to defend "Gauls by war, howbeit they thought it better, if it might be, to have no wats at all : but that the them a new-come nation should grow into knowledge and accquaintance, rather by peacethan " by war. The embassage was mild and midest enough, but the Embassadors themselves were over fierce & balty, and more like Gauls than Romans; Who having done their message in the assem. The answer of bly of the Gauls, were thus again answered. Although the name of the Romans was but of late, the Gaultrothe "heard of, yet they, yet they were perswaded that they were hardy men, at whose hands the Embassadors Clufines in their fear, fought and requelted fuccour. And whereas they choose rather to defend of Rome. n their allies by way of embalsage, than by open war, they likewife neither distanted nor reful d peace "which they offered : If the Clasines would grant the Gauls (which wanted ground to inhabit)

" a part of their marches, whereof they held in polseffion more than they did well people and ac-"cupy : Otherwise, no peace would be had. And hereof would they have an answer whiles the "Romans were in place: and if they were denied ground, they would also fight even before the "Romansface, that they might make report at home, how much the Gauls went beyond other "men in valour &chivairy. And when as the Romans demanded again what right they had to require ground of the owners or to threaten war? For what interreft or title had the Gauls in Title can ve They again (toutly made answer; that they carried their right in their swords point and that valiant men were Lords of all the world. So they were on both lides to let on the that they ran to their weapons & skirmilh'd with the Tolcans, Then againly all law of partions (a thing that halfned the destruction of the Roman City)the Embassadones took arms. Neither could this be so secret but it was known; For even before the enfignes of the Tuteans, there were ten three most noble & valiant knights of the Romans for to fight to far exceeded the valour of those strangers above all the Clustines. Moreover and besides, Quintus Fabrus riding out of the battell on borteback charged his lance upon the captain of the Gauls, as he fiercely assailed the entignes and battel of the Turkent. ran him through and the him: and as he rifled and differmed him, the Gauls rook inowledge of him, and throughout the whole hoft notice was given, that it was an Embalandon of the Romans, So. leaving their quarrell aganft the Clufines, they founded the retreat, and threatned the Romans There were of them, that thought good prefently to advance for ward to Rome; But the elder, for prevailed, that there thould be tent Embatsadors, first to complain of the injuries, and to require that for the law of arms broken, the Fabit should be yeelded thin them. When a schedule Embatsadours had declared their message according to their computations. bians deed, and thought the barbarous Gauls required nothing but Jult and realou. Ho wheir has be triends and privat respects, would not permit to make an act of that, in personages of so great mark and nobility, which they deemed meet and requifit. Therefore to the end it might not be imputed to them & they blamed, if peradventure any toil or overthrow thould hap unto them, by was ring with the Gauls : they referred the hearing and difculling of the Gauls demands unto the people. Where might and favour fo much prevailed, that even they who were in question to be putting thed, were created for they ear following Tritunes Military in Confais authority. At which the C Gauls being offended (as good capit they mad with open threats and menaces of war returned a gain to their company. There were with the three Fabig P. Sulpitim, Longas, Quinta Serviting, the tourth time, and P. Servilius Malaginenfli. When as now to great sanger, was to wards and neer at hand fee how fortune blinded mens eles, when as the will have her tway and not be hindred) that City which against the Fideriat & Vetent enemy & other nations bordering therbystried the utmolt help, and oftentimes made a Dictator now being threatned with a trange enemy never heard of before, coming to war upon them from the Ocean ica, & the farthest parts of the world lought neither for governor nor help more then ordinary. Even thole Tribuns by whole rails

dealing that war was first caused, had the managing of all and made no more choise, nor mustring of foundiers than untilly had been in common wars; making but a light matter of it and of no confequence, & fetting little by, and elevating the immon of the war. The Gauls in the mean time (having heard, how on let purpose those breakers of human law were soon advanced to honour, & how their embaffage was deluded and dallied with, all on fire, as they are a nation that way impatient and in anger outragious) pluckt up their flandards forthwith and marched with all expedition on their voisce. At whose notic and hurlibutly (as they passed by in such hast) when as the towns thereby were put in fear, and ran to their weapons, and the country pealants fled away : they with open mouth gave out and fignified, that they went to Rome. All the way as they jorunied, what with horse and men, both in length and breadth, they took up a mighty room in their march. But I what with the fame that went before, and the meffengers of the Clufines and of other people that followed one at the heels of another, this speedy coming of the enemies brought right great fear and terrour to Rome. For notwithstanding, that they went with a power of men in all hast suddenly mustered, hardly met they them at eleven miles end, where as the river Allia running down from the bils of Crustuminum, with a very deep channell (not much beneath the highway) dischargeth it felf into the Tyber. And now by this time the whole country before them, and all the coalts about were overforced with the enemies. And (as they are a nation naturally given to vain tumults and therein born and bred) with an hideous and diffonant kind of finging (like a black Santus) they filled also about with a fearfull and horrible noise. There the Tribunes Military without getting aforehand a convenient place to pitch their tents in, without fortifying the same with any trench K or rampiers, whereunto they might fafely betake themselves, even without any regard of God, whom at leaftwife they should have been mindfull of, it they had forgotten man, without Auspices and bird-tokens, without reconciliation to God by facrifice, full unhappily and in an ill hour, ranged their battels divided into wings for fear of being compall'd with multitude of enemies. Yet might not the vanguard answer the breadth of the enemics, not withstanding they made their ranks and files to thin, that the middle ward of the battell was weak, & feant joyning clote together. On the right hand there was a little higher ground, where they thought to beltow men for impply, which as it gave the first occasion of fear and running away, so was it the only safety of them that fled. For Bremmet the Duke or Prince of the Gauls, tearing exceedingly in that (mall number of the Romans, some stratagem, and supposing that the higher ground was for this purpose kept, I That when the Gauls should have encountred with the forefront of the legions, then the rescues would charge them both upon their backs and their flanks, diplated and advanced his flandards againly those in release; nothing, doubting but it he had once driven them from their hold upon higher ground, on the plain he bould loon have the victory, confidering that in number he overwent them. See how the Barbarians had not only linek, but policy allo on their fides ! Contrariwile, the Romans in their camp, were nothing like themselves, either for captains or souldiers. Their minds were to postessed with fear and thinking of running away, and to forgetfull besides, that the greater part of them choic rather toffie to Keis, (their enemies City) although the Tyber were full in their way, then to take the threight courle to Rome, to their wives and children. For while, the savantage of the ground defended those that were for rescue . but in the rest of the M from behind, before any ftroke ftrucken, and before they were once touched, they fled from their withown enemie, in a manner before they law him And to far off they were from trying fight, and own entente. In a manner before they faw him, And to far off they were from trying fight, that fifey an well of them not for mich as with a councer thou again. So, as there were not any flain in the source that they were third beholds their backs, even by occasion of their own felves, who will their harding hindred one another intheir flight. About the bank of Tybn, whereunto the whole left wing was ited do wit, and find flaing away their weapons, there was a great flainghers. For many of them the could not you, and wetsweak by reason of their weighty corfeters and other hardels, were downed and in allowed up of the urging whirlpools. Howbein, the most part district a to fin. From y whats they same to know, not only on discount to guard the City, N but not to much as a melenger, to bump nows of this their overshow. But from the right will not to much as the gates of the City that they all find into the Callle, The very Gauls themselves allowed to the owner of the control of the not what had happed, and wift not what to make of it. Atterwards they feared some ambush, and at length fell to gathering the ipoils of them that were flain, and to lay all their armor and harneffer upon mans, as their maner is. At lall, feeing no chemy nor thew of bottlifty, they put themselves in their journy forward, into people finitering, and coached to the City of Rame. Where, upon worth brought by the foreriders that the gates were not that; nor any ward kept afore the gates, nor armed men upon the wais, they flood in the like appage as before, upon to ftrange and wondrous a thing. But fearing the night and the istuation of a City anknown, they let them down, and refted between Rome and Anie, having lent their ciptals and icouts about the wals and gates, to understand what their enemies meant to doe in so desperat a state, The Romans, for that a greater part had taken their way to Vet, then to Rene, and weening that there was none left alive, but those that were fled back to Reme , bewailing and bidding adue, both to those that were deand those alive, let the whole City almost a weeping and lamenting. But afterwards the publick fear although them, and took all fenie away of their privat forrows, when they heard

A once that theenemies were come. And within a while, as these barbarous people coasted and ranged about the walls by troups, they might hear their yelling, their houting, and uncouth, confused hideous cries. So were they held all the time in suspence of mind, untill the second day after: one while thinking, that at their first coming they would have imprised the City, for unless they had so meant, they would have tarried (they thought) at Allia still again, a little before sun-setting (because the day was well-nigh done) they supposed they would enter upon them before night. But anon they feared that they deferred this enterprise untill night was come, to the end they might ftrike a greater fear & terror amongst them (And last of all the day light approaching, altonied them cleans fo as they were in a continual agony, even until the milchief came indeed which they follong R doubted & that now the bloudy banners of their enemies were displaied before their gate. Howbeit neither that night nor the day following, was the City in the like fear, as when they fled so fearfully at * Allia, For being past hope that the City could be defended with so small power as re- cominate vol mained, they determined that with their wives & children, all their serviceable youth, such as were Rio de Alosso. meet to bear arms, yea, and the more able men, and strength of the Senat should retire themselves Liando. into the Castle & Capitol: and after they had thither brought their armor and corn from thence as from a defentible place to protect their gods, their men, and the Roman name: to fave from fire and sword (fofar as they could) the Flamin of Jupiter, the vestal Nuns, and facred images, and holy reliques of the City and not to abandon the worship and due solemnity unto them, to long as any were left alive, to do them honour and worship. For thus they conceived, That if the Castle & C1-Cpitol, being the feat of their gods, if the Senat, which is the head & chief of their publike counsel, if the hardy and fighting yong men remained after that imminent ruin and fall of the City, the less would be the loss of the aged tolk, a number, (God wor) left behind of purpose in the City, no otherwiselike but to perish. And to the end that the multitude of the common fort might bear this more patiently, the elders that had triumphed aforetime, and been Confuls, openly gave out and faid, That they would live and dietogether with them, Neither would they with those bodies of theirs which were unmeet to bear armour, and to defend the City, furtharge and peffer the company of able and armed men, in this their penury & want of victuals. /These and such like were the confolations and comforts of the ancients among themselves now resolute to end their lives. After which, they turned their exhortations to the companies of the young and lufty men, whom n they followed into the Castle and Capitol, recommending unto their manhood and to their wouthful courage, all the estate remaining of that City, which for the space of three hundred and threescore years, had in all their wars been victorious, and gotten great conquests. Now when they, in whom rested all hope and help were departed, and had taken their leave of them, that refolved fully not to furvive the winning and destruction of their City: as the very thing in it felf, and the fight thereof was a lamentable and woful spectacle unto them, so the pitious weeping of women, and their uncertain running up and down, following now after one, and now after another and asking their husbands and children, to what end, to what fatal deftiny they betook them, was as dolorous a pageant, as could happen to any earthly creature. Nevertheleis, a greatfort of

them accompanied their friends into the Castle, and no man either bad or sorbad them. For al-E though it was good and commodious for the befieged, namely, to diminish the number, and discharge themselves of the feeble multitude, yet it seemed unto them an inhuman and unkind part. The rest of the common people especially, whom so small an hill was not able to receive, and could not possibly be kept in so great searcity of corn & victuals, departed by heaps out of the City: and marching as it were in one company together in a row took their way to Janiculum, From thence they divided themselves fundry wates, Some slipt into the fields and country some to the next Cities there bordering, without any Captain, without any common confent every one following his own hope, his own head and wit now that all publike counsel was in despair, and past remedy. In this mean while, the Flamin of Quivinus, and the religious Vestal virgins leaving the regard of their own private affairs, confulted with themselves what sacred Images to carry with them, and F (seeing their strength would not serve to rid away and save all) what to leave behind them, and what place was meetest to bestow and lay them up most safely. They agreed at length and thought it best, to put them in small barrels or rundlets, & within the ground to bury them in a little chappell, standing next to the Flamins house: which place for very devotion unto this day, may not for any thing be spit upon. All the rest they parted amongst themselves. And every one carrying her own burden, took the way, which over the wooden bridge leadeth to Jarical am. Upon the alcent or rife of that hill, when L. Albinus (a Commoner of Rome) faw them going as he among other company (which unmeet for war, departed out of the City) carried his wife & children in a wain: he making even then in that hard calamity, a difference yet between divine and humane things, and thinking it an impious part, and void of all religion, that the publike Priests with the facred G Images of the people of Rome should go on foot, whiles he and his were seen riding at ease in a wagon, caused his wise and children to alight and come forth, and set the Nuns with their holy Images in their room, and brought them to Care, to which place they minded to go. All things now being !et at Rome (as in such a time could be) in order sufficiently, for the defence of the Ca-

file; the aged persons abovesaid being returned to their houses, waited for the comming of the enemy, with hearts prepared and resolved to die. Such of them as had born offices of the chair,

to the intent, that they might end their daies in the ornaments & robes of their former efface and

poling that the higher they weregot up, so much the easilier they might be beaten down, And be-

ing come up to the midth of the cliff, there they staied: and thence from the higher ground, which

honour, and according to their vertue and deferts: in their most stately garments and habiliments, H which they wear when they carried their facred chariots upon festival daies, or wherein they rode in triumph, now far upon their ivory chairs in the very midst and entry of their houses. There be that write, how they willingly devoted and bequeathed themselves to die for their Country and Citizens of Rome: and that M. Fabius the High Priest read and pronounced unto them a certain hymn and preicript form of prayer to that purpose. The Gauls, both for that now they had rested from fight a whole night, and to their choler was somewhat cooled, and also because they had not in any place fought a bloudy and dangerous battell with them, nor even at that time won the City by any affault or force, entred the morrow after into the City, without anger and heat of furious rage by the gate Collina, standing wide open, and so passed forward to the common place of affemblies, casting their eyes about them towards the Temples of the gods, and to the castle, which only presented some shew of war. And there leaving a sufficient guard, lest haply from the Castle and Capitol they mould be violently affaulted, after they were once alunder parted, they fell to raniack and rifle and meeting none at all in the void fireets, fome rufh by heaps into the houses next hand, others go to those that were furthest off, supposing them at least wife to be untouched, full of riches, and fit for to fill their hands. From thence again (as frighted by reason of such desolation, and fearing left haply any fraud of the enemy might entrap them as they wandred one from another) they returned round in a ring together, into the market place, and the places near therto. Where, when they faw the Commoners houses fast shutto & locked, and contrariwise the stately palaces of the Noblemen and chief Senators standing wide open, they were at a stand, and doubted more in a manner to enter upon the open places than the shut. And they beheld as it were with capping and crouching after a reverend manner, certain ancient personages sitting in the porches and entries of their houses, who besides their ornaments and apparel, above the ordinary cflate of men, for a certain majesty which they carried in their countenance and gravity of visage. relembled the gods. And when as they turned to them, & flood looking upon them, as if they had been Idols and facred Images, M. Papyrius, one of them, when a Gaul began to stroke his beard (which then they used all to wearlong) with his ivorystaffe (as they say) gave him arap on the pate, and moved his patience. Whereupon he was the first that was murdered and so the rest were all killed as they fat in their chairs of state. After this massacre of these honourable personages of the Nobility, they fell upon all the reft, and spared no creature : they ransacked their houses, and I. when they were empty, let fire on them. But whether it were that they were not all of them defirous to destroy the City utterly, or that it was the mind of the Leaders and chief of the Gauls, that for a terrour there should be seen some scarefires (if haply for the love of their houses, they that were besieged, might be induced to yield themselves:) or that all their houses were not burned at once, to the end that the remainder of the City might be as a pawn and pledge to mollifie their enemies, and make their hearts to relent; howfoever, I say it was, the fire for the first day (as usually in Cities forced and won) spread not all abroad every where, to make a generall havock. The Romans from the Castle, seeing the City sull of enemies, and in every street running up and down, and in all places fresh calamities and miteries one in the neck of another, were not able to conceive the same in mind and spirit, no, nor so much as to have the right use M of their ears and eyes. For to what place soever the shouts and noise of the enemies, the howling and wailing of women and children, the noise of fire, and the rathing and cracking downfals of houses turned them aside in exceeding fear, thither they bent their minds, their faces, and eyes, as men by fortune let up aloft, as upon a stage or scaffold, to behold the fall and ruin of their Country: referved to fave nothing of all their wealth and substance, but only their own bodies: by thus much, more miterable and pitifull above all others that ever were belieged. in that being shut out from their native Country and City, they were besieged and beheld it, and all that they had in the enemies hands. Neither as ill as the day was ipent tollowed there a better night, Yea &when after this troublesome night the like morrow was come there was no time but ministred still some heavy objest: and one spectacle or other of new and fresh calamities. And N albeit they were loaden and over whelmed with so many mileries, yet they nothing at all let fall or abated their courages, but refolved still, not with standing they saw all fired, all ruinate and laid even with the ground, manfully to defend that poor naked little hill which they held, and was their only hope lest them to recover their freedom. And now seeing the same desolations daily happen they were so inured to misery, that past all sense and feeling of their own state and private fortune, they regarded nothing but their armour on their backs, and swords in their hands, as the only remnants and reliques of their hope 43 The Gauls likewise for certain daies, had made war with the poor houses only of the City, and all to no purpose: and when they perceived in all this burning and ruins of the City, to conquered, nothing now left but armed enemies, who were not, for all fo many calamities, one jot terrified, nor their minds once enclined to yeeld without fur-O therforceand violence were used; they determine to try the utmost, and to make an assault upon the fortress. So on the morrow morning very early at sound of trumpet, all the whole multitude of them arranged themselves in the market place. From whence with an out-cry and shout, under a fence of targets over their heads, they approach the Castle, Against whom the Romans behaved themselves, neither unadvisedly, nor fearully, flrengthning their wards and quarters, with a good Corps de guardagainst all Advenues: and whereas they saw the banners displayed,

of it self in manner bare out against the enemy, with all their force they charged upon the Gauls, overturned them, and fent them down headlong: so as never after that, e ther any part of them, or all together would attempt that kind of service. Being therefore past hope to get up by force and arms, they make preparation for long fiege: whereof untill that time they had no mind; both for that the corn which was within they had confumed in burning of the City, and in the mean space, that which was in the country about, was carried and brought to Veii. Whereupon they divided B their Army, purposing with one part thereof, to forrage and drive booties all about the nations thereby adjoyning, and with the other to invest the Castle: to the end, that the forragers abroad might bring in corn to serve them that lay at the siege. Now as those Gauls departed from the City, it was their hap and fortune to come to Ardea (where Camillus abode in exile) there to make triall of the Romans valour. This Camillus being more pensive in the behalf of the publike calamity, than carefull of his own : spending his spirits and wasting his body with crying out upon gods and men: thus fretting and chafing with himfelf, and wondring what was become of those valiant and hardy men, who under his conduct won Veii and Falerii, and who had fought other wars more valiantly alwaies than fortunately: of a sudden he heard that the Army of the Gauls approached, and that the Ardeates in great fear, fell to consultation thereabout what to do: and even as if he had been inspired from God above, he put himself forward and entred into the midst of the people assembled, who heretofore, had abstained and forborn such publike meetings and confulcations. And thus belaid: "You my Mafters of Ardea, mine old friends fometime, The Oration. "and now my new neighbours and fellow-Citizens, for to it is fallen out by your kindness & de- of camillus in ce ferts, and by mine own fortune and condition: let no man think, that I, forgetfull of mine own the file mbly effate am come forth hither into this audience. But the prefent object and publike danger for-effate am come forth hither into this audience. But the prefent object and publike danger for-effate am come forth hither into this audience. But the prefent object and publike danger for-effate am come forth hither into this audience. But the prefent object and publike danger for-effate am come forth hither into this audience. But the prefent object and publike danger for-effate am come forth hither into this audience. But the prefent object and publike danger for-effate am come forth hither into this audience. But the prefent object and publike danger for-effate am come forth hither into this audience. But the prefent object and publike danger for-danger for-effate and publike danger for-danger for-effate and publike danger for-effate and publike danger for-danger for-effate and publike danger for-effate and publike da "ceth every man to utter and bring forth in so fearfull a time and business as this is, what help he "can. And when shall I ever be thankful unto you for your favours and demerits if now I stand "fill and do nothing? Or where shall I ever stand you in stead, if not in war? By my skill herein, "I flourished in my Country, and being in war invincible, was in peace by unthankfull neigh-" bours and unkind Citizens banished. And now have ye good occasion offered, and opportu-"nity (O ye Ardeates) both to make recompence, for those so great pleasures and curtesses in "times past received of the people of Rome, as your selves do well remember, (and therefore be "it spoken without upbraiding and reproaching of any mindfull persons) and also to win great "honour of war, unto this City, by defeating a common enemy unto both. This nation, which "thus cometh towards us with a diffolute and difordered army, are those to whom God and na-

" good victuals, (which they devour full greedily and hastily wheresoever they can come by it:) " to foon as night cometh on, without any place of defence, without watch or ward to lay them-" selves along like bruit beasts, here and there by the waters sides. And now upon their good suc-"cels, are they more fecure and retchless, than they were wont to be. If ye be disposed to defend "your wals, & not all to turn French, gather your felves together & at the first watch of the night "arm, and to your weapons: Follow me to a maffacre, and not to a skirmish-for if I do not deliver "them unto your hands fast asleep to be hewn in pieces like sheep and oxen, I resuse notto see the E' same end of mine estate at Ardea, that I have found already at Rome. There was not one there, howfoever affected he was, friend or foe to Camillus, but was perswaded that the like warrior was not in those daies to befound again. The assembly being broken up, they refresh their bodies, ready to fight so soon as ever the Signall should be propounded. Which being put forth, in the beginning and first watch of the night, they were ready with Camillus at the gates. And gone they were not far from the town, but they found (as it was foretold them) the Gauls camp without Corps de fund, neglected on every side: and it with a mighty cry they asfail. There was in no place fight, but killing every where: and their naked bodies (as they lay fast asleep) were hacked and out in pieces. Howbeit, some of those that were furthest off, being scared one of their conches not knowing what violence or from whence it was, took to their heels and fled: other-some slumbled at una-G wares upon the very enemy. A great part of them being come into the territory of Arden, were by the townsmen who sallied out upon them as they were dispersed, environed and slain. The like flaughter to this there was of the Tuscans in the Country of Veii: who had so little pity and compassion, to see a City which well near for four hundred years space bordering upon them, was now surprised by a strangeenemy not heard of afore, that even at that very timethey made rodes into

the Territory of Rome, and laden with booty from thence, purposed to assail even Voir also and the garrison, being the only place and means of rescue, and the last hope of the Roman name.

"ture hath given bodies more big and corpulent than strong and able, hearts more stout and cou-

cc ragious than constant and resolute: whereby they bring with them alwaies into the field more

at shew of terrour, than true valour and execution. Whereof, the late foil and discomfiture of the

"Romans may be a sufficient proof and triall. They won the City when the gates stood open unto

E "them: a small power from the Castle and Capitoll was able to withit and and repell them. And

" weary already of the tediousness of siege, they are fain to depart. Stragling up and down, and

" wandring along the country. Their manner is when they have filled their bellies with wine and

The

The Roman fouldiers that lay in garrison there, had espied these Tuscans ranging about the coun-H try and gathered together in a body to drive booties afore them: and withali they descried their Camp pitched not far from Veii. Where, at first they pitted their own estate, but after, they fell into an indignation and anger that the Tuscans also from whom they had diverted the Gauls war upon themselves, should in their calamities thus form them and have them in derision: so as they could scarcely temper themselves and forbear, but presently set upon them. But being staied perforce by Captain Ceditins, a Centurion whom they themselves had made their Ruler, they put off this exploit untill night; Only their Commander and Leader was not to be compared with Camillus: else all the service was atchieved in the same order, and with as good speed and happy fuccess. Over and besides, by the guidance and direction of those prisoners which remained unilain I over-night, they went forward as far as Salina, to another power of the Tuscans, and in the night following, upon a judden they made a greater havock and flaughter of them, and so in joyous manner with double conquest they return to Veii. At Rome in this mean time, the fiege for the most part was but cold and slack, and all quiet on both sides: whiles the Gauls regarded and looked to this only, That none of their enemies should make an escape through their guards. At what time a certain valiant yong Roman behaved himfelf fo, as his own countrimen and enemies too had him in great admiration. There was a fet facrifice or folemnity to be celebrated by the house and linage of Fabii, in the Mount Quirinalis, For the accomplishment whereof, Caius Fabius Dorliso in his holy robes, after the Gabins fashion, bearing in his hand the holy complements thereto belonging, came down from the Capitol, paffed through the midth of the enemies corps de K quard, and nothing moved whatfoever was done or faid to terrifie him, went on forth right to the mount Quirinal. And when he had there performed and dispatched all solemnities returning the fame way with like conftant countenance and comly pace, hoping affuredly, that the gods would be mercifull and gracious unto him, whose worship he had not left undone for any sear of death: he retired again to his company into the Capitol: whether it were that the Gauls were aftonied at his wondrous boldness, or rather were touched in conscience with a reverent regard of Religion, wherein that nation is very zealous and devout. At Veii in the mean while they gathered not only heart every day more than other, but strength and forces also; for that not only Romans this ther repaired out of the country, such as either in discomfiture of the battell, or for the calamity of the City now taken, had been scattered: but also out of Latium divers of their own accord L had flocked thisher, to have their share in the pillage. Now they thought it high time to return to their country again, and to deliver it out of the enemies hands. The body was strong enough, but without an head it was. The very place put them in mind of Camillus, and a great part of the fouldiers were such as had atchieved prosperous exploits under his leading and conduct. And Coditius gave out plainly, that no god or man should make him give over his government, but would himselt as mindfull of his own place, call tor a General. So by general consent it was agreed, that Camillus should be sens or from Ardea, but with the advice before of the Senat which was at Rome. So modelt were they in all their carriage, and so precisely observed they (even in their desperate case) the due respect and regard of every action. Now to pass through the wards of their enemies, was an hard and dangerous adventure. To this exploit therefore, Pontius Comini- M ture of Pontius 25,2 valorous young man, promised his service. Who bearing himself upon a bark or corke under him, hulled along the Tyber down the water to the City; and so the next way from the strand, over a freep cliff (which was negligently or not at all guarded by the enemy) he paffeth through the Capitoll, and being brought to the Magistrates, declareth there his message from the Army. When he had received the Senates decree to this effect: Imprimis, That Camillus should be called back again out of exile by a Ward-leet, or the suffrages of the Curia: Item, that by the voices of the people he should be created Dictator out of hand: and that the souldiers might have for their Generall whom they defired: the messenger returned the same way back again to Veii, And Emcamillus chobassadours were sent to Camillus at Ardea, who conducted him to Veis, But I would rather be eeve fen Dictator. that he departed not from Ardea, before he had certain intelligence of the Act of the Senate, N And for that neither without the will of the people, he might change the place whereto he was confined, nor unless he were named Dictator, have the conduct of the Army; there passed an Act of all the Wards, and Dictator was he declared in his absence. Whiles these things were a doing at Veii, the Castle of Rome and the Capitoll was in very great danger. For the Gauls, either having found out a mans footing, that way as the messenger went from Veii, or espied at the clift of Carmentis, an easie place to climb up: in a clear night sent a man before unarmed to assay the passage, & then gave him up his armour, and where it was steep, one helped lifted up, and drew up another, as the difficulty of the place required. So as they got up to the top with such filence, that not only the Sentinels were not aware of them, but also the dogs (a watchfull creature at every noise in the night) were not once awakened therewith. But they could not so escape the geese, O which were confectated unto Jano, and for all the scarcity of victuals, were spared and not killed up. And this it was that faved them all. For with their gagling and fluttering of their wings. M. Manline who three years before had been Conful, a right hardy and noble warrior, was awaked. Who taking weapon in hand, speedily went forth and raised the rest withall to take arms. And whiles all else made hast in a great fright, he stroke the Gaul who now stood upon the top, with the bofs and pike of his buckler, and turned him down. The fall of whom overturned them that

The adven-

Cominius.

A were next. Then flew he others, (whiles they were in fear) who had laid their weapons out of hand, and took hold of the stones whereto they clinged close. By which time the rest being come together, some flinging datts, others casting down itones, tumbled their enemies back, and the whole power of them lost their sure footing and fell down headlong. This tumult being appealed the rest of the night (so far forth as men might with troubled minds, seeing that even the danger, past disquieted them)they gave themselves to sleep, When day was come the fouldiers by found of Trumpet were summoned to assemble before their Tribunes, and considering there was reward due both to well-doing and mif-doing: Manlius first for his valour was commended and rewarded not only by the Tribunes military, but also by consent of all the souldiers. Upon whom, B they among them all, bestowed and brought home to his houle (which stood upon the Castle hill) wheat-meal by the half-pints, and wine by the quarts. A matter of small reckoning to be spoken of : but in that scarcity this might be an argument of their love and affection, when every man beguiled his own belly, pluckt from himself and the necessities of his life, and conferred the same to the honour and recompence of that one man. Then were summoned to appear the sentinels of that place where the enemy climed up undescried. And when as P. Sulpitius a Tribune Military, had pronounced that he would exercise martial law upon them all the touldiers cried out with open mouth, and laid all the fault on one watchman: and io for fear of a muting he spared all the rest: and with their generall consent and approbation, he caused that undoubted guilty perion to be thrown down from the rock, Whereupon they were more careful and circumfpect C in their watch, both amongst the Gauls (because it was commonly noised that there passed mesfengers to and fro between Veii and Rome: and also amongst the Romans, for the remembrance of the late danger by night. But above all other mileries that follow war and fiege, the famine was fore in both the Armies. The Gauls were plagued with petillence besides: for that they had pitched their tents in a place lying between two hils; exceeding hot by reason of the fires, and full of imoak, carrying both dust and ashes, when any wind was stirring: which be things that of

all others, that nation cannot abide, as being used to wet and cold. Thus being smothered with heat, and therewith stifled and choaked again, they died with contagious diseases like rotten sheep. And now for idleness that they would not bury them severally one by one they laid the dead bodies on heaps one with another, and to burnt them: and made that place famous and nora table by the name of Buffa Gallica.i.e. Gaulbury. Hereupon, they grew to make some truce with Buffa Gallica.

the Romans, and emparied together by sufferance of the Generals. In which parlies, when as the Gauls very often alledged the famine, and upon that extremity perswaded them to yeeld: it is faid, that the Romans for to put them by that opinion of them, in many places from the Capitol fling out loaves of bread into the very stations and our state guard of the enemies. But at length neither could their hunger be dissembled, nor sustained any longer. Therefore, whiles the Dictator mustereth a power at Ardea by himself, he commandeth the Generall of horsemen, L. V. sterius, to have away the Army from Veii: and maketh io good preparation, and furnisheth himself io, as he might be able to match his enemies, and to charge upon them. In the mean feason, the army of the Capitol wearied out with watching and warding, having furmounted all humane miseries besides

E hunger, which only of all others, nature would not suffer to be overcome: looking day by day for succour from the Dictator now at last when not only their food, but their hope also failed them, and were grown to that weakness, that when they went to keep their guard, they could hardly bear the weight of their armour, they agreed and gave consent either to yield or to ransome themselves upon any condition, they cared not what, Whiles the Gauls also gave forth plainly, and faid, they might be entreated for a smal consideration to give over siege. Then the Senat went together, and gave Commission to the Tribunes Military, to bargain and go through with them, So by a parley or treaty had between P. Sulpitius Tribune Military, and Brennus the Duke of the Gauls, a conclusion was made, and that people, who within a short time should be Lords of the world, were valued and esteemed at a thousand pound weight of Gold. This in itself was † 46000 lib.

Fa most odious and shameful thing, but there was adjoyned thereunto a foul indignity. For English, the Gauls brought forth false weights and uneven ballances. And when the Tribune refused them, behold, the infolent and proud Gaul would needs have his sword weighed too for vantage, adding this speech moreover, (which was intolerable for the Romans to hear) Wee worth men conquered, and down with them ftill. Butneither God norman would abide the Romans to live ransomed. For by good hap, before that shameful sum of money by composition was paid, before (I lav) that upon some wrangling that fell between, all the Gold was weighed out, cometh the Dictator in the manner, and commandeth the gold to be had away, and the Gauls to void. And when as they made resistance and pleaded the capitulation and bargain, he again replieth,

and faith, That the composition was not good, not ought to stand, which after he was made @ Dictator, had been by an inferiour Magistrate concluded, without his commandment & warrant a and with all warneth the Gauls to prepare themselves to fight commanding his own fouldiers to cast all their bag and baggage down on a heap, to put on their harness, to make ready their weapons, and by dint of feel, and not by weight of iword to redeem their Country, having in fight before their eyes the Churches of their gods, their wives and children, and the foil whereon the City flood (deformed now with mileries of war) and all things else which they ought by good reason to defend, recover, and be revenged for. Hereupon he marshalled his battell as the

ground

ground would give him leave, being the plot only of a City half ruinate and lying along, and with-Hall of it lelf naturally uneven. Forecasting and providing for all things with special choice and preparation to ferve his fouldiers turn, as far as martiall skill could possibly reach. The Gauls affrighted at this so firange an occurrent, betook them to their weapons, and in a furious sit of anger, father than with any considerate discretion, they ran upon the Romans, Now had Forture turned her wheel: now Gods help and mans policy affished the Romans. Therefore at the first encounter the Gauls were discomfited with as little difficulty, as they themselves had archieved the victory at Allia. Afterwards allo, in another more set battell in the way of Gabes, about eight miles from Rome (to which place they were fled) they were vanquished by the conduct and leading of the same Camillas. For there were they stain in every place, their Camp taken, and not I so much as one lest to bring news of their overthrow. The Dictator having thus delivered his Country out of the enemies hand, returneth again with triumph into the City. And in all the sports and pleasant ditties which the souldiers rudely after their manner devised, he was stilled Romulus the staher of the Country, the second sounder of the City, which were no vain titles of commendation.

When he had faved his Country thus in war, he preferved it afterwards again undoubtedly in time of peace, namely in gainfaying their transmigration to Veii: whiles both the Tribunes enforced that matter more earnestly, now after the burning of the City, and the Commons also of themselves were more enclined thereunto, than before. Which was one cause, that after his triumph he refigned not up his Dictatorship: being requested also by the Senat not to leave the City in lo K doubtful terms of perplexity. And first and formost (as he was evermore a most precise devout man and religious) he proposed those things which concerned the immortall gods: and causeth anact of the Senat to bemade. Imprimis, that all the Temples (for that the enemies had held and possessed them) should be repaired, bounded out new, and purged. Item, that the manner of cleaning them should be searched out of the books of Sybilla by the Duumvirs. Moreover that with the inhabitants of Care, there should be made a league of publike and mutual hospitality, for receiving the facred Images and Priests of the people of Rome: by the means and favour of which people, the honour and service of the immortal gods was not forelet and discontinued. Item, That there should be set out the Plaies called Capitolini, for that Jupiter Optimus Maximus had stil defended and preserved his own seat, and the Refuge of the people of Rome, in that fearful L time of trouble. And that M. Furius should ordain a guild, or fraternity out of those that dwelt in the hill of the Capitol, for the celebration of those plaies. Finally, to the end there should be also some satisfaction and expiation made of that night voice which being the fore-messenger and warning-giver of their destruction before the coming of the Gauls, was heard and yet neglected, a motion was made, that a Temple should be erected in the new Causey to Aius Locutius. The Gold which was recovered by force from the Gauls, as also that which out of other Temples in that fearful hurly-burly, was brought into the chancel or chappel of Jupiter, because they could not call to mind precifely into which Churches they were to carry it again accordingly, was all judged holy and lacred to Jupiter; and order taken, that it should be beltowed and laid up under his shrine. And how devout the City was, appeared before in this, That when there was not gold M enough in the common cheft, to make up the full fum of the ranfom that was agreed upon between them and the Gauls, they took that which the matrons and wives of Rome contributed. and all to spare and save the gold appointed to holy uses. The Matrons were therefore thanked, and this honour besides done unto them, That after their death they as well as their husbands, should be openly praised in a solemn funeral Oration. When those things were once accomplished which appertained to the Gods, and all that belonged to the Senate for to do: then and not afore, upon the firs that the Tribunes kept with the Commons continually, with their speeches in all their affemblies folliciting them to leave the ruins of the City, and to remove with all they had to Veii, a town readily furnished to their hand: then (I say) and not before, Camillus accompanied with the whole Senat, came up into the common place of audience, and there before the N people spake in this wife. So grievous to me, O Quirites, is all contention and variance with the "Tribunes of the Commons that while I lived at Ardea I found no other comfort and folace.in "that most heavy and woful banishment of mine but this, That I was far enough off from those "debates and jars. In regard whereof, I would never have come again, I affine you, but that you " called me back, both by act of Senat and also by approbation of the people. And it is not in me "any change of mind but your calamity and diffressed estate, that both forced me to return again "unto you. For this was the very point that you flood upon, namely, that our country might con-"tinue still and keep her ancient place: and not Iwis; that I should remain and dwell therein a-"gain. And even now verily, would I bestilland keep silence willingly, but that this quarrel also is in the behalf of myforelaid country: the which to fail (to long as life doth last) for others O ec might be a shamesulreproach, but for Camillus it were most impious &abominable, For to what "end have we returned to it again? To what purpose when it was besieged have we delivered it "out of the enemies hands, if when we have recovered it, we our felves abandon and leave the "fame? And when as the gods and men of Rome kept fill, and inhabited the Capitol and the ca-"file, notwithstanding the Gauls were Lords, and possessed of the whole City, is it possible that "both Castle and Capitol, after the City is regained, should be for laken and abandoned of the

"Roman

The Oration of M. Furius Camillus to the people of Rome.

A" Roman vistors? And shal our prosperous hand over our enemies bring greater desolation to our "City, than adversity hath? Verily, if it were so, that we made no reckoning of that religion and di-"vine folemn service, instituted even with the foundation of our City: & that we counted all va-"nities that have been delivered unto us by tradition from our ancestors: yet so evident a power "of God hath affilted the Romans, that I must needs think, that men can now no longer neglect "the worthip of God. For confide with me I pray you, either the prosperity of the advertity of "these years late past, one after another; ye shall find, that as long as we served God and followed "his will so long we prospered & went forward: and all the while that we despited the same, we "ever went backward and fell to decay. And first and formost the Veient war (recount I befeech B "you how many years lasted it? how troublesome and painful was it? And ended it was not, be "fore that by the direction and advertisement of the gods, the water was let out of the Albane "pool? What shall I speak of this late & strange calamity of our own City? Began it (ar. . . . y truth) "before that voice which came from heaven was made so light of concerning the coning of the "Gauls? before the law of nations was by our Embafiadours broken? and before that through the ' fame neglect of the gods that fact was by us winked at and put up, which indeed should have "been punished and revenged? This was the cause that we were vanquished made captive, put to "our ransome, and suffered such condign punishment both at Gods hand and at mans, as that we " are made an example and amazement to the whole world. Then our advertity and affliction put "us in mind of our religion, and the fear of the gods. We fled into the Capitol to the gods, even C" to the very feat of Jupiter Optimus Maximus: and when our own privat estate went to havock, "the facred monuments yet and holy Images; some we hid in the earth, some we conveyed away "into the neighbour Towns, and removed them out of our enemies fight. And albeit we were "forlorn and given over both of God and men, yet gave not we over, nor discontinued the ser-"vice of the gods. And therefore gave they us our country again, they gave us victory, and the "ancient honour of war which we had lott: and upon our enemies heads, who (blinded with coe vetousness)in the weighing of gold brake both covenant and fidelity, they have turned all fear-"fulnels, all flight & flaughter. Confidering then, O Quirites, by thefelo great and apparent figns, " & testimonies in the course of this world, what it is to serve God, & what it is to dishonor him, "eperceive ye not what wickednefs we go about to plunged are felvs into being fearcely got forth
and etcaped out of the shipwrack and perill of our ford in and calamity? A City we have
founded and built, by the will of God and due observation of Augury and Auspices, no corner "therein, but full of religion, full of divine Majesty: and for solemn facrifices, there are set daies "when they shall be celebrated, there are places also appointed wherein they ought to be perfor-"med And are ye about then, O Quirites, to leave all thele gods both publike & privat? how for-"teth this deed of yours with that, which lately during the time of the fiege, was feen with no lefs "admiration of our enemies, than our own lelves in that Noble young Gentleman C. Fabius? "when through the pikes of the Gauls, he departed out of the Cattle, and performed a folemn "duty of the house of Fabias even upon the mount Quirinal? What, can ye allow and like that "the facred ceremonies of privat families, should not so much as in time of war be intermitted: E " and luffer now the publike facrifices and the Roman gods, in time of peace to be neglected, and "the City abandoned? That our High Priests and Flamins should be less curious and precise in "the publike service of God, than a private Citizen was in the Anniversary feast of his family "and kindred? But peradventure some one may say, We will do the same at Vetizor we will send "from thence our Priests hither, for to execute that ministry. Neither of which can be done, sa-"ving the due observance of holy ceremonies. For, to say nothing in general of all other holy-"daies, and of all the gods befides; In that one high feaft and folern dinner of Jupiter can a Pulvinar be celebrated, or a facred Table be spread and surnished in any place, but in the Capitol? "What should I speak of the eternal fires ot Westa? and of that Image, which as a pawn and secu-"rity of our imperial flate, is kept within the safegard of that Temple? What should I speak of F" those your Ancilia and Scutcheons? O Mars Gradiums, and thou father Quirinus: are ye well "contented that all these sessivall and sacred solemnities, which are all of equal time with the Ci-"ty, yea, and of more autiquity (some of them) than the foundation of the City, should be for la-"ken in a profane place: But tee what ods there is between us and our ancestors? They left un-"to us certain folemn feasis and sa rifices to be celebrated in the Alban mountain and in Lavini-" um. Was it then a matter of conscience and religion, that some sestival solemnities were brought "unto us from our enemies Cities to Rome? And shall we translate the same from hence to our e-"nemies City Veii, without a great and hainous offence, that would require expiation? Do but call "to mind I pray you, how often our reasts and sacrifices have been renewed and reformed clean, "for that some one old accustomed ceremony, either by chance or for want of taking heed, bath G" been over-flipt and left out. And even of late, what was it elle that (after the ftrange miracle of "the Alban Pool) relieved our Common-weal to diffrested with the Veient war, but the reformaction of our divine fervice, and renewing of our Auspices? And more than this, we as it were in "remembrance of antient religion and devotion, have both brought unto Rome forrain gods, er and also have instituted and devised new. What a notable and festival day was that (in regard of the exceeding zeal and forward affection of the Matrons) upon which Queen June late tran-"flated from Veii, was dedicated in Avenine? And to Aius Locatius, for a voice from heaven

" heard in the new causey, we caused a Temple to be erected. The Capitoline plaies have we ad- H "ded to other solemn featts & thereto we have ordained and sounded a newguild or fraternity, " even by the advice of the Senat. And what need was there, that we should have done any of these "things, if we meant, together with the Gauls, to leave the City of Rome? If we abode not in "the Capitol (so many months while we were besieged) willingly and without constraint? And "if we werefor fear of our enemies, held back from going elfowhither? Thus much of our festival "daies and temples. But what shall become now, I pray you of our Priests? Never think ye once " of it, what a infull deed you are about? As for the Vestall Votaries and Nuns, it is certain, this " is their only place, forth of which nothing ever could drive them but the winning of the City, "The Flamin of Jupiter may not lie forth of the City one night: and will ye make these Priests I "of Romans to become Veientians? And shall thy virgins indeed, O Vesta, leave thee now? and " shall the Flamin dwelling in a strange place, for every night he is absent, taint with so great im-" piety both himself and the Common wealth? As for other matters, which we do with great so-" lemnity by the direction of the Augurs (and all well near within the Pomery or compass of the (City) how can we forget or neglect them? Namely, the Ward-leet or affembly of the Curia for "matters of war: also the other of Centuries, wherein ye chuse your Consuls and Military Tri-"bunes, where can they be held (if we respect the will of the gods and regard the Auspices) but in "the places accustomed? Shall we remove all these to Veii? or shall the people repair hithersrom "thence with so great trouble and inconvenience, to a desolate City, for saken of God and man, " when loever they would hold those assemblies? But the present necessity (they will say) forceth us K " to leave a town that is wasted with fire, and wholly ruinate, and togo to Veii, where all stands " fafe and found, and not to put the poor Commons to the toile and charge of new building. That "this is a pretence and cause rather devised, than meant in earnest, if I should say nothing, I think "appeareth manifestly unto you already, O Quirites, who remember that before the coming of "the French men, whiles your publike buildings and privat houses were whole, and whiles the "City flood upright on foot, this felf-fame motion was made and debated, as touching the remo-"ving to Veii. Confider now ye Tribunes what difference there is between mine opinion and "yours ye are of mind, that if it had not then been meet to be done, yet now verily it were good and requifet: I contrariwise marvel not I pray you before you hear what I will say) am of opinion, that abeit we might then gone, whiles our whole City flourished, yet now we L were not to leave it thus minate & decayed. For at that time we had some cause to remove into "a conquered City, namely, Victory, a glorious thing to our felves and our posterity: but this re-"moving now, were reproachfull and shamefull to our selves, but glorious and honourable to the "Gauls, For we shall not be thought to have left our country as conquerours, but to have lost it as "conquered, And shall it be said, that our running away at Allia, the winning of our City, the be-" fieging of the Capitoll hath imposed this necessity upon us, as to leave our house and home and "to make shifts, to leek our own exile and departure out of that place which we are not able to "defend? And were, indeed, the Gauls able to pull down and rafe that City of Rome, which the "Romans shal not be thought able to reedifie and set up again? What remaineth now in case they " should come upon us afresh, with a new power of men, for certain it is that their multitude is M "incredible) & were willing to dwellhere in this City by them conquered & by you abandoned "but that ye gently permit and luffer them? Nay, What and if not the Gauls, but your old enemies "the Equians and the Volscians would remove and cometo Rome, would you be willing to have "them become Romans and your selves Veientians? Would ye not rather, that this desert and " wast ground as it lieth, were yours, than to be a City peopled by your enemies? For I cannot see, "I affure you, whether of the twain, were more to be detefted, And because (for sooth) yeare loath "to fal to building are ye resolved to abide these mischies exthese shamful reproaches? If through-" out the whole City there might not be built a more commodious or stately house, than is that "cottage there of our founder, were it not better to dwel in cottages like shepherds & peasants so "it be among your lacred monuments and houshold gods, than all at once generally to go into N "exile? Our ancestors and forefathers being a mixture of divers countries; and no other than herd-"men, finding in these parts nothing but woods and bogs, in a short time built a new City out of "the ground: and are we loath, having yet our Capitol, our caftlefafe, the Temples of our gods " flanding fill, to reedifie it now that it is burnt. That which every one of us would have done if "our houses had been fired, refuse we altogether to do in the common scarefire of the City? Give "me leave a little. What & if by some villany, or by mischance there should be a scarefire at Veii & " by reason of the wind(as it is often seen) the slame spred & catch, and so consume a great part of "the City, shall we go from thence by and by, and seek to Fidene or Gabii, or some other City " near at hand to remove unto? Is the very native foil of our country, and this ground which we "call our mother, of no power at all to keep us here, but doth the whole love and affection of O " our country rest in the superficial outside, and in the timber and rasters of our houses? Verily, « confess I will unto you (although I take less pleasure to remember the wrongs you did me, than "the calamity which I endured) when I was absent and in exile, so often as I thought of my coun-" try, all thefe things ran in my mind: the hils, the plain, the Tyber, the coasts all about, which was "my daily prospect; and this air, under which I was born and brought up. All which, O Quirites, elet them move you rather now with an affection to them for to tarry fill in this your habitation,

A "than disquiet you hereafter, and torment you for the want and miss of them, when you have "once left and forgone them. Not without good cante both God and men chose this place for "the building of this City: most healthy and wholsome hils: a very convenient and commodi-"ous river; to bring in corn and other truits out of the inland parts, to receive provision and o-"ther victuals from the sea-coasts: the sea it self near enough for commodities, and not exposed "and open by too much nearness to the dangers of forrain navies: the very heart and centre of "all Itely, a place as a man would fay, naturally made, and only for that City to grow and encrease "in. And that doth the very largeness and greatness of a City to newly founded, plainly prove, "It is now three hundred threefcore and four years, and not above, fince the foundation there-B" of, O Quirites, Amongst so many Nations of greatest antiquity, thus long ye have made war: "and all this while (to lay nothing of particular Cities) neither the Volicians together with the " Æquians peopling to many towns, and those so strong, nor all Hetruria to mighty by iea and 66 land, and containing the whole breadth between the two seas, are in war to you comparable. "Which being so, what reason have you (in the devils name) when ye have had sufficient proof "already of it, to try again new experiments? confidering now, that albeit your valour and vertue "may go with you cliewhither, yet furely, the good luck and fortune of this place can never de-" part and remove from hence? Here is the Capitoll, where sometimes upon the finding of a "mans head, answer was made by diviners and wizards, That in that very place should be the "head of all puissance, and the imperiall seat of the whole world. Here, at what time as the Ca-" pitoll by the direction of the Augurs should be voided and cleared of all other Chappels Lady " Juventus and god Terminus, to the great joy of ourforefathers, would not fuffer themselves to "be stirred out of their place. Here are the fires of Vesta, here be the Scutcheons come down from "heaven, here are all the gods, favourable & gracious stil unto you, so long as here ye make abode "and remain. Camillus in all his Orationthroughout moved them much: but that part thereof cr touching religion (by report) was most effectuall. But that which struck it dead, and put all out "of doubt, was a certain word that fell out to be spoken fitly to the purpose. For at wat time as "the Senar a while after was gathered together in the Court Hoftilia, to debate about these things "and certain companies of fouldiers that returned from their guards, chanced in the mean time "to march through the market place, one Captain hapned to speak in the Comitium, and said, D "Pitch down thy enfign standard beaver, berewill be our best abode. Which voice was not so soon of the Council House, cried with one accord, That "they took that omen for good luck, and happy presage: and also the Commons all gathered "thereabout approved the same. After this, when the foresaid Act of transmigration was once " clean dashed and abolished, the City began to be built consuledly, and without order. Tile was "allowed at the common charges: to dig either stone, or hew timber, every man had liberty "where he could, putting in furcties, that within the compass of that year they would finish their "buildings. The haste they made, caused them to have no regard of drawing out the streets di-"rectly, whiles every man built in the void places without respect of his own or other mens "ground. Which is the cause that the out-finks and vaults which first were conveyed through E "the common freets, now run every where under mens houses, and the form of the City seemeth as if it were built at random (as every man could catch a place for himself) rather than distinct-"ly ranged, and fet out in good order unto them.

The Sixth Book

Of the Histories of T. Livius of Padua, from the Foundation of the City of Rome.

The Breviary of L. Florus upon the Sixth Book.

It containeth the fortunate wars against the Équiaus, the Volsciaus, and Tuscans. Four Tribes were daded to the surmer, Stellatina, Sabbatina, Promentina, Arniensis, M. Maniius, who had defended the Capitus from the Gauls, whiles he dischargeth the debs of those thes were in danger of their creditors, and released such as were then imprisoned, was convicted of assistance to King, and throw how from the cliff Sarpeia. In whose reproach a decree was made by the Senat, that mone of the house of Manibushould be surnamed Marcus: C. Licinius, and L. Sextius, Tribunes of the Commons, propsica a law, that Consults also might be chosen out of the Commons, who were created before from wong the Nobles only. And albeits the Senators with stood them with earnest endeavour, yet by reason that for sive years space the same Tribune continued the only Magistrates of the City, they went through with that law and got it enasted. And I. Sextius was created the fift Consult that ever was of Commoners. A second Law there passed likewise, That no man might possess so we hindred acres of land.

The Sixth Book of T. Livius.

The Recapirulation of the former five Books.

·Hat acts from the building of the City of Rome unto the taking of the same, the Romans have archieved, first, under the government of Kings, afterwards of Consuls and distators, Decemvirs, and Tribunes Consular, as well in the warsabroad as seditions at home; I have in five books declared, Matters obscure, both in regard of exceeding antiquity/as things that a far off hardly be discerned:) and also for that in those daies there were very sew writings and monuments, the only faithfull safegard, and true remembrancers of deedspast: and besides, whatsoever was registred in the Commentaries of the Priests, and in other publike or privat records, the same for the most part, when the City was burned perished withall. But now from henceforward their civill affairs of policy, and martiall exploits in war, enfuing after a fecond beginning of the City (as fpringing again with more fresh shoots and fruitfull sprouts from the root of the old stock) shall be delivered in more plain and certain manner. And to begin withall, look by whom the state first was underpropped and set upright, upon

him (as chief and principall) it still bare and rested, and that was M. Furius: whom the Romans

Camillus bare the Dictarorthip a whole year, which otherwife was limited within fix months.

Q,Fabius ca =

would not suffer to give up his Dictatorship before one year was fully expired. As for those Tribunes (Confular) in time of whole government the City was loft, they liked not that they K should call and hold an assembly for Election of Magistrates the year following. So the matter came to an Interreign. Now while the City was busie in continuall work and labour, about reedifying and repairing their buildings, Q. Fabius to foon as he was out of his office, was by C. Martius, a Tribune of the Commons, arreited to make his answer at a day appointed. Who laid to his charge, That he contrary to the Law of Nations, had fought against the Gauls, unto whom he was sent in embassage, and as an Orator only. But he avoided his judiciall triall, by his death: and died io just against the time, that many men thought it was voluntary and wrought by his own hands. Then P. Cornelius Scipio first entred upon the Interreign : and after him M.Furius Camillus the second time, He created Tribunes Military in Consuls authority, A. Valerius Publicola the second time, L. Virginius, P. Cornelius, A. Manlius, L. Emylius, and L. Posthumius. These men presently after the Interreign, were not so soon entred into office, but before all other things. they consulted with the Senat in matters concerning Religion and conscience. And first of all they commanded, that all the infirmments of leagues and confederacies, the ordinances and laws also (& those were the twelve tables,& certain Statutes made by the Kings) should be fought up as many as could be found extant. Whereof fome were published abroad, even amongst the Common people: but such as pertained properly to holy Rites, and divine service, were by the Priests and Prelates suppressed; especially, of purpose to hold the minds of the people in a reverent awe of religion and devotion. Then began they to reason and debate about the dismal daies. And the fifteenth day before the * Calends of Angult, fo notorious for a twofold loss and over-Dilmal daies. throw a upon which day at Cremera the Fabii were all flain, and after at Allia an unfortunate M field was fought, even to the utter ruin and desolation of the City, they named of the latter misfortune, Alliensis: and set this unlucky mark upon it, That it should be reputed unmeet and inconvenient for any butiness as well publike as private, Some think, because upon the next day following the * Ides of July, Sulpitius the Tribune Military could not by facrifice find any tokens of happy speed, nor obtain the grace and favour of the gods; whereupon three daies after, the Roman holf fell shamefully into the hands of the enemies: therefore, the morrow also after the Ides was interdicted and men were commanded to forbear and abstain from doing facrifice: and thereupon likewife, the day next following the Calends and the Nones, were by tradition held as omi-

t 18 of Fulv.

t 16 of Taly.

nous and difmall as the other.

But long they might not quietly fit about the devising of means to reform the Common-weal, N and set it upright again after so grievous and dangerous a fall. For of the one side, the Volscians, their old enemies, took arms, intending the finall destruction of the Roman name. On the other fide, the Merchants brought news, That the Princes and chief of all the Nations of Hetruria were banded and consederate together in a Diet held at the Temple of Voltumna, to make war upon them. Befides a fresh and new fear came upon them by reason of the rebellion of the Latines and Hernicks, who after the battell at the pool Regillus, for the space almost of an hundred years, had continued fast in loyall league and amity with the people of Rome. Therefore being thus greatly affrighted on every fide, that all the world might fee apparently that the State of Rome was not only hated of her enemies but despised also of her allies: it was thought good and resolved upon, that by his direction and rule, the Common wealth should now be maintained and defended, O by whose condust and guidance it was relieved and recovered: and that M. Furius Camillus should be created Dictator. He being declared Dictator, named Q. Servilius H. la for Generall of the Horsemen. And having proclaimed a law-steed (or vacation from Courts of Law) he took muster of all the younger fort and serviceable men: but so, as the elder people were not left out, as many as were of ftrength sufficient for service. Unto whom ne likewise ministred the military oath of Alleageance, and enrolled them by hundreds in the muster book. When he

The fixth Book of T. Livius.

A had thus levied a power of men, and furnished them with armour, he divided them into three parts. The one he opposed against Hetruria in the Country of Veij : another he commanded to lie encamped before the City. Over these A. Manlius a Tribune military was made Captain: those which were tent against the Tuscans had L. Emplius for their Commander, A third part he himself led against the Volicians : and not far from Lanuvium (the place is called Ad-Metium) he began to assault their Camp. The enemies had put themselves on this their journey, with a kind of scornful contempt, as thinking the whole manhood in a manner of Rome, was by the French clean spent and wasted. But when they heard once, that Camillus was the Lord General it stroke such a fear and terrour among them, that they were glad to defend themselves by the strength of n their trench and rampier, yea, and to fence it round about with huge-piled heaps of wood and trees, that their enemies might have no passage to enter in upon their munitions. Which when Camillus perceived, hegave order to let on fire that Barricado which flood in his way. And as good hap was, the wind was big and high, and blew full upon the enemy. So that not only he made way by fire, but also with the flames thereof that went toward the Camp, with the vapour likewile and smoke, and the crackling noise of the green wood, he so amated & aftonied the enemies, that the Romans had less ado to pass the trench and pallisado, into the Camp of the Volscians, than ingetting over the mound and enclosure consumed with fire. Having thus defeated and slain his enemies and won withall the Camp in the fame brunt, the Dictator gave the whole spoile unto the fouldiers: which to them was to much the more welcome, as they less hoped for it at their

C General his hand: who was never known to be lavish of gift, and over-liberal in dealing rewards. After this he followed them that fled, in chace, wasted and forraged their whole country, and at length (in the seventieth year of the war)he wholy subdued the Volicians, and forced them to yield subjection. After this conquest, he departed from thence against the Equians, who likewise made preparations for war. Their forces he surprised and defeated at Bola, and assailed not only their

Camp, but also forced the City, and at the first assault won both.

But whiles fortune smiled thus, what way soever Camillus went, as being the only stay of the Roman state: so on another side the sear of peril greatly encreased. For the Tuscans well near all up in arms, lay before Satrium, and belieged it being in league with the people of Rome. Whose Embassadours came unto the Senat to entreat for succour in their distrels, and had a decree gran-D ted unto them, that the Dictator with all speed should rescue the Sutrines. But being so straightly beleaguered, that they might not abide the delay of this their hope, for that the townsmen, who were but few in number, were over-wearied with working, watching, and bloudy fighting, (all which lay still upon the same men without intermission) they were driven by composition to surrender up the City to the enemies: and being disarmed and sent away with a single sute of apparrel (after a piteous fort all a-row) departed the town, & left their dwelling places. But fee, it fortuned that Camillus at the same time came in the very manner with the Roman Army and met them. At whole feet the multitude all forrowinllay proftrate: their Nobles and chief men in this extremity fell to befeech him to be good unto them: the women and children which went along with them, as partakers and companions of their exile, seconded them with woful tears and lamenta-E tions. But he willed the Sutrines to forbear their mourning plaints, and give over their dolefull moan: faying that he brought the Tuscans heavy and weeping cheer. Then caused he his souldiers to lay down their packs and load, the Sutrines likewife there to abide with a mean guard, and his men to follow him with armour and weapons only. Thus marched he forward with his Army lightly appointed for ready expedition, and advanced before Sutrium. Where according to his expectation, he found the enemies all careless and secure (as commonly it falleth out upon a prosperous success.) No warders, no corps de gua d quartered before the walls, the gates wide open, the Conquerours here and there faceking, rifling and flinging the goods out of their enemies houses. So was Sutrium in one day twice won. The Tuscans (for all their former victory) were Sutrium twice hewn in peeces on every fide, by a new-come enemy. They had no time to cast themselves day, Fround nor gather together into one place, no, nor to take we?pon in hand: whiles every man for life, made in all hafte to the gates, if haply any way they might escape into the fields. But when they came thither, the gates they found fait thut, for to the Dictator had given order afore-hand,

fully bent to fight it out, for hope of life on all hands flung away their weapons: and thus difar-G med as they were (for as the case stood, it was the safer course) presented themselves to the enemy, A great number of them were bestowed in several places, and were attended upon with good guards. And before night the rown was delivered again unto the Sutrines, safe and sound without any hurt at all done unto it, as being not won by force, but furrendred upon composition, Camiltus then returned with triumph into the City of Rome, victor at one voyage in three fundry wars. The greatest number by far, of prisoners, whom he led before his chariot in triumph, were Tuscans: whom he sold in port-sale at the spear, and raised such a sum of mony, that when he

Hereupon some betook themselves to their weapons: others (namely, such as hapned to be armed

when this fudden tumult furprised them) fell to call their fellows together for to begin a skirmish:

which no doubt in that desperate case of the enemies had been horly fought, had not the Cri-

ers and Trumpets which were sent into all parts of the City, made proclamation to lay down

their weapons, to spare them which were unarmed, and that none should have any harm but

thole that were found in arms. Upon this, even they who in that extremity and delpair were

had out of it repaid the dames [of Rome] to the worth of their gold, there were of the surplusage H thereof three bouls made of maffie gold: which with the title and infeription of Camillus his name, were for certainty, before the Capitol was burnt to be seen in the chappell of Tupiter set up and bestowed at the seer of Tuno.

The same year, there were enfranchised and made Citizens of Rome, such Veientians, Capenates and Falifcians, as in the time of those wars were fled to the Romans : and for these new Citizens were certain lands fet out. Those also, who for idleness loath to build at Rome, were gone to Veii, there to inhabit the vacant houses, were by an Act of the Senat recalled home from thence. And they at the first, grumbled & refused to obey: but after that a day was set them, & they threatned upon pain of death to return again to Rome; as ftout as they were, and obstinate all of them I together now for fear every one became obedient. As Rome now increased in number of inhabitants. and became well peopled: so on all hands in every place they fell to building new edifices: whiles the Common-wealth somewhat eased them of charges, and the Ædiles by vertue of their office called hard upon them, hastning them forward as to a publike workiyea, and every man privately made all speed possible, according as each ones need required, to make an end and finish his own house. So as within the year the City was new built and stood on foot again,

Rome new boilt.

At the years end was the great Election held for Tribunes military in Confuls authority. Wherein were created T. Quintius Cincinnatus, Q. Servilius Fideras the fifth time, Julius Tullus, L. Aquilius Corvus, L. Lucretius Tricipitinus, Ser. Sulpitius Ruffus. One army they let out and led against the Equians, not to war with them (for they granted themselves conquered) but upon K meer foight and deadly hatred to waste all their borders utterly, and to leave them no power and strength to enterprise any new rebellion. The other, into the territory of Tarquinii. Where, two towns of the Tuscans, Cortuo a and Contenebra, were by assault won and rased. At Cortuo a was no refiltance made. For the Romans furprised them on a sudden, and at the first shout and impression they were masters of it: The town was sacked and burned. As for Contenebra, it endured the alfault for some sew daies: but the continual labour, flacking neither day nor night overcharged them: wheras the Roman Army divided into fix parts, fought fix hours in their feveral turns, round one after the other. And the townsmen being but few, and those overtoiled, were sain without any supply, still to maintain fresh skirmishes. Whereupon, at last they retreated back & yielded, ejving the Romans leave to enter the City. The Tribunes were of mind and thought good, that the L spoil should be confiscat and go to the common treasury: but the commandment and proclamati-

on was more flackthan their purpose on that behalf. For whilest they lingred and protracted time, the fouldiers already had feiled in their prizes: and taken from them again without much offence and hatred the booty could not be. In the same year, because the City should not flourish in private buildings only, the Capitol was also built of squared ashler stone: A piece of work even in this io glorious estate, and magnificence of the City, to be had in price and esteemed excellent. And now before this time, the Tribunes of the Commons, whiles the City was busied about their

The Capitoll built of fquare

buildings, began often to move for the Laws Agraria (about the division of the lands) in all their affemblies and speeches before the people. For to draw them on and to set forward their hope, they presented unto them very often the Pomptine Territory, which then above all others, so pre- M fently upon the jubduing and jubversion of the Volscians by Camillus, was, no doubt, the rightfull possession of the people of Rome. Complaints were made, that those grounds sustained much more detriment and damage by the Nobility, than they had received before from the Volscians. For they, io long only as they were able to bear arms and maintain war, made inrodes thither: but the Noblemen forcibly entred and made havock in the possessions of the common lands: and unless (before they had let ture footing there, and got all into their hands) a division were made, the Commons should never enjoy one foot of ground there. These Remonstrances of the Tribunes little moved the Commons, both because few of them resorted to the common place of assemblies, whiles they plied their building: and also for that money was away, and their purses so emptied in the charges of workmen, that they had little mind of holding those lands, which to store N and flock they were not able. The City was now given much to their devotions and religions, and the rulers also somewhat

superstitious upon their late calamity: Insomuch as they minded to renew the Auspicia [or theso-

lemnity of prelages taken by bird-flight] for some errour supposed therein: and therefore they a-

greed that the government should return to an Interreign. So there were Interregents one after

another M. Manlius Capitolinus, Ser. Sulpitius Camerinus, L. Valerius Potitus Valerius at length held

The Temple of Mars dedicated.

Four new Tribes adjay. ned to Rome. the affembly for to elect Tribunes Military in Confuls authority, and created L. Papirius, Cn. Sergius L. Amylius the second time, L. Licinius, T. Valerius Publicola the third time. These presently after the Interreign began their government. That year, the Temple of Mars vowed in the Gauls war was dedicated by T. Quintins, a Duumvir deputed for the executing of holy duties. O Four Tribes of new Citizens were now adjoyned Stellatina, Pomatina Sabbatina, Arniensis. and these made up the number of the 25 Tribes. And now L. Sicinius a Tribune of the Commons, was in hand with the people in greater number affembled together, about the Pomptine lands: and more enclined they were and forward to hearken after grounds, than they had been afore. And whereas it was moved in the Senat house, to make war upon the Latines and the Hernicks, that m tter was not followed but put off to a jurther time: by reason of preparation for a greater war,

A Hetraria was already up in arms. And all was laid again upon Camillus his shoulders, who was made Tribun Military with Consuls authority, and had five other brethren in office joyned unto him Ser. Cornelius Maluginensis, Q. Servilius Fidenas the sixth time, L. Quintius Cincinnatus, L. Horatius Pubvillus, P. Valerius. In the beginning of the year, the minds of men were turned clean away from the careful regard they had of the Tuscanwar, by reason that a number of people that fled out of the Pomptine country, came all of a fudden in great half to the City, and brought word, that the Antiates were up in arms, that the nations of the Latins had fent their able youth to that war closely underhand, thereby disavowing it to be any action of the State, and standing upon this point, that by the covenant there was no proviso, but that voluntary souldiers might lerve

R in what wars foever they would. Now had the Romans been well taught, and learned, to fet light no more by any wars. The Senat therefore thanked the Gods, that Camillus was in place of government, who if he had been a privat person, was no doubt to have been nominated and created Dictator: yea, and his companions in office confessed frankly that he was the only man to have the foveraign and absolute Regiment of all, incase there were any searful and dangerous war toward : and were fully refolved, to yeeld up all their interest in government unto him, thinking it no disparagement at all unto them, nor any loss of their own honour and reputation, in conferring the same upon the Majesty of so worthy a person. The Senat highly commended the Tribuns, and Camillus was much abashed in his mind, howbeit he gave them hearty thanks, and

spake in this wife. "A weighty burthen (quoth he) I see is imposed upon me by the people of C Rome, in that they have elected and nominated me Dictator now the fourth time: a greater of M Furius (charge is enjoyned me by the Senat; the whole state and body of which order, bath delivered for Camillus, to his fine large of the state of the stat change is employed newly the senary the whole trate and body of which older, nath delivered to Camillus, to his chigalar good opinion and judgement of me: but the heavielt load of all is laid upon me by the companions in exceeding kindness and obsequious benignity of these my honourable brethren and collegues, government, of If any painful travel of mine therefore, and watchful care may be redoubled, I wil earneftly en-

"deavour, I wil frain and firive to answer thereunto: that the opinion which the City with so e great consent hath comeived of me, right as it is exceeding great, so it may continue still and be " perpetual. As to that war of the Antiats, there are more brags and threats than any danger "and peril from thence. But as I would counsel and advise you to be afraid of no war, so I would " not have you to be careless and secure of any. The City of Rome is beset on every side : partly "envied, and partly hated of her neighbour borderers. Need there is both of more Captains, and

"also of more armies, to manage the affairs of the Common-weal. Ithink it good therefore " (quoth he) O Valerius, that you affift me in government and counsel, and have the leading to-" gether with me of certain legions against the Antiat enemies, That you Q. Servilius, with another army wel appointed, and in readiness, lye encamped hard by the City side, having an "eye and good regard, lest either Hetruria in the mean while, (as of late dayes) or the Latins and "Hernicks (who trouble us now afresh) break out and make some rising. Affired I am, that you " wil behave your felf, and quit you in this service so worthily, as may answer the samous me-" mory of such a father and grandfire as you have had, may befeem your own honourable per-"fon, and those fix Tribunships which you have already performed. As for L. Quintius, let E "him leavy a third power of men, confifting of those that are by reason of sickness or otherwise " excused for warfare, and are above the ordinary age for military service, to be in sead of a gari-"fon for defence of the City and the Walls. Let L. Horatius provide harness, weapons, corn, and

"other necessaries for war, at all occasions what soever. Finally, O Sergius Cornelius, we your fel-

"low Tribuns, ordain you President of this publick Councel, the Custos and keeper of Religion "and Church-matters, of general assemblies, of the Laws and all other civil assairs of policy what-" foever. Now when they had all made promite, and that most willingly to do their endeayour in performing their feveral charges, Valerius whom he had joyned with himself in commission, ad Jed moreover and said, That as he would take M. Furius to be Dictator, so would he be unto him again in stead of his Coronel of Horsemen. And turning to the Lords of the Se-F nat, exhorted them, that what opinion they had of one only Soveraign Genetal, the same hope they would conceive of the whole war. The Senators hereat took great joy and content-ment, giving out willingly with one accord, that they hoped exceeding wel of war, of peace, and generally of the State. Neither shall the Common-weal (say they) ever stand in need of Dictator, so long as such Magistrats be in place, so jointly agreeing in one mind together, so indifferent and ready as well to obey as to rule, and rather yeelding their proper praise to the honour of the Common-weal, than difmembring and plucking from it to their private glory and re-

After a Vacation or Law-steed proclaimed, and the Musters taken and past: Furius and Valerius fet forward to Satricum: whither the Antiats had not only lent the flour of all the Volici, G the choice youth out of a fresh fry and new generation; but also had raised a mighty power of Latins and Hernicks, out of those Nations that by long peace were most fresh and lusty. These new enemies and old thus combined together, troubled the minde of the Roman fouldier, and made him to startle. Which when the Centurions reported to Camillus, as he was Marshalling and setting his battels in array; and that in these terms; to wit, that the hearts of his souldiers were disquieted and dismayed, that they took themselves but slowly to their weapons, made flaying and idling when they should come forth of their tents, yea, and that there were some of them overheard to say, that, They must fight one to an hundred, and that so great a multitude of

The Oration of M. Furius

their enemies (if they were unarmed) might hardly be encountred, much less, being so well armed H and appointed: he mounted presently upon Horieback, and rode before the entigns, and then turning himself afront his army, traversing between the ranks and arraies; "What heaviness is " this my fouldiers (quoth he) what means this strange and unwonted lagging behind? Why? Camillus to his "Know ye not your enemy? Know ye not me? Or, know ye not your own selves? The enemy, " what is he elie but the perpetual matter and fub ject of your valour and glory? And ye again are "the men, who under my conduct (to fay nothing of the winning of Falerii and Veii, and of the " flaughter of the Gauls Legions, put to the fword by us, even when our native City was by them " taken, and they mafters thereof) of late, and but the other day, made a three-fold triumph, upon "a triple victory, over the same Volicians, Equians and people of Hetruria. What, do ye not t " agnize and accept me for your General, because not as Dictator, but as Tribun, I gave you the "watchword, and put out the banner of battel? For mine own part, I stand not much upon aber folute and soveraign command over you: no more likewise should ye regard oughtelse in me. but mine own felf. For never yet did my Distatorship make me hauty and fet me up aloft, no " more than my banishment abated my courage and cast me down. We are the same menstill all " of us: and fince we are come to this war, furnished with the same means that we carried with 46 us unto the former, let us look for the fame event of our fervice, and no worfe. So foon as ye 66 shall encounter and joyn battel with them, perform each one that which he hath been taught and wonted to the journey furely will be ours, and they (no doubt) shall run away. Then after "he had founded the battel, he alighteth from his Horse, and caught the ensign-bearer that stood K next him, with his hand, haled him forward against the sace of the enemy, crying very often aloud, On afore with thy banner, Port-enfign, and advance forward, fouldier. When they faw that Camillus in person, a man wellstept in years, and thereby weak to persorm the parts of bodily strength. put himlelf forth against the enemy all at once they pressed forward, set up an outery and shouted, every man calling upon his next fellow, to follow their General for shame. Over and besides, fome fay that by the commandment of Camillus, there was an enfign frung into the very battel among the enemies. Whereupon they of the forefront, bestirred themselves lustily to recover it again. And thereby were the Antiates first discomfitted, and the fear not only came upon them. in the vanguard, but entred also and reached as far as the rereward, that flood ready for supply. And as the violent force of the foundiers, provoked by the prefence of their Captain, much troubled the enemy: fonothing more danned the hearts of the Volscians, than the very fight of Camiller himself, when they chanced to espie him. So surely carried he the victory with him, which way loever he went! And that appeared most evidently in this, That when he saw the left wing at the point to give back and run away, he took himfelf in all haft to his Horse, rode thither with his light footmans buckler, and with his only prefence renewed the fight; shewing unto them how the rest of the battel had the better. Now were the enemies put to the worst, and the victory enclined to a fide. But their multitude both hindred themselves in their flight: and also a long peece of work the wearied souldiers of the Romans had to put so great a number, all to the sword. But behold, there fell a great tempelt of rainall of a fudden, which powred down with so mighty winds and storms, that it rather put them by the execution of assured victory, than parted any M battel or stayed the fight. Whereupon the retreat was founded: and the night ensuing, whiles the Romans were at rest, made an end of the war. For the Latins and Hernicks for sook the Volscians and departed home, with as ill speed, as their enterprise was bad. The Volscians seeing themselves abandoned and lest in the lurch by them, (upon whose trust and considence they had rebelled quit the camp and field, and put themselves within the walls of Satricum; whom Camillus at first began to besiege, casting a trench and rampier about them, raising bastillons and plat-forms againft the Town. And leeing his munitions and fabricks by no fallying forth of the enemies impeached, he inpposed there was no fuch courage in them, that he should need to stand fo long about the hope of victory: and thereupon, encouraged his men not to wear themselves out in a tedious and toilful piece of service, as if they lay at the siege of Veii: assuring them that the N victory was in their hands already: and so with exceeding cheerfulness of his souldiers, he set ladders upon every fide, scaled the walls, and entred the Town. Then the Volscians flung away their weapons and veelded themselves. But the General his mind was bent upon a greater exploit, and that was the winning of Anti-

um, being the feat Town of the Volscians, and from whence the beginning of the last war arose. Howbeit because so strong a City might not be won without great preparation of artillery, ordinance& engins of battery leaving his collegue behind him with the army he went himself to Rome, to perswade with the Senat for to destroy and rase Antium utterly. And whiles he was emparling with them (fuch was the will of God I believe, that Antium should stand still & continue longer) there came Embassadors from Nepet and Sutrium, craving aid against the Tuscans, saying: That it o was more than high time, that they were succoured and relieved. Upon which occasion it fell out, that Camillus was withdrawn thither from Antium, For feeing that those two Towns stood even against Hetruria, as it were the very keyes and bar-gates from thence: both the enemies laboured to gain them afore hand, against the time that they went about to make new wars; & the Romans also held it a matter of great consequence, to rescue and defend those frontier Towns. The Senat therefore thought good to be in hand with Camillus, for to leave Antium, and to undertake the war with the Instans. The City-legions under General Quintins, were appointed unto him.

A And albeit, he rather would have had the leading of that army, which lay now in the Volscians Country, and which he had good tryal of, and were acquainted better with his government, yet refused he nothing: only he required to have Valerius his affociat fill, and joyned with him in commission. So Quintius and Horatius were sent to succeed Valerius in the Vollcian war. Furius and Valerius took their voyage from the City to Sutriume, and found the one fide of the Town possessed already by the Tuscans. On the other side, the Townsmen, for that the enemy had flopped all passages between, hardly able to repel the force of the assailants. But the coming of the Roman aids, and the name belides of Camillus, (io highly renowned as well amongst the enemies as Allies I both for the present gave them heart to abide the brunt, and slick to it still that

R were before at the point to give over: and also gained time and respit, to come in with tresh supplies and succours. Camillus therefore divided his forces, and gave direction to his collegue, for to bring about his power, to that fide which the enemies held, and there to make an affault: not so much for any hope he had by scaling the wails to win the City: as by withdrawing the enemies thither, not only to ease the Townimen of their toil, and give them a breathing time (who were now wearied with affaults) but also to get himself some opportunity and vantage, to enter the City without skirmith and refiftance. Which being put in execution on both hands accordingly, and performed at once: the Tuscanes beset with a two-fold sear round about, seeing the vered. walls affailed most fiercely one way: and the enemygot within the Town another way: flung out at one gate (which as it hapned was not befet) and in great haft all together fought to escape

C away. But as they fled, they were flain by heaps both within the Town and abroad all over the fields. The greater number were killed within the walls by Furius his fouldiers, Valerius his men were more ready and nimble in the chase, and gave not over the execution until the night came, that they could not see and discern them.

When Sutrium was thus recovered and restored again to their allies they led forward the army to Neper: which Town the Tuscans held wholly, as surrendred already into their hands, Every man thought it would be a busic peece of work to win that City again: not in this regard only, that it was fully in the enemies possession, but also because some of the Nepesius, by treason had veelded it up. Howbeit, they relolved to fend unto the heads and principal citizens, that they should sever themselves from the Tuscans, and perform on their behalf trulty and faithful loyalty, n like as they had craved and befought at the Romans hands their friendly help and protection. From whom they received this answer again . That it lay not now in them to do anything at all, for that the Tuscans kept the walls , and warded the gates. Whereupon they first terrified and feared the Townsmen with foraging and spoiling their territory: after that, seeing they made more reckoning of keeping, their faithful loyalty to their enemies unto whom they had lately surrendred, than observing the league with their friends, which they had long before concluded; they provided themselves out of the fields of a number of faggots, of brush wood, and such like trouss,

and at the first shout and assault given, the Town was taken. Then proclamation was made, that Nept taken. all the Nepennes should part with their armour and weapons; and so many as were found unarmy E ed, should be spared. But the Tuscans, as well armed as unarmed were put to the sword every one. As for the chief authors that perswaded the Nepesines to deliver the Town to the enemies, they were beheaded. The harmless multitude had their goods restored, and so the Town was left with agarrison. Thus the two Tribuns (Comular) having regained out of the enemies hands two confederat Cities, returned in great glory to Rame with their victorious army.

and so approached the City with the army filled up the ditches close to the walls, set ladders to,

The same year the Latins and Hernicks were required to make amends for harms done, and reflitution of goods wrongfully detained : and the cause demanded why of late years, according to a covenant in that behalf provided they had fet forth no fouldiers to the Romans wars. Answer from both Nations in their folemn Councels was returned: "That neither the fault was generals. The excuse of on proceeding from couniel of the State, in cale fome of their youth ferved under the Volkians: the Latins and F " and yet themselves had well payd already for their lewd and rash projects, in that not one of Hernicks, "them was come home alive. And as to the not fending forth of fouldiers, the cause was tot "that they were in continual fear and danger of the Volicians: which notione plague (as in

"were) sticking to close unto their fides, whiels they could be gid of, not with (anding formany, "wars one in the neck of another. When relation hereof was made unto the Lords of the Senat, they thought so well of their answer and excuses, that they deemed they had quarrel and occasion good enough to war upon them, if they might have had while and time as well to tol-In the year following, when A. Manlius, P. Cornelius, Titus and Lucius Quinting, both Capito-

lini, and L. Papirius Curfor the second time, were Tribuns Consular, there are sea grievous war G abroad, and a more dangerous sedition brake forth at home. The war, from the Volscians, handed with the Latins and Hernicks, that were fallen away and revoked. The fedition (where it was least feared) from a personage of noble linage descended s. of great name and reputation, M. Mantius Capitolinus. Who being a man of too lofty and hanty a minde, despited all other of the Nobility, and envied one above the reft, M. Farius, 10 fingular, as well a regard of his hat transments of nourable dignities, as his worthy parts and commendable vertues. He could not brook and M. Maninay endure, that he only should ever be Lord General in the field; who now was exalted so high intending to above others, that even those who were created with him in equal authority, he accounted not as dition.

his peers and fellows, but employed as his Ministers and Servicors. "Whereas (quoth he) if H men would weigh aright, and duly consider every thing, M. Furins could never have delivered "his Country from the frege of the enemies, had not the Capitol and Castle cliff been saved by " me afore. Camillus fet upon the Gauls, when they were amufed in receiving their gold, when * they were upon terms of peace, and their hearts quiet and secure : whereas my self chased them et away whiles they were in arms, and at the point to win the Castle Hill. In that exploit of Ca-" millus the fouldiers, had each one his share proportionably of the glory, who together with "him did their parts: but in the service performed by me, no earthly creature was fellow and " partner with me. With these conceits he fed his own humour, and puffed up his proud spirit, being withal by corrupt disposition of nature, hot and hasty, arrogant and insolent. Discontented T befides, that of the Nobility, his gifts and qualities were not effected of that worth, as in his own judgement they deferved: first, of a Senator he became popular, and began to break his mind, and impart his defigns unto the Magistrats of the Commons: finding fault with the Nobility, and complaining of them: folliciting and inveigling the Commons, to cast a liking and favour toward himself: carried away with the vain gale of the peoples opinion: not guided by sage countel and discretion: and in one word, chusing rather to be of great name, than of good and honest report. And not contenting himself to deal in the Laws Agraria, about the division of Lands, which had alwayes ministred to the Tribuns of the Commons matter enough of mutinies and seditions; he began to intermeddle between the debtors and their creditors, and to overthrow all keeping of credit. And indeed, deep debts are sharp goads, and prick shrewdly: threatning K not only poverty and shame, but also terrifying the bodies of free men with hard imprisonment, little ease, and Irons. Now there were exceeding many far in debt (a thing most dangerous and hurtful to mens state) even of the richer fort, by reason of their great expenses defrayed in building. The war therefore of the Volicians, which was it felf of great importance; but much more, in regard of the Latins and Hernicks Rebellion withal, was in shew pretended, as a cause to feek for to have a more foveraign and absolute power to govern the State : but in truth, these new designments and plots of Manline, rather than the war, forced the Senat to creat a Dictator. And A. Cornelius Coffus being created, nominated for his General of Horle, T. Quintius Capitolinus. The Dictator, albeit he saw a greater contention toward, at home than abroad, yet (were it that the war required some speedy expedition, or because by victory and triumph, he 1 thought to make his Dictatorship more mighty and powerful) he took musters, and set forward into the Pomptine Land, into which parts he had intelligence, that the Volicians had proclaimed their forces, to repair. I doubt not, but they that read in so many books already, of these continual wars fought with

A digression

· The Oration

coffus Dica-

the Volicians, besides their redious satiety of reading, will muse also at this (which to my self was likewise a wonder, when I perused the writers that lived neer about the times of these acts) how these Volicians and Æquians, so often vanquished and defeated, were furnished with supply of fouldiers to maintain their wars. But feeing by the ancient Chroniclers it hath been overpassed with filence, what should I alledge, but only mine own opinion and bare conjecture, which every man hath liberty to put in for himself? Likely it is, that either between the times of wars (as now M we see in the Roman musters) they used to breed up one supply under another, of the younger fortito the maintenance and renuing so oftentimes of their war: or that their armies were not alwaves levied out of the same States, albeit the wars go under the name of one and the self-same nation: or that those countries yeelded in those dayes an infinit number of freemen, which now are well near wast and defart but for some Roman slaves; which keep those parts yet from being void and dispeopled as having but a very small seminary, or none at all, left, of serviceable souldiers.

Certainly, the Volkians army, as all authors agree, was very great at this time: albeit of late dayes by the leading and conduct of Camillus they were fore weakned, and their firength much abated. Befides, there were with them in field, the Latins and Hernicks, some of the Circeians, and other Coloners from Vehra. The Roman Dictator having that day pitched his camp, and N the next morrow come abroad with happy tokens of good speed from the Birds: having also flain's factifice; and procured thereby the favour and grace of the Gods, in joyous manner shew-

ed himself unto his fouldiers: who according as they were commanded, were ready early in the morning, by break of day in arms, attending the found of Trumpet for battel. The day is ours (quoth he) my valorous fouldiers, if either the Gods or their Prophets can foretel future events. "Therefore as resolutimen of assured hope, and such as shall encounter with far meaner than our "felves, pitch we our javelins down at our feet, and draw our fwords only. Neither would I

"have you to enn our of the main battel, and to give the charge, but to keep your ground, to " fland fledfast and abide the first shock of the enemy. And when they have spent their volley of "fhot in vain, and shall with full force come upon you as you stands then brandish your swords, O "and let them glitter in their eyes, and think every man of the Gods, that they will help the Ro-"mans. The Gods I fay, which in drappy hour, by the lucky approbation of their Birds, have the us into the field to fight. And as for you, O Quintinus, keep your Horfemen clofe together, marking advitedly the first beginning of the skirmish: and when you see the battels 6 backle together fiell-mell, and come to hand-firokes, whiles they are bused and occupied one way, fright them affother way with your Horsemen, ride among their ranks as they fight, and break their arraies. Thus fought both Horfe and Foot according to his direction, And

A as the legions wanted not a worthy Captain, no more missed the Captain of happy speed. The multitude of the enemies trufting upon nothing but their own number, which they measured and compared together only by their eye, interviewing both the one army and the other, rashly gave battel, and as rashly gave over again. In shout only and shot shewing themselves hot and eager at the first encounter: but were not able to abide the (word-fight, the closing together foot to foot, and the firy countenance of their enemies; which for the very heat of their courage, shined and glistered fully in their eyes. So the foreir ont being put back, a fear came upon them likewile, that flood behind for supply, and withal, the Horsemen for their parts set to and fought most terribly. Whereupon the ranks of the enemies in fundry places were broken and all fet out of

R order, so as their battailons seemed to flote and wave up and down to and fro, in suipence whether to fight or flye. Afterwards, when they faw the formoit smitten down and slain, and every one thought no other but his own turn was next to be killed, they turned their backs and fled. The Romans came forward fill and chafed them. And so long as they went their way armed and thick hudled together, it was the footmens work to purfue them: but when it was perceived once, that they flung away their weapons on all hands, and that the enemies army fled dispersed all abroad in the fields: then were the troups of Horsemen set out after them, with this caveat and charge, to make no stay and forlet the time, by killing them one by one, and to to give the main multitude of them in the mean while sufficient respit to escape: but that they should content themselves, only to let flye some shot amongst them, and by scaring them to hinder their running: and when

C they were ridden beyond, to crois upon them and thay them, until the footmen might overtake them, flay them down right and make an hand of them clean. Thus fled they, and thus were they followed in chale until night. The very fame day was the Volicians camp taken and ranfacked, and the whole pillage, beides the bodies of free men, was given unto the louldiers. The greatest part defeated, of the priloners were Hernicks and Latins: and those not of the common fort, and such as might be thought to have lerved for pay: but there were found among them certain young Gentlemen of good mark, a plain proof and evidence, that the Volkcian enemies had aid from thence by the publick and general warrant of the State. There were known also to be among them some of the

Cir eians; yea, and certain of the Veliterne colony likewise. All of them were sent to Rome. Where

being examined before the chief of the Senators, they confessed every one in plain terms, the re-

fill kept his forces together within the standing camp, making no doubt, but that the rulers and

13 volving of their own Nation, like as they had before bewrayed it unto the Dictator. The Dictator

Senators of Rome would determine to war upon those countries. But even at that time agreater heap of troubles which arose at home, caused him to be sent for to Rome, by occasion of a sedition which grew daily more and more: and by reason of the Author thereof (a man of quality and note) was more feared than any usually had been afore time. For now by this, had M. Mantius not by speeches only, but by plain deeds also, (which in outward shew seemed popular and plausible) shewed evidently upon what troublesome and tumultuous spirit all proceeded. For seeing upon a time a Centurion, of good worth for his service in war, condemned in an action of debt, and upon an execution of judgement carried to prilon: E he in the mids of the Forum, came running unto him with a rout and crew of his followers and retinue, laid hand on him, and took him perforce from the officers: and after he had given out fome words aloud touching the pride of the Senators, the cruelty of the uturers, the calamities of the Commons, the valour and present distress of the party; Marry then (quoth he) have I done a great deed, to no purpose, in saving the Capitol and the Castle with this right hand of mine, if I could abide to fee my fellow fouldier (as if he were taken priloner of the Gauls by way of conquest) had away into bondage and captivity, and laid up fast in gyves and setters. And therewith openly in fight of all the people paid the wholedebt downright on the nail, unto the creditor: and so after the usual and solemn ceremony by a brasen peece of coin and the billance, the feet him at liberty out of the creditor his hands, and let him go at large; "Who prayed hear-F "tily to God and man, for to requite accordingly M. Mandius his only deliverer, and the very speeches of a "patron and protector of the Commons of Rome. And when he was once got into that unruly Centurion.

"and feditious throng, he prefently himfelf fet all a madding, shewing the scars of his wounds "received in the Veientians and Gauls wars, and in other services one after another: saying, "That whiles he thusfollowed fouldiery, and rebuilded his house that was destroyed, he became

" indebted, and that so deeply (by reason that the interest alwayes overgrew the principal, which "he by that means had paid and paid again) that he was not able to creep out of the ulurers book, "but was plunged therein over head and ears. And now behold (quoth he) by the only good-"neffe of M. Manlins, I have the liberty again to fee the light of the Sun, to behold the Com-mon place, to look my neighbours and fellow citizens in the face; at his hands I acknowledge " to have received all the benefits that mine own parents could give me : unto him I vow what-" foever in me is left, and in his quarrel to spend that little life and blood which remaineth in my "body: and in one word look what priviledge I may injoy in right of my country, and in the "communion of the Gods, publick or private, the same do I impart and communicate with that "one man. By these speeches the Commons were set on and pricked forward mightily, as wholly devoted unto one person; and who but Manlins now in every mans mouth? And presently in the nick he entred into another action that tended more effectually to mar all quite, and to fet every thing out of order. His Land in the territory of Veii, which was the chief and capital

Manor of his inheritance, even the fairest flower of his garland, he set upon sale, causing it openly to to be cryed; and faid withal, I will not O Quirites, follong as I have one foot of ground, or any thing elfe left, fee one of you condemned and upon execution carryed to prison. This fet them so a flote, that they were ready, as it feemed, to follow him as the only protector of their liberties, in any action, were it right or wrong, they cared not which way, all was one with them. Befides, at home in his own house, he spared not to cast out flandrous speeches against the Senators, as if he had been at the open Crofs, making Orations. Amongst which, without all regard whether he spake true or false, he let fall these words, "That the Senators kept in secret certain hid-"den treatures of the Gauls gold, and were not now contented to hold in possession the com-"mon grounds, but they would also embezle the treasure publick, which if it came abroad, the r "Commons might foon be acquit and discharged of their debts. This gap being once laid open, and this light given the people, they thought (ye may be fure) an unworthy indignity, that when there was gold to be levied for redemption of the City out of the Gauls Hands, it then should be gathered by a general contribution of all: and the same gold, now recovered from the enemies, should be as a prey in the clutches of a few. Therefore they followed instantly upon him and were very earnest to know, where so great a masse of mony and stoln good was hidden. But when he posted them off, and said he would in due time disclose all: they were not content, but setting all other matters apart, their whole care was employed about this business, and nothing else. So as it p' sinly appeared that neither he should reap a mean thank if he reported a truth, nor incur a small offence and displeasure, in case he told a sale tale.

Things having thus in these doubtful terms, the Dictator who was sent for, returned from the army into the City. The next day he affembled the Senat: and after he had throughly founded and felt the minds of them, that were there met, he commanded the Senators not to depart from him; and affifted as he was with that company he caused the Ivory chair of estate to be set in the Comitium or common Hall, and fent a fer jeant for M. Manlins. Who being thus peremptorily fummoned by the Dictators express commandment, gave warning by a token to his complices and favourits, that there was a broil and fray toward: and with a mighty retinue of his followers, he presented himself before the Tribunal. On the one side, stood the Senators, on the other the Commons: either part beholding their Captain, as it were in a pight field ready to joyn battel. The speech of Then after silence made, "Would to God (quoth the Dictator unto Mantius) I and the Sena- I "tors of Rome, might in all other things fort as well with the Commons, as I am affured, we shall "agree all together about thee, and the matter which I shall ask and demand of thee. I see thou " haft put the City in some good hope, that by the Gauls treasure which the principal and chief

" of the Senators detain with them secretly hidden, all men may keep their credit, and fully pay and

"discharge their debts. Which I for my part, so God me help, am so far from hindring, that con-

"trary-wife I would exhort thee, O M. Manlius, to eafe the Commons of Rome of the usurers

A. Cornelius Coffus Dictator to M. Man-

Dictator.

"book: to discover these fellows and make them known, that gape so greedily after the common " treasure, and to disappoint them, and turn them out of this their privy booty. Which if thou "do not effect, either for that thy felt wouldst have a fleece with them, or elfe became it is but " a forced tale that thou hast made of thine own fingers ends, I will not fail, but commit thee M "to ward, and fuffer no longer the multitude upon a vain and deceitful hope, thus by thee to be The softwer of "abused and disquieted. To this, Manlius made answer and faid. "I was nothing deceived but Manlius to the " wift well enough, that a Dictator was created not against the Volscians, who are enemies (for-"footh) to oft as our great Masters think it for their purpose : nor against the Latins and Hernicks, " whom they drive and provoke to rebellion by falle and forged surmises: but against my self and "the Commons of Rome. For now I see well, that the Dictator professet to maintain and bear " out the Usurers against the Commons: and that against my self, for the favour that the multi-"tude beareth unto me, there is matter devised to charge me withal, and to procure my utter "ruin and overthrow. Doth it offend and grieve you indeed, O A Cornelius and you my Lords " of the Senat, that the people thus fland about me on every fide? Why do not we every man for N "his part, by your good deferts divide afunder this company, and draw them away with you from "me? Namely, by your mediation and intercession, by giving your word for them, by ridding "out of gives and prison your fellow citizens, by faving them that are condemned, from being er awarded to the thraldom of their creditors, and out of the overplus and superfluity of your own "living and goods by relieving their prefent need, and supplying their necessities? But what mean "I to per wade you to forgo any thing of your own, and befrow it upon them? Take another "course with them, and make them another offer. Do but deduct out of the principal debt, that "which hath been paid, for confideration of the loan; you shall soon see that my retinue will "make no greater shew, than any other mans else. But why am I the only man so careful of the "Citizens and people? Certainly, I can make no better answer hereunto, than if one should ask me, O "wherefore I alone faved the Capitol and the Cliff? As I then yeelded my helping hand to all in "general fo will I now to my power relieve each one in particular. For as touching the treasure " of the Gauls: the thing in it felf being easy, this demand of yours maketh hard and difficult. "For what need you ask me that which you know already your felves? Why lay you not that " open which is in your fecret bosom, rather thanto have it fifted and bolted out? but that there " is some privy jugling, some cunning practise and packing therein? The more ye would seem to

"have your leiger demain to be fought into and detected : fo much the more, I fear me, ye will

A "hide it even from the eyes of those that are watchful and quicklighted. And therefore am not "I to be forced to reveal and shew where your stoln goods are : but you would be made, if you " were well ferved, to bring them abroad into the view of the World. At these words, the Di-Stator commanded him to leave off these foolish vapourings and triding shifts: urging him either to go through with his challenge and prove it true: or if he could not julify it, to confess that he had falfely flandred and wrongfully charged the Senar, and fought to bring upon them the ill will and hatted of men, for a vain furmife and infpition of Theevery. But as he flourly inferred and replied again, that he would not speak at the pleasure of his enemies, nor owed them any fuch service: he commanded him to be had away to prilon and kept in bonds. And as he was

B apprehended by the Officer, "O Impier (quoth he) Optimus Maximus O Inim Queen of heaven, M. Manling "O Minarya, with other gods and goddefles, that inhabit the Capitol and the Callle; Suffer ye apprehended. " your Knight and Defender, to be thus rugged, mifuled, and evil entreated by his adversaries? "And shall this right hand wherewith I deleated the Gauls, and drave them from your Chap-" pels and shrines, be now pinnioned and manacled? There was no one man there, that saw and heard him, who could indure this indignity. But this City, as most patient of all other Cities to abide any just, righteous and lawful commandment of the Magistrate, contained her self and was content in some cases to be overruled: so far forth, that against the authority and absolute power of the Dictator, neither the Tribuns of the Commons, nor the Commons themselves, durft either cast up their eyes to look awry, or once open their mouths. But after Manling was com-

mitted, it was for certain known, that a great fort of the Commoners, changed their weed and put on their worst apparel and mourning array; many a man let his head and beard grow long; yea, and a number of them with fad and heavy cheer, kept commonly about the Goal-

Now when the Dictator triumphed over the Volscians, his triumph bred him more batted and displeasure than honor and glory: for it is commonly spoken, that he got it at home and nor abroad, and triumphed over a citizen not over an enemy: and this only wanted, (fay they) to make up his pride to the full, that Manlins was not led before his charior. Whereupon there was like to grow much scandal and very fedition. For the appealing and mitigation whereof, the Senat upon a fudden, without any motion made, of themselves became bountiful, and assigned 2000.

D citizens of Rome to be fent to Sarricum to inhabit as a Colony. And to every man was fet out Satricum made two acres and an half of Land apiece. Which the Commoners confirmed to be a matter of no- a Colony, and thing, a small boon bestowed upon a few, the very hire and reward for berraying Manliu, So peopled with that this proved a mischief for a remedy: and by this salve, the sore rather sestered and rancled, Romans. than healed up, and the ledition thereby fretted more and more. For now the crew of Manlius his followers made shew of greater mourning and heaviness, in their vile clothes and fad conntenance, after the guise of persons accused during the time of their troubles. And when the fear

and terrour was once overblown, by reason that the Dictator after his triumph refigned up his authority, then folks hearts were fet at liberty, and their tongues walked at will. Some were heard in open audience to upbraid the multitude and cast in their teeth, "That it was their fa-E" shions alwayes to lift up and advance their Protectors and Defenders into high places, and Theseditious " afterwards, in the very pitch of danger and point of downfal, to forfake and leave them defti- speeches of "tute, Thus was Sp. Cassus served, that follicited the Commons to the division of Lands: thus in the behalf "was Sp. Melius overthrown, that put his hand to his purie, and at his own proper charges kept of M. Manlius

"extream famine from the hungry jawes of the poor citizens. Semblably, M. Manlins endea-"vouring to deliver a great part of the City (drowned as it were and overwhelmed in debt) and " to enlarge them and fet them abroad at liberty, now for his pains is betrayed unto his deadly "enemies: so that the Commons do feed and frank up, even for the shambles and butchers knife "the fautors and maintainers of their weal and liberty. And ought indeed (fay they) a Noble " man, that sometimes had been Conful, thus to be misused, if he answered not to the good liking

F " and pleasure of the Dictator? Suppose, he had over-reached and made a lie afore, and so had " nor a prefent and ready answer at the time: was there ever any servant and slave, for leasing cast "in prilon and laid up in Irons? And how could they forget that night, which was like to have " been the last night that ever the Romans should have seen : that fatal night of their final destru-" ftion for ever? Or how could they chuse, but have still in their eye the army of the Gauls, clim-" bing up the Cliff Tarpeia? and how M. Manlius in person, so bravely beseen in his atmour, "all iwe ring, all bleeding releved and faved Inpiter himself in a manner out of the enemies hands? "What? Did they think that with half-pound measures of wheat meal, they had sufficiently re-

"compenied the Saviour of their Country? And whom they had well near canonized amongst "the holy hallows of Heaven, or at least-wife by his new addition of "furname made equal to G "Inpiter Capitolinus, was it well done to suffer him, imprisoned inchains, lying in a dark dungeon, because he is-"to draw his lively breath at the pleasure of the Hangman? Was he alone able to succour you all, ved the Capi-"and are ye all not able to help him alone? Thus ceased not the multitude to exclaim and make tol.

their plaints, and would not depart from that place, no, not all the night long, but threatned to break theprilon by force; until fuch time as they gor that remitted, which other wife they would have weeked, and Marking by an act of the Senat was released out of prilon and enlarged. Whereby the mutiny was never the more ended, but rather a Captain given them to maintain the Sedition.

About the same time the Latins and Hernicks, the inhabitants also of the Colony Circeia, and H they of Veliere, who came to excuse themselves for the Volscian war, wherein they were charged to have had their hands, and required to have the captives delivered, for to proceed against them, according to their own Laws, had a heavy answer. But the Coloners received the sharper check and rebuke, because they being Roman citizens, were entred into that wicked plot and abominable action, to combine against their native Country. And they were not only denied their prisoners, but also (wherein the Romans dealt more favourably with the rest that were their Allies I were warned and commanded in the name of the Senat, to avoid and that with freed out of the City from the fight and presence of the people of Rome; for fear lest the priviledge of Embassage, provided for the security and safe conduct of forrainers and not of citizens, should t not serve to protect them. Now when the Sedition of Manlins was fet on foot again, somewhat before the end of the year, the great affembly was holden for the Election of Magistrats: wherein there were created Tribuns in Consuls authority Sorg. Cornelius Maluginensis the second time. P. Valerius Positus the second time, M. Furius Camillus the fifth time, Ser. Sulprine Ruffus the fecond time, C. Papirius Crassus, T. Quintius Cincinnatus the second time, all of Senators cal-

In the beginning of this year, peace they had with forrain nations; a matter very commodious both for the Senat and the Commons. For the Com, in this regard, that being not called away by any musters, they had some good hope (especially having so mighty a champion) to be rid at once for ever of ulury. For the Senators again, because their minds being not distracted by any sear K from abroad, might attend about curing and healing the intestine maladies at home. When both parts therefore were now more sharp set, and eagerly bent, they thought out of hand to trie what would be done, and to make either a shaft or a bolt of it. Manling calling the Com. to his house, devised with the principal heads of them both day and night, to bring in a change and alteration of the State: and fuller of flomack, anger and gall he was now a good deal than aforetime. Netled he was, the rather by his late difgrace and shame, who never before had been touched in credit, nor tafted of any reproach and contumely. Heart he took unto him, for that the Dict, durst not execute that rigor against him, which Cincinnatus Quintius had extended upon Sp. Melius: and it feemed unto him, that not only the Dict, fought to wind himself out, and in refigning up his room, to avoid the offence given by his imprisonment; but also that the very I Senat was not able to endure the manner of proceeding. With these imaginations being puffed up and galled too, he failed not withal to prick forward and exasperate the minds of the Commons, who of themselves already, were kindled and set on fire. And with these and such like speeches he entertained them. "How long (quoth he) I pray you, will ye beignorant, and not know what

of Rome.

"ye may do, and what power ye have? A thing that nature it felf would not have to much as M. Manlius to "the very dumb beafts, but to understand. Do but count how many you are in number your the Commons "felves, and how few adversaries yehave against you. If ye were but one to one, yet (I would "think) you should more eagerly strive for to maintain your liberty, than they, to set up their "Lordship. For, look how many favourits ye have been, following and courting one patron, so "many shall ye now be opposed to one enemy. Make but shew only of war, ye shall have peace. M
"Let them see you once ready to make head and offer violence, soon will they yeeld and part "with their right; Either ye must adventure, all joyntly together to do somewhat, or else make "account each one, to abide and fuffer all. How long will ye frand looking from every fide upon "me? I for my part, furely, will not fail any one of you. Look ye then to it, that fortune fail not me. I, even I, that was your redeemer and deliverer, was all at once (when it pleafed mine "enemies) taken down and made no body. And ye, all of you faw him led to prison, who saved every one of you from prison. If happily thosemine enemies should attempt to do me more "spight, Where am I then? and what were I best to trust unto? Should I look for that end that "Cassus and Melius came unto? Ye do well to fignify how you dread the presage, and "wish the contrary. And the Gods forbid that it should so come to pass. But look not N. "that ever they should come down from Heaven to protect me. That mind they must " give you, to preserve me from so hard a hap, like as they gave me a resolute heart, both "in mine armour to fave you from barbarous enemies, and in my gown to defend you from "in mine amount to be you not not not proud citizens. Is there so little courage in you (so mighty a people otherwise) as to think it sufficient, and to stand contented, if you may be backed only, and meet with some help "against your enemies; and to know no other scusling with your adversaries (the Senators) but " wherein you suffe your selves to be commanded in the end? This baseness cometh not to you "by kind. By use and custome only, you are become their vassals and subjects. For what is the "cause ye are so couragious against your enemies abroad, that ye think it meet and reason to rule "and govern them? No other in truth but this, because with them you have been ever wont to O "firive for foveraignty, whereas against these ye have been used rather, to make some slight proof " and tryal what you may do by your liberty, than to do your best, and to put your selves forth "for to maintain it and extend it to the most. And yet what manner of captains soever ye have "met withal to lead you, and howfoever affected ye have been your felves, obtained ye have hi-"therro all things that ye shot at, were they never so great: Such was your might, or such was " your felicity. Wherefore now it is high time to give the adventure of greater matters also.

"Make but tryal only of your owngood fortune, and of my fell, whom I hope ye have had happy

"c experience of already: with left ado shall ye be provided of one to over-rule and command the 's Senators, than ye have been hitherto of those, that were to refift only their imperious govern-"ment. Down we must with these Dictatorships and Consulships both, and lay them levell with "the ground: that the commonalty of Rome may once be alon, and bear up the head. Bestir "your lelves therefore, and play the men. Hinder process and course of law for actions of debt. "I profess my less a Patron of the Commons, which mame my care over you, my faithfulness to "you, hath indued me with. And if you please to entitle your leader and Captain, with a more glorious.* file of honour and Majelty, ye shall find it more potent and available to effect that *i.ofKing. which you long for and defire. And so from that time forward, began some practice to set up the M. Manine af-B Government of a King: But neither who were the agents in this action, nor to what terms these pretty to a plots proceeded, is it plainly enough recorded. But on the other fide, the Senators fat in Coun- Kingdom.

cel, and debated about the Secession and secret meeting of the Commons in the privat house of Manling, and that house, which stood fas it fell out) upon the Castle Hill: likewise of that imminent engine and fabricks devised for the overthrow of the present liberty. Many were of opinion, and spake it aloud, That there was need of a Servilinis Hala, who not by commanding a publick enemy of the State to prison, would provoke him and make him more eager; but by dispatching of one wicked member out of the way, and cutting him off, might end this intestine and civil war. But they came down at length, and grew to a resolution, in words milder, yet indeed and effect

all one, That he Magistraics should have a careful eye, that by these mischievom plots and practises of A sorm of M. Manlius, the Common-weal incurred no dammage and hurt. Then the Tribuns in Confuls au- commission thority, and the other Tribuns of the Commons (for even they also feeing, that in the losse of the granted in publick liberty of all, their power likewife should come to an end, had veelded to be advited and great dangers ruled by the Senat) laid all their heads together, and confulted what course was best to betaken, When as no man could bethink of any way, but plain violence and bloudshed (a peece of work in all appearance, of great adventure and doubtful hazard) then M. Menenius, and Q. Publius, two Tribuns of the Commons stepped forth and said. " What mean we to make that, a quarrel be- On overture "tween the Senators and Commons, which the wholebody united of the City, indeed should un- to the over-"dertake against to dangerous and pestilent a member? Why trouble we our selves to set upon throw of Mass-

"him and the Commons with him, whom by the means of the very Commons themselves, it were " the fafer course, and lesse offensive to assail? that being surcharged and overweighed with his "own power whereupon he presumeth, he may fall down and take his overthrow. We are "fully minded to arrest him, to convent him judicially, and call him to his answer. Nothing is "lesse popular, and more odious to the people, than to hear of Kings government again. The "multitude shall not so soon see and perceive, that our quartel is not with them, but that they

6 his accusers from one of the Commons, shall behold one of the Nobility to hold up his hand at " the bar, and the inditement framed, upon the crime of ulurping the Kingdom: but (be ye fute "of it) they will tender and favour the fair looks and person of no man, before the cause of their " own free estate. When all the house liked well, and allowed of this advise and overture, they E made no more ado, but served Manlius with process to answer at a day appointed. Which was not so soon done, but the Commons at the very first, began to storm and be enraged, especially when they saw the accused man, during his trouble so rufully arraied, accompanied with none of the Senators, nor fo much as one of his kindsed and affility, no, nor his very brethren An. and T. Manlius. Athing before that day never feen nor known, but that in fo great a danger as this was, the neerest kinsfolk in blond, did thange their weed. For even when Ap. Clandius his adverfary, yea, and the whole linage and name of the Ctandii, were mournfully clad, and poorly apparelled. Now jurely (lay they) it is a very compact amongst them all, that this popular man, to gracious and welbeloved, should be confounded and overthrown, because he was the first that ever fell away from the Senators to the Commons. When the day was come of his arraignment, F I can find in no author, what was objected against the prisoner by his accusers, directly tending to prove the trime of afpiring to a Kingdom, but only the conventicles of the multitude, certain feditions words, his overmuch largers, and his forgod formite and falle information of the gold. I doubt not bur there was matter of great importance, urged and enforced against him, feeing that the Commons delay in proceeding to his condemnation, was not long of his cause, but occasioned

"shall become his competent Judges, and pass upon him, who now are his Advocats : also, that

how notable and how great foever his honor; worthip, and commendable parts were; the foul Madantius arand curfed define of tyrannical rule, made not only unpleafant and without grace, but also odious raigned, and and derestable in the eyes of the people. He brought forth, as it is reported, welneer four hundred men , whom he had laid out mony for grain , and without any interest or consideration: G those whose goods he saved from port-sale, and kept from the bondage of their creditors, after they were condemned. Over and besides; he not only reckoned up, but shewed also in open fight, the honorable testimonies of his fervice in the wars: as the spoils of his enemies by him. flam and difarmed, to the number of 30, gifts beltowed upon him by Generals in way of reward *Fathioned in the

by the place only. This one thing feemeth worthy to be noted, and for all mens learning, that

40, amongh awhich were two goodly "mittal garlands for scaling and entiring upon the walls form of the first: eight.* civick rot orders the first continues of civics in dancer. Moreover, he referred battlements of first: eight. civick coroners for faving the lives of citizens in danger. Moreover, he prefented a wall. there in place, the parties themselves in person, whom he had rescued out of the enemies hands: " Made of one and amongst them he nominated C. Serviline at that inflant General of the Hosfemen, and now branches,

absent. And when he had rehearsed his noble feats of arms, and amplified them according to the M height of their worth in a most glorious and eloquent Oration, as one whose words were surable and answerable to his deeds: at the last he stript his breast bare, and shewed the scars there remaining of wounds received in the wars: and ever and anon looking to the Capitol, very often he called aloud upon Jupiter and the other Gods, to help him now in this extremity and peril of his state: and prayed that the same mind which they had given him to defend the Capitol cliff, and even to the lafegard of the people of Rome, they would vouchiafe the same people, in this difirefs of his woful calamity: beleeching them both all and some, to look up to the cliff, and to the Capitol, to turn themselves toward the Gods there, and so to proceed to judgement of him. All the whiles the people were cited and called by their Centuries, and the prisoner stretched forth y his hands, and converted his prayers from men to the Gods; the Tribuns evidently law that unless they freed the eyes of the people from beholding the memorial of so great a desert, it would never be that fo long as their minds were thus forestalled and possessed with that benefit of his, they would find the enditement, were it never to true. So the matter being put off and deferred to another day, the people were summoned to assemble in the grove Petelinus, without the gate Flumentana, from whence they might not have a fight of the Capitol. There the accusation prevailed more than compassion, and the matter went against him: and so with hard and obdurat hearts, they propounced a heavy and dolorous fentence, and which the very judges themselves had in horror. Some there be that fay there were Duumvirs ordained for the purpose, to make inquifition and fit upon this treason against the State. Thus being condemned the Tribuns caused K him to be thrown headlong down the rock Tarpeia. Which place was the felf fame that yeelded to that one man a monument and memorial both of fingular glory, and also of extream punishment and ignominious death. After his death there remained two infamous marks behind him of shame: the one publick, occasioned by his dwelling house. For whereas it was situate, where now the chappel and work-house, or mint-house of Monet a standerh, an Act was proposed unto the people. That none of the Senators linage should dwell on the cliff or Capitol Mount. The other proceeding more properly from his own line and kinred: For that by a general decree of the house of Manlii it was provided, That none of that family and race should ever after bear the name of M. Manlius. This was the end of him, who, but that he was born in a free City, had been a right worthy and renowned man.

lence also which ensued soon upon, for that there could be no causes known of so great mortality, was imagined of many a man, to have grown upon the execution of Manlins: arguing thus. That the Capitol was pollited with the blood of the Saviour thereof: and the Gods took no delight and pleasure to have (as it were) presented unto their eyes, the punishment of that man, by whose means their Temples had been delivered out of the hands of the enemies. Upon this plague and scarcity of corn withal, and the common brute that spread abroad both of the one and the other, there enfued the year following many wars, when as L. Valerius the fourth time, A. Mantius the third time, Ser. Sulpi ins the third time, L. Lucretius , L. Emplius the third time, and M. M. Trebonius were Tribuns Military in Confuls authority. For besides the Volscians, who by destinie were appointed for ever in a manner to buly and keep occupied the Roman fouldiers; besides the Colonies Circeia and Velitre, which a long time were about to rebel; besides Latium, that stood in doubtful terms and was suspected, the Lanuvines also, who had been a most fast and loyal City, all of a fudden role and became new enemies. The LL, of the Senat supposing all this grew upon contempt, for that the revolting of the Veliterns, who were their natural citizens, had so long time escaped punishment, decreed with all speed to move the people to denounce and proclaim open war against them. And to the end that the Commons might be more forward in this

But the people being now past all danger from him, calling to mind and considering without

all affection, his vertues as they were; found a misse of him shorly after. Yea, and for the pesti-

Five officers called Quin-

Military fervice; they created certain Quinqueviri for the division of the Pomptine Lands: and Triumviri for the planting of a colony at Neper. Then they propounded unto the people, that N they would appoint and determine of the war to be made. And notwithstanding the Tribuns of the Com, laboured earnestly, but all in vain, to distinade, yet the tribes throughout generally granted it, and gave their voyces for war. All that year passed in preparations only, but no army fer forth by reason of the plague: which protracting of time and long delay, gave the inhabitants of the Colonies respit to sue unto the Senat for peace. Many of them were inclined and stood thus affected, to fend a folemn embaffage with humble supplication to Rome: but that (as commonly it falleth out) the publick peril was entangled and interessed with the jeopardy of some privatpersons: and the authors of the backshiding and revolt from the Romans, searing less they alone should bear all the blame and be delivered up as a facrifice to fatisfy the wrath of the Romans, turned away clean and alienated the Colonies from all consultation of seeking for peace. And not of only in their Councel-House was this Embassage then crossed, but many of the Commons also they excited to invade the territories of Rome, to drive booties, and make fooil. This new wrong by them offered, clean put them by all hope of peace. In that year was the first rumour raised, concerning the Rebellion also of the Prenestines. And when the Tusculans, Gabines, and Lavicanes, into whose marches they had made inrodes, complained unto the Senat, and laid much matter against them they received at their hands so calm and cold an answer, that it seemed they gave less credit to their complaints, because these were not willing they should prove true.

The year following, Sp. and L. Papirins, new Tribuns Military with Confuls authority, led the legions to Velire, whole four Collegues, Ser, Cornelius Malaginensis the fourth time, Q. Servilius, C. Sulpitius, L. Emplius the fourth time, were left Tribuns behind for defence of the City; and for fear left they should hear some intelligence of new and sresh stirs out of Herraria, where they inspected all would be naught. At Feliare they had the better hand of their enemies: there they found more Preneftins well neer , that came to fuccour , than the very Coloners themselves. For the City was to neer at hand, that it both gave the enemies occasion to flye the fooner and yeelded them the only place of lafe refuge, after they were fled. The Tribuns forbare to assault the Town, as well in regard of the dangerous enterprise, as also for that they

n thought it not good to hold fight to the utter deftruftion of that Colony. Letters were diffat, hed to Rome with tidings of victory, implying more than informations against the Preneftins than the Veliterns. So by an Act of the Senat and affent of the people there was proclaimed war against the Preneftins; who in the year following joyned with the Volscians, and by force wan Satricum a Colony of the people of Rome, notwithstanding it was manfully and valiantly defended by the Townimen even to the laft; where most beattly and cruelly they exercised their vi- The cruely of ctory upon thole that they took priforiers, and pur them to the fword. The Romans took this the Prane. in a very ill part: and elected M. Furius Camillus Tribum Military the leventh time: who had for his companions in office, A. and Lucius Posthumius Regillensis, L. Furius and L. Lucretius, and M. Fabius Ambustus.

The Volician war was appointed to Camillus extraordinarily: and to affilt him therein, it fell to L. Furuss his lot, one of the State-Tribins, not fo much for the good of the Common-weal, as to minifer unto his fellow all matter of honour and renown: as well in publick, (for that he fet all upright again, which by the rashness of Lucius was fain down) as allo in private, for that out of his errour and mildoing Marcus Furius, tather fought for thanks and love at his hands, than aimed at any vain glory to himself. Camillus was now far grown and slept in years and very aged, and when in the affembly for Election, he was about to take the usual form of oath, for to excuse his seeble and erasy body, the people with one consent would not permit him. How beit for all his age, he caried a lively spirit and shifty courage with him still: his senses were all fresh and found: and the late civil affairs had filtred him up and gave him an edge, who now had no D great mind to manage martial exploits. So he gathered a power of four legions , confifting of 4000. apiece, and made proclamation that all his forces should be ready the next day, at the gate Efquilina, and then he put himselfin his journy to Satricum. The enemy who had won the

Colony, nothing dismaid therat, and trusting in the number of his souldiers, wherein he had the

better by ods, expected and flayd his coming there. And fo foon as heuiderflood that the Romans approached, forthwith came into the field 2 minding without delay to put it to an hazard and try it out : prefuming, that the skill of the Romans General, were he never so ingular (in whom their enemies only trusted) would little or naught avail, in regard they were so few in number. The Roman army was as hot as they, and one of their Generals as forward every way. And presently without any stay, had they tried the fortune of a battel, but for the policy and rule E of one man; who by holding off, and protracting time of fight, fought fo to help himlest through good order and skill. But so much the more the enemy urged still, and was more sharp set : so as now he not only ranged his men before his own camp in battel array, but also set forward into the mids of the field: and advancing himself with entigns displayed, neer unto the trench and rampier of his enemies, made a proud bravado and fliew of his thrength, wereupon he bare himself to considently. This could the Roman souldiers hardly endure : and L. Furius one of the Tribuns Military, had more ado by far to digeft and put up that at the enemies hand. And a venturous Knight he was, both by reason of his youthful years and natural disposition: and also puffed up with hope of the multitude, which commonly taketh heart, and prefumeth upon smalleft grounds, and buildeth upon greatest uncertainties. And the souldiers being of themselves al-F ready hot enough, he inflamed and set them more on fire, by elevating and making light of his

fellows reputation, in regard of his old age, the only thing that he could alledge: giving out ever and anon, "That wars were for young-men, that mens hearts flourished and saded as their L Farius to hid "bodies did; which was feen in Camillus, who of a most valorous and forward warrior, was fouldiers. "now become a draw-back and a temporifer, and one that would take his leifure: and he that ec was wont, to soon as he came to a place, with the first assault to win Forts and strong Towns, " now within his mures and rampier fat still and trifled out the time. And what hopes had he? "Dreameth he, that either his own power should encrease, or his enemies strength decrease? What occasion, what opportunity of time, what place of vantage for ambush laid he for? "Tush, there policies and inventions of the good old man, are cold and dull, God wor. In faith,

G" Camillus, as he hath lived long enough, so hath he gained glory enough. To what purpose then "(quoth he) should we suffer the whole puissance of a City, which ought indeed to be immor-" tal, for to age and wax old with the body of one man, whom all men see to be but morta. With these and such like words he had drawn away the whole camp after him: and when from all parts thereof, they called hard, and cryed for battel; "We are not able (quoth he) M. Fritus to L. Firing to keep in and repress any longer the violence of our fouldiers: and as for the pride of the enemy, M. Faring.

"whose courage by our delayes we have encreased and who infinite th over us, it is into evable. "Give place then, you that are but one man, and yeeld unto us all. Suffer your feif to be over-

fouldiers,

" come with reason and counsel, that you may sooner overcome by force and arms. Hereunto "Camellus made answer again: What wars soever (quoth he) unto this present day have by mine " own entire conduct, and sole direction been managed, neither can you nor the people of Rome M. Furing his c deny, but that in them you never repented, either of my policy or happy fuccels, Now I know answer to L. cifull well, that I have a companion joyned with mean government & rule of equal commissions " for the prime and luftiness of youth, much above me, and my better. And as to the army, I have " indeed been used ever to command, and not to be commanded: but yet my fellows authori-"ty, I cannot be against. Let him do in Gods Name, what he thinketh good for the Common-

"weal, and God speed his hand. Only in regard of mine old age I crave this favour, that I may "not be set in the foresront : but for other labours, look what an old man may or ought to do I " in war, therein furely I shall not fail. And this one thing would I crave at the hands of the im-" mortal Gods, that some notable mishap befal not, to make my former counsel good and praise-"worthy. But neither would men be ruled by his advise so profitable and wholesome, nor the Gods vouchfafe to hear his prayers so holy and devout. Then Lucius Furius, the author and principal perswader of battel, setteth the vangard in array. Camillus he fortifieth the Regiments and Squadrons for supply in the rereward: but above all, he placeth a strong guard before the camp. Himself took up his standing on a higher place, to behold and mark the issue of another mans

counsel. So foon as at the first brunt and encounter, they rustled and made a noise with their armour, the enemies on purpose (of policy, and not for fear) gave footing and lost ground, Now, there was behind them on their back a prety rising of an Hill, between their camp and the battel: K and by reason that they were well stored of men, they had left behind them in the camp certain frong companies armed and well appointed: with this instruction that whiles both armies were hard in fight, and when their enemies should come neer their trench and rampier, they might fally out on a fudden upon them. The Romans following out of measure upon the enemies as they retreated, were drawn upon the disadvantage of the ground, and gave occasion and fit opportunity unto the enemy to iffue out of the camp upon them. So the terror returned upon the supposed victors, by reason both of the new supplies of the enemies, and also of the fall and descent of the Hill: and forced the battel of the Romans to give back. The Volscians that charged them from out of the camp, and were fresh and lusty, pressed hard upon them: they also that made as though they fled, began now to fight again. The Romans fouldiers forgetting now both their late lufti- r. ness, and their ancient honour, retired not easily and softly in good order, but plain turned their backs on all fides, fled amain by heaps, and ran away toward their own camp. Whereat Camillus being by them that attended about his person, mounted upon a good Courser, and with all the speed he could make, opposing the Squadrons of the rere ward against the enemy: " Is this quoth "he) the fight, you fouldiers, that ye so called for? what God, what man can ye lay the weight "on now? It was your raffiness and fool-hardiness afore: and it is your dastardly cowardise "now, and nothing elfe, that is the tause of all this. Followed ye have already one General. "Follow Camillus now a while: and as ye have been alwayes wont by my leading, once more

fouldiers, flying away.

"win the victory. What look you toward the hold and the camp? there is no coming thither, "there is no being there for any of you without victory. At the first they were ashamed, and M flayd themselves from farther flight: but after that they saw once the enfigns wheel about, and the Squadrons turn again, they made head, and charged the enemy amain. And the General

encouraged one another, fo as with a cheerful and lively shout, the whole field rang again. Neither was the other Tribun behind hand for his part: but being fent by his Collegue unto the Horsemen (whiles he in the meantime marshalled again the Footmen in order) not by way of chiding (for what might he avail thereby, fo long as he was himself in fault as well as the rest?) but laying afide all Lordly command, fell wholly to entreating, and befought them both all and N fome to quit themselves like men, and acquit him of the guilt and blame of that unlucky dayes L. Furius to his work. "Indeed (quoth he) when my brother Camillus would not agree thereto, but expressely

defeated.

nor in the fouldiers, courage in the highest degree to fight it out lustily. Well was it seen by the happy event, that valorous endeavours speed ever well, For the Volscians the same way that erewhile they made semblance of giving ground upon a counterfeit fear now fled in good sadness as hard as they could. A great number both in the conflict, and after in the chase were slain. As for the rest that remained in the camp, which presently at one brunt was won, more of them were taken prisoners than killed. In the view &account taken of the captives, there were some of them known to be Tufculans, who were fevered apart from the rest, and brought before the

himself, a man renowned for so many triumphs, and besides, for his venerable age so revered, even

amongst the formost ensigns, amid the greatest perils, and most distresses, advanced forth in per-

fon. Hereupon every one for his part, fet the better leg forward, provoked his fellow withal, and

"forbad, yet I chose rather to be partaker of the folly and rashnes of all, than the wisdome and

"fage advise of one. Camillus (come what will of it, speed you well, or speed you ill) feeth the

"glory will be his: but I, unless the battel be revived, shall take such part as you all, (a most mi-

"ferable and pitious case) but the shame will redound and light upon my head and none else.

Well, at length they agreed, and thought it best to abandon their Horses to bestow them among

the waving and difordered companies, and on foot to make head upon the enemies. Thus they go

both together, as bravely minded with resolution, as they were richly and gorgeously armed. And

in what part foever they faw the footmen most distressed, there wanted neither in the Generals of

The fixth Book of T. Livius.

a State-Tribuns. And upon examination, confelled flatly, that they ferved by the publick warrant of the City. Camillus herewith disquieted, for fear of war from to neer neighbors, faid he would forth with have those prisoners with him to Rome, that the Lords of the Seriat might not be ignorant how the Tusculans were revolted from their society. In the mean while, his brother Tribun might, if he fo pleased, have the regiment of the leaguer, and the holf. That days work had caught him now, not re prefer his own ways before the better counter of another. And ver neither he himselfe, nor any man else in the army, thought that Camillus would quietly digelf this fault of his, whereby the State of the Commonwealth was driven upon to dangerous a point of downfal. And as wel in the holt, as also at Rome, it was rife and current in every mans mouth: B that whereas the fight with the Volk ians was variable, and the lervice doubtful : for the ill fpeed, the discomfiture, and the running away, L. Puring was all in fault: but for the good success, Ca-

millus only had all the honour. When the captives were brought into the Councel House, and the Lords of the Senat were of opinion and determined war against the Tukulans, and had laid the charge thereof upon Camil-Lue, he requested to have an affirmant joined with him in Commission: and being left to his own choice to take whom he would of all his Companions in office, contrary to all mens expectation.

he choic L. Furius. By which moderation of his affections, and good carriage of himself, he both delayed the intamy of his Collegue, and wan himfelf great glory and commendation. Yet for all this, proceeded not they to any war with the Tusculans. For they by their constant observation The prudent of peace, kept off the violence of the Romans, which by force of arms they had not been able, diffimulation When the Romans entred and invaded their territory, they went not fo much as out of those of the Tulcuplaces that lay neer the high way, whereas the enemy marched: they forlet not the tilling of their lans: grounds, but kept the gates of their City wide open, came forth folemnly in their long gowns to meet with the LL, Generals in the way, and brought victuals right courteously to serve the army, as well out of the City as Country, Camillus having pitched down his tents before the gates, and

defirous to know, whether there were the same appearance of peace within the wals as bare show abroad in the Country, entred the City: and feeing the doors flanding open, the shop-windows

up, all kind of wares fet out to fale upon the bulks: the Craft men and Artifans bufily every one occupied at his work: the Grammar schools ringing again with a chirm of scholars, learning and p saying their lessons: the streets full of women and children amongst the other common people going to and fro about their business: he could perceive no where about him any thing that carried a refemblance of fearful men, no, nor so much as of those that made any wonder at their coming in that warlike order. Thus call he his eyes into every corner feeking where this war should be. For there was not so much as any token to be seen, either of ought removed out of the way, or brought in place, upon this prefent occasion; but all in so fetled quierness and peace, as if they had fearcely heard any inkling or rumor of hostility. Being therefore overcome with this parience and sufferance of the enemies, he caused their Senat to assemble unto whom he spake in this wife: "Ye alone to this day of all that I know, O Tufculans, have found the only armor of camillus to the " proof, and the forcible fense indeed, to lave your selves and all ye have from the Romans ire. Senatof Tuf-E "Go your ways to Rome unto the Senat there. The Lords of the Councel wil weigh and confider, culum-"whether ye deserved more punishment before, then pardon now. I wil not forestal and pick my "Yelf a private thank for a publick benefit. At my hands ye shal have this favour and liberty, to

fpeak for your felves and plead your own cause? as the Senat shall think good, so shall you speed

"of your fuit, After that the Tufculans were come to Rome, and their Senat (who but a while afore had been faithful Allies and kept their allegeance) feen to frand waiting with heavy cheer. and giving their attendance at the entry of the Court and Councel Chamber: the Lords of the Roman Senat, were prefently moved thereat, and caused them forthwith to be called in, and received by way of holpitality, more like then hollility. Then the Dictator of Tulculum made this

speech and said : "Right honorable Senators, we against whom ye have proclamed and made war, The Distance F . came forth to encounter your Generals and Legions, armed and appointed as ye fee us at this of Tulculumto "present standing in the porch of your Councel House. This was our array, this was the habit of the Senat of "our Commons, and always that be, unless at any time we that put on arms for you and in your Rome. "quarrel. Thanks we yeeld to your Captains and to your Armies, that they have believed rather "their eyes than their ears : and where they faw no hostility at all, there they offered none them-

"found. And if we must needs make trial (by suffering ought) of your puissance and power bent a-"gainst us, we will try it surely without armor. This is our full resolution. God grant it prove se as fortunate, as it is well meant and proceeding from a fingle fleatt. As for the trespasses where-G"upon ye were moved to denounce war against us: although it be bootless and to no purpose to "disprove that by words which by deed is already proved: yet surely were they never so true, "we think verily that without prejudice to our felves, we may fafely confess the same, fince that "we have so evidently reperted thereof. And for you, so long as you be worthy to have so full " fatisfaction made it skilleth not what default or transgression be committed against you. Thus much in effect foake the Tufculans. At the very inftant they obtained peace; and not long after, the right of free burgeofie, to be made Citizens of Rome. So the Legions were withdrawn back again from Tufculum. Thus Camillus having won great honor by his policy and valour both, in the Vol-

"felves. That peace which we have shewed and observed, the same crave we humbly still at the

"hands of your clemency. Turn we befeech you from us your forces thither, where war is to be

scian war: by his happy success in the journey of Tusculum: by his singular patience and carriage H of himself, toward his companion in government, as well in the one place as the other, went out of his Magistracy: there being created Tribuns Military for the next year, L. Valeriss the fifth time. and Pub. Valerius the third time, C. Servilius the third time, Licinius Menenius the lecond time. P. Papirius, Serg. Cornelius Maluginensis.

There was this year need of Cenfors also, by reason especially of the doubtful rumors that ran concerning debts: whiles of the one fide the Tribuns of the Commons did aggravate the greatness thereof, and made it feem an odious matter: and they again of the other fide, did elevate and made litle of the same for whom it was good and beneficial, that the lent mony should be thought abroad, in danger of being loft: for that (fay they) the debtors cautelously rather would not than I for ability could not, keep their credit and make paiment. So there were created Cenfors, C. Sulpitist Camerinus, Sp. Posthumius Regislensis, And this matter now already commenced, was bro-ken off by the death of Posthumius, because it would have bred a scruple to chuse another Censor in the room of him deceased. When Sulpitius therefore had refigned up his place, it fell out so that other new Cenfors upon some error committed in their creation, exercised not their office: and to chuse a third time they made a scruple, so tender conscienced were they, as if the gods were not well pleased with that office for that year. But the Tribuns would not endure this deluding of The Tribunsof the Commons, but gave it forth that it was intollerable: faying, "That the Senat fought to avoid

"known; which might bewray and plainly shew, that one part of the City was even eaten up and

"devoured of the other: and in the mean time the poor Commons so deeply engaged, were pack-

"ed away, and sent forth against these enemies and those : and now without all regard and dis-

" cretion, they fought occasions to quarrel and make war in every place. From Antum to Satri-

"cum, from Satricum to Velitre, from thence to Tusculum have your Legions been posted, And

" now, forsooth, there is war intended against the Latins, Hernicks and Prenestins: for hatred

er rather of the Citizenshere at home, then of the enemies abroad: and all to wear out the

"Commons with continual wars, and to afford them no breathing while within the City: that

66 in time of reflythey might remember and think upon their freedom, keep their rooms in com-

the Commons "the exhibiting of publick records and books, which gave testimony of the valuation of every "mans substance to the worth: because they would not have the sums of debts to be seen and K

"mon assembly, where they might at the length hear their Tribuns voice pleading for the ease-1. "ment of usury, and for a final end of all injuries. But and if the Commons had the heart, and "carried that mind with them, as to call to remembrance their ancestors liberty, they would suf-"fer neither any Citizen of Rome to be awarded to bondage for debt, nor any musters for to be ta-"ken, until a view were made and just accompt had, of every man his debts, and some course ta-"kenfor abating the fame: that each man might know, what he had of other mens goods, what "remained of his own: whether his body were left free, or at the mercy of his creditor, to lie in "cold iron and baleful prison. This hire and salary of sedicion, this reward once propounded aforehand, flirred up (you may be fure) a mutiny foon after. For whereas there were many adjudged to be bound unto their Creditors, and the Senators had decreed new Legions to be believed. for the bruit and tumor that went of the Prenestin wars: both matters began to be hindred for M taking any effect, as well by the Tribuns help as the Commons accord. For neither would the Tribuns suffer those that were condemned to be led to prison: nor yet the younger fort of the Commons, enter their names in the Muster-master his book. And the Senators for the prefent, less minded the execution of judgement for the Creditors behoof, then the mustering. For why? News came already, that the enemies had put themselves in their journey from Preneste, and were encamped in the Sabins country: And all this while, the very tidings hereof rather quickned and provoked the Tribuns of the Commons to the broilthat was begun, than frighted them any jot from it. Neither would any thing serve to quench the sedition in the City, until the wat was come in manner to the very walls. For the Preneftins had intelligence given them, that in Rome there was no army gathered, no General certainly known: the Senators and Commons N at jar and together by the ears. Their Captains herenpon, taking this advantage and opportunity, with a running camp invaded, spoiled and wasted the fields all afore them as they went and came with banners displayed before the gate Cullina. Great fear was in the City, every man cried Alarm, ran up to the walls to man them, and to the gates to ward them. And at the last they left their mutinies, turned to the wars, and created T. Quintius Cincinnatus Dictator, He appointed for his General of horsemen, A. Sempronius Atroniuss. This was not so soon voiced abroad, (so great a terror went always with that magistrate) but the enemies withal dislocged and departed from the walls: and the younger fort of the Romans, without any trifling and drawing back, upon the proclamation, gathered together. Whiles forces were thus arising at Rome, the enemies pitched their camp not far from the River Allia: and as they for raged the O Country all about, they bragged and vaunted among themselves, that they had got that very plot of ground, which was ever fatal to the destruction of the City of Rome. "Here wil bessay they the " like fight, from hence wil they fly no doubt, as sometimes they did before in the Gauls war. For "if the Romans feared that dismal and unlucky day, noted with the infamous name of this place; who w much more wil they dread the river Allia it felf, in memorial of their fo great overthrow, er than the only bare day Alliensis? Certainly, when they are come hither, they will think they see 46 again the grim looks and hear the hideous voices of thole favage Gauls. Thus rolling & toffing

The fixth Book of T. Livius. A with themselves these toyish conceits, rising of as vain and foolish presumptions, they rested wholly and reposed their full hope in the lucky perswasion only of the place. The Romans contrariwife knew full well, that their enemies the Latins, were (wherefoeter they were) the very same men fill, and no other, whom for the space of one hundred years they held peaceably and quiet-Iv as their devoted vaffals in jubjection, And as for the place noted indeed, for the memorial of that late defeat and lois sustained, it might rather flir them up and set an edge upon them to abolish and cancel the remembrance of that shameful digrace, then put them in fear, that any ground should be so unfortunat, as to be a bar unto their victory. Nay, if the very Gaulsthemfelves came now in their way, they would so fight with them even in that ground, as they B did at Rome, in the recovery of their country: as they did the morrow after at Gabii: when they bare themselves so valiantly, that no one enemy that entred within the walls of Rome, went ever home again to tell news how they fped, well or ill. Thus on both fides being resolute, and couragiously bent, they met at Allia. The Roman Distator discovering the enemies arranged in battel array, within light. "See you not (quoth he) O A. Sempronius, how they have flayed at Allia, " presuming upon the luckiness of the place? No surer confidence, no greater help may they have, "I pray God. But you, with truthy armor, keen weapons, and doughty courage fet spurs to horse, " gallop amongst the thikest of their main battel with your horsemen, I, with the legions on foot "will advance mine Enfigns, and display them, in their faces, and charge them hotly when they "are disbanded once, and put infear. Assist us now, and aid us, O ye gods (the witnesses of our C "league) and punish them duly for their deserts, both in dishonouring your divine Majesty, and de eiving us in your name, whom they called folemnly to witness. Neither horsemen not footmen could the Preneftins abide, but at the very first shout and shock were the ranks broken And seeing their Battaillons in no place whole and kept together, they fled; and amazed as they were in that confused fear, and carryed away beyond their own camp, they stayed not running for life until by good footmanship they were come within the fight of Prenifte. There all such as had been scattered in the flight, mer together, and chose a plot of ground, to tortifie in that haste as well as they could: lest peradventure, if they had put themselves within the town, forthwith their villages should have been fired, and after all consumed and spoiled, the town also might fortune to be besieged. But when the Roman Conqueror after the risling of their camp at Allia, was n once come toward them and discovered, they abandoned that Fort allo, and gat within the town Preneste, thinking themselves scarce safe enough within the walls thereof. Eight towns besides there were under the feignory of the Prepefiins, against which the Dictator warred round: and having won them all, one after another without much ado, he brought his army against Velitre, and got that town also by assault. Then came be to the principal head and very seat town of the war, Preneste, which was not by force won, bur by surrender, yeelded up into his hands. And T. Quintins thus having obtained one victory in a, pight field, won two camps and holds of the enemies, conquered by force nine towns, and regained Prenefte surrendered unto him, returned home again to Rome. In his triumph he carried aloft the Image of Tupuer, furnamed Emperor, which he brought from Preneste, and set it up in the Capitol, where it was placed and dedicated be-E tween the shrines of Jupiter and Minerva; and in a table of brass fixed under it, was the monument of this noble exploit recorded and engraven in these or such like words: [T. Quintins Di-Etator, by the gracious help of Jupiter, and all the reft of the gods, won nine Towns. So on the 20, day

after his creation, he refigned up his Dictatorship. Then was the affembly holden for electing of Tribuns Military with Coff authority, who were

equally chosen from our of the Nobility and the Com. Of Nobles were created, P, and C. Manling, with L. Julius. The Commons yeelded C. Sextilius, M. Albinus, and L. Amiftius, Upon the two Manlii, for that in blood and degree they were above the Commoners, and for favour more gracious then Julius, the province of the Volicians was bestowed extraordinarily, without cashing lots or parting together by agreement of the Collegues amongst them elves. Which both they them-F selves rued, and the Senators also (that would have it so repented afterwards, For without any espials, sent out aforehand to icourthe coasts, they had set forth certain cohorts or companies (of footmen)a forraging, and when upon a falle alarm that those were beset & intrapped they marched themselvs apace after to their rescue & convoy, & kept not with them stil the reporter of these tidings (who being indeed a Latin and an enemy, but difguied in the habit of a Romanfouldier. had deceived them) they fel headlong into a train and ambushment laid of purpose for them. And whiles they made resistance with main force only in a ground of great diadvantage (giving & saking the like measure) they were killed & slain on either side. But in the mean time their enemies from another quarter entred the camp of the Romans lying open in the plain. Thus in both places, things went but badly and untowardly, & all through the rashness and unskillulness of the leaders. G And what remained unfoiled for the fortune of the people of Rome, that was preferred by the har-

dy and resolute valor of the Roman souldiers only, without the help of general and commander. Upon which news reported at Rome, at the first it was thought good to chuie a Dictator; but afterwards, when tidings came, that all was whole & the Volicians quiet, and that it was well leen they knew not how to use a victory when they had it, norto take the opportunity of the time, whiles it offered it telf both the Generals & the army were tent for home from thence & fo for the Volk ians they were at rest afterwards. Only in the very end of the year, ther arose some new thir & sudden tumult by reason that the Prenestins having sollicited the people of the Latins, entred into

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rebellion again. In the same year thomen of Seria made moan of them elves for want of people, H and thither new Coloners were assigned to inhabit there.

Albeit the Romans sped but badly in wars, yet the quietness at home was some comfort : which the Tribuns Military chosen from out of the Commons had procured by reason that they were fo gracious and reverenced among those of their own coat and faction. All the beginning of the year following, was at the first on a light fire with hor discord and mutiny, when Sp. Furins. Quinting Servilius the second time, Licinius Menenius the third time, P. Clalius, M. Horatius and L. Geganius were Tribuns Military with Confuls authority. The matter and cause of which seditions broils, were the debts above specified. For the due inquisition wheref, and to know to what fums they amounted, Sp. Servilius Prifeus, and Clalius Siculus were made Centors, but stopped 1 they were for doing any thing by occasion of wars. For first fearful messengers in all halte brought word, and after, the flight of the Country people confirmed it, that the legions of the Volicians were entred into the confines, and fell to spoiling every where the territory about Rome. Norwithflanding which fear and forraign terror, to little were the civil discords appealed, that contrariwise the Tribuns of the Commons extended their power with more violence to hinder the levy of fouldiers, until they had indented and capitulated with the Senators, that fo long as the wars lasted, no man should either contribute and be charged with any impost, or be sued in any action of debr. When the Com, took hold once of this eatement and liberty, the musters were delayed no longer. And after they had levied and enrolled two new legions, it was thought convenient that the legions should be divided, and two armies sent forth into the Volscians Country. So Fu- K rius and M. Horatius, went on the right hand along the sea coast to Antium. Q. Servilius and L. Geganius on the left hand, by the way of the mountains to Ecetra. But on neither fide met they with the enemy. Whereupon they fell to forraging the Country, not here and there in scattering wife, as the Volicians had done, after the manner of robbers, at starts upon advantage taken of their enemies discord, and by flealth for fear of their valour: but being a full power and army of men, and justly provoked to anger, the longer they continued there, the fouler work they made. For the Volicians standing in fear, lest in the mean while they should be encountred with a power from Rome, had made roads only into the utmost frontiers; But contrariwise, the Romans made flay in the enemies land, the father to train them forth and draw them to a field-fight. Having therefore burned up, in a manner, all the uplandish houses and granges, and some villages I. alfo, and left behind them no fruitful tree standing, nor the fown corn for hope of grain, and driven away whole booties ofmen, women, and cattel, which they could light on without the walls; they reduced their armies of both fides home again to Rome. In this mean while the debtors had fome little respit to breath themselves in, But so soon as all was quiet from enemies abroad, they began a fresh to be sued and troubled by their creditors at home. And so small hope they had to be released of their old usury, that they fell into a new, by reason of a contribution collected toward a wall, which the Cenfors had fet out to be made of square Ashler stone. To yeeld unto this imposition and burden, the Commons were driven, because there was no muster for the Tribuns of the Commons to hinder. Forced they were likewise through the might and power of the great men, to admit for Tribuns military, all of the Nobility, to wit, L Emylius, P. Valerius the M fourth time, C. Veturius, Servius Sulpitius, L. and C. Quintii Cincinnatii.

By the fame strong hand also they prevailed so much, that without impeachment of any man, all the younger fort took the military oath, to that they levied three armies against the Latins and Volícians: who joining their legions together, had encamped themselves at Satricum; One army was gathered for the defence of the City: another to be fet out against all sudden wars, if haply elsewhere some tumult should arise: & a third, of all other the strongest, was under the conduct of P. Valerius, and L. Æmylius, led to Satricum. Where, finding the enemies embattelled in good array upon a plain & even ground, they charged upon them prefently. But ere that they had got the victory evidently in fight, and were but only in some good hope of having a fair day of their enemies, the rain so poured down with huge storms and tempells, that it parted both hosts afunder, N The morrow after began a fresh conflict. And for a good while, the legions of the Latins especially, which by long alliance with the Romans had learned their manner of warfare, flood to it as valiantly, and feed as fortunatly as the Romans. At length, the Roman horsemen that road in amonest them, brake their ranks; and when they were once disarrayed the footmen displayed their enfigns, and advanced upon them and look how much the Romans battel fet forward. fo much the enemies gave backward. But when they began once to faint in their fight, than the violence of the Romans was intollerable. Thus the enemies were discomfitted and scattered: and flying not toward their camp, but to Satricum, which was two miles off, they were by the horsemen especially beaten down, trod under foot and slain. Their tents were taken and rifled. From S4tricim they dislodged, the next night after the battel was fought and marched in great haste (as if O they fled) to Antium. And albeit the Roman army followed them by the tracks hard at heeles, yet their footmanship served them better in their fear, than it did the Romans for all their anger, So the enemies put themselves within the town walls, before the Romans could overtake them, and either out off the tail of their rereward or force them to flav. After this, some days were spent in wasting the Country. For neither were the Romans sufficiently provided with warlike engins of battery and artillery to affail their walls, nor they well appointed to abide battel in plain field. Then arose some discord within the town, between the Latins and the Antiats. The

Antiats,

A Antiats, of one fide wearied with calamities that follow long wars, wherewith all their life time they had been exercised even to their old age, were of mind to yeeld. The Latins by reason of their lare revolt and rebellion (whiles after follong peace, their courages continued yet fresh) were more forward and earnest to maintain wars still. But when they saw on both sides that they might do as they purposed, and follow their own detignments, without being hindered one of another, their ftrife was foon ended. So the Latins leaving their fellowship & society of peace, so unhonest & difhonourable (as they thought it) departed from them, and flood out fill to revenge their own quarrels. But the Antiats being well rid of these Councellors of their, to cross unto all wholsome courses, tending to their good and safety, yeelded up their town and country to the Roman- But B the anger and furious rage of the Latins, for that they could neither annoy the Romans by wars. nor keep the Volscians still in arms, brake out thus far, that they fired the City Satricum, which had been the first place of refuge, after their defeat and unhappy fight. Neither left they any house in that City standing, but set fire upon all indifferently, as well profane as holy editices: onely the Church of Dame Mainta they spared. From which, it was neither any religion and conscience of their own, nor fear of the gods that kept them, but (as men report) a fearful voice heard out of the Temple with heavy threats, unless they held their hands, and kept them far enough from burning the facred habitations to impioufly. In this rage and mad fit of theirs, to Tulenlum they go: for very spight that they toriaking the general counsel of the Latins, had not onely veelded themselves to be in league with the Romans, but also became incorporate Citizens C with them. And coming upon them on a sudden, while their gates were open, at the first shour the whole Town, all but the Castle, was surprized. The Townsmen with their Wives and Children were thither fled : and fent meffengers to Rome with certificat to the Senat of this Conducts were that the second of the second befieging and befieged. And whiles of the one fide they intended the defence of the walls, on the other fide affaulted the Castle, at one time they were afraid themselves, and put others in sear likewise. But the coming of the Romans wrought a great change and alteration in the hearts of both parties. For it caused the Tuiculans offearful men to become exceeding cheerful: and the D Latins who made full reckoning to win the fortrels out of hand, as being mafters already of the town, had but small hope now to help and save themselves. The Tusculans they set up a great shout from the Castle : and answered it was again with a greater from the Roman army. The Latins were put to it hard on both fides: For neither were they able to abide the violence of the Tusulans running down the hill upon them, nor to put by and keep off the Romans, coming

hard under the walls, and affaying to break the bars of the gares. First, they scaled the walls and and gar upon them: after, they brake the port-cullis down. Thus the Latins environed with enemies both before and behind, that pressed fore upon them, having neither strength enough left to sight, not room of ground to make an escape, were slain in the midst between the enemies, every more terrs for. So when Tusculum was recovered out of the enemies hands, the army was Ebrought back again to Rome.

But the more quietness there was that year without the City by reason of prosperous wars, the more encreased the violence and hard dealing of the Senators within: and the calamities of the Commons grew every day more than other, Forthey waited means and were not able to pay for the interest that needs must be paid. Whemothing therefore was to be had, to make paiment

out of their goods, they were adjudged and awarded to fatisfie their creditors in their body and name: and so their punishment served in stead of keepingtheir credit and discharging the consideration. Whereupon, not only the meanest of the Commons, but also the very chief, began now to let fall their hearts and stoop so low, that there was not a witry and nimble headed man and of experience amongst them, that would put himselfforth to stand to be a Tribun Military, in F concurrence with the Nobles, (which they had so earnessly short at and laboured for) no, nor so much as to bear and sue for any offices of the Commons, So as the Senators now, seemed to have recovered again for ever to themselves, the possession of that dignity, which the Commons of late, for some sew years, had suspeed and occupied over their heads. But that this order side might not joy too much hereat, a simal occurrent happed between which (as it salleth out most commonly) gave the occasion and first socians to an enterprize of much importance.

M. Fabius Ambufus a great and mighty man, as well amongh those of his councilling, as also with the Commons (whom he was reputed never to despite, as other did of his condition and efface) had two daughtersmarried forth: the elder unto Servius Sulpiins: the younger unto C. Licinius Stolo, a man verily of good worth and reckoning, but yet a Commoner. And Fabius differed adming nor this alliance and affinity, wan himself much love and favour among the Commons. Now it fell out to, that these fifters were upon a time togethet in the house of Servius Sulpiins, then Trib Military: and as they passed the time away (as the manner is) in much good talk, disconfing one with another of many matters, it chanced that a Sergeant or Verger of Sulpiins, at what time as he was coming home from the Forum or comon hal, tapped as the order was, with his tod at the door. When the yonget Fabia not acquainted with those fashions was therat somewhat amazed, her fifter making a wonder at her ignorance, laught her to scorn, But that laughter (as womens minds gor wor, are soon kindled with a lite) set her awork & hammered in her head,

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Belides

Befides, the train of many that came about her, wairing and giving attendance, ready to know her w pleasure and what she would, mended the matter much. I suppose she thought her fifter happily wooded, and repented her own marriage; upon an ill and finifter judgment, whereby every man repineth that his neighbor and necreft of kin especially, should go beyond him and do better then he. Upon this discontentment and fresh heart-burning of hers, her father haply seeing her dismaid. asked her whether all was well at home? But when the would have turned the cause of her grief another way, (for that it flood neither with her love and kindness towards her fifter, to envy her effate; nor yet with the reverent honor that the was to yeeld unto her husband, to find fault with her own) he with mild questioning came about her so, that he drew from her the truth: so as the confessed her grief to arise upon this, that she was disparaged; and namely, married not accor- I ding to her quality, but into an house uncapable both of worship and favour. Then Ambustus, comforting his daughter, willed her to be of good cheer, and faid, That ere it were long, the should see the same state, the same advancement and dignity at home, which she had seen already in her fifters house. Hereupon began he to plot with his son in law, joyning also unto them, L. Sextius, a flour young man, and one that was like enough to come to preferment, but that he was not of noble race. Good occasion and opportunity they seemed to have of compassing some alteration in the State, by reason of the excessive debts that men were grown into; for the redresfing and easing of which malady, the Com. had no other hope, but in advancing some of themfelves into the foveragen room of government. They thought it needful therefore, prefently to address themselves to the execution of these designments, considering that by endeavor and indu-K ftry the Commoners were climbed to that degree already, from when eif they would enforce and put themselves forward, they had but one step more unto the highest, and might be equal with the Nobles, as well in honour as in vertue and proweffe. And for the prefent, it was thought good to make them, two Trib. of the Com. in which office they might open a way unto themselves, for other dignities, So C. Licinius and L. Sex. proposed laws, all tending to abate the power and might of the Nobles, and wholly for the good and benefit of the Com, One, as touching taking order for debts: That when so much was defaulked and deducted out of the principal, as had been paid for the use and interest, the residue should be discharged by even portions in 3, years A fecond, concerning a proportion and quantity of lands, That no man might hold in pofferfion

The Laws of Six.ins.

tive voice of

above 500 acres. The third, That from thenceforth there should be no election of Trib, Military, I but of Cost, provided always, that one of them be chosen out of the Com. Matters all of right great weight and confequence, and fuch as without exceeding firite and contention, could not possibly be carried and obtained. Thus when all those things aronce lay a bleeding, and were in hazzard to be loft which the whole world unmeasurably coveteth and longeth after, to wit, land, money, and promotions, the Senators were put in a bodily fear, and began to flattle, And laying their heads together both in publick confultation and privat conference, they could devide no other remedy, but that which in many commotions already they had tried, namely, the stepping between and negative voice of some of the Tribuns. And so, to cross those bills aforesaid put up by these two Tribuns, they had wrought and made to their purpose certain of their own brotherhood. Who fo foon as they saw the wards and tribes called forth by Licinius and Sextius, to give their suffra-M ges, being well backed and guarded with the affiftance of the Senators, would fuffer neither those laws to be read, nor any other befides (as yearly they used) to pass by the voices of the Commons. Thus the two Tribuns aforefaid, having oftentimes (but ever in vain) affembled the people together, and seeing their laws still nipped, as it were, in the head for ever going forward; "It is veer ry well (quoth Sextins) and fince ye like fo well that these inhibitions may prevail so much: "we will likewife defend the Commons with the same weapon and no other. Go to now my "Masters of the Nobility, proclaime an election for the creation of Trib, Military: I will make * I fabid. It "I trow, that this word [* Veto] shall do your selves no good at all: howsoever now ye takeso was the nega- " great pleafure to hear our brethren keep that note still, and evermore sing that sweet concent of "musick. And surely, those threats proved indeed to good earnest and took effect. For there was N no election at all but of Ædiles and Tribuns, and those both of the Commons. For Licinius and Sextim being chosen Tribuns again, suffered no Magistrates of the Chair, or of State, to be created. Which defect and desolation of soveraign Magistracy continued in the City for the space of five years: whiles the Commons for their part chose the same two Tribuns still, and they again ever laid a bar and put in a caveat against the election of Tribuns Military.

All other wars, as good hap was, were afleep for the time. The Coloners only of Velitre, upon fo long rest and quietness began to be lusty and wax wanton : and for that there was no army of the Romans firring abroad, they not only made inrodes fundry times into the territory of Rome, but also affailed the town Tusculum. And when the Tusculans, the ancient Allies and new enfranchised Citizens of Rome craved help, the Senators and Commons both, were moved especi- O ally for very shame to succour them. And the Tribuns of the Commons yeelded at length, and permitted an affembly for election, to be holden by an Inver-regent: and Trib, Military there were created, L. Furius, A. Manlins, Ser. Sulpitins, Ser. Cornelins, A. and C. Valeriis Who found not the Commons so tractable in the must ering, as they were pliable in giving their voices at the Election. Yet after much ado & great contention they levied an army, and fet forward on their journey: drave the enemies not from Tufculum only, but forced them within their own walls: belieged Veliere more straightly a great deal, and in more forcible manner, than Tulculum had been by them.

A Howbeit, they that began the fiege were not able to win the town. For before that time, were new Tribuns Military cholen, Q. Servitius, C. Venerius, A. and M. Cornelius, Q. Quintius, M. Fa-bius. Neither performed these Tribuns any notable exploit at Veture. But the State at home shoot in more dangerous terms than before, For belides that Sextims and Licinias; the publishers of those laws aforelaid, were now the eighth time made Trib. of the Commons again, Fabius alfo a Tribun Military, Stolo his wives father, was feen openly in the action, to fet forward and periwade for the same laws, which in very deed himself had devised. And whereas at the first, eight of the Colledge or Company of the Tribuns of the Commons, had croffed the proceeding of them; now there were but five left that shewed themselves, and those (as commonly they use to do that dif-B band from their own faction) like men bereaved of their wits and amazed, being indeed the

congues and trunks that others spake by, pretended and made allegations in their prohibitions only as they wereichooled and taught their lessons at home : (to wit) That a great fort of the Commons were in the army at Velitre and ableint, and that the folemn Seffion or Assembly for enacting laws, ought to be adjourned until the return home of the fouldiers: to the end that all the Commons generally, might give their voices concerning their own commodity and benefit, Sex-Commons generative ment generated the Tribuns, and M. Fabius one of the Tribuns Military, Seeding and Lectures With part of their brethren Tribuns, and M. Fabius one of the Tribuns Military, Seeding and being their own traft mafters, knew well enough by fo many years experience, how to manage Lectulus aand handle the minds of the Commons and plied the chief of the Senators (produced forth before gainft the Sethe people) so hard with interrogatories of every particular that was proposed, that they weath-nators for the C ed and tired them out ; Demanding, "how they could require to be allowed themselves to not common peo-

6 fels more then 500, actes a man; whereas the Commons had but two a piece divided amphelt ple-"them? Whether that every one of them might in equity hold the lands, well neer, of 300. "Citizens : and a Commoner to have hardly ground enough for to build him a necessary house "unon, and to serve for a place to bury his dead? Also, whether their will and pleasure was, that "the Commons oppressed with usury, should yeeld their bodies to bear irons and suffe, torment, "unless they paid the interest before the principal? And that daily by whol companies they should "be had away from the bar, condemned to thraldom; and Noble mens houses to become goals, "filled and peffered with prifoners? And wherefoever a Patritian dwelt, there should lea private " prison? These indignities and piteous matters to be heard, when they had with a loud voice D charged upon them, even before those that were afraid of the like measure themselves : with more indignation and distain of all that heard them, than they themselves shewed in the uttering and delivery: "But these Senators say they (and that they redoubled) will never make an end either " of getting those land fill into their hands, or polling and undoing the Commons with uffit, " until the Commons make once out of their body one Conful, for to be the maintainer and proer tector of their liberry. As for the Tribuns of the Commons, they were now just nothing let by: "as who by their priviledge of Inhibitions and negative voices, spoiled themselves and over-"threw their own power. And never will there be any indifferent and equal course taken, so long "as the Nobles keep the loveraign place of command, and the sword to firike whiles the poor cc Commons have only the buckler hand to ward all vennes. For unless the government be parted E "between both alike, the Commons shall never have their due and equal portion in the Com-"mon-weal. Neither is it reason that any man should fland contented with this only, that in the "Election of Confuls, the Commonsare eligible and capable of the dignity : for in case, it be not "concluded absolutly, that one Conful at the least should be of necessity a Commoner, there wil " never be any at all, Have ye forgotten already (fay they) that not with standing an Act made, That "there should be Tribuns Military created rather then Comults, for this intent that Commoners " might aspire and reach unto the chief place of honor; yet for all that in 44. years space, there ** was not fo much as one of the Commoners chosen Tribun Military? And will any man believe "that they will of their own accord confer upon the Commons (when otherwise they may chuse) se that dignity in the disposing only of two places, who were ever wont in the making of Tribun H & Military, to take up eight rooms all wholly to themselves? And will they allow them a way the Consulship, who thus long have held the (Consular) Tribunship so guarded as no man "might have access thicket but themselves? Nay, it must be got by a positive law, which in their "Assemblies for Election, by favour and grace might not be obtained. One of the Consuls rooms er must be set aside, past all peradventure and question, and that for a Commoner, to enter into: " For as much as if it Rand Aill upon a choice, the mightier man will ever go away with the game 66 clear. And whereas heretofore they have been wont to alledge and fay, That the Commons af-"forded not sufficient and able men to beat the offices of the chair and of state: that, now cannot "be truely objected. For was the Common-weal, I pray you more flackly and negligently govern-" ed upon the (Confular) Tribunship of P. Licinini Calvus (who was the first Commoner that e-G wer was made Tribun Military) than it was ruled for those years space, in which there was not " a Tribum Military but of the Nobility? Nay, on the contrary fide it will be justified that some of "the Nobles were condemned after they were out of their Tribunfhip; and not one of the Com-46 moners. And whereas not many years paff, we began to make Questors or Treasurers out of the "Commons, like as we did Tribuns Military, the people of Romerepented never of the choice of er any one of them. It remainesh now, that the Commoners bearthe office of Confuls 100; That "were a fortress of their liberty, that were a strength and sure hold to trust unto. If they were "once come and stept to that degree, then may the people of Rome think assuredly and be per-

"(fwaded, that the KK, are banished indeed out of the City, and their freedom; fully establish-"ed for ever to endure. For, from that dayforward shall the Commons be partakers of all those H "things, wherein the Nobles now furpals them: namely, foveraign rule and authority, martial "renown, parentage and Nobility: great ornaments doubtlefs, unto themselves to enjoy here in this life : but far greater to leave behind them unto their Children and Posterity. These and fuch like Orations when they faw to be plaufible, and willingly accepted, they preferred a new Statute, That in flead of the two Duumvirs for holy Ceremonies and matters of the Church, there might be chosen ten Decemvirs: Provided always, that one part of them should be created forth of the Commons, and another from among the Nobles. The Seffion for enacting of all those Laws, they deferred until the army was returned, which lay then at the fiege before I Velitre.

But the year was come about and fully expired, before the legions were reduced homefrom thence: and by that means the whole business about these new Laws, hung still in suspence, and was put offunto the entrance of the new Tribuns Military. As for the Tribuns of the Commons, the Commonalty choice the same again, even those twain who had been the proposers of those Laws. And the Tribuns Military were thefe, T. Quintius, Ser. Cornelius, Ser. Sulpitius, Sp. Servilius, L. Papirum, L. Veturius. Presently in the beginning of the year, they put unto the jump and final trial what should become of those Laws. And when as the Tribes were called, and none of the Tribuns Collegues stepped between to stop the proceeding of the Law-givers: the Nobles were afraid, and ran unto their two last helps, to wir, the highest and absolute of- K fice, and the greatest man among them. They thought it good therefore to create a Dictator. And M Furius Camillus was nominated, who elected unto him L. Amylius for General of the horse. The Law-makers likewise for their part, against so great preparation of their adversaries. armed at all parts the cause of the Commons, with stout stomack and couragious heart. And having aftembled an Hall of the Commons, they called forth the wardsto give their voices. At what time the Dictator accompanied with a great train of Nobles, full of wrath and menacing frowns, took his place and fet him down. And after the matter was canvaffed first, by the ordinary conflict of the Tribunsamong themselves, whiles some propounded, and others gainfaid the Law with their negatives voices; and that by how much in right the prohibition was the stronger, so much it was overweighed in favour and affection both of the Laws and Law- I givers : and when the first Tribes had given their voice (" Wirogais) affirmatively : then Camil: In For as much as (quoth he) O Quirites, yeare ruled now by the will and pleasure, and not by orm of an Afthe authority of the Tribuns, and as in times past ye obtained the priviledge of a negative voice firmative voice in their feruti. and *Intercession by your departure and Secession, so now ye make it void and nothing worth, even by the same force that ye got it by : I chosen Distator as well for your sake as for the whole The Oration Common-wealth will affilt your priviledge of Intercession and by mine absolute authority mainof M. Farius tain this your help and succour, now reversed and overthrown. If therefore C. Licinius and L. Sextius, give place unto the negative voice and interceding of their fellows in Office; I will not Dictator to the in a meeting and affembly of the Commons, once intermedle, nor bring in the authority, of a Magistrate of the Nobles: but if they shall go forward still (notwithstanding all prohibition) to M * Intercession fignifieth here impose and give Laws unto the City, as if it were won by conquest of the enemy, I will not tufthe priviledge fer the Tribunspower by their own selves to be defaced and come to nothing. But (all these big of the Tribuns words not with flanding) when the Tribuns of the Commons made but a tush there at, and went monsto deny never the less forward with their enterprize, then Camillus throughly angred indeed, fent his Listors and Sergeants to command the Commons to avoid the place and depart: Threatning withal, that if they proceeded thus, he would take a Military oath of all the younger people, and lead anarmy presently forth of the City. This put the Commons in a very great fright, but it set their Captains and Ring-leaders, rather in a greater heat of contention, than abated their coura-

and stop any pals nor.

* (As ye pro-

Camillus the

of the Com-

Quirites.

200-

ges one jot. And when he saw no relenting on either side he gave up his office: Whether it were that there was some error in his creation (as some have written) or because the Tribuns of the N Commons had put up a bill to the Commons, and they granted it: that if M. Furrus (as Dicta-*1250. (fierly tor) had proceeded to any action, he should have a round fine set on his head of 500000 * Asses, I know not certainly. But I believe that he was terrified upon some unlucky signs of the birds, rather then with any such strange Act never heard of before, and without precedent. And hereunto am I induced, both in regard of the disposition of the man so well given and of so good conscience, and also for that P. Munlius was immediatly named Dictator in his stead. For to what end should Marlins have been created Dictator for that broil and slir, wherein M. Farius had taken the foil before? Again feeing the fame M. Furius was Dictaror the next year following, doubtless, he would never for shame have resumed that office, wherein the year before he had received the foil and dilgrace, to be so overruled. Over and besides, at the same time when as this bill was O supposed to have been preferred, concerning his fine. either he might have withstood it too, (whereby he saw himself to be bridled) or eite he had not been able to have hindred so much as those, for which this also was proposed. Finally, it was never seen to this day wherein we live, so long as the Tribuns and Confuls with their factions and parts-taking have been at variance and debate with all their might and main, but evermore the authority of the Dichator controlled them all, and put them down.

Between the former Dictatorship of Camillus now resigned up, and the new by Manlius accep-

A red and begun, there was an affembly of the Commons fummoned by the Tribuns, in time as it were of a vacancy or Interreign: wherein the overture was made and evidently it was feen which of the laws proposed the Commons liked better, and which the Law-givers. For those that concerned usury and land, they granted to pass, but that other of a Commoner to be Conful. they denied and dashed quite. And surely both matters had been dispatched fully and established at once, but that the Tribuns faid directly, that they required the Commons, to give their voices and speak to all three directly together. After this, P. Manlius the Dictator favoured somewhat, and helped the cause of the Commons, by nominating out of the Commons for his General of horiemen, C. Licinius, who had been a Tribun Military before time. The Senators Biformed herear, as I find in records. And the Dictator was wont to excule the matter unto them, alledging for himself the neer affinity and kindred that was between him and Licinius: faving also, that the dignity of the General of horsemen was no greater then of a Tribun Consular. Now when the election day was published for the Tribuns of the Commons, Licinius and Sextiss fo demeaned themselves, that by pretending that they would not any longer now continue in the office, they fet the Commons on to be most earnest and hotly bent for that, which they under colour of refusal, defired and sought for. They seemed, forsooth, to alledge and say, "That for these nine years they had stood, as it were, in battel array, and affronted the States "and Nobles of the City, to the right great peril of themselves in privat, and to no good effect "at all in publick: and now together with them, both the laws proposed, and the whole strength C "of the Tribuns authority, were waxed old and decayed. At the first their Laws were crossed "by the interceding of their brethren Tribuns: afterwards by packing away the youth of the Ci-"tv to the Velitern war: and last of all, the Dictators lightning flashed in their faces, and their "thunderbolts shot against them. "Now (say they) neither their sellow Tribuns withstood "them, norforraign wars hindered them, nor yet the Dictator himself, as who for his part hath "given a good fore-tokening and prelage of a Conful Commoner, in electing his General of "horsemen out of the Commons. The very Commons and none else, are they that hurt them-" felves, and delay their owngoods. Who might prefently if they would, have their City, their "common Hall, and place of affemblies freed from these Creditors : yea, and their grounds re-"covered again from the unjust Land-lord; Which benefits and liberties, when are they like D "to weigh and effeem with thankful minds accordingly, if in the very time that they are to ac-"cept the Laws devised for their own wealth and good, they cut off all hope of promotion and "honour, from the publishers and proposers thereof? For it standeth not with the modelly of " the people of Rome, to require to be eased themselves of Usury, and to be set in possession again " of the land, wrongfully withheld from them by the might; men: and then to leave those old "Trib. by whose means they have come by those good commodities, to shift for themselves, not " only without honor, but also without all hope of honor, Let them first therefore set down with "themselves, and resolve, what they are minded to do: and afterwards in the election of Trib.de-" clare the same openly. If they would be willing to speak affirmatively to those Laws, all jointly "as they were propounded, then there were some reason to chuse the same Trib, again: and then E " would they ena & establish finally that which they had published. But in case their wil was to "accept of that and no more than which served each privat mans turn then there was smal need " or none at all to have them fill in office, with theenvy and grudging of fo many, And to be short, "neither would they accept of the Tribumhip any longer, neither should the Commons have "the three would they accept on the Arbeidge and the state of the Senators were those Laws ratified, which were already granted. When as all the reft of the Senators were fruck into their dumps and blank, for the very indignity to seethings thus go: Arthe last, one Appins Claudius Craffus (the nephew or lons for of that notorious Appins the Decemvir) upon a malicious mind and fell flomack, as it is reported, rather then for any hope he had to diffwade of Appins class the matter. flood up, and to this effect answered that so flout and peremptory speech of the Tri- diss against buns, in this manner. "It can be no frange matter to me, nor unlooked for, O Quirites, if that the Tribuns of F "which hath been the only thing at all times objected by feditions Tribuns against our house, I the Commons, " also should hear at this present : to wit, that the whole name and linage of Claudii, have ever " from the first beginning, regarded nothing more in the Common-weal, than the Majesty and "honor of the Senators and the Nobles, and always fet and opposed themselves against the good "and well-fare of the Commons, Of which two challenges, the one I neither can, nor will deny and disayow : namely that we, fince the first time that we were enfranchised Citizens, and therwith at once taken into the number of Senators; have endeavoured and firained our felves, that "it might be faid and that truely, that the honor and dignity of that state and degree, into which "it was your good pleasure we should be incorporate, and graced with, was by us augmented, Trather then impaired. And as for the other challenge, this I dare be bold, in mine own behalf, G "and in the name of my ancestors and progenitors, to aver, O Quirites, that (unless a man would "think whatfoever is done for the Weal-publick generally, is directly against the Commons, as "ifthey were meer aliens of another City) we to our knowledge have practised nothing, witting and willing, either whiles we lived privat, or during the time we have office; prejudiciall to commonater; and that neither in deed nor word, we can be justly charged to have wrought and " contrived any thing contrary to your good: although peradventure somewhat hath fallen out "crofs against your will and mind. But were I not a Claudius, and of that family, nor descended

" of noble blood, but some one of the Burgesses or Citizens: and knew my self to be but free

The fixth Book of T. Livius.

" born, both by father and mother, and to live in a free City: could I(think ye) hold my tongue? but frankly (peak and fay, that these perpetual Tribuns (God fave all) L. Sexting, and C. Licini-I mean, havefor nine years (for fo long they have played Rex) taken fo much upon them, and "been so bold as to say they will not permit you to have free voices, neither insolemn assemblies " for elections, nor in Seffions and Parliaments for allowing and ordaining Laws? Upon condi-

eth in the peror Licinius. within thefe marks []

own person.

"tion (quoth one of them) you shall make us Tribuns again the tenth time. What is this else but cc to fay? That, which other fue for, we fo forn and dildain, that accept of it we will not, with-" out good hire and recompence. And what reward and confideration is this, good Sirs, for which "we may have your Worships, our ever-Tribuns? Marry (quoth he) that ye will accept jointly ce together and at once, all our laws, whether they like you or diflike you whether they be good I " and wholfom, or bad and notiom. Now I befeech you good Tarquins (Tribuns of the Com-"mons I would have faid I imagin I were one of the ordinary Citizens, and should from our of "the multitude affembled, speak out and lay: Pleaseth it your good grace, Sir, that out of these "laws propounded, we may chuse those that we thinkgood and wholiom for us, and rejuse and "difamil the reft. O (quoth he) that may not be. Thou mayst allow, belike, and ordain, concer-" ning usury, concerning lands, which tend to the commodity of you all. But now beware of bugs. fon of Sextins "This monftrous and portentous wonder must in no case be permitted in Rome, that thou shoul-"dest see L. Sextius, and this perillous sellow C. Licinius to be Consuls, which thy heart riseth at, " and which goeth against thy stomack, Nay, nay, either accept of all, or I will propound none at "all. This is all one, as if a man should give him that is hunger-bitten, and ready to starve, poylon K "and meat together: and bid him either forbear the wholfom food to preferve his life, or elie " to take the deadiy bane to haften his death, But it this were a free State indeed would not ma-" ny a one have cried out and faid, Avant you and your Tribunships, out upon you with your "laws. What Sir? How if your Mastership will not put up and prefer that which is commodi-" ous and profitable for the people to accept : is there none, think you befides, that will propound "it? If any Nobleman, or if any Claudius (which they take to be more odious) should thus " fay, Either take all, or I will propose none at all. Which of you, Quirites, would endure it? why? "will ve never regard the substance more then the person; the matter rather then the man? But " all is well taken and heard quickly, which that magistrate shalfay. And wil ye always hear with "the wrong or deaf ear, what soever any of us shall hap to speak? Wel, the words are naught, I "and the speech (without question) very uncivil and rude. Now let us see what manner of law "it is that they fform to at, because by you it is rejected. In good faith, Quirites, much like "unto their language. This I require (quoth he) that it might not be lawful for you to make "Coss, whom ye wil. For what else demandeth he, who would have it enacted by express tearms, ethat one at least of the Cost, must be a Commoner of Necessity, and leaveth it not unto your "choice to make two Noblemen Coss. If we had wars at this day, such as sometime the Tuscan " war was, when Porfena was master of the Janiele and kept that piece against us; or such as the "Gauls war of late days was, when the enemies were LL and possessed of all the City here, but "the Capitol and fortress only; set case, that L. Sextins should be prickt and propounded ei-"ther with this M. Furius herein place, or with any one other of the Nobles, and stand to be Cof. M would ye abide that Sextius should be undoubtedly Coss, and Camillan at devotion and in ha-" zard to take repulse? Is this indeed to bellow your dignities indifferently with even and equal "hand? That two of the Commons, forfooth, may be elected Confuls, and not two likewise of "the Nobles? And that one of them must needs perforce be created out of the Com. and in the "election of both the Nobles may be overflipt? What fociety is this, what community and par-"ticipation? Wil not this serve thy turn and content thee, that wherein thou hadst no title nor "interest afore, thou shouldst now have thy part : unless in seeking to have a portion thou pluck "all unto thy felf? I fear me (quoth he) if both Conful might be made of the Nobility, we "would chuse none at all of the Commonalty. What is this else but to fay? Because willingly of "your felves, ye would not chuse unworthy persons and unmeet, I wil bind you therefore of ne- N " ceffity, to elect those whom otherwise ye would pass by. And what followeth hereupon but this, that the Commoner who standeth with two Patritu, may plainly say, and that truly, he is se not by voices chosen, but by vertue of a law, and so acknowledg no benefit received of the peo-" ple, nor be beholden at all to them, for their grave and favour? Thus feek they means to wring "your dignities from you, and not the way to fue for them : and would so obtain the greatest as "that they might not be obliged & bound unto you for the least; and had rather get honours and "offices by advantage taking and cunning fleights, then by their own vertue, defert, and wor-"thiness. But there is some one that scorneth to be pried and looked into, and to be considered "as he deserveth: who thinks it meet, that he alone among the other Competitors, that contest "and fland in fuit, should be fure of offices and promotions, and will not submit himself to your O centure: who would have your fuffrages, of voluntary to be constrained: of free, to be thrall and fervil. I speak not of Licinius and Sextius: whose years of their continual government ye reckon upon, and mark up in the Capitol, as they used sometime, to count the years of the Kings reign. But what is he this day in the City, of so base so abject and low condition that by the advantage and benefit of this law, hath not easier accels to a Consulfhip than we and our children have? As for us truly, ye may fometime mits of huling us, would you never to fain that for them "ye must needs, yea, though full against your mind. And thus much concerning the indignity

The seventh Book of T. Livius. A "and unworthiness of the thing; For, dignity and worthiness, I take, to be matters properly to "men pertaining. What shall I speak now of Religions, and of the solemnity of the Auspices, "which imply a meer contempt and injury done to the immortal gods? Who knoweth nos. "that by the approbation of the gods, teftified by flight of birds, this City was first founded "that by the same Auspices, all hath been ordered and directed, as well in war abroad, as in peace "at home? And who be they that have to do with these tokens and presages, by ancient custom "and tradition from our forefathers? Forfooth even the Nobles and none elfe. As for the Magi-66 strates of the Commons, none are chosen with regard of flight, fight, and feeding of the birds. "But to us, they do so properly belong, that not only those Magistrates of the Nobles, which B "the people create, they do not otherwise elect but by observation of the birds; but we also our "felves, without the affent and voice of the people, do nominate an Interrexby means of the "birds: yea, and in the private actions of our life, we are guided by them at home, which these

"Commons use not in their very offices. What then meaneth he elie, but to take these Auspicia " out of the City, who by creating Commoners to be Confuls, deprive the Nobles thereof, who "only may have and use them? Now let them mock on and scoff at our religions. Let them deride " our Ceremonies. What makes matter (fay they) if those pullets peck or eat not? What if they "come somewhat late out of their coup or cage? What if a bird sing ank or crow cross and con-"trary? How then? A great piece of matter furely. Small things, I confess they be: but as " small as they are, our ancestors by not contemning them, have brought this C. W. to a flow-

C " rishing state. And we now adays, as if we stood not in need of the grace and favour of God, or pollute all holy rites and ceremonies. And therefore let our prelats and high Priests, our Au-"gurs, and King at facrifices be created(it skilleth not how)even out of the common multitude: Let us fet upon any mans head (it matters not whole, so he come in likeness of a man) the Mitte " of Jupiter his Flamin, Let us commit the keeping of the Anciles or heavenly shields, and the "fecret lanctuaries; let us commit the gods themselves and the charge of their holy service to er those, unto whom we may not lawfully nor without impiety. Let no lawes be published nor "Magistrates created solemnly, with regard of birds at all, and of the wil of the gods. Nor in the "Centuriate assemblies holden by degrees, and Curiat-meetings by the wards and parishes; let " not the Senators be Presidents and have their authority and royal assent. Let Sexeius and Lici-D et nius, like Romulus and Tatius raign together, as fellow KK, in the City of Rome, because they

"give away so freely, the monies, lands and territories from others. So sweet and savory it is to "prey upon other mens goods. Never consider they, nor look so far into the matter, that by one of these goodly laws, our fields will be defart and waste, by ejecting and dispossessing the rightse ful land-lords: and by the other, all credit in borrowing and lending, in taking and putting "forth of money shal be abolished. And then farewel all humane society, commerce and inter-" course whatsoever. In these respects therefore, thus I conclude, and would counsel you, in any "wife to ftop, frustrate and disanul the overture and proceeding of these laws: and in so doing, "Ipray God bless and speed you wel. This Oration of Appins thus far only prevailed, that the time of publication of these Acts, was cut off and deferred. But the same Tribuns Sextins and Li-E cinius, being chosen again the tenth time, propounded this law and had it enacted, That of the The December

Decemvirs for divine service and Church matters, some should be created of the Commons: So, virs created, five of them were of the Nobles, and five of the Commoners: whereby they feemed to have gained already one good step onward unto the Consulship.

The Commons contenting themselves with this victory, yeelded unto the Senators, that for the present without any mentioning of Consuls, there should be elected Tribuns Military, So there were created A. and M. Cornelii the second time, M. Geganius, P. Manlius, L. Veturius and P. Valerius the fixth time. At what time, when as (but for the fiege of Velitre, which was like to be for service a long piece of work, rather then for issue, doubtful in the end) the Romans were at rest for any forraign troubles, the sudden and unlooked-for news of the Gauls war, drave the Ci-F ty to chuse M. Furins Dictator the fifth time: who took unto him for his General of the horsemen, T. Quintius Pennus. Claudius writeth, that this year the Gauls were fought with, about the river Anio: and that there was that noble combat upon the bridge, in which, T. Manlins in the fight of both armies flew in fingle fight a Gaul that had challenged him and given defiance, and despoiled him of his coller of gold. But there be more writers that induce me to believe, that this

exploit was performed ten years after: and that in this year the Gauls had a battel given them by M. Furius Dictator, in the Albans land: where the Romans had neither doubtful nor dangerous victory, although the French made them afraid at first in remembrance of their former overthrow. -Many thousands of this barbarous nation were slain in field, many also fell upon the sword in their camp after it was won. Some were scattered and fled, and those most (who took the way to G Apulia) faved themselves from the enemy, both by slying so far, and also for that upon searthey were so distracted and parted one from another. The Senators and Commons agreed and made a decree, that the Dictator should triumph. Who scarcely had made an end of that war, but he was welcomed home with a more hotter and more dangerous Sedition within the City, For after many sharp bickerings and contentions, the Dictator and Senat both, were overmatched and o-

vercome, yea, and forced to accept the Tribuns laws aforefaid. And also in despite of the Nobility and do what they could, there was an affembly held for election of Confuls in which L. Sex-ner that was tius was created Conful, the first Commoner that ever fat in Confuls chair, But the broils cholen Conful,

staid not there. For, by reason that the Nobles denied to approve & give affent thereto, the matter is was like to grow unto a Secession and general departure of the Commons, yea, and to other fearful tearms and perilous threats of civil wars and inteffin troubles. Howbeit, by means of the Di-Stator, the flames were quenched and the discords appealed, upon these capitulations. Imprimis, that the Nobility should accord unto the Commons to have one Consulfrom among themselves. Item, that the common people should be content that the Nobles might out of the Parritis create a Pretor or Lord chief Justice for over and determiner in causes within the City. Thus when after long anger the two states of the City were grown to unity and concord, the Senat thinking it a worthy matter (&good cause they had verily as everany time before) willingly determined, for the honour of the immortal gods, to fet out those most stately [Roman] playes. And whereas before I they had continued but three daies to add one more, and to celebrate them full four. And when the Ædiles of the Commons refused that charge & excused themselves the younger Gentlemen of the Nobility cried all with one voice. That they would most gladly do that service and honor to the immortal gods, so as they might be made Ædiles for that purpose. Thanked they were generally of all hands; and the Senat made a decree, That the Dictator should propole unto the people, that two men of the Nobility might be Ædiles, and that in all the Assemblies and Elections for that year, what soever passed, should be ratified by the soveraign assent of the Senators.

The Seventh Book

Of the Histories of T. Livius of Padua, from the foundation of the City of Rome:

The Breviary of L. Florus upon the Seventh Book.

WO new officers of State, to wit, the Pretorfhip and Ædileship of the Chain were adjoined to the rest. The City was fore visited with the pestilence: which was more noted by reason of Furius Camillus who died therein. The remedy and end whereof, whiles they fought to procure by bringing in new and strange Religions, at length they devised stage-playes, which then first were set forth. M. Pomponius a Tribun of the Commons, arrested L. Manlius for his exceeding rigour in taking muster of souldiers: and for confining and hardly intreating his own son, T. Manlius, for no crime or hainous offence. And the young man himself, whose confining and misusage was laid unto his fathers charge, entred the bed-chamber of the said Tribun, drew his Skean and forced him to swear unto him, M that he would let fall his suit and proceed no further. Then all mischiefs intended, were laid apart and hadan end. Curtius armed at all pieces, mounted upon a Courser, rode headlong into the wide gaping chink or gulf within the City of Rome, and so it presently filled up again. The same young Manlius, who had freed his father from the troubles of the Tribun, entred into combat with a French-man, that challenged any one of the Roman Souldiers to single fight, slew him, took from him his colar of Gold, which he ware about his neck afterwards himselfe, and thereof was called Torquatus. Two Tribes more were added, Pontina and Publicia. Licinius Stolowas condemned by a law of his own making, because he held in possession more then five hundred Acres of ground, M. Valerius a Colonel of one thoulandfoot, killed a Gaul, who challenged him to fight: and that, by the means and help of a Raven that setted upon his Morion, and with tallons and bill annoyed his enemy, and thereupon was hena-N med Corvinus. For which vertue and valorous Act, he was the year next following created Conful, being not full three and twenty years old. Amity was concluded with the Carthaginians. The Campaines being warred upon by the Samnites craved aid of the Senat against them : and when they could not speed realded their City and Territory to the people of Rome. Whereupon it was thought good, seeing both they and theirs, were now become proprietary to the people of Rome, that they fould be defended by force of arms against the Sammites. When A. Cornelius the Conful, had led his host into a place of disvantage and was in great peril, he was by the industrious service of P. Decius a Colonel saved : who having gained the hill top, which commanded the ridge, whereon the Samnites lay encamped, gave the Conful opportunity to escape and pass into a plain ground: and himself, notwithstanding he was environed by the enemy, brake through them, and gat away. The Roman fouldiers left in garrison at Capua, having o conspired to keep the City to their own behoof, were detected and their plot disclosed: and for fear of punoloment, revolted from the people of Rome contrary to their allegeance: but by the policy and misdom of M. Covinus, they were reclamed from their outrage, and reflored again to their countrey. Moreover, this book containeth the fortunate wars against the Hernicks, Gauls, Tyburts, Privernats, Tarquinians, Samnites, and Volscians.

The seventh Book of T. Livius.

Ere ensueth a year of especial note and mark, for the Consulship of a man newly risen: also for two new offices, the Pretoghip and Addieship of the Chair. Both which dignities, they of the Nobility purchased to themselves in lieu of granting to the Commons one place of the two Confuls. The Commons bellowed the Confulthip upon L. Seztius for his good service, in propounding the law, whereby that promotion was hitt ob-

B tained. The Nobles conferred the Pretorship upon Sp. Furius Camullus the ion of Marcu: and the Ædileship upon Cn. Quintius Capitolinus, and P. Cornelius Scipio, perionages of their own order and degree: So grations were they with the people in Marsheld, L. Sexting had companion with him in government, L. Emilius Mamercus one of the Senators. In the beginning of the year, much debate there was and hard hold, both as well about the Gauls, who at the first ranged year, and over all * Apulia, and were now (as the report went) gathered together : as allo con. crn- * Puglid. ing the Rebellion of the Hernicks. But all matters being put off on purp: le, until a further time, because nothing should be done by this new Consul a Commoner, all things were still and quiet, as if it had been vacation or Non-term: this only excepted, that the Tribuns muttered and could not endure with patience, that for one Conful of the Commons, the Nobility had got to them-

C selves three Magistrats, all of the Patritii, sitting like Consuls, with their pursed and purpled long Robes in Ivory chairs of cltate, And as for the Pretor besides, as L. chief Justice to hear and decide causes, he was fellow with the Confuls, and with the same Auspices and authority created. Hereupon the Senar was abashed to be instant and to enforce that Ædiles of the chair should be chosen out of the Nobility. And first it was agreed amongst them, that every second year they should be elected forth of the Commons: Alterwards, indifferently one with another in common, without that regard. Now when L. Genneius and Q. Servilius were Coff, and all at good rest for any home-fedicion or forrain war: behold, lest they should at any time be void of care and danger, there began a great plague; In which died, a men fay, one Cenfor, one Ædible Curule, three Tribuns of the Commons: besides, many a dead corps from among the multitude, was ca-

D ried forth, proportionable to the rest. But above all the bitter death of Camillus and much lamented (notwithstanding the long and goodly time he had in this life) caused this pessilence to be M. Farin Gemuch spoken of and remembred. For he was (in truth) the only person in all fortune both of pro-millar. fperity and advertity, as well in peace as war: a rare and fingular man before his banishment, and during the same more samous and renowned: either in regard that the City had a miss of him, and being taken by the enemy in his ablence fought unto him for his help; or in respect of his happiness, in that together with his own restitution home, he therewith restored his natural country. And after this, for 25 years space (for so long he lived afterwards) he bare himself answerable to the title of fogreat glory: accounted worthy to be jurnamed and reputed a second sounder after Romulus, of the City of Rome. All this year long and the next which followed, when T. Sulpitius

E Peticus, and C. Lieinius Stolo were Coniuls, the fickness continued. By reason whereof, nothing was done worth remembrance, but that forto obtain the mercy and grace of the Gods, there was a Lectiflern folemnized, which was the third fince the City was first founded. But when by no device of man, nor help of the Gods, the violence of the ficknels affwaged; their minds and confciences were so possessed with inpensition, that among other pacifications and appealings of the heavenly ire, the stage-playes (a strange and new device for a warlike and martial people, who afore time field only to behold the folemn games and feats of firength and activity, in the great Lifts or Race called (iron) were (as men tay) first begun and ordained. But (as all beginnings lightly are) a small thing (God wot) it was at sirst: without long and metre, without gesture and

action surableunto song and verse, and the same also meer outlandish. For the players, who were F fent for out of Herraria, as they danced the measures to the minstrel and found of flute, gestured not undecently withal, after the Tuscan fashion. But in process of time the youth began to imitate and counterfeit them, jefting pleafantly besides one with another, and singing in rude simes and difordered metre: and their gesture was forting with their jests and ditties. Thus was this thing first taken up, and thus with much use and often exercise, practised. And hereupon our own Country Actors and artifical projections of this feat, were called H. firiones, of Hifter a Tucan word, which figurifies a player or dancer. But these uttered not (as they nied afore time) in their turns one after another, disordred, confused, and rude verses, like to the loose and bandy Pescenine rimes: but went through and rehearsed out, whole Satyrs, full of musical measures, with a fer concent of long a lost o the instrument of the minstrel, and with gesture agreeable there-

Gunto. Certain years after, Livius, who was the fift that after the nie of Satyrs, ventured to fer [Andronicus] forth an Enterlude, of some one argument and uniform matter, is reported to have been himself (as they were all no doubt in those dayes) the Author and Actor both, of his own veries and longs: But being to often called on by the people to play, that he became hoarfe again, and loft his voyce, he gat leave to fet a boy to fing before the minftrels. And so being silent himself, he acted the song with more agility and nimblenes of motion a good deal; for, not employing his voyce, he had no hindrance of liberty in gesture. Then began the players to have others to fing, and they themselves used their voyces only in acting their parts in Comedies dialogue-

L

man elfe, sooner than the young man himself. Who contraty-wise was grieved in his mind, that

he should be a cause of his fathers troubles withus to mean the ill will and obloquy of the people.

And that all the World, both Heaven and Earth might know; that he defined rather to succour and

wife. After that, by this order taken and Law of Playes, they came from laughter and pleafant H conceited Mirth, and that this pastime and sport turned by litle and litle to a methodical Art and profession: Then the youth leaving to Comædians, the acting of parts in Enterindes began after the old manner to let flye, one at another, merry scoffs and jelts, interlaced within their rime and meeter, which thereupon were afterwards called Exodia, and were inferted commonly in the Atellan Comedies. Which kind of sport, the youth learned first of the Ofci : and having once taken it up, they held it still, and would not suffer it to be distayned and dishonested by common players. And hereof cometh it, that the Actors in the Atellane Interludes were neither dilplaced out of their owntribe, nor made Erarii, but lerved in the wars, and have the Cities pay, as if they were not base Comodians, and Profesiors of infamous players craft. Thus have I thought good, I among the small beginnings of other things, to set down the Original of Stage-players also: that it may appear, that the thing arising from a considerate entrance, is grown now to this soolery and excessive sumptuousness, as hardly can be defrayed by most rich and wealthy Kingdoms. And yet these players at first, employed about a religious buliness, neither rid mens minds of scruple and superflition, nor eased their bodies one jot of sickness. But rather, when by occasion of an overflow and inundation of the Tyber, the Circus or Theatre was drowned, and their playes in the very midst hindred and interrupted, this occurrent mightily troubled and affrighted them, as if the Gods had turned away their face and countenance, and rejected all their endeavours in thele appealings of their wrath and indignation. Therefore in the time that Cn. Genuius, and Emrlius Mamercus were Confuls the second time, when mens minds were busied and troubled more in K feeking means to pacify the wrath of the Gods, than their bodies vexed with diseases; the elder fort and grand figniors called to mind that in old time there was a plague affwaged and gave over. by the driving and fastning of a spike or great nail by the Dictator. The Senat upon a religious devotion perswaded herewith, caused a Dictator to be created, for to fasten the nail aforesaid. And there being chosen L. Manlius Imperiosus, he nominated for his General of Horsemen, L. Pi-

The fuperflitious driving of a nail.

narius. There is an old law written with ancient letters, and in antique words, That the chief Pretor for the time being, should in the * Ides of September drive a spike or nail. Well, a nail was driven, and fluck fast on the right side of the Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus, on that hand where as Minervas Chappel standeth. That nail, because in those dayes there was but little writing shewed, as they say, the number of the years. And thereupon that Law was set up in Miner-T. waes Church, for that Minerva was the inventress of numbring. And Cintins a diligent writer of fuch monuments, and a fludious Antiquary, affirmeth, That at Volfinii there fluck fuch fpikes to be seen in the Temple of Nortia, a goddess among the Tuscans, to quote and represent the number of the years. Now, as concerning the Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus, M. Horaius the Conful (by an act in that behalf provided) dedicated it, the year next entiting the expulsion of the Kings. Afterwards, the solemn manner and custome of fastning a nail, was transferred from the Consuls to the Dictators, as to the greater and more absolute Magistracy. And in process of time, this custome being discontinued, it was thought a thing in it self worthy, for which a Dictator should be created.

L. Manlius being elected [as is above said] for this cause, as if he had been called to that dignity M for some war, and not to free the people from their scruple of conscience: and intending himself war against the Hernicks, plagued the youth with a grievous muster : until at length all the Tribuns of the Commons taking against him, opposed themselves: and were it by force, or for very shame, he relented, and refigned up his room. Nevertheless, in the entrance of the year next sollowing, when Q. Servilius Hala, and L. Genutius the second time were Consuls, M. Pomponius a Tribun of the Commons arrested Marlius. His cruelty in taking of the musters was odious, not only for the loss and dammage that the citizens sustained thereby, but also for tearing and mangling their bodies, partly by icourging them with rods, who answered not to their name, and partly clapping irons upon them in prison. But above all, his own cruel disposition by nature was hateful, and the furname (Imperiofus) offensive, especially to a free City. This name he got by N plain shew of his cruelty, exercised no less upon his neerest friends and kinsfolk, yea, and his very own bloud, than upon strangers. For amongst other matters, the Tribun laid fore to his charge, that having a young man to his fon, detected of no lewdness and dishonest life, him he had ba-

plaines of M. Pomponius, 2 Tribune of the Com.against L.Manlius.

L. Manlius Im-

periofus.

nished (as it were) out of the City, from his house and home, debarred from the common Hall and open fight of men, from the company of his mates and companies, fet him to drudgery and fervil work, and betaken him as it were, into a prifon and house of correction: where, a Dictator his son a young Gentleman highly descended, by this daily misery of his, was taught to know, that he had indeed a Lordly and imperious Sir, to his father. "And for what great offence, I "pray you? Because he was not so fair spoken, nor all the readiest with his tongue. Which in-"firmity and defect of nature, ought not a father to have born withal and cloaked (if there had o "been any goodness, any common humanity in him) rather than to punishit, and by rough "handling, and sharp usage, to make it more known and notorious? Why? even the very brute "beafts, if it chance that any of their breed or young ones prove but untowardly, feed and che-" rish them still nevertheless. But as for this L. Manlins, he augmenteth one inconvenience and "default in his fon, with another: whom being but foft and flow of nature, he keepeth down the "more: and that litle life and small metal that is in him, he goeth about to quench and dull at " once by this peafants life and ruftical ulage, and converfing amongst the cattel and beafts.

help his father, than to affift his advertagies and foes; he entreth into a course befeeming and bewraying (I must needs say) a rude and rustical mind. Which salthough it say our nothing of Civility, yet for his kindness and dutiful piery to his father, deferveth commendation. One morning betimes he gets him up, and unknown to every one of the house, with a good skein close by his fide, to the City he goes: and from the gate freight wayes directly to M. Pomposius the Tribun The kindness B his house. He telleth the Porter; that he must needs speak with his Master out of hand, willing of T. Manlias him to let him understand, that T. Manhius the son of Lineins; was there, And being immediately to his father. let in, (for the Tribun hoped, that the son was throughly angred with his father, and brought new complaints, and one matter or other against him, or some devise and overture how to proceed in the commenced Action) and falutations passed to and fro between the Tribun and him the faid, that he was to talk with him apart out of all mens hearing. So the room being voided, and all commanded to depart far enough our of the way, he draweth out his skein: and leaping aloft upon the bed, flood there, and held it full bent against him, and threatned presently to give him the ftab, unless he would swear the oath he should tender unto him, namely, never to call an Affembly or Hall of the Commons together about his fathers inditement, or impanel a Jury against him. C The Tribun affrighted (seeing the naked weapon glittering before his faceshimsen all alone and unarmed, the other a call and lufty young fellow, and, that which was as much to be feated as the reft, fool-hardy, and prejuming upon his strength) took the oath in that form as he put it unto him. And afterwards he gave it out plainly and confessed (for his excuse) that by this means he was forced in spight of his heart, to surcease his suit, and give over his enterprise. But the Commons were not so much offended at the son, for giving such an adventure in his fathers quarrel: but they could have been more contented and better pleased, that it had lien in their power to have passed their voyces, for the condemnation of so cruel and proud a prisoner, as they had under their hands. And the more praise-worthy was this design of the son, because so great rigor of the father, wrought no alienation at all in his heart from the affection at duty that he owed unto D him. So not only the father escaped his arraignment, but this action of the young man turned to his own honour and preferment. For whereas, this year it was first ordained, that the *Tribuns * A Tribun in or Colonels should be chosen by voyces of the legionary souldiers (for aforetime, as at this day, a Legion, calthe Generals themselves made them, whom they call Ruffult) in fix places (for so many were ele- led chiliarchus, the Generals themselves made them, whom they call suffer in his places (for 10 many were ene-cted) he obtained the second room a and that, in regard of no desert otherwise, either at home or leader of a abtoad, which might win him this favour, as who had spent his youth in the country altogether, 1000 [foot-

The same year, by earth-quake or some other forcible violence, the common place called Fo-

rum, clave and opened wide, welneer in the mids, and tunk down to an exceeding depth: neither could that chink or pit be filled up, by casting in of earth (notwithstanding every man laboured and E brought what he could) before that they began to enquire; according as they were admonished by the divine Oracles, what it might be, wherein the most puissance and greatness of the people of Rome Confifted. (For the wifards prophefied, That if they would have the state of Rome to remain sure for ever, they should dedicate and offer it, whatsoever it was, unto that place,) And when they were in doubt what this should be, it is reported, that M. Curtius, a right hardy knight M. Curtius his and martial young Gentleman, rebuked them therefore, because they doubted whether the Ro-valor and remans had any earthly thing better than armour and valor? Herewith, after filence made, he lift up filution, his eyes, and beheld the Temples of the immortal Gods; scituat neer to the Forum, and the Capitol likewife; and firetching forth his hands, one while toward Heaven, another while to the gaping chinks and gulf in the earth, toward the infernal spirits beneath, he offered and devoted him-

P self to assured death. And mounting upon a brave courses, as richly trapped and set out, as possibly he could devise, armed as he was at all pieces, he leapt Horse and man and all into the hole. The people, both men and women, threw in after him fundry gifts and oblations, and fruits of the earth in great plenty. The place was after called Currius Lieus, of his name, and not of that Curius Lieus, Curtius Metius in the old time, who was a fouldier under Titus Tatius. If I could by any means fearch out the truth, I would not spare for any pains in that behalf. But now seeing that by reafon of antiquity the certainty is not fully known, we must go by the common voyce and report of men. And verily the name of the lake is more renowned and noble by occasion of this later and fresher tale, than the other.

After the expiation of fo great and prodigious a wonder, much consultation there was in the G Senate that year, as concerning the Hernicks: for having tent their Heralds into them for restoration of harms done, but to no effect, they determined with all convenient speed to propose unto the people for to proclaim war against the Hernicks, and bid them defiance. The people generally with one voyce liked thereof, and approved it. The charge of that fervice and exploit fell to L. Genutius his lot, to undertake, Now for that he was the first Consul of the Commons that by his own anspices and conduct should manage war, the City was in great expectation of the sequel and iffine and according to the event that should fall out, good or bad in this journey, they were to judge, whether they had done well or amilis to communicat these dignities with the Commons.

But it fortuned to that Genutius being with great preparation and power fet forth against the enemies, was entrapped by an Ambuicado, his legions upon a judden tear unlooked for defeated, himfelf (the Conful) environed round about and flain by them, that wilt not whom they flew. Which tidings being brought to Rome, the Senators were not to penfive and forrowful for the common calamity, as they fumed and took on most infolently, for this unhappy expedition and conduct of the Commoner Contul: and muttered in all places these and such like speeches: " Now let them "go and create Coniuls again out of the commonalty, and translate the Auspicia whither they "ought not. What? Because the Senators by an Act of the Commons, might be defeated and dif-"possessed of their dignities, could so inauspicate and irreligious a law prevail likewise against the "Gods immortal? Who now themselves have taken the matter into their own hands, and maines tained their power, their deity and Auspices: which were not so soon medled withal, and pol-"luted by one that had no right thereto, nor lawful title, but both the whole army, and Captain "also were vanouished and overthrown; to teach them for ever hereafter, how they make their " folemn Elections of Magistrats confusedly, without regard of the rights and royalties of noble "houses. These speeches both Councel-House and common place rung again withal. So the Conful Servilius with confent of the Nobles, named for Dictator Appius Claudius, who had aforetime in an Oration before the whole affembly of the Commons diffwaded the proceeding of that law; and now with greater authority blamed the mishap of that counsel, which was by him misliked and reproved. A muster was proclaimed and a publick Vacation. But before that the Dictator and these new enrolled legions were gone as far as the Hernicks confines, the other army under K the leading of C. S. loitius the Lieutenant, by occasion of an occurrent that fell out there, got a good hand against their enemies. For when as upon the death of the Conful, the Hernicks advanced in (cornful and contemptuous manner, close under the camp of the Romans, with a full hope to be masters of the same; behold, what with the exhortation of the Lieutenant, and what for anger and indignity, wherewith the fouldiers fromacks were full they made a fally out against them. Whereupon the Hernicks came so far short of their accompt, that they had no hope to assail, no, nor approach the rampier : and so in disaray they dismarched and departed. Afterwards by the coming in of the Dictator with a fresh power, the old army was reenforced double. The Dictator in a folemn audience, having praised the Lieutenant and his fouldiers for defending their tents fo manfully, both encouraged them that heard themselves so highly commended according I to their deferts, and also whetted on the rest to perform the like valorous service. The enemies on the other fide were nothing flack to prepare themselves to fight again: who in remembrance of the honour they had already won, albeit they were not ignorant that the Romans forces were redoubled, encreased their own power also. For the whole Nation of the Hernicks, even as many as were able to draw (word, were called forth to the wars. Eight cohorts by themselves consisting of four hundred in a band were enrolled, even the most able and choice men of all others. This elect and especial flour of their youth and manhood, they fed with hope and encouraged the more to this service, because they had taken order they should have double pay. Freed they were besides from all other labour and Military toil that being thus reserved to intend the fight and nothing elfe, they should make reckoning and know, that they were to indeavour and strain themselves above the ordinary carriage of souldiers. Placed also they were in the battel, apart from the other ranks : to the end their valour and manhood might be more feen and marked. Between both camps of the Romans and Hernicks, there was a plain of two miles in length: and there in the mid way in a manner, was the battel fought. First, the fight was doubtful on both fides, whiles the Roman Horsemen charged and recharged again, but ever in vain, to see if they could break their battailons. Thus when the service on Horseback, proved less in effect than in attempt, they asked the advise and craved leave of the Dictator: which being granted, they abandoned their Horses, and with a mighty shout, ran forth before the ensigns, and renewed the battel afresh. Neither could they have been any longer endured, but that those extraordinary bands opposed themselves, and received them with equal might of body and valour of heart. Then was the fight N maintained between the brave youth and principal flour of both nations. And look what flaughter there was by common hazard of war, as well of the one fide as of the other, the lofs was greater for the quality of the persons, than the proportion of the number. For the rest of the common fouldiers, as if they had shifted from themselves the whole conslict, and betaken it to the vanguards only, reposed their own event and hap in the manhood of others. Many a man on both parts was fmitten down and dyed in the place, but more were hurt and wounded. "At last, those "Horsemen that dismounted, sell to call and rebuke one another, asking what hope remained else " befides? If neither on horseback they were able to drive the enemies back, nor on foot force "them to give ground and remove them, what third kind of service looked they for? Why leapt "they out so lustily and bravely into the foresront before the ensigns? and sought in the place of O er others? With these words provoking one another, they pluckt up their hearts, and with a fresh shout set foot forward and gave a new charge. First, they compelled the enemies terretreat and lose their standing: thento give more ground: and at length plainly to turn their back and run away. Hard it is to fay, being so equally and indifferently matched as they were, what it was that turned the ballance and gave the victory: unless it were the perpetual fortune that ever followed both nations, able to advance the spirit and courage of the one, and to daunt and abare the hearts of the other. The Romans had the Hernicks in chale, all the way long, so far as to their camp: but

A because it was far in the evening, they staid from assailing it. For by reason that it was long ere the Dictator could by facrifice gather any affured token of Gods favour, he founded not the bartel before noon: whereby it continued until night. The morrow after, were the Hernicks fled and their camp abandoned : only fome hurt and wounded fouldiers were found left behind. But one troup of them that for look their enfigns (when as neer upto their walls and forts their banners were discovered, slenderly accompanied, and with sew about them) was scattered abroad over the fields, and in great fear stragled all about, and shamefully fled away. And yet this victory of the Romans cost them well the setting on, and spent some bloud: for they lost a fourth part of their men: and that which was no small dammage unto them some of the Roman Horsemen also were B flain.

The next year following, when C. Sulpitius and C. Licinius Calvus the Confuls, were gone with a power against the Hernicks, and finding not the enemy abroad in the country, had by force won Forentinum a Town of theirs: in their return homeward, the Tyburts kept their gates shut against them. And after many complaints and unkindnesses ripped up between them: this last quarrel was it, that moved the Romans by their Heralds (after reflictation and amends demanded) to fend defiance, and proclaim war against the people of Tybur. That Titus Quintius Penus was Dictator that year, and Serg. Cornelius Maluginensis General of his Horsemen, it is agreed upon by all authors. Macer Licinius writeth that he was created for the holding of an affembly for Election of Magistrates, and that, by the Conful Licinius: because when his fellow Conful made hast C to have the Election before the war, thereby to continue his own Confulfhip, it was thought good to withstand and meet with his naughty defre in that behalf. But Licinius [Macer] in usurping to his name and family, that praise and commendation, maketh himself to be of less credit in writing of the reft: especially, seeing that in none of the old records, I find mention of any such matter. Mine own mind giveth the rather, that the Dictator was created because of the Gauls tumultuous war. For certainly that year they encamped themselves three miles from Rome, beyond the bridge of * Anio, in the way Salaria. The Dictator having proclaimed a Vacation, * Tection because of these troubies of the Gauls, received the Military oath of all the younger tort; and with a pullfaut army departed the City, and upon the very banck on this fide of Anio pitched his tenss. In the mid way between them and the enemies there was a bridge: which they D would not break down on either part, left they should be thought fearful cowards. But about the leizing and gaining of that bridge, first, there was many a skirmish: and judged it could not be, considering the equal forces of both fides, who should be masters of it. Then advanced forward unto the bridge (void of all guards) a mighty tall and big Frenchman, and as loud as ever he could fet out a throat, maketh this challenge; Now (quoth he) let the bravest gallant that Rome hath, come forth and spare not, to combat if he dare, that the event of us twain may shew whether nation is more variant and warlike. The brave Knights and youths of Rome, held their peace a good while, both abashed to resule the challenge, and also unwilling to run upon the present hazard of a fingle fight. Then T. Marlius, the son of Lucius, even he who released his father from the Tribuns troubles, goeth forth of his quarter unto the Dictator. "Without your leave and express 7. Mention to But tributes gotta total of the gastest and th " and Handing, no, not if I should see assured victory before mine eyes: but if it will please your " Excellency to give me licence, I will show unto that beast youder (that so proudly and lustily is "come forth leaping before the enemies enfigns, and braving as you fee) that I am descended of "that house and race, that gave the whole army of the Gauls the foil and turned them down the "Cliff Tarpeia. Then faid the Dictator unto him, God bleffe thee T. Manlius: On forth a Gods

fight. As they stood thus between the two armies, and so many men all about looking on, in

doubtful suipence between hope and fear, the Gaul like as he had been a huge mountain alost

over the other, ready to fall upon him, held forth his target with the left hand to bear off the

fword of his enemy coming against him, and let drive a down-right blow edgelong, that it re-

founded again upon his shield, and did no harm at all. The Roman bearing his own sword

Name, in this thy dutiful mind and zeal that thou carrieft both to father and Country: Go on I say, and with the help of the Gods, perform the Roman name to be invincible. Then his fellows and companions holp to arme the young Gentleman. A light footmans shield he takes unto him, and a spanish blade by his side, more handsome to fight short and close. Being thus armed F and fer out, they bring him forth against this vainglorious Gaul, set all upon joy sul foolishly, and (as the ancient writers have thought it worth the noting and remembrance) icomfully lolling and blaring out his tongue. Then the rest departed every man to his own quarter and ward: The combat and the two armed Champions were left in the midft, more like afestival spectacle and pageant between I, to behold, than any fight in field, fuiting to the manner, guife, and law of combat, confidering Mantine and a they were not equally matched, if a man should judge by the eye and ontward view. The one of mighty big them of personage mighty and exceeding tall, his coat armour of fundry colours and gay, his har-Gaul

neis gittering and all damasked and engraven with gold. The other, a man of a middle * six soor high, or five foot or five foot or five foot hold: without any hooping, finging, and joyous vaunting of himfelf, without vain flourishes and ten inches, G and shaking of his weapons in the air: but he had an heart sull of resolute courage, stomack, and close anger within, referving all his fierceness and eagerness unto the very combat and tryal of

with the point upward, and with his shield having smitten the nether part of his enemies target,

hurt: and when he had wound himself between his enemies body and his swords point, he re-

doubled one or two foins, and thrust him up into the belly at the groin, and so overthrew him.

* Wearing a colar, or Car-

* Tivoli.

There lay the Gaul along, and took up a great ground in length. When he was down, without any jurgher mangling and cormenting his carcais, he despoiled him only of his colar of gold, which embryed asit was with blood, he did about his own neck. The Gauls with fear and admiration of this fight were aftonied. The Romans with great cheerfulness came forth of their wards and quarters to meet their champion, and with great praise and congratulation brought him before the Distator, And as they merily cast forth (as the manner of fouldiers is) certain pleasant ditties, ballad wife, but without artificial skill of poetry, they were heard to furname him * Torquatus: t which afterwards was taken up and commonly uted, and became an honorable name to his posterity, and the whole house befides. Befides all this, the Dictator bestowed upon him a coronet of gold for a reward, and openly before the whole audience of the army, highly and wonderfully commended that fight of his. And certainly, that combat was of such consequence, and made so much to the event of the whole war, that the night next following, the hoft of the Gauls, fearfully abandoning their tents, departed into the Tyburtin country: and being drawn into a society of war with the inhabitants of * Tybur, and liberally by them relieved with victuals, they passed within a while into Campania. Which was the cause that the next year, C. Petilius Balbus the Consul (when his fellow M. Fabius Ambultus was by lot fent with commission against the Hernicks) led an army, by the appointment of the people, against the Tyburtins. To the aid of whom, when K the French were returned out of Campania; there was foul tooil and havock made in the Lavican. Tulculan, and Alban territories, by the leading and conduct, no doubt of the Tyburtins. And whereas the State stood well contented that the Conful should be the General commander against these enemies the Tyburtins; this new trouble and tumult of the Gauls caused a Dictator for to be created. And that was Q. Servilius Hala, who named for his General of Horsemen, T. Quinting. And by the authority and affent of the Senators, he vowed to fet out the great games, in case he foed well in this war. The Dictator having commanded the Contul with his army to tarry fill, that by his own conduct of war he might keep in the Tyburtins, took the oath of all the younger people: and there was not one refused to go to the war. Not far from the gate Collina was this battel fought, in the fight of their Parents, Wives and Children, Great incouragements, T. doubtless, to cheer up and animate men, abient and far off: but now before their eyes, partly, for shame, and partly, for pitty and compassion, they let the souldiers all on fire. After much blood-shed on both sides, at the last the army of the Gauls turn back and being put to flight they made hast to Tyber, the very strength and fort of the Gauls war. But as they fled stragling one from another, they were encountred by the Conful Petilius not far from Tybur. And when the Tyburtins iffued forth to succour them they with the rest were beaten into the Town. Likewise the other Conful Fabius, first in small skirmishes, and at last in one notable pight field vanquished the Hernicks, at what time as his enemies charged upon him with all their forces and whole puissance. The Dictator having highly commended the Confuls, both in the Senat-house and alto in a publick affembly of all the people, and attributed the whole honour of his own Acts unto M them, gave up the Dictatorship. Petilins, obtained a double triumph, over the Gauls and the Tiburts. For Fabins it was thought sufficient, that he should enter into the City Ovant, in a pety triumph. The Tyburtins scoffed and made good game at the triumph of Petilius, For, "where "was it (say they) that they encountred and joyned battel with us? There went forth indeed out "of the City gates a few of us to behold the flight and fright of the Gauls: but feeing our lelves " also to be set upon, and killed one with another as we came in the way, we retired back, and " and got the City over our heads. And was that fuch a doughty deed, that the Romans should "think, it deserved a triumph? But that they may not deem it still, so noble and so wondrous an "Act, to make some fir, and raise a tumult in the enemies gates: they should themselves see short-"Iv greater fearfulness, even under their own walls. Hereupon, the year following, when M. Po- N pilius Lonas, and Cn. Manlius were Confuls, at the first watch of the night, they came from Tybur in warlike manner to the City of Rome. This fudden occurrent, hapning to fearfully in the night featon, firoke a mighty rerrour into them that halfily awakened out of fleep. Besides, many there were that will not, either what enemies they were, or from whence they came. Howbeit they cryed Alarm with all speed, on every side. The gates were fortified with warders, the walls manned with firong guards. When as early in the morning they were descried to be but a mean number of enemies before the Town, and those none other but Tyburtins; the Consuls sallied out at two gates, and affailed both wayes their forces, as they were now come under the walls ready to scale. Then was it seen that they were thither come presuming rather on the vantage of the time than trusting in valour and manhood: so little were they able to abide the first brunt and charge given by the Romans. Furthermore, it was well known that this their comming turned to the Romans good: for the discord that was now breeding between the Senators and the Com. for fear of this so neer danger was quitestaied. But in the next war that ensued the enemies came after another fort and were more terrible to the fields and country, than to the City. For the Tarquinians over-ran all the marches of the Roman pale, wasting and spoiling all those parts, especially that border upon Hetraria. And after reflicution & amends demanded, but to no effect, the new Coff.

C. Fabius & C. Plantius, by the ordinance of the people proclaimed war against them. The rumors

A also of the Gauls war began to be rife, But amid these manifold and searful troubles, this was their comfort, that the Latins had peace granted unto them, upon their own lute: and from thence a great power was received, according to the ancient league, which for many years space, they had let pass and discontinued. The Roman forces by this aid well frengthned, made a lighter matter of it, when they heard that the Gauls were arrived already at Premite, and were fet down and encamped about Pedum. It was thought good, that C. Sulpirius should be chosen Dictator, named by C. Plantius, lent for to the same purpose, Unto whom M. Valerius was appointed for Commander of his Horsemen. These marched against the Gauls with the choice souldiers of two Consular armies. This was a lingring war and protracted longer a great deal, than both parties liked of At the

B first, the Gauls only were sharp fet and eager of battel but afterwards the Roman fouldiers, by rull; ing into fight and skirmish, exceeded far the fierceness and forwardness of the French. The Distance was nothing pleased herewith, to put all upon the hazard of fortune, when there was no need at all, especially having to deal with that enemy, whom tract of time and disadvantage of the place. made daily worse and worse; being unprovided besides of victuals and making long abroad without any fenced fort: moreover, of that flomack and conflitution of body, as ferved wholly for expedition and quick fervice, and by small delayes waxed feeble and faint. Upon these considerations the Dictator held off fill and drew the war on length, and had proclaimed a grievous punish ment if any without his express commandment should fight with the enemy. The fouldiers could

not well brook this: but first within their wards and watches began among themselves to carp at C the Dictator: and other whiles they let flie at the LL, of the Senate in general, blaming them for their direction in that the Confuls had not the managing of this war. They have choicn indeed (say they) a singular General on set purpose, a Captainalone, who thinks whiles he streth still and doth nothing, the victory will fall from Heaven, or flie into his very lap. After this they began openly abroad, and in the day time, to cast out the same, yea, and wor'espeeches too and more malepart: namely, that they would either fight, and ask the Dictator no leave, or go along in order of battel to Rome. The Centurions also joyned themselves to the souldiers: and not only in conventieles and knots together, there was whitpering and grumbling: but in the very * A place in Principia, yea, and within the quarter of the L. General his pavilion, were heard confuled speeches the camp.

together in one accord. So as the multitude began now to grow to a full affembly, and from all D parts to call and cry aloud, to go presently to the Dichator: and that Sex. Tullius should in the name of the whole army speak unto him, as beseemed his vertue and courage. This Tullius now had been seven times already a primipilar or principal Centurion: neither was there in the whole army, of all those that served on soot, a man more renowned for seats of arms. He going before the army of footmen, fleppeth to the Tribunal. And when as Sulpitius matvailed, not fo much to fee that company, as the leader of the company Tullius, who of all the fouldiers had ever been in best order and most obedient. "This is the matter (quoth he) O Noble Dictator and nothing "elfe, The whole army in general supposing themselves by you condemned of cowardice, and in a of Sea, Talling " manner to, their utter shame abandoned, and disarmed, have intreated me to plead their cause unto the Dite before your Majesty. And I for my part, I assure you, in case we might be charged to have lost stator. E " ground any where, in case we had turned our backs upon the enemy, in case we had lost our en-

"figns shamefully, would think it yet a reasonable suit to be obtained at your hands, that you would give us leave to amend that which is amiss to correct our former fault with hardiness and "valour," and by some fresh and glorious exploit, to cancel the remembrance of so foul a foll and " shameful dishonor, Even those very Legions that were deseated and put to flight at Allia, after-" wards in their returnfrom Fis, recovered the same country of theirs by valour, which they had " once before Jost through cowardice, But we by the goodnes of God, through the felicity of your "felf and the people of Rome, have hitherto kept both the army unfoiled, & honor unstained, And "yet I scarcedare say honour; if so be, that not only our enemies may with all reproachful teams " form and flout us, as if we were women pent in & mewed up close within our rampier but also F "you our General (the more is our grief) deem us your army to be heartles, handless & armout-" lessand before any tryal of us made, to despair of us, as if you took your self to be a Commander " & Leader of a fort of maimed & feeble perions. For what else may we think of ir, that you, an old es experiencedCaptain and a most valiant warrior, should sit, as they say, with one hand in another, "doing nothing? For how soever the truth is indeed, more meet it is, that you should be thought to "doubt of our valor, than we of yours. But if this be not a device of your own letting, but a publick " plot laid: and some matter agreed upon among the Senators at home, rather than any war of the "Gauls, keepeth us away from thence, confined as it were from the City & our own houses: then "I befeech you whatfoever I shall fay, you would think it as spoken, not by the souldiers to their "Lord General, but by the Commons to the rulers and Senators, Who may thus reply, that as ye G " have your policies and counsels, so will they have their defigns & wayes of their own likewise, "For who would think I pray you, that we are your fouldiers, and not your flaves slent to war, and Snot into banishment? If any set out the banner of war unto us, lead us forth into the field, and "found the battel ready we are to fight like men, and like Romans: but if there be no need of war, "we will rather fit fill at home than in the camp, And thus much, suppose as spoken to the Lords of the Senat But we thy fouldiers O worthy General befeech thee first to give us leave to fight,

then defirous are we to conquer and under thy flandard and conduct to conquer to prefent thee

with a glorious garland of lawrel, and in triumph to enter with thee into the City: and after thy

The leventh Book of T. Livius. "chariot to so up with joy and mirth to the Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus. This Oration to of Talling, the multitude seconded with their petitions, calling aloud unto the General on every fide, to found the alarm, and command them to arm. The Dictator, albeit he thought the matter in it felf good, but not handled in good manner; and for example fake not to be allowed: yet promited to latisfy the fouldiers defire. "And calling Tullius secretly apart, questioned with him what this matter meant, what precedent or custom they had for their warrant? Tullius earnestly "befought the Dictator, notto think him to have forgotten either military Discipline, or his own "place nor yet the Majesty of his Soveraign. And whereas he had not withdrawn himself away from the multitude being in a mutiny, nor refused to be their speaker (who lightly resemble "those that are their ring-leaders) it was only for fear lest some other should have stept in place, it "fuch as the unruly people in mutinies are wont to fet up for their Captains. As for himself, do " nothing he would, without the pleasure of the General, Howbeit, he would advise him to look "well about him, and carefully to fee to it, that he keep his army in order, government, and obedience. And high time it is now and would not be deferred. For confidering their hearts were "kindled already, and their bloud up, they would be their own carvers, and chufe themselves "both time and place, if the General would not grant it them the fooner. Whiles they were thus in fad communication, there hapned two Roman fouldiers to take perforce from a Gaul certain sumpter Horses, which seeding without the camp, he was driving away. At whom, the Gauls let flye stones good store. And thereupon rose an alarm from the Roman Corps de guard, and running out there was apace, on both fides. So as now they had grown to a full skirmish and battel gr indeed, had not the Centurions speedily sticked them, and ended the fray. Upon which occurrent, the credit of Tullius with the Dictator was confirmed: and seeing the case would abide no delayes he proclaimed battel against the morrow. The Dictator notwithstanding he had yeelded to fight a field, as prefuming more upon the courage of his men, than their forces: began to devife with himself, and cast about every way, how by some stratagem he might strike a terrour among the enemies. And having a fubtle wit and nimble head of his own, this new policy he thought upon: which afterwards many warriors, both of our own country, and of othersalfo, The ftratagem yea, and some even in our time, have used and put in practise. He gave order, that the mules fumpters should be taken off their backs, leaving only two course twillies or coverings upon them, of C. Sulaiting the Dictator. and fetteth the muletors aloft thereon, furnished with the armour of certain captives, and fick t. and difeased persons. Of these he made wel-neer one thousand, and joyned unto them one hundred good Horsemen. All these he chargeth in the night time to get above the camp into the hills. and among the Furs and woods, to bestow themselves close: and not to stir from thence, before that he gave them a fignal. Himfelf, so soon as it was day light, began with great wariness and confiderate care to embattel and arrange his army in length along the very foot of the mountains: to the end that the enemy might have the hills full against him. Thus having fet out and directed these counterfeit cornets of Horse, to scare the enemies with, who, as it fell out, did more good in a manner than the other forces indeed; at the first, the vanguard of the Gauls thought that the Romans would not come down on even ground: but afterwards, when they faw them upon a fudden descended, they also, as desirous of fight, ran onforward presently to joyn battel, and be- M gan the fight before the Captains had founded. The Gauls charged the right wing more fiercely, To that har fly they might have been abidden, had not by good hap the Dictator been there in perfon, "Who called upon Sextus Tullius by name, and rebuked him, demanding whether he had "given his word unto him, that the fouldiers should in that fort fight? What is become (quoth "he) of thele, that with out-cries and open mouth called for battel? Where are those threats " now that they would begin to fight a field without commandment of the General? Lo, your "General himself calleth upon you as loud as he can to fall to your business, and goeth armed before the entigns in the vanguard: will any now follow after that erewhile would needs lead the "way afore? Fierce (I fee well) in camp fearful in the field. And no fable it was that they heard "him speak. Whereupon for very shame they were so pricked forward, that without cashing any N perils, or minding preient danger, they ran upon the darts and shot of their enemies. This violence of theirs, as if they had been welneer out of their right wits, at the very first troubled and difordered the enemies. The Horsemen that were sent out hard after them forced them to turn back, when they were one ein difarray. The Dictator himself seeing the battel of one side to shrink, advanced forward with the entions against the left wing, unto which he saw the main multitude to refort and gather together, and withal hegave the fign to them that were within the hills, according as it was before agreed. And when from thence also a new shout arose, and that they were feen to march fide-long overthwart the hill, toward the Gauls camp; then for fear left they should be that out from their hold, they gave over all fighting, and ran by heaps to their camp. Where M.V. Jerius the General of the Horsemen encountred and affronted them, Forhe seeing the right of wing discomfitted had fet a compass about, and ridden to the fortifications and munitions of the enemies. Whereupon they fled to the mountains and the woods. Most of them were received by the counterfeit shew of Horsemen, and by the muletors caught up, and came short home: but as many of them as fear drave through into the woods, were fafter the heat of the battel was past) cruelly flain and hewn in pieces. Neither was there any one fetting M. Furim afide, that triumphed more worthily over the Gauls, than did C. Sulprime. He confecrated also in the Capitol a good

weighty mass of gold, got out of the Gauls spoil, and compassed it within an enclosure of square

A st one. The same year, the Consuls likewise warred, but with diverse fortune and success. For by C. Plantius, the Hernicks were vanquished and subdued. But his companion Fabius fought rashly and unadvifedly against the Tarquinians. The loss in the battel received, was not so much, but that the Tarquinians facrificed three hundred and seven Roman souldiers, whom they took prifoners. This foul and shameful execution, caused the ignominy of the Romans defeat afore, to be much more notable, and talked of abroad. Befides this lois, was the Roman territory much wasted (to help the matter withal) by the Privernats, and after them by the Veliterns, who made sudden inrodes into the Country. The same year also were two more Tribes added, Pomptina and Publicia. The votive folemo playes or games likewife, which Marcus Furius the Dictator B had vowed, were then fet forth and performed.

Then and never before was the first law put up to the people by P. Petilius, a Tribun of the A law against Commons, and that by the confent and approbation of the Senators, against the excessive suit and ambitious seeambitious standing for dignities. By which law men supposed, that the ambition principally of king for offices certain persons new risen and of the first head, who were wont to hannt fairs and places of great of government. refort for that intent, was repressed and kept under. But the year ensuing, when C. Martius and Cn. Manlius were Consuls, M. Duellius and M. Menenius two Tribuns of the Commons, went through with a law and got it enacted, which was not fo well liked of the Senators, to wit, concerning Ulury of one in the hundred. But the Commons were so much the more forward and A law against better contented, to grant and accept it. Over and besides those new wars the year before intendced, the Falisci were declared new enemies : and that, for two quarrels pretended against them; One, for that their youth had served against the Romans under the Tarquinians : the other, be-

cause they had not delivered again those Romans which fled unto Felerii, after their defeat and

unlucky fight, notwithstanding the Heralds had made claim unto them and demanded them.

This Province fell to Cn. Manlius. But Martius had the leading of an army into the Land of the

Privernats, which by reason of long peace was unfoiled yet, and in very good state, and thereby

enriched his fouldiers with good prizes. For, to the plenty and store that there was found, he added his own bounty and liberality; in that he fet out nothing for the common Treasury, but favoured the fouldiers, and gave them leave to better their own privatestate. The Privernats lay strongly encamped before their own City: and when he had assembled all his souldiers toge-D ther; "Now (quoth he) I give unto you the enemies camp and their City for a booty, fo you " will promise me to quit your selves like men, and to be as ready to sight as to spoil. Hereupon. with a great cry they call for the Signal of battel: and so advancing forward and exalting themfelves bravely and couragionfly, with affired hope of victory, to battel they go. There, even before the enfigns in the vanguard, Sextus Tullius, of whom we spake before, cryed out aloud, Behold, Noble General (quoth he) how thine army performeth their word given unto thee: and therewith laying down his Javelin, with drawn fword confronteth the enemy. Then follow after Tullius, all they that fought in the vanguard before the Standards, and at the first shock put the enemies to flight, followed the chase and drave them into the Town. And as they were scaling the Walls, the Town was rendred up into their hands. So he triumphed over the Pri-E vernats. By the other Consul there was no worthy exploit done, but that as he lay encamped before Sutrium, he proposed a law to pass by the Tribes, (a course never taken before, and without example) concerning a twentith part or vicefime, to be levied of their goods that were made free. The Lords of the Senat (because by that Act there accrewed no small revenue to the Exchequer, that was now wasted) allowed thereof and gave their assent. But the Tribuns of the Com. moved not so much at the quality of the law in it self, as at the dangerous precedent given, ordained under pain of death, That no man ever after should in making of laws withdraw the peo-

P lius Lenas, condemned upon his own statute in * 10000 Asses, for that he together with his son, * 26 lik fe flet, was possessed of a thousand acres of Land, and under colour of freeing his son, he had deluded

the statute in that case provided. After this, the two Confuls M. Fabius Ambustus the second time, and M. Popilius Lenas the second time made two wars. That which Lenas fought with the Tyburtins was performed with ease and facility, For having driven the enemies into the Town, he forraged their fields. But in the other war, the Falisci and the Tarquinians, discomfited in the first battel the other Conful. Their greatest fear arose upon this occasion. For, their Priests carrying afore them light burning torches, and inakes befides, went after a lunatick and frantick manner, and with fo strange and uncouth a shew troubled and disordered the Roman souldiers. And therewithal, at that ve-Gry instant the fouldiers, as if they had been distracted, besides themselves, and associed, dismarched fearfully and stumbled upon the munitions and fortifications of their camp : But after, when as the Conful, Lieutenants and Colonels mocked and rated them, for being scared like

ple apart: For, if that were once by law permitted, there would be nothing, were it never so per-

nicious to the people, but it might be enacted by fouldiers, that have fworn to their Confuls al-

legeance, and were at his devotion. The same year was C. Licinius Stolo at the suit of M. Poppe-

children with these vain bugbears: for shame suddenly they took heart again, and like blind menran upon those very same things, that before they had fled from. And so after they had dispatched this vain devile and preparation of their enemies, they fell upon the armed men indeed, discomfited their whole army and put them to flight: and being the same day masters of their camp, with a rich booty returned victors, both recounting in their military merry ditties and

this, the whole nation of the Tulcans arole, having for their leaders the Tarquinians and the

tilius first Di- the first Dictator that ever was of the Commoners: who named for his General of the Horsemen a Commoner likewise C. Plantins. But the Senators thought this a Hameful indignity, that the Dictatorship also should now be chosen in common: and did all they could possibly to hinder, that there should be nothing decreed toward the war, nor any preparation made for the Dictator. But so much the sooner, and with more readiness, all that the Dictator proposed, the Commons granted. So he departed from the City, and marched on both fides of the Tyber (transporting his army in boats and planks fast ned together) to what place soever he heard the enemies were gone: and surprised many forragers of them, as they wandred and strapled one from another, in the fields. He set upon their camp also, and wan it: and after that he had taken eight thousand prisoners, and either slain or chased all the rest out of the Roman pale; he triumphed, by the suffrages of the people only, without the approbation and affent of the Senators. And for almuch as they would not in any case have an affembly for Election of Confuls, held either by the Dictator a Commoner, or by the Conful: and because the other Conful Fabius was busied abroad in the wars, and not returned; therefore, the matter fell again to an Interreign. So there were Interregents one after another, Q. Servilius Hala, M. Fabius, Cn. Manlius, C. Fabius, C. Sulpitius, L. Amplius, Q. Servilius, and M. Fabius Ambustus. During the second Interreign, there arose fome variance, for that both Confuls were Patritii, i. of the Nobles. And when the Tribuns interposed themselves, and crossed those proceedings, Fabius the Interregent, alledged a Law out of the twelve tables in these terms, That what sever the people ordained or granted tass, the same (hould be good, and stand firm and ratified: and in suffrages and voyces of the people, were comprised their grant and ordinance. But when the Tribuns, for all their gainfaying and stepping behy of the peolength two of the Nobles created Confuls, C. Sulpitius Peticus the third time, and M. Valerius ple.

Publicola: who the same day they were chosen entred in a chief of the confuls. tween, could privail no more, but to prorogue the * Comices for the Election, there were at after the foundation of the City, and the 35 after it was recovered from the Gauls, the Commons loft the Confulthip again, when they had enjoyed it nine years. And two Confuls of the Patritii, upon the Interreign, began to govern, to wit, C. Sulpitius Peticus the third time, and I M. Valerius Publicola. The same year was Empulum won from the Tyburtins, without any memorable warlike exploit: were it that under the conduct of both Confuls there jointly together. the war was managed, as fome have written: or that about the fame time the Tarquinians Country was by the Conful Sulpitius over-run and wasted, whiles Valerius led forth a power against the Tyburts. But more ado had the Consuls at home, with the Commons and Tribuns. The Confuls thought now, it concerned them in trust and credit, as well as in vertue and valour. that as they, being Patritii both of them, had received the Confulthin, to they should make over the same again to twain of the Nobility: and either wholly to give up their interest and title for ever, if to be the Confulfhip should now become a Commoners dignity: or else to keep it wholly in their possession, whereof they were first seized intirely, in right of their ancestours. On the other w fide, the Commons fumed and flormed in these and such like terms. "What should we live any "longer? and why are we accounted citizens? In case, that which was first got by the vertue "and power of two only perions, L. Sextius, and C. Licimus, we cannot now all of us together "hold and keep? Certainly, better we were to endure the KK, and Decemvirs again, or any o-"ther heavier and more fearful name of absolute and Lordly Empire, than to see both Consuls of "the Nobility: and that we, may not both rule and obey in turns, but that the one part fetled in "the place of rule for ever, should think us, the Commons born for nothing else but to obey and " ferve. The Tribuns themselves were nothing behind to set forward these troublesome mutipies. But when the people are up once altogether and in commotion, the principal leaders are hardly feen above the rest in the action, And when as they were come down into Mars field fundry times N to affembly, but ever to no purpose and effect, and that many Comitial dayes of affembly were passed over, only in seditious troubles: at the last, the Commons being overmatched through the ttiffness and oblinacy of the Confuls, took the matter so grievously to the heart, that when the Tribuns brake forth into these speeches; "Now farewel freedom for ever: now are we driven, "not only to forbear coming into Mars field, but also to abandon and forsake the City, taken "captive and oppressed by the Lordly rule of the Nobles; and therewith aldeparted: the Commons "with forrowful cheer did the semblable, and followed after. The Confuls being thus left deftitute of one part of the people, yet nevertheless went through with the Election, as few as they were there remaining. And Confuls there were elected of the Nobility both, M. Fabius Ambustus the third time, and T. Quintius, In some annals or yearly records, I find Coff. M. Popilius, instead of T. Quintius.

In that year, were two wars performed with prosperous success. And the Tyburtins were fought withal until they yeelded. From them was the City Saffula won by force: and other Towns had tasted of the same fortune, but that the whole Nation laid arms aside, and submitted themselves to the Consul his mercy. He triumphed over the Tyburtins: otherwise the conquest was mild and gentle enough, without extremity of execution. But the Tarquipians were cruelly dealt withal: and many a man of them flain in field. Of the prisoners that were taken,

The feventh Book of T. Livius.

A whereof there was a mighty number, there were 358 of the Noblest and greatest Gentlemen chosen out, and sent to Rome. The rest of the common sort were put to the sword. Neither sped they better at the peoples hands that were fent to Rome. For in the mids of the Forum were they all beaten with rods and beheaded. This execution made quittance with them, for facrificing the Romans in the market place of the Tarquinians. This good success in war caused the Samnits also to feek for peace and amity. Their Embassadors were courteously answered by the Senat, and so upon covenants they were received into lociety. But the Commons iped not to well at home in the City, as abroad in warfare. For albeit the Usury was well eased by bringing it down from twelve to one, in the hundred: yet the poorer people were overcharged with the payment of the B very principal, and became bond and thrall to their creditors. Whereby the Com. in regard of their privat freights, that they were driven unto, never troubled their heads with the making of

both Confuls of the Nobles, nor with the Assemblies and Elections, nor other publick affairs. Still the two Coniulships remained among the Patritii. And created there were Consuls, C. Sulpitius Peticus the fourth time, and M. Valerius Publicols the second time.

Now when as the City was earnestly amused upon the Tuscan war, by reason that the news went, how that the people of Core, for very pity and compassion, and in regard also of consanguinity, took part with the Tarquinians: behold the Embassadors of the Latins turned them clean against the Volscians. Which Embassadors brought word, that there was an army levied already from thence and in arms, even now upon the point to invade their borders: and would from them en-C ter the territory of Rome, and spoil as they go. The Senat therefore thought good to neglect nei-

ther business, and gave direction, that to both places certain legions should be appointed, and the Consuls to cast lots for their several Provinces and charges. But afterwards, the greater care was taken for the Tuscan war, upon intelligence given by Sulpitius the Consul his letters, whose commission was against Tarquinii, that the countrey was wasted and spoiled all about the Roman-Saline, [or Salt-pits] and part of the booties carried away into the confines of the Carits: and that the youth of that people were doubtless employed in the driving of that booty. Whereupon V.:lerius the Conful, who was opposed against the Volicians, and encamped in the marches of Tufculum, was called back from thence, and commanded by the Senat to nominate a Dictator, Who named T. Manlius, the son of Lucius, and he taking to him A. Cornelius Cossus for his General of

D the Horsemen, contenting himself with his Consular army, by the authority of the Senat, and the peoples suffrages, proclaimed war against the Carits, and sent them defiance. Then were the Cerits afraid of war indeed, and not afore, as though there had been more force in their enemies bare words, to denounce and fignify war, than in their own deeds, who by spoiling and plundering, had provoked the Romans to war. Then faw they plainly that they were overmatched and not able to make their parts good: then repented they that they had made such wast and spoil, cursing the Tarquinians for solliciting them to revolt, not one of them making any preparation of armour or war: but every man labouring what he could, that Embassadors should be fent, to crave pardon for their trespais and offence. When their Embassadors were come to the Senat, they were from thence put over to the people. And then they belought the Gods, whose E facred Images they had received in the French war and devoutly kept and cherished, That the Romans now in their flourishing estate, would take that pity and compassion of if em, which they in times past had of the Romans, in their calamity and hard distress. And turning to the chappels of Vesta, they called upon the Flamins and Vestal Virgins, sometime their guests, whom they so

chaftly and religiously had received and given intertainment unto, saying in this wife. "Would The Embassa" "any man believe we had deserved no better, but thus of a sudden, without cause given, to be re- dors of Cere, to "puted enemies? Or suppose we had done somewhat smelling of hostility, would any man impute the people of " it rather to deliberat coun'el, than to some fit of heat and folly? And that we would blemish and Rome. "mar our own good deferts, especially conferred and bestowed upon io thankful persons, with c new mildeeds and shrewd turns? and chuse to make the people of Rome their enemies now in

F "their wealthy and flourishing State, and in their most happy felicity of war: whose friendship in "their adversity we had embraced? Beseeching them not to term that considerate advise, which "rather were to be called force and necessity. For the Tarquinians, say they, passing with a cruel and "puissant army through our country & requesting nothing but away, had drawn with them some of our ruftical Pealants, to affift them only in fetching of that booty, which now so heavily is "laid to our charge. Whom if you please to have them yeelded, we are ready to deliver them: if "to be punished they shall suffer accordingly: most humbly craving, that their City Care, the very

"fanctuary of the people of Rome, the harbour and habitation of their Priests, the place of receit " for the Roman facred images and reliques, they would grant unto them fafe from the calamity of "war and exempt from the flander thereof: and the rather for the professed vestal Virgins sake, G" fo kindly intertained, and for the love of the Gods, by them to devoutly honored. The people were moved, not so much with the justice and equity of the present cause, as for their old deserts and good turns to forget rather the harm sustained than the good received. Whereupon, the peo-

ple of Cere were pardoned & agreed it was that a truce for one hundred years should be registred among the Acts of the Senat. Then were the forces diverted against the Falisci, who were tainted likewise with the same offence. But the enemies would no where be found. They wasted therfore at over their confines: & forbare to affail their Towns, So they withdrew their legions to Rome, The rest of the year was employed in repairing their wals & Towers : and the Temple of Apollo was de-

dicated. In the very end of the year, the contention between the Senators and the Commons, H brake off the Election of the Confuls: whiles the Tribuns stiffy denied to suffer any affembly therefore to be holden, unless it were according to the Law Licinia. And the Dictator again was as flourly and fliffy bent, to abolish wholly out of the City the Consulship, rather than it should be indifferent for the Nobility and common people. Thus by adjourning the Election, the Dictator left his office, and the matter grew to an Interreign. And the Interregents, finding ever the Commons maliciously set against the Senators, succeeded one after another unto the eleventh Interregent: and all the while continued the discord and variance. The Tribuns they called on hard for the maintenance of the Law Licinia. The Commons, they had an inward grief that fluck neerer to them, upon the excessive usury that still increased; and each mans privat care and grievance, brake t our in their publick contentions and debates. The LL, of the Senat weary of these troubles commanded L. Cornelius Scipio the Interregent for the time being, for concord and unity fake, in the Election of Confuls to observe the Law Licinia. So P. Valerius Publicela, had joyned with him in fellowship of government, Cains Martins Rutilius, one of the Commons. Now whiles mens minds were enclined once to concord, the new Confuls labouring to eafe

also this matter of usury, the only spill or bone (as it were) between that seemed to hinder the

uniting of their hearts, and impeach the general agreement; took order publickly for the pay-Five bankers instituted, called Menfarii,

ment of debts, by creating five officers or Quinquevir's, whom of the despending and disposing of the publick monies, they called Menfarii. And furely, for their equity and careful diligence, they deferved in all monuments and records to be remembred and renowned. And there they k were, C. Duellius, P. Decius, M. Papirius, Q. Publius, and T. Emylius; who underwent and managed this matter, so intricat and difficult to be dealt in : so grievous and combessome to both fides for the most part, but evermore to one at the least. Which they performed both with indifferent moderation otherwise, and also with some cost and defray of charge, rather than any lois and dammage to the State. For the long debts and more entangled, rather in regard of the debtors flackness and negligence, than their want of ability, either the City out of the common flock croffed out of the book, by fetting up certain counters or tables with ready coin in the publick Hall (provided, that there were good fecurity unto the City by fureties and cautions put in aforehand) or elfe the goods of men valued at indifferent and reasonable prices discharged. So as not only without any wrong done, but also without the complaint of both parties, a mighty deal of L All debts clea- debts was fatisfied and paid.

After all this, a vain fear of the Tuscamwar, upon a false Alarm given, that their twelve Nations conspired and were consederate together, caused a Dictator to be chosen. So C. Julius was named in the camp: for thither to the Coss, was the patent of the Senats decree sent. And to him was joyned as General of the Horsemen, L. Emylins. But all was quiet without the City; Within the City the Dictator gave the attempt, that both Confuls should be created of the Patricii: which brought the government for the time to an Interreign. And the two Interregents that were in that while (to wit) C. Sulpitius and M. Fabius, obtained that which the Dictator had reached at in vain; namely, that both Confuls might be created of the Nobility: for now the Commons were more pliable and tractable, by reason of the fresh benefit received, in the easement M and fatisfying of heir debts. So there were chosen C. Sulpitius Peticus, he, who was the former of the twain that gave over the Interreign, and T. Quintins Panus. Some there be that give to Quintius the addition of Cafe for his furname and of Cains for his forename. Both of them went forth to war; Quintus against the Falisci, and Sulpitius against the Tarquinians. Who, for that they could never meet with the enemy in open field, by burning and spoiling made war with the fields rather than with the men. By which lingring continuance, as it were of a languishing confumption, the stubbornnes of both Nations was so wel tamed, that they made petition first to the Confuls, and by their permission after to the Senat, for a truce, and obtained the same for the term of forty years. Thus the care was laid afide of the two wars, which feemed fo neer at hand. And whiles there was fome rest from Arms, it was thought good because the payment of debts above. N faid, had changed the owners and mafters of many things, that there should be held a general Seffing of the citizens. But, when there was an affembly fummoned for the chufing of Cenfors, C. Martius Rutilius professing himself to stand for a Censorship, even he that had been the first Dictator of the Commons, troubled the peace and unity of the States of the City. This he went about (as it seemed) in a very undue and unseasonable time. For, both Consuls were then of the Nobility, as it fell out, who gave it forth that they would not admit him to be a Competitor, nor propound his name at the Election. Howbeir, both he by earnest perseverance in his resolution obtained that which he went about: and also the Tribuns with all their might endeavouring to recover their right, which was loft in the Election of the Confuls, fet to their helping hand. And as the countenance and Majefly of the man himfelf, feemed worthy of the higheft type of honor: 0 fo the Commons were right willing that by the same man who had opened the way unto the Dichatorship, the Censorship also should draw to that side, and be in pare conferred upon them.

tilius a Commoner, cholen one of the Cenfors

Neither in the affembly was there any variance in the Suffrages, but that, together with Manlins c. Martin Ru. Navius. Martins should be created Censor. This year likewise had a Dictator, M. Fabius, not for any fear of war, but because the Law Licinia, for the choice of Consuls. should not be revived and observed. The General of the Horsemen unto the Dictator was Q. Servilius. And yet for all the Dictatorship, the agreement of the Senators together, was in the Election of the A Confuls no more force then it was in the chafing of the Cenfors. For Popilius Lenas was Corful. of the Commons, and L. Cornelsus Scipio of the Nobles. And the commoner Confull, by good fortune, proved more famous of the twain, For when upon tidings brought, that a mighty army of the Gauls were encamped in the Latine country, this Gauls war was laid extraordinary upon Popilint, because Scipio lay grievously fick. Who having soon levied an army and commanded all the vounger men, to meet him in their armour at Mars his Church, without the gate Capena, and that the Queltors should bring thither the Standards and ensignes out of the Acrarium, City chamber and after he had cholen out of them, fully four Legions, he delivered all the refidue of fouldiers unto P. Valerius Publicola, the Pretor 1 and moved the LL, of the Senat to enroll ano-

ther army to be in readine's, against all uncertain occurrents of war, what need soever the City B should have And now himselfbeing at all points throughly furnished, setting forward to meet the the enemie. Whole power because he would know, before he had triall therof with the uttermost hazard, he began to call a trench and ratie a rampier upon the next hill unto the Gauls camp. that he could come unto. The Gauls, a fierce kind of people and by nature eager of fight, having discovered afar of the Roman enfignes, embattelled themselves forthwith, as ready to bid battel. But when they faw the Roman army not brought forth into the plain and even ground, but that they were ftrongly defended, not only by the height of the place, but also with a ditch and palaifado, and supposing them to be smitten with fear, and the fitter therefore to be assailed, for that they were at that instance bufily occupied about their other fortifications; with an hideous noise C looner (they were the Triarii of the rereward that made their fortifications) but the pearmen or

and horrible front, gave the charge upon them. The Romans gave over their work never the iavelottiers of the vanguard, and the Principes of the middle ward, who flood ready armed in guard for the defence of the pioners, made head and received them with fight. Befides their valour. the higher ground was their vantage : fo as all their darts and spears light not in vain (as commonly the do that are flung and lanced on levell ground) but fluck all falt as being poiled with their own weight : to that the Gauls being furcharged with darts either flicking through their bodies. or falt tet in their fluelds, and lo weighing them down ; having also run themselves upon the hilfirst, as doubtfull what to do, made stay, afterwards, when prorracting of time had discouraged themselves, and encouraged their enemies, they were driven back and fell one upon another; and in that confusion made greater havock and worfe, then the flaughter was by the enemy: and crush-D ed they were to death, more in that crond and thrust, then were slain by sword. Yet were not the Romans sure of victory: for when they were come down into the plain, there was a new piece

of work to begin, and a fresh trouble behind. For the Gauls, by reason of their number, little feeling such a losse (as if a new army had started up in fight, out of the ground) stirred up their fresh fouldiers and untoiled, against the enemy in his victory. Whereupon the Romans made a stand and staied their eagernesse: both because they being already wearied, were to abide a new conflict; and all for that the Contul, whiles he laid about him with the formost, without regard of his own person, was wounded well neer the left shoulder with a pike, and thereupon for a while was departed out of the battell. By occasion of which lingring, the victory had like to have been

loft again : but that the Conful when his wounds were dreffed and bound up, came back again E with speed to the formost ensigns, and faid : Why stand you still firs pe have not to deal now, with M. Popiling the Latins or Sabins your enemies, whomafter ye haveconquered by the iword, ye may make of Levas, the Conthe Latins or Sabins your enemies, whomaster ye have conquered by the twort, ye may make or enemies friends and confederats; but upon very favge beaffs we have drawn fword. Either we fall the words and confederats is but upon very favge beaffs we have drawn fword. Either we fall the words and confederate is footbared. mult have their bloud, or they ours. From the camp ye have driven them back : chaled ye have them to fight,

headlong down the hill fide : over the bodies of enemies lying along, now ye ftand : fill the plain "also with their dead carkases, asye have done the hils already; and never look that they will "flie, fo long as ye standstill. You must advance your ensigns, and charge the enemy afresh. With theie emortations they fell to it the second time, and forced the formerrankes and files of the Gauls to lote ground : and then with pointed close battailons of footmen, they brake through into the heart of the main battell. Whereupon the barbarous people being difaraied, fuch as had F neither certain directions to follow, nor Captains to command, turned their force upon their fellows, were feattered here and there about the plains, fled in this pursuit beyond their tents. and made toward the fort of Alba; which among many hils that flood of even height, they espied

mounting above the reft. The Col. tollowed the chafe no farther than their camp; both because his but made himfelf unwieldie, and also for that he was unwilling to put his tited army to a new labour, considering the enemy had gained the his tops, and to refted from farther puriou, And when he had given the whole pillage of the camp to his fouldiers, he brought back to Rome his army with victory, and inriched with the spoils of the Gauls. The Consul his wound staid his triumph. which was a cause also that the Senat wished and longed for a Dictatour, to hold the affembly for for the Election of Coniuls, whiles the other were fick.

G . L. Farius Camillus being cholen Dictstor, had joyned unto him P. Cornelius Scipio for his Generall of the hortmen. He relitored again to the Senators their ancient poffeffing of the Confulthip ; and for this good turn, was himfelf with exceeding affection of them all, created Confull. And for his companion he choic unto him App. Clandius Craffus. But before the new Confuls entred unto their office, Popilise with great love and favour of the Commons triumphed over the Gauls: who mumbling and muttering among themselves, would often ask one another, whether triumpheths there were any repented of a Commoner Conful: rating withall at the Dictator, who despiting

between a

the law Licinia, had got for his reward a Confulfhip; which was more shamefull and infamous, H ill regard of his privat tecking for it, for being Dictator he had made himself Confut then for and sublick harm and injury. This year for many and family troubles was very famous. The Gaulsfrom the Alban woods (for that they were not able then to enquire the cold of winter) ranged all over the Champian and lea-coafts, and walled the country. The leas likewife were dangerous by reafon of the Greeks navy. Alfo all the track along Antium, and the rivet of Laurentum, even to the very mouth of Tyber. So as the rovers and men of war by fea, and the land robbers of the French, met both together, and fituck once for all a dangerons battell and then departed afunder the French unto their standing camp, the Greeks back unto their ships : both doubtfull, whether they had won or loft. Amid these troubles, the greatest fear by far, arose from this, that the r Latine Nation held certain Diets and Councels at the grove of Ferentina; and when the Romans demanded fouldiers from them, flat answer was made, That they must no more think to command to them whose aid they stood need of. And as for the Latins, they were resolved rather to bear er arms in defence of their own liberty, then fight for the maintenance of the dominions of ftran-"gers. The Senat being grieved and perplexed as well for these two forrain wars, as also for the revolt of their confederats, feeing no other way, but to keep them in by fear, whom loisley would not restrain, commanded their Consuls in their mustring, to extend and strain to the utmost the whole strength of the State : for now that their Allies failed them, they were to trust unon their City forces onely. From all parts therefore, the youth as well without in the country as within the City were taken up, and ten legions (as men fay) were enrolled of fouldiers, amounting w to 4200, foot and 300, horse in a legion. Which puillant army, if now at this day any forrain wars were toward, these mighty forces of the people of Rome, which the whole world is hardly able to contain, if they were united and brought into one together, would not exily make again: fo great are we grown in wealth only and superfluous delights, to which we strive and apply our minds.

Among other heavy occurrents of that year, Ap. Clauding one of the Confuls, in the very

preparation of the wars, departed this life. Whereupon the whole government was devolved up

on Camillus. To which fole Conful, either for his quality and worthineffe otherwise fnot meet to

be controlled by the absolut command of a Dictator) or for the lucky presage of his name so for-

tunate in all the tumultuous wars of the Gauls, the Lords of the Senat thought it not decent and r convenient that there should be a Dictatour adjoyned. The Conline having ordeined and appointed two legions for defence of the City, and parted the other eight with the Pretor L. Pinarias. Bearing in mind his fathers valour and manhood; and errook the Giuls war himfelf, without cafting lots therefore : commanding the Pretorto keep the fea-toults, and to put the Greeks back from landing on the flore. He went himfelf down into the country of Pompeinum, and because he was not willing to give battell in the champian, unforced thereunto; and thought the enemy might be westled out well enough by keeping him thort, for forraging and fetching in booties. who of necessity was driven to live of prey chose a convenient place for a standing camp. Where, as they paffed the time quietly in their wards, as a fetled Garrison : there cometh forth a mighty Gaul in perifor tall and beg, for armour brave and glorious : who clattering his shield and M spear together, and thereby making silence, gave defiance and chillenged by his interpreter the Romans to a combat, man to man. There was one M. Valerine a Colonell of footmen, and a very young man, who thinking himlest nothing less worthy of that honour than T. Manling having Gaul and Vafielt known the Contul his pleasure, advanced himfelf forth apart from the reft, armed at all points. lerius furnam-But this conflict as touching the prowefs of themen) was left notable than the other by reason that ed thereupon the hand of God came between & took a part. For as the Roman was ready to joyn and cope behold fuddenly a raven fetled upon the creft his of morion, even ful in the face of his enemie. Which at the very first, the Colonell took jo, fully as a token of good luck sent from heaven. Afterwards he praied devoutlyh that the God or goddeffe wholoever, that fent unto him from above that augurali foul, to prelage and forelignifie the future event, would be favourable and gractions of unto him. And lo, (a wonder to be spoken) the bird not only held the place still, which it first light upon but alfo, as often as the champions buckled and closed together, mounting up with the wings made at the cies and the face of the enemie, with beak and claws both, to long untill Valerius killerh him. For the Gaul being affrighted at this to thrange & wondrous a fight, both his eies dazel-Ed. and his mind was mightily troubled. Then the raven took his rife, flew on high quite out of fight towards the East, All the while the camp on both fides was quiet hitherto. But after that the Colonel began to tifle and diffarme the Body of the flain enemy, neither could the French keep themselves within their Stations, nor the Romans contein, but run with more speed unto their Conquerour champion. And so about the bodie of the Gaul that lay along dead, began fome skirmilh, and thereof grew a thatp and cruell battel: for now not only the companies of the next quarters, and corps de guard, but also the whole legions on both fides, came abroad and fought. Camillus commanded the fouldiers, joyous for the victory of the Colonell, joyous alfo for the gods, fo favourable and ready to help, for to go to battell : and the wing yety

often unto them the Colonell, fet out bravely and enriched with the spoiles of his enemie,

"Follow this brave gentleman, good fouldiers (queth he) and about the dead champion of the

"Gauls killed their whole troops, and lay them along. In this fight appeared the help of God

and manevidently: and they fought it out with the Gauls, and had no doubtfull conflict; both

A armies had to conceived and deeply imprinted before hand in their mind the future event of thefe two fouldiers that had fought together. Between the formost, whose concurse had raised others, there was a tharp conflict ; but the reft of the multitude, turned back before they came to the volley of darts. And first they were scarrered along the Volscian and Falern countries but afterward they took their wates toward Apalia and the lower Adriatick fea. The Conful having affembled the fouldiers to an audience , folemnly before them all, commended the Colonell, and rewarded him with ten oxen and a coroner of gold. Him elf, by direction

from the Senat, to attend the war by fea; joyned camp with the Preter. And there, because through

the cowardife of the Greeks that would not come into the field, the war was like to be long

B and lingring, he nominated, by the authority of the Senat, T. Manlins Torquains for the Dictatour, to hold the Election of Confuls. The Dictatour having named for his Generall of horimen, A Corneling Coffus, held the Election, and with exceeding favour of the people, declared for Confut one like himself, and tracing the steps of his own vertue and glory, M. Valerius Corviam (for that was his furname afterwards) in his abtence : a young man, I fav, three and twenty vears old, To Corvinus was adjoyned companion in government a Commoner, M. Poplius Lengs the fourth time. Camillas performed no memorable exploit with the Greeks: for neither were the Greeks good fouldiers on land, nor the Romans at fea. At the last being kept from landing; and failing, belides other necessaries, of fresh water, they left Italy. Of what people, or of what nation in Greece this fleet confifted, is not certainly known. I would think verly, that they were the Tv-C rants or potentats of Sicily, above all other. For all Greece beyond them, at that time wearied and toiled out with civill wars, much feared the greatnesse of the Macedonians. After the armies were discharged, and that both abroad there was peace, as also at home quietnesse, through the unity of the States : left they fhould be glutted with too much joy, behold a peftilence arole in the Ctv and conftrained the Senat to command the Decemvirs, to overlook the books of Sibylla: and by direction thereof, was a Lettifterne celebrated. The fame year there was a Colony drawn out of the Antiats, to people Sairicum, and the town was repaired for them, which the Latins had destroied. Also there was at Rome a league concluded with the Carthaginian Embassadours, who came of purpole to fue for fociety and amity. The same rest continued still both at home and a-D broad, when T. Manline Torquatus, and C. Plantine the scoond time were Consuls. The plant which was before after one in the hundred, became now but half to much. The paiment of debts was dispensed & ordered into three years by even portions, so as a fourth part should be paid out of hand. And albeit some of the Commons (for all that) were pinched therewith, yet the Senat had more regard to see credit kept with the chamber of the City, then of the difficulties of privat persons. The greatest matters were well eased, in that they forbare to collect the tribute and to multer fouldiers. The third year after that Satricum was reedified by the Volicians, M. Valerius Corvinus the

fecond time Conful with C. Periline, upon news of Latine, that Embassadors from Antiques went about to the nations of the Latins, folliciting them to rife up in arms, was commanded to make war upon the Volicians, before the enemies forces were greater : who put himfelf on a: fourney with a fierce army toward Sarricum. Whither when as the Autjats and other Volfcians were come to meet him, with a power provided aforehand, against any preparations from Rome, prefently withour any stay they joyned battel, as being through a deep ittled and long batted malitiously bent one against the other. The Volscians, a nation more hasty to rebell, than hardy to fight, being defeated in a battel, fled amain and highed space to put themleves within the wals of Satricam. But when the wals were not able to fave them, for that the town being environed and invelted round with fouldiers, was ready to be taken by feating, there were upon 400. of them. befides the common fort not meet for fervice, that yeelded themselves. The town was rated down and burnt; only they spared the firing of Marnas church. And the whole saccage and spoil was bestowed upon the fouldiers. But there were not comprised within this booty, the 4000 that r yeelded. Thole the Conful in his triumph caufed to be led bound before his chariot : and after that fold them, & brought a round fum of money into the treatury. Some write, that this number of capeives, werebondflaves. And that is more like to be true, than that they should be fold, who yeelded themselves. After this tollowed Contuls, M. Fabius Dorsno, and Servine Sulptime Camerimus. Then began the Aurunean war upon a fudden invalion that they made. And for fear left the action of that one State and City, had been the resolution of the whole Latine nation and by their maintenance, there was created Dictator (as if it had been against all Latinm already up in arms) L. Furius Camillus : who choic for his General of horimen, Cn. Manline Capuelinus. And (as the use had been in time of great troubles and sudden tumults) he mustered without any respect of Immunity and Exemption, and therewith proclaimed a Ceffation of all courts of law and the legions with all freed possible were led against the Auruneaus, where they found, that they carried the mind G of plunderers rather then of warriors. So that in the first battel, that war was dispatched, Howebeit the Dictator, because they not only made the quarrel and warred first but also offered light without any drawing back, supposing there were some need of Gods belp withall from heaven, had vowed a temple to Juno Moneta: and after he had obtained that he vowed for and therby was charged to

perform his vow, to foon as he was returned home to Rome with victory, gave up his Dictstorship. The temple of The Senat commanded two officers called Duumvirs to be created for the edifying of that temple. Juno Moneta, according to the magnificence of the people of Rome. The place was appointed and let our on the

[Capitoil]

[Capitoll] hill, even the very plot of ground, where fometime before flood the dwelling house of H M. Maulius Capitolinus. The Coff having imploied the Dictatour his army in the Volician war, furprifed at unwares the town Sora out of the enemies hands. The Temple of Moueta was dedicated the year after it had been vowed, when C. Martins Rutilius the third time, and T. Manlius Torqueins the second time, were Consula. Immediatly upon the dedication of that church, there enfued a strange wonder, like unto that old marvel of the hil Albanus : For it rained stones, and in the day time it feemed to be dark night. And the books of Sibilla being peruled for that the City now was mightily given to superstition) the Senat ordeined, that there should be a Dictator named for the ordering of certain fealts and holy daies So P. Valerine Publicula was cholen, and with him; Q. Fabina Ambustus Generall of the horimen. Order was given, that not only the Tribes should I go in folemn procession with their praiers and Letanies, but also the nations that bordered upon them: with a precise direction unto them upon what daies every one shall make supplication. That year (as it is reported) there passed heavy judgments and the Sentences of the people against the Vincers, with whom the Ædiles had commenced fuit. And without any notable cause to be remembered, they grew to an Interreign. Upon which, that fomething might be thought thereby done, both Confuls were made of the Nobles, M. Valerim Corvinus the third time, and A. Corneline Coffus. Now from hence-forth will we treat of greater wars, both for the puissance of the enemies, and also for their far distance: as well for their spacious countries they inhabited, as long tract of

time that they continued. For this year began the Romans to bear arms against the Samnits, a ning of the nation powerful in wealth, and valiant in field. After which war, fought on both fides with alter- K Samnit war. native fortune, there succeeded Pyrrhus their enemy, and after Pyrrhus the Carthaginians. To see (good Lord) the wonderfull flirs and troubles, and how often the Romans fell into extremities of

num, other-

* The Inhabi-

tants of Sidici-

Сариа.

them, spake much what to this effect, "The people of Capna, most noble Senators, bath sent us in The Embaffs. " ambaffy unto you, to crave at your hands friendthip for ever, and fuccour for the prefent. Which dors of the " amity if we had requelted in our prosperity, well might it sooner have begun, but knit had it been Campains in with a weaker bond and not fo durable. For then, remembring out felves to have entred league the Senat at and fociety on even ground, and it' equall effate with you; friends haply we should have been as Rome. we now are, but bounden and devoted unto you, we had never been. But now, in cale by your " commiferation and pity we be gained and won; and in our distresse, by your aid, helped and re-"lieved; we mult needs affectionarly embrace a benefit from you received, unleffe we would be "thought unthankfull wretches, and unworthy of any help either of God or man. And albeit the "Samnits, have been before us intertained in friendthip and confederacy, yet we think that no N " fufficient bar, but that we may also be received into the same. Only thus much it ought to make of for them, as to be preferred before us in antiquity of time, and degree of honour. For in that al liance between you and the Samnits, there is no expresse clause, no caveator proviso contained, " against the making of any new confederacie. And furely, alwaies heretofore ye have thought it cantegood enough of your friendship, if the party who fought the same, were but willing " and defirous to be your friend. We Campains (albeit our prejent condition suffereth us not " to (peak magnifically) giving place to no nation but your felves, either for the flately port of our City, or goodnetle, and fruitfulnesse, of our foil, in entring into your acquaintance, shall "not a little, I suppose increase and better your good estate. And first for the Æquians and

and honour. And when those nations be oncesubdued that are between you and us (which your

"vertue and fortunat felicity, promileth will be shortly) then shall your dominions reach all the

"way in a continued train, as unto us. A pitifull and lamentable case is is, that our prefent for-

"tune urgethus to confesse; To this exigent and hard terms of extremity are we Campains dri-

"eyen (right honourable) that subject we must be, either to our friends or to our enemies. If ye

perils, that their Dominion and Empire might arife unto this greatness and high state, which hath much ado to hold its own, and frand maintained. But the cause of the Romans war with the *Sam-* Abruggo and mits, being in lociety and amity linked together, arole first from others, and not upon any quarrel the Duchie of between themselves. At what time as the Samnits warred unjustly (as being more mighty) upon the * Sidicins : they as the weaker and forced to flie for faccour unto the richer, banded with the Campains. Who bringing with them a greater name, than power (in deed) to aid and affift their Allies & flowing in riot and superfluous delights, happied in the country of the Sidicins to be foiled Redefeated by the other who had been inured and hardened by continual ule of aims and to after- L wife called Ty- wards drew upon their own heads, the whole violence and poile of the wars. For the Samnits anum or Thra- letting the Sidicins alone, went to the head, and fet aponthe Campains, as it were the very fortreffe and caltle of defence for al the borderers. For wel they will that there they might win victory as easily but riches & honour at their hands they were to atchieve much more. And when they had gained and held with a strong garrison, the hils called * Tifata, that were adjoyning, and commanded the City Capua; From thence, they descended with a foursquare ranged battell into the plain that weth between Capua and Tifua: where a fecond field was fought: In which the Campanies had the overthrow, and were beaten within their wals. Having therfore no hope neer hand, and feeing the strength of their youth greatly decaied, they were constrained to feek for aid of the Romans. Whose Embaliadors being admitted into the Senat, and having audience given M . Volicians, tholecternall and perpetual enemies of this City, they shall not so soon at any time O " ftir and put out their heads, but we will be ftreight upon their jacks. And look what ye first " shall find in your hearts to doe for our latty, the same will we alwaies do for your Empire

The farlent Book of T. Livius. delend 12 190 oirs will wie he's frietke se titel we min be'the Saminis. Confult ye now therefore of deliberaty, whether ye had rather. There amain all the territorie of Capica, should be undered auto your folger and side 30, and set it of the Saminis Sendery. Four mercy your fuccour, ONG be Romalit, out in the country to extend some in the specially unforthole, who by yeelding their jetter and their into jetter and burney the power justice bliefers their imported and hambly shere in their jetter and their property. And yer, to lay the fraith, we found them their was added to the second of the sec "and effect to bwn telves." For confidering a neighbour nation, bordering even upon us, to be , "robbed and fipoited most wrongfully by the samoits; we well forciaw; that when the Stdieins B "were blice for a burning rite time fire would from be driven and reach unto us. For now are not "the Samines come to affail us, as discontented for any injury received ; but; as well pleased that "they have came of quakell" offered and prefented unto them. For if it had been but a revenge "only of anger upon some preceded wrong, and not a mean and occasion, to attack their greedy appetile, had it not been enough for them, that they had vanquished and put to the sword our E Legions once in the Siditine country, and a fecond time in Campain it felf our own territory? is what a cankered and a mortall malice is this which blood hed and malsacres in two battels care as not tattate or als wage? belides the walting of our fields, the driving away of booties, as well of of people as cattell, the fitting of villages; the ruin and havock they made and in every place nothing this fire and (word Could not their anger and wrath have been latisfied with all this? But it E . is their greedy and dorattable coverbuines and nothing elie that must be fifted. That is it which " carriern them, that balle'll and draggeth fliein to the alsault of Capua. At it their teeth water, that "moly goodly and beautifull City will they effect deftroy, or be LL, thereof themselves. But may i it pleate you Romans, to gain it afore by your own benefit and good defere: rather then luffer them to leave the leave them to leave the leave them to leave the lea "it firange and goodly to und crake any righerful and just wars. If ye but shew a copy of your coun-"tenance, as it ye would aid and luccour its, I luppole ye fhall have no need at all of further

war. The Samnits overweening of themselves and contempt of others, reacheth to us only "further it proceedeth for. So that under the very (haddow of your affiftance, O Romans, we "may be farely covered and protected: And what loever we firall hereafter guiffthereby, what-D a foever we shall be of our selves (even as much as we are worth) ready are we to acknowledge it tellyouts. For your take fruillane Campain ground be tilled for your behoof stall the City Ca-"and be reforted unto and frequented : and accounted Thall ye be of us no less than founders, pa-" rents, yea, and as the immortall gods. There that Be a borrough or Colony of yours, that erhalf goldyond as in oblequious dutininely towards you. Do but afford minto us Campains, O "Noold Senators, a token of your gracious commence," yeeld us your invincible mane as a es powerfulf deity, and bid us hope affiredly, that Capus thall remaine still and continue ju fateerty. What a number think ye or all forts and degrees of people, followed and accompanied wins, which we came from thence ! How left we all places filled with their vows, their praires "and tests ? Th' what expectation now, do the Senat and of people Capas, but wives and chil-dreb, smend contretum? Afford I am, that the whole multipude stand about the gates looking E a toward the high port way that leadeth from hence thither, waiting to know what news, cx-" peching what antiwer, my LL your pleasure is that we should report back from you unto them,

o lo carciuli, to heavy, fo perplexed. One word prefenteth unto them lafety, victory, life and

" liberty reflecther, I dread to prefage what it may import. Wherefore to conclude, determine of

"us, either as of them that fitall and will be, your confederaces and faithfull Allies; or elfe inch

crasmult be worle then nothing After that the Embaffadors were withdrawn afide, and the Se-

nat fell to counfell 's although a good part of them were of opinion, that the greatest and wealthiest

City of all half, the most plenteous country and near to the fea, might be at it were the garner and floreholds, what to ever the garner and floreholds, what to ever the plantes of corn and victuals might happen; yet they fer thore by keeping their tath and promite; then of the great commodity that might accrew unto them , and thus by direction of the Senat made the Confut Rolwer. " The Senat judgeth you'd The bower of Campains worthy of aid? but meet it is that we emertain your amity, fb, as a more ancient for the Confut to ciety and friendlhip bettot thereby violat and broken. The Sammits are in league, and confede- the Embatia-" rat with its. We mult needs therefore debat you from making that war against the Samuris, which thould looher dillionour the godsthen hart and wrong men. Howbeit, as equity and e realon doth require, we will to our Allies and friendefeith our Embaffadours, to intrest them to er offer ho violence unito you. To this afriver the chief man of the Embassage (according as he had committion from home) replied and taid?" to For as much as ye are not willing to defend our right is and claice. By just and lawfull power against violence and injury : your own yet, I am fore ye Cowill Mailhafn. Therefore my LL of the Senat, here we yeeld up in your nands, and to the The Citizens C Seignory of the people of Rome; the whole harion of the Capa mis, the Cuy Capaa, our lands and of capaa furren polledions the lacred temples of the gods, and all things eligibeth holy and provane. And what man their Ci-Toever frein menceforth we first fuffer and spide, we will futting as it your liegement and insjects, my and territor wholly devoted as vallals unto you. At which words they all held up their hands unto the Con- 14. fuls, flightears' plenteonilly, and fell down upon their anets withe very entry of the Councell houle. The Schar moved with confideration of the changeable course and turn of human fortinge, in the world, to fee to great and mighty a people of pulfance, to pompous for inperflue

The fifth Book of T. Livius. ous abundance and magnificence (at whole bands but a while before, the nations bordering had a craved and regged their aid) to early with them new to had and broken hearts. As we have own scoot, to tubmit themselves and all they had in the whole world, to the power and devotion of others : were periwaded now it was smatter of trult and faithfullneffe, not to abandon and fee betraied, those that thus were reduced under their protection. Neither thought they, that the people of Sensium could in any equity or colour of Julice, invade that land or attauk that City, which was intrendred and aspected to the imperial State of Rome, Whereupon presents they agreed to dispatch Embassadors unto the Samutes, who had incharge and commission to make declaration unto them; First, of the Campains petitions; secondly, of the answer of the Senat returned unto them, implying the remembrance of the Samuite amity : last of all, of the I Campains surrender. Then to recheft and defire them in regard of their mutual society and friendthip, to spare and forbear those, that were their vallale, and not with any hollility to invade that territory, which was become subject to the people of Reme. If by this courteous dealing they could do no good, then, to command the Samnits in the name of the people and Senat of Rome, to abiliain from the City Capua and the country of the Campains. When their Embaffadours debated these matters in the Councel House of the Samnits, they returned so Bout and arrogant an answer again, not in these terms only. That they would go forward in the war begun; but (that which more was) the rulers coming forth of their Councell House, even whiles the Esn-

baffadors there stood, called to the captains of the cohorts, and with a loud voice commanded them forthwith to make a rode into the Campain country for to spoil and fetch booties. This Em- K

baffage being returned home again to Rome, the Sanators letting afide the care of all other matters,

fent their Heralds to demand restitution : and for default therof, after the folemn maner to proclaim

whom they went. That they should not eligem the valour of the Sammitaby the late loffes & de-

Defiance gimans to the Samnits

tion of Valerius

open war. Whereupon they decreed with all fpeed possible to propound this matter to the people ; and by the confent of the people, both Coff. with two armies departed the City. Valering into Campania, Corneline into Samuium: and pitched their sents, Palerine at the foot of the hil Gaurse. and the other at Sarricula. The Samoit legions presented themselves first to Valerius for that way they supposed all the forces would be bent for indignation also, against the Campains, because they were to ready one while with their own faccours, & another while in fending for the aid of others against them. And in foon as they discovered the Romans camp, in all halt (every one for his part / called luftily to their captains for so firike up and found the battell : affuring themisives, and I A cost of arms laying plainly, that the Romans thould speed as well in succepting the Campains, as the Camof purple or parts had done before them in aiding the fidicins, Valeries, after he had amufed the enemies not fearlet colous banging forth many daies together, with fome light skirmilbes, only to make trial of them what they could do at the Geneput forth the * lignall of battell at the laft, but first exhorace his lenddiers in a short speech in this wife," That neither this new warnor new enemy thould terrificiteen; for as muchas the farrall his pavi lion. Wile, " I not negative was a was a way of the chew warred from the City, the more cowardly Nations they were and lefte warlike filling the chew warred from the City, the more cowardly Nations they were and lefte warlike filling.

covinus to his tears of the Sidicins or Campains: For wholever they be that contend & light together, one fide fouldiers. "or other cannor chule, but go to the wals. The Campains, doubtleffe, that the overthrow re-ther through their own effeminat tendernelle, as flowing too much in excelle and superfluity of M " pleafures, than by their enemies hardineffe and valour. And what were two only fortunat batesteis of the Samnits, in to many ages to be let against to many honoprable victories of the people of Rome? Who, from the first foundation of their City, may number more Triumphs well neer than years: who have by war subdued all Nations about them, the Sabines, Herraria, the Lastins, Hernicks, Equisos, Volicians, and Autuncans, And as they ought to go into the field, every man prefuming & trulting upon his own manhood and glorious warfare lo should they have an eye, and confider, under whole leading and regiment they were to enter into hattell. Whether the were a man that in the hearing of his fouldiers, could only make goodly and magnificall Oraetions, fierce in brave words, void of Military works : or he who himself knew bow to handle "his weapon, to advance before the Randards, yes, and to be emploied even in the midle of all N the battell. I would have you (quota be) my touldiers, to follow my deeds and not my words, " and of me to learn, not only discipline, but also good example. I have not by bribing and facti-"ons, nor yet by courting and Orations (usuall matters among Noblemen) but by this right hand " of mine, attained unto three Confulthips, and to the highest honour. The time had been indeed "I when a man might have faid thus unto me : No marvell, For why? You were a gentleman of "noble blood, descended from those that were the deliverers of their country : & in the same year et that the City had first a Consul this house of yours had the Consultain But now the case is alter-" ed, theway unto a Confulfhing is as open to you Commoners as to us of the Nobility. Now is it "not the guerdon of birth and gentry, as aforetime abut the neward and recompance of vertice and valour. And therefore my fouldiers, thout at the highest dignifies, and aim as foveraign of so honour. And although ye that are men, have by the grace, and approbation of the gods, given "unto me this new addition of furname Comman Jet have not I forgot the antient name of the " Pablicolas, appropriat unto our family, I love and ever will (as alwaies, I have done) the Comor mons of Rome, at all times alike both abroad in wars and also at home in peace, as well a privat

" perion, as in my offices, were they little, or were they much: whiles I was Tribune, whiles I was

" Conful; and no changling have I bee throughout all my Confulhips, one after another. Now for

this present enterprise which we are about, with the help of God, & in his name, have a cash with

" me for a new and fresh Jesseph over the Sammit. Never was there a General more families with his foundairs : as willing se the meanest of them, to buy his hand upon any bate offices, that The familiariwith his foundars: as withing as one manuful is the two, the manuful night not once there in the familiari-that were the done, yea, and in the very training and carefules of the foundars, as what sing ye of coviming as equals vil makeries of affixing and through, one with another, gently in brould be other which with his foundation of the contraction of the property of the state of the property of the state of the property of the state of the

teous to his power, and as occasion requised in his words, no less mindfull of the freedom of o-thers, than raspective of his own place and dignity and (than which, there is nothing more poppylar look by what vertuous demognour & carriage of himself, he lought to attain unto honours and B promotions with the same he bare them, and went through with them. Therefore the whole army with incredible cheerfulness accepting this experience of their capitain, island forth of the camp into the field. Never was there battell fought more indifferently on both fides. Their hope was like their forces equall, with full trult and confidence in themselves, and yet without contempt of their enemies. The Samnits, for to what their courage, prefumed upon their fresh and late atchieved acts, and their double victory but few dales before. The Romans on the contrary fide, thood upon their honour and reputation for the space of four bundred years, and their conquelts thoo a pon their nonour and repuration on the property ince the manner of the condition of their City. Yet, they were troubled, both the one and the other, to deal with a new and unknown enemy. The mander of their right, the wed what thomacks they carried. For the conflict was furth, as for a good, while they respect on neither part to yeeld one four ried. For the Conflict was furth, as for a good, while they respect on neither part to yeeld one four ried. Then the Conflict carried one they conflict the reput of the property of the respect of the respect of the respect to the respect of the respect to the respect

mounted from horiback, " Wethat are footmen (quoth he) when all is done, mill do the deed

I fee well, Come on then, and as ye behold me (which way forger I go) by digt of tword to make

way and entrance into the enemies battell a fo every man for himfelt, down with him that

"frands next in his way. Straightwaies shall ye lee, that where as now their frears and pilice

" frand glittering and bent upon us, there will be a wide lane made over their flain carcates. He

both the wings and points, and made way for the footment to enter the main battell. First and

formost the Contul in person chargeth the enemy and whomshever he happed to approunter, being

he killeth in the place. This goodly light let the reft on fire a and then every man did his belt , laid

about him manfully, and carried it afore him right worthily. The Sampits flood to it still and moved

not, abeit they got more knocks and wounds then they gave. Thus, when the light had continued

a good while, notwithflanding much bloody laughter about the Samues entignes a yet no flying

was there on any tide : fo relout were they, by death only to be vanquilhed. Whereupon the

Romans, feeling their own firength for wearineffe decated and fpent, and but little day left, in-, flamed with anger, gave a fresh charge all at once upon the enemies. Then (and not before) began they to thrink and give ground, and encline to flight: Then, were the Samaits taken prisquers

B and flainshick. Few or none had escaped alive, but that the night came to fall upon them, that it in-

terrupted the victory, rather then ended the battell. Both the Romans themselves confessed.

they never fought with a more stubborn and obstinate enemy; and the Samnits also being deman-

D had not to foon spoken these words, but the horimen at the Consuls commandment, tan upon

fear among them : and therefore affaicth, by lending in the borfmen upon the formost enfigues, tell between fear among them: and therefore analette, pyterioning in the manner, open the control configure, to break their rancks, and put them in different. But when he law, that in formall rooms of and Saminia, ground they toiled themlelves in vain, and could not well manage their troops and cornets, no break in upon the enemies, he rode back again to the van and foretront of the Legions, and dif-

ded the primitive cause, which forced them flo filly bent anthey were, to run away at the last ship that the Romana fermed to baye huming fire in their cies, and to carry in their faces and viliges the intious rage of mad and frantisk perions, and thereat full began they to be, as frighted, more thense any thing elfe. Which feathlineds of theirs, they bewarded not only by the present every of the bettell but also by their dislodging and departure away in the night. The man-zow after the Romans were masters of their empty and naked camp, noto which all the whole muleitude of the Campaines came running in number to rejoice and congretulate their victor But this Joy had like to have been fouly blemilled with an overthrow and defeat in Sammian. For Cornelinathe Contal being depared tropp Sarricula, had engaged his army weadvitedly within a forcil, through which went an hollow valley or lawo, forfaid on both fides with an ambufb. entignes into a place of late receit. But whiles the Samous Itsied only until he had brought his struy fully down into the bottom of the vale, P. Decius, a Colonell of footmen, espied in the forreft one little high hill, which commanded the place where the enemies by encamped and as it was for an army heavily armed, and charged with carriage, hard to be got up more : fo for them that were lightly appointed and burdened, nothing difficult. He perceiving the Conful troubled

G in mind and affrighted: See you not (quote be) O Anim Cornelius yonder hill top above the cnemie? That is the very fortreffe of our hope and fafety, if to be that we can gaine the fame loftily, asthe Samnits have lete it blindly. Incamire no more of you, but to let me have the Principes and spearmen of one only Legion. And when with them I have once leized the top thereof, fet and valour of forward you from hence and fear not petitier, make doubt to fave your felf and the army. For the P. Detist. enamie being under us, and lying open to all our thot, cannot thir without great loffe and profens milchief. As for us, either the fortune of the people of Rome, or our own manhoud thall work

Our evasion. Being commended by the Conful, and having received that troop and guard which He demanded, he instructed the through the woodly with, and was stoudeferied by the center to be feet to approached the place that he woodly with a state of the center and woodled, and wholly turned their eles to him wind, the both guined the Conful force time to wieddraw his army into a more convenient and open ground, and polletied himlelf of the bill top, and there refled. The Samnits, whiles they turn their enfignes to and fro, (as men that loft the vantage of both fides) could neither make after the Contol, but through the lame valley, wherein a while before they had him under their thot, nor yet erect their fequations, and marchup that hill, which Decise over them had already gained, Bur being more angry with those, that thus had dilappointed them of the fair means they had of a brave exploit, and confidering withall the neernelle I of the place, and their fmall number which were gotten thither, they were one while of mind to environ the hill round with armed men, and to keep Devine from the Conful; another while, to make them way, that when they were come down into the valley, they might fee upon them. Thus whiles they were in doubt what to do, the night overtook them. Decim at the first, was in good hope to fight with them from the higher ground, as they mounted up against the hill : but afterwards he marvelled much, that they neither beganto charge upon him, i.e. yet when they were disappointed and put by that purpole, through disadvantage of the ground, lortified themfelves with trench and rampier, and other pioners work. Then calling the Centurions unto him; " what unskillulneffe (queth he')of military fervice, what supine flacknesse and sloth is this? and "how got these lozels the victory of the Sidicins and Campains? Ye see their ensigns waving buther K " and thither: one while hudled they are in one together, another while advanced and displaied at

"length As for munitions & fortifications no man beginneth any; and by this time we might have

been entrenched round about. But it we fray herelonger then for our vantage, we might be

counted lazy labors like them. Come on then, go with me, that whiles day light ferveth, we may

P. Decius to his under captains.

" leein what places they quarter their guards, and what way we may get from hence and cleape. All this went he to espie and discover himself in person clad in a common souldiers jacker, leading with him the other captains in the habit of their fouldiers ; to the end that the enemies might not take mark of the Generall himfelf, how he went about to view them. After this, when he had disposed the sentinels and corps de guard, to all the rest he commanded a watchword to be given, that when the trampet founded the second watch, they should come all unto him armed, and L. make no noise at all. When they were rhither afferibled with filence, as he had commanded," This fillnefle my fellow fouldiers (quoth he)mult ye keep, whiles ye hear me fpeak, and forbear all giving affent by attering your voices (as touldiers afe to do) When I shall have delivered my mind to you, let as many as like thereof; go fortly on the right hand, and not speak a word : and look what "fide is greater, that course shall stand and take place, And now listen what my conceit is, and what I would have done. The enemy hath not invested you here; as men either fied away for " fear, or lagging behind for flott and idleneffe. The place have ye won by manhood by mantood must ye from thence escape. In coming hither, ye have already saved a brave army of the at people of Rome: and now by breaking out from hence, fave your own felves. Worthy you are "that being but a few, have fuccoured many, ye should not stand in need your selves of any M "mans help. With that enemy ye have to deal, who yelterday through their feniclesse sloth, over-4 flipped their happy opportunity to defeat our whole army; who were to blind, that they faw " not this hill of logress importance even over their heads, before it was by us gained; who being " fo many thousands, could neither debar us from climbing up, as few as we were, nor when we "had got the place, compafe us about with a trench, having to much day as they had. There gne-" mies, whom ye have thus deluded & beguiled, whites they were awake, and had their ele-light, "ye are to deceive when they are fait afleep, nay, you must doe to indeed there is no other temea dy For at that patie we are now; that I am rather to finew you, in what terms of extremity you find, then to advite you to the execution of any good countell. It is no confining at this time with the you found here it say, or departs feeting N "un rest upon their Weapons, fortune hath left you nothing at all. And die we must without "doubt for hunger and thirlt, if we dread the fwords point more than befitteth hardy men, and of valorous Romans. One way there is therefore, and but one way of lafety, even to make a brave "fally through and away. This must we do, either by day or by night. And that doubt is foon "cleared. If we look for the morrow day, what hope have we, but that the enemy will caft a "ditch and bank even round about is : who stready asye see lying under this little riling, have compassed it with their very bodies. Now, if so be that the night be a convenient and favourable "time for irruptions and fallies, as in truth it is : then, this hour of the night certainly, is of all o-"ther the fitteft. At the second watches sound ye are come hither, at which time all men are in their molt found and dead fleep, Amid their bodies being fatt affecp, fhall ye go. Either by fi-"lence deceive them unawares, or if they perceive you, affright them with a judden outery. Do " but follow me, as ye have done already, I will follow the same fortune that guided me hither. "Now as many of you that think this good counsel, and a course like to speed well, make no more ze adobut pals on my right hand. So they all palsed, and followed after Decims as he went through the quarters void of watchmen and warders. Now were they eleaped the mids of the camp, when a fouldier, as he clambered over the warchmens bodies; lying heavy affeep, chanced to flumble at a shield, which gave a found again. Wherat the Watchman being awakened, raifed his next felA low; and they being frart up, callup other, not knowing whether they were enemies or fellows, whether the garison of Decim on the hill was broken forth, or the Conful had surprised the camp. Decise then, leeing his fouldiers could not passe clear and undescried, commanded them to let up a shout. And therewith he amaled them with a new fright, who were already drowned in drowfinels, fo as they could neither take we apons readily, nor make heed against them, nor yet purious after them. Whiles the Samnits were thus amazed and in confusion, the Roman garison had by this time flain the warders whom they met,& were marching towards the Conful his camp as yet

was somewhat of the night to come : but now they seemed to be safe, and past all danger. Then anoth Decise on forward in this courage of yours, O hardy Romans; This your passage and re- P. Decises to R turn to and fro, all ages shall extoll and praise. But for the full fight and view of io great valour, we had need of broad day light: for ye deserve better, than that the still night should hide you in so e glorious a return of yours into the camp. Let us here reft, and wait for day, His words were o. beied; and to foon as the day brake, he dispatched a mellenger afore unto the Conful; and to with exceeding joy they made speed to the camp. And when it was known in the camp by the privy watchmen, that they who had put their lives in most dangerous hazard for the fafty of them all, were themselves returned (afe : then every one came forth to meet them as fait as they could with praises and commendations, calling them both all & some, their faviours, praising the immortall gods, and giving thanks, yea, and extolling Decius to the skie. This was the triumph of Decition the camp, as he marcheth through the midft thereof with his armed garrison, whiles every man C cast his cies upon him, and made him a Coronell, equall to the Conful in all kind of honour. When he was come to the Protorium, the Conful by found of trumpet, called all the army to an audience, and as he entred into a discourse of the deserved praises of Decime, Decime himself interrupteth bim, and cutteth off his speech. Whereupon the Conful put off the Oration. Decises then perswadeth the Cousul, to set aside all other things, and whiles the occasion and opportunity was offred, he urged him effectually, to give an al'arm to the enemies, both while they were amazed with this scare by night, and also lay scattering about the hill, as it were in their severall fconces. Befides, he thought verily that some were lent out after him to make fresh suit, and

wandred aftray in the forrest. So the Legions were commanded to arm, and being departed one of the camp, and by means of the espials better acquainted with the forest, they were conducted by Dawider and more open way toward the enemy, whom juddenly they furprised & charged,upawares and unprovided as he was. And for as much as the Samnit fouldiers were stragling abroad, and most unarmed, and could neither rally themselves and take arms, nor retire into their trench. they drave them at first with fear into their camp; after, whiles the guards about it were disordered and troubled, they were maîters thereof alfo. The noise was heard all about the hill, and caused every man to flie out of his hold. So a great part of them took their heeles before the enemy could come. But fo many as for fear were driven within the trench(& those were some 30000) were all flain : and the camp rifled & spoiled. The Conful having atchieved this exploit, called an affembly. and not only finished the praises of Decius, as he before began, but also amplified them with fresh commendation of this new fervice. And besides other military gitts, he rewarded him with a crown of gold, a hundred oxen, and one speciall white one, fat and fair above the reft with guil-E ed horns. The fouldiers who together with him held the hill aforfaid, had given unto them for e-

own band and company fet upon him. And thus being adorned with thefe ornaments of honour.

fouldiers, who had accompanyed him in that exploit and fervice. To the same souldiers the legions gave a pound measure of wheat meal, and a fexter of wise, a piece. All these particulars

P. Decius foand rewardeds ver after, a double proportion of corn, and for the present one oxe a piece, and two single liveries.

After the Conful his reward was bestowed, the Legionary fouldiers themselves put upon Decime The fouldiers his head a wreath of green graffe, in token of a delivery from fiege, and with notable thous and also recomloud cries approved this gift. Another chaplet or garland, also, in token of like honour, did his pensed.

he facrificed that chosen white oxe unto Mars; and bellowed his bundred oxen among those his Agarland cal-

were performed and done with great cheerfulness, and seconded with shouting and acclamation of *Sextation fure called a

victuals

F the fouldiers, to fignific their good liking and generall affent. A third battel was fought at Sneffula: whetin by M. Valerise, was put to flight the hoft of the our wine mea-Samnits. Whereupon, the whole manhood and flower of their youth that remained at home were fent for and assembled, determining to fight it out and trie their fortune once for all. Featfull news hereof came from Sueffulato Capua: and from thence carriers and polts were dispatched to Valerine the Conful, for aid. Forthwith he advanced the standards, and leaving the carriages belonging to the camp, with a ftrong guard, he marched forward in great halt : and not far from the enemie, took a little plot of ground to encamp in; as having belides their horses of service, no beafts at all for carriage, nor a rabble of flaves and variets that follow the camp. The Samnits (as if without further delay they were to fight) embattelled themselves. But seeing none to encoun-G ter them, they came with banner displaied to the very camp of the enemies. And there so soon as they beheld the fouldiers upon the rampier, and understood by them that were fent out of purpose to view the circuit of the camp, in how smal compasse they had fortified, guessing therby how few their enemies were; there ran a noise throughout the army, to make no more adoc but to fill up the ditches, to cut through the banks, and to presently to break into the camp. And cven in that rathnesse had the war been decided and dispatched, but that the captaines held in the violence of the fouldiers. But for as much as their own number fo great, required good ftore of

victuals, and was both by their lying before Sueffala, and also by their long flay there without h fight brought to fcarcity well-neer of all things: it was thought good, that whiles the enemies kent within their hold as affrighted, the fouldiers thould be fent about the country a foraging. In which mean time they supposed that the Romans likewise, would have spent all, who were thither come lightly appointed, and had brought no more corn with them then they could carry on their shoulders, besides their armour. The Conful having elpied the enemies stragling over the country, and their gnards flenderly manned, after a brief exhortation to his fouldiers, led them forth to give an affault upon their camp. Which when they had won at the first shout and onset, and killed more of the enemies within their tents, then either upon the gates or upon the rampier; he cauled the enfignes that he had taken, to be brought together into one place : and leaving there two legions, for a guard and defence, with a straight charge, that untill he came again, they should forbear to rifle and make (poil, he went forward in order of battell. And when the horimen which he made out afore, had like hunters driven the scattred Samnits, as it were, within net and toil, he fell upon them and committed an exceeding great flaughter. For frighted as they were, they knew neither at what fignall they should rally themselves together, nor whether they should make speed to the camp, or flie further away. But to great was their fright and flight both, that there were brought to the Conful. 40000 (hields, more indeed then there were men flain; besides 170 en. figns, together with those that were won in the camp. Then returned he unto the enemies tents. and beltowed the whole pillage there, upon the fouldiers. And fuch was the happy fucceffe of this war, that it both caused the Falisci being in truce, to sue unto the Senat, for a league a and also w turned the Latins, who had prepared their forces already from warring with the Romans, to wage war upon the Peligni. Neither refted the fame of this to fortunate a victory within the marches of Italy: for even the Carthaginians also, sent their Embaffadors to Rome, with gratulation, and a present of a golden crown weighing * twenty five pounds, to be fet up in Jupiter: Temple within the Capitoll. Both Confuls triumphed over the Samnits : and Decime tollowed after, all

goodly to be feen, with his gifts and worthy praises : whiles the fouldiers, as their manner was.

with merry jefts and rude ditties, magnified and renowned the name of the Colonell no less than

A Muting and conspiracy the Confuls.

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Samnit.

After this the Embaffadours of the Campains and the Sueffians had a day of audience : and upon their humble request it was granted, that thither should be sent a standing garrison to winter r there, for to frop the excursions and invalions of the Samnits. But Capua, even then no good place for military discipline, wrought an alteration in the fouldiers there : who having once got a talks, and taken a delight in a world of pleatures of all torts, quite forgot their own natural country. For they of the garrison, began to lay plots and devile how to get Capua from the Campains even by the same wicked practile, by which themselves had won it first from the ancient possessors "and inhabitants, faying, " It made no matter, and they were but rightly ferved, in cafe their own " precedent lewd example, should return upon their own heads. Again, why should the Campains. "not able to defend themselves, nor maintain their liberties and goods, be LL, of the most plentiful "country of Italy, and of a City answerable and correspondent thereunto, rather then the victorious army, which with their (weat and blood had repelled and expelled the Samnits from them? And M " was it any reason, that they who had yeelded to be vasfials unto them, should enjoy that fruitfull " and pleasant traft, while they themselves wearied with fighting, firinggled fill and wreftled in a es pestilent air, and dry barren foll, about the City of Rome, and within that City, indured the fet-" led inveterat and intestin mischief & plague of usury, that surcharged them daily more and more? Whiles these projected conspiracies were contrived in secret conventicles, and as yet not broached and divulged to all mens knowledge, the new Conful, C. Martin Rutilin came in place : whose lot it was to be L. Deputy of the province Campania, I aving his fellow Q. Servilius in the City. who having intelligence by the Captains and Colonels, of all the particularities of those defignes: being a wife man, both for his old age and long experience (as who was now Conful the to make void and frustrat the present heat and outrage of the souldiers by deferring and prolonging their hope, as if they might put in execution their plots at their belt leifure, whenfoever they pleased. He raileth therefore a rumour, that the garrisons should in the same towns winter againthe year following. [For divided they were into fundry Cities of Campania: & the web begun at Capsa, was fored from thence through all the forces.] By means of this good respit to bethink themselves and advise of these matters, the mutiny for the present was well quieted. The Confuls then led forth the fouldiers into the fummer places of abode and repole, and purpole while he had the Samnits in quietness to cleanse the army by the casheiring &discharging those busic bodies and troublesome spirits; pretending colourably, and saying, That some of them had served ftrength decaied. Some had their paiports limited, and were tent home : arthe first one by one fingled out , afterwards, certain whole cohorts or bands, as having wintered far from their dwelling places, from their goods and substance. Under a pretence and colour also of mile ary fervices and imploiments, whiles to me were dispatched one way, some another, a great part of them were rid clean away. All this multitude, the other Conful and the Pretor kept still at Rome ; deviling this caule, and that, of delaies and abiding benind. And verily at nrift, they

fourth time, and withal had been Cenfor and Dictator)thought it belt to diffemble the matter, and M The fingular Rutilius the Conful. already to long as the law required others were well now thept in years, or waxen teeble and their being not aware of this delution, were not unwilling to vitit home. But after that they perceived, that

The seventh Book of T. Livius. neither they who were difmiffed first rettir ned again unto their colours, nor any in a manner difcharged elfe, but fuch as had lien in witter garrifon at Capies; and those especially, who of them were the anthors of the conspiracy ; first they marvelled, and after wards feared in very deed, that their complets were revealed and come to light, and that now pretently, they thould be put to examinations and tortures, abide arraignment and judgement, be executed (ecretly spart one by one, and fuffer the infolent lordlinelle, and eruell tyrinny of Confuls and Sen atours over them. Thefe and such like speeches sow they and whilper secretly, that were in the camp, when they saw the principall authors of the mutiny, who were the finews and firength thereof, by the wily policy of the Conful to be dilmenbeted from them. One cohort of them, being not far from Antur fat Amutiny and them down of Lantula, in a narrow paffe or wood between the fea and the mountains, to inter-fedition of the cept and flay; whom lower the Conful felt about this or that pretended buffineffe as is above aid, diers of Cam-Soon were there gathered together a right firong power : and nothing wanted to make after pains,

of a full army, but only a head and Captain. And difordered as they were, they went robbing and spoiling, as far as the Alban country, and under the hill of long. Alba they encamp themselves within a trench and rampier. Which workbeing finished, they ipend the rest of the day in confultation about chufing a Commander, little trulting any one there prefent in place. And who

possibly (say they) could be fent for as far as from Rome? What Senator or Commoner was there, that either wittingly would venture upon to great and dangerous an enterprise for to whom the cause of an army, enraged upon an injury received, might safely be committed ? The next morrow, whiles they reasoned still about this point, and fadly debated the matter, some of the wandring and vagrant forragers of the Country thereabout, bring certain intelligence, that Titus Quinting imploied himlest in basbandty, and held a farme in Tufculanum, minding neither the City, nor dignities of state and Common weal. This man was come of noble linage, and having ferved with great credit and honour in the wars by a wound received, was lame of a leg and gave over fouldiery, determining to lead the rest of his life in the country, sequestred far from all courting and ambitious fuing for civill offices. They had not fo foon heard his name, but prefently they took knowledge of the man, and (that which might turn to their good) agreed with one accord, he should be sent for. Small hope there was that he would willingly do any thing : they thought therefore to use force and to bring him to it by fear. So, in the dead time of the night, they

n that were fent thereto, entred the farm house, and finding Quinting found and a fast asleep, they T. Quinting awakened him : propounded unto him either rule and honour, or elfe pre ent death : and no futprifed by mean between, in case he made stay and refused to go with them : and so they haled and brought the rebels and mean netween, in case he made they are failnted L. Generall at his first coming. And when the leader against man was affrighted at this fudden and wonderful occurrent, they endue him with the oinaments his will, and enfigus to that honor belonging, and will him to lead them as their commander to the City of Rome. Thus having plucked up the standards, in this heady fit of their own, rather then upon

any advile or counfell of their captain, they march in warlike maner with an army toward Rome, within eight miles of the City, apon the causey or street way, now called Appia Via: and had spproached immediatly in that train to the very City, but that they heard there was a power comine against them, and a Dictatour created to withstand them, to wit M. Valerius Corvinus, tone-E ther with L. Empline Mamerons General of horimen. So Soon as they were come in enterview one of another, and took knowledge of the armor and enfigos : the remembrance of their native country wrought with them straightwaies a mitigation of their mood, They were not yet fo far gone, nor fo hardy, as to fined civil bloodsheither had they knowledge of any other wars but forrem , and the uttermolt rage and maddelt fit that ever they proceeded unto, was counted their Seceffion and departure away from their own countrymen. And therfore both captains and fouldiers

on either fide fought means to meet together, and draw to imparle. Quinting for his part, who hawing had already his handsfull of wars in defence of his country, could worse brook taking arms against the fame : Corvinse likewise for himself, as one that with loving affection embraced all his fellow-citizens, but the fouldiers especially, and above all others those of his own army that fought E under his banner, came forth to a patle. And forth with as foon as he was once known, he had no leffereverence done of unto him of the adverse part, than filence and audience given of his own men. The immortall gods (quoth he) O fouldiers as well those which are common to you all, as mine own particular patrons, when I took my leave of the City, I adored and worshipped in this wife, craving numbly upon my knees at their hands, to vouchiafe me the honour, not of a victory over you; but of procuring concord and unity among you. Occasions there shave been , and will be enow elfe where, to win glory and warlike renown : From The Oration thence, peace onely is to be lought. And eventhat which among my vowes that I made of Vaterius Cor-

at belought to devoutly of the immortall gods, it lieth in you to make me enjoy. Doe vinus to the "but call to minde that neither in Samuson, nor among the Volicians yee are encamp- Rebels eed, but upon Roman ground : that those hils which yee behold, are the hils of G "your native toile : this army which yee fee , are of your own Countrymen and fellow "Chizens : and my felte your Confull, under whole conduct and Auspice, yee have es the yeare past twife defeated the Samnite legions, twife by mere force woon their

e campe, and driven them out of the field. I am, firs, that M. Valerius Corvinus, whole

of nobleneffe yee have had triall of p not by any wrongs done, but by good turnes on H Wyour part received. Authour have I been of no proud law , nor cruell Act of Senat " against you . a man in all my government and rule that I bare, more rigorous to my " (cile than severe to you. And if ever there were one, who might be proud either of "Noble race and gentry, or of his own vertue and valour, of majelly and high calling or "honourable dignities; of fuch progenitors am I descended, such proofe of prowesse have I "given : at that age attained I to Confular honour, and being three and twenty years old. "I was able to have been feared and dread, not of Commons onely, but also of the Sena. "tors. But what deed or word hath passed from me in your knowledge, more grievous and odious when I was once Conful, then all the time I was but a Colonel? the same course held "I ftill during my two Confulships ensuing: and such thall my carriage be, and none other, " whiles I am Dicator: that I will be no more mild and gratious to these here about of me that are mine and my countries fouldiers, then to your felves affronting, who are, "I tremble to speake it forth, mine enemies. Ye shall therefore draw sword upon me, before " I draw upon you. The trumpets from thence shall begin found, the shouting from thence 44 shall arise, the charge from thence shall be given first, if we must needs go to it and "fight Now, find in your hearts (if you can) to do that which neither your fathers nor or grandfathers before you ever could : no, nor they who went away and departed unto "the mount Sacer, nor those who afterwards held and kept the Aventine. Expect, untill "your mothers and wives, with their hair hanging about their ears, come forth of the City to meet with you one by one, as sometimes they did to Coriolanus. Then, the Volscian K "legions were quieted and pacified, because they had one Roman for their leader: will a not yee then, being a whole army, all of the Romanes, furcease this unkind and imof pious warre? And thou T. Quinting, howfoever thou art come there to fland, whe-"ther with or against the will; in case there be no remedy, but fight wee must retire the selfe "amonest the hindermost, pay, with more honesty slie thou shait, and shew thy naturall coun-"trimen a fair paire of heeles, then fight against thy country. But stand still hardly with hoer nour and credit among the formolt to make attonement a thou shalt be a truce-maker in this our parley and conference, to all our goods. Ask and have, any reasonable and indifferent con-T.Quintius to ditions although in truth we were better to yeeld unto hard and unequall capitulations, bis fouldiers, than wickedly and ungodly, one to fight with another. T. Quinting with teares gush- I. ing out at his eies, turning to his owne companies: " And even me allo (quoth he) "O fouldiers (if need there be at all of mee) yee have a much better captaine for peace than "warre. As for him who even now uttered those words in your hearing, was neither "Volician nor Samoit, but a Romane, even your owne Confull fometime, fouldiers, and "your own Generall heretofore : whole Auspicate conduct, you having tried for you, "and in your defence; doe not prove now against your felves to your perdition. Others " had the Senate to fend as captaines, who would have fought more maliciously with you : but "they have made choice of him who above all others, could beare with you, yes, and for-" bear you that have been his fouldiers: whom you of all others especially might trust, as ha-" ing been your Generall. Peace, yee fee, even they defire that are to get the victory. M "And what is it then we ought and should defire ? Why, then fer we not anger and " hope aside, two false motives, two deceitfull guides and counsellers; and betake our felves and all wee have to a man of approved trust and fidelity? These words being "liked well of all (as appeared by a Generall shopt) T. Quintins went forth before the enlignes in the forfront, and pronounced that the fouldiers should be at the Dictatour his T. Quintius to devotion and pleasure : beteeching him to consider and undertake the cause of poor and his Dictator. wretched citizens : and having taken it into his hands, to maintaine and protect the fame, ac-

" he hope in any things elle but innocency. The fouldiers indeed were to be capitulate, as N " once heretofore the Commons, and a fecond time the legions had done with the ** Senateurs : namely, that this their revolt and pety rebellion might not be laid unto their charge, and their huxts and utter undoing. Then the Dictatour, after hee had first commended Quimins, and willed thefrest to be content and of good cheer, rode polt to the City, and by the advile of the Senatours, preferred a bill unto the people in the grove Petelinus : That the mutiny and infurrection should turn no manto fear Military ordinances and danger. He besought the Quirites also of this much favour besides, That neither in jest nor earnest, this should be laid in no mans dish. The same time there was proposed besides, a sacred military law under pain of death, That no souldiers name once entred into the musterm ster his booke, should be rased out against his will : With O this branch amexed over and befides , That no man who had been aforetime a colonell or Tribune, should after have the leading of bands, and be a Corporall. This was tollowed hard and urged by those of the conspiracy, in regard of one P. Salonins, who in maner each other year had been either a Colonel, or a chief * Centurion, whom now they call Pri-

mipili. Him the fouldiers ipighted much, and were maliciously fet against, because he had alwaies

cording to that faithfulnesse wherewith hee used to governe the Commonweale, Asfor

"himselfe privately, he would not intend ought for his owne security : neither reposed

* The next degree to a Colonci.

The eighth Book of T. Livius.

A posed himself against their conspiracies and innovations, and took not part with them who fled from Lantula. But when this one point could not be obtained of the Senat, for the favour they bare to Salonius: then Selonius himself belought the Senators that they would not regard his honour more than the concord of the whole City; and so at length it also was granted and enacted. As unreasonable a demand was this also, That of harfement pay, (and that was triple at that time) Tome Affes should be deducted, for that they also had withfrond the conspiracy. Over and besides, third in some writers, that L. Genuius, a Tribune of the Commons, published this Law unto the pebble, That Wury might be made altogether unlawfull. Likewise in other Acts of the Commons it was provided, That na man within ten years space should be capable of the same Office twice: nor in R one year bear two Offices : and that both Confuls might be of the Commons. Which if they all were granted to the Commons, it appeareth that this infurrection carried fome Iway and force with it. In other Chronicles it is recorded, that neither Valerius was chosen Dictator, but that all this bufinels was by the Confuls managed: nor fo great a multitude of Confpirators role, before they came to Rome, but even in Rome took arms: nor yet that they came by night, in forcible manner into T. Quintius farm-house, but in the dwelling house of C. Manlius: and that he was taken up by the rebels to be their General, and from thence went as far as four miles end, and there encamped in a fortified place: that the motion of Concord arose not from the Captains, but that of a fudden, when both Armies stood aranged in order of battel, they fell to greeting one another; and that the fouldiers began to take one another by the hands and embrace with tears: and that the C Confuls feeing the fouldiers to backwark from fight, were forced to move the Senat for an attonement. So as among ancient writers, there is no certainty fet down but that a fedition there was, and the same appealed. But the rumor thereof, and the cruel war which the Sampies begun, withdrew certain nations from the Romans fociety and alliance. For befides the faithless and untruffy League (a long time) of the Latines: the Privernats also with sudden rodes, invaded and wasted

The Eighth Book

Norbaand Setia, two Colonies of the Romans near bordering and adjoyning.

Of the Histories of T. Livius of Padua, from the Foundation of the City of Rome.

The Breviary of L. Florus upon the Eighth Book.

He Latines, together with the Capuans revolted: and the Latines having fent their Embassadors to the Senat (of Rome) offered and presented peace, upon this condition only, that they would create E one of their Confuls out of them. This Embaffie thus declared, Annius their Pretor, who had audience in the Capitoll, in going down from thence, took such a fall, that he died in the place. T. Manlius caused his own fon to lofe his head, because, contrary to his express commandement, he had fought against the Latines, not withfranding his good successin that combate. At what time as the Romans were greatly difireffed, and like to lofe the field, P. Decius then Coff. with Manlius devoted and offered himfelf to prefent death, for to lave the Army: and fetting spurs to his horse, rode into the midft of the enemies battell: where he was flain and by his death recovered victory to the Romans. The Latines yielded and rendred themselves. When T. Manlius returned into the City, there was not one of all the youth came forth to meet him, and do him honour, Minutia, a profeffed Veftall Virgin, was condemned for her inceft or incontinent life. The Ausonians being subdued, a Colony was planted in Cales, and another likewise in P Fregella, Many Roman dames were detected of practifing porson: and most of them were forced to drink of their own empoyloned cups first, whereof they died presently. Whereupon was the first Law then ordained against poyloning. The Privarnates, when they rebelled were vanguished, and afterwards endued with the Burgessie of the City of Rome. The Palapolitans were defeated in battell first, and after siege, surrendred upon Composition. Quintius Publilius, who blocked them within their wals, was the first man that had his Commission renued, and continued still in government, when the ordinary time was expired: and by means of the Confuls had atriumph granted anto him. The common people were active red from the danger of their creditors, by occasion of the filthy lust of one of them, Lu Papirius, who would have for-ced, and against nature abused C. Publius, a debtor of his. When L. Papirius the Dictator was returned from his Army into the City, for to take the Auspices anem, by reason of some errour supposed in the for-G mer, Q. Fabius the Generall of the horsemen having in his absence espied the opportunity and advantage of performing a worthy exploit gave battell contrary to his Edict, and put the Samuites to the worfe, For which cause, when the Dictator would seem to punish him accordingly, Fabius made an escape and sted to Rome. And when his cause would not bear him out, he had his pardon, at the earnest sate and prayers of the people. This book containeth also the fortunate exploits against the Samnites.

The goddess

The eighth Book of T. Livius.

The Eighth Book of T. Livius.

Ow was C. Planting Conful the second time, with L. Emyling Mamercus, when as the Setines and Norbans brought tidings to Rome of the Privernats revolt, with complaints of harms sustained at their hands. News came likewise, that an Army of Volscians, under the conduct of the Antiats, were encamped at Sarricum. Both these wars fell by lot to Plantins. Who taking his journey first to Privernum, forthwith badthem battel: and with no great conflict gave his enemies the overthrow. The Town was won and restored again to I the Privernats, with a firong garrison therein placed, but two parts of their Lands were taken from them. The Army thus having obtained victory, was conducted thence to Satricum against the Antiats. Where was a cruel battel fought with much bloudshed on both sides: and when as the tempessions and stormy weather parted them asunder, before that either side enclined to vi-Story the Romans no whit wearied with that conflict to doubtful, addressed themselves to fight against the morrow. But the Volscians having taken a view and account what men they had lost an fight, were not of like mind to adventure the hazard again : and therefore as vanquished men they diflodged by night in diforder, and fearfully took their way to Antium, leaving behind them their wounded, and part of their baggage. Great store of armour was therefound, both upon and among the flain bodies of the enemies, and also within the Camp: Which the Con- K ful promifed to dedicate to dame Lua, and to he forraged and spoiled the confines of the enemies. even as far as the sea coast. But against the other Consul Emylius, who was entred into the Sabellian land, neither were the Samnits encamped, nor their Legions opposed any where. Whiles therefore with fire and sword he wasted their Countrey, the Samnits Embassadours came unto him, craving peace: but being by him posted off to the Senate, after they had audience given. they let fall their flout flomacks, and requested peace for themselves with the Romans, and liberty to make war against the Sidicins: which petition they enforced with more reason and equity, "First, in that they had entred into amity with the people of Rome, during their prospe-"rity, and not as the Campains in their advertity: again, they were to take arms against the Si-"dicines, enemies alwaies to themselves, and never freinds to the people of Rome: who also, L "neither in peace (as the Samnits) fued for friendship and alliance, nor in time of war (as the "Campains) fought for aid and succour: and finally, were neither under the protection of the " people of Rome, nor yet their vaffals and tub jects. When as T. Emylins the Prator had confulred with the Senate about these points demanded by the Sampits and that the LL thought good that the league with them should be renewed; the Prator in the name of the rest made answer to the Samnits, "That neither the fault was in the people of Rome, that the confederacy between them was not perpetual; neither gainlaied they, but for a fmuch as they were weary themselves "first, and repented of the war commenced through their own default, the league might yet be "newly made again. Touching the Sidicins, they would be no hinderance, but that the Samnite "people, might use their liberty, and do what they thought best, either for war or peace. The M League being thus concluded and confirmed and they returned home presently the Roman Army was brought from thence upon receit of a years pay, and corn for three months, according to the capitulation covenanted with the Conful, in confideration of a truce granted, untill their Embaffadors were returned.

The Samnits, with the same forces which they had employed to withstand the Roman war, went forth against the Sidicins with undoubted hope, speedily to win the City of their enemies. Then, had the Sidicines before made an offer to yield themselves unto the Romans, but seeing the Nobles to reject them as coming too late, and wrested as it were perforce from them in their last extremity, they tendred the same to the Latines, who were already of their own accord rises up and had taken arms. The Campains likewife (fo ready and forward were they to bear in mind N an injury of the Samnits, rather than a good turn of the Romans) forbare not to joyn in this quarrel. Thus was there raised a mighty power of so many Nations banded together, finder the conduct of the Latines, and invaded the borders of the Samnits, where more hurt was received by rodes than skirmishes. And albeit the Latines in fight had the better hand, yet were they well content for avoiding to many conflicts, to depart out of the enemies country. Which gave the Samnits leiture to fend Embaffadors to Rome, who before the Senat complaining, that they endured the same measure still, being now affociats, which they had abidden before when they were enemies: befought most humbly, "that the Romans would be satisfied with that victory of the 6 Campains and Sidicins, their enemies, which they had got out of the Sampirs hands, and not "fuffer them to be trodden under foot by those Nations, the most dastards and cowards of all O others: requelling moreover, if so be the Latines and Campains were under the dominion of "the people of Rome, that they would command them by vertue of their authority to forbear the . Sampits country; and if they refused to obey then to hastife and keep them in by force of war. To these demands they stamed a doubtful answer, as being loath and abashed of the one side to confels, that the Latines were not at their devotion, and fearing again on the other fide by reproving and provoking them to turn away their hearts, and losethem for ever. And this was the anfwer. As touching the Campains, their case was otherwise, who were not by covenants and cona "ditions in forme of League, but by voluntary and simple submission, under their protection; and "therefore they should be quiet whether they would or no: but as for the Latines, by any capi-"mlation comprised in their accord, they were not prohibited to levy war with whom they lift, Which answer as it sent the Samnits away, in doubt what to think what the Romans would do fo it estranged and alienated the Campains for fear: and made the Latines more stout, as supposing the Romans now would give them the head & yield any thing unto them. And therefore under a colour of preparing war against the Samnits, they summoned and held many Councils one after another: and in all their meetings and confultations, their Princes and chief men secretly amongst themselves did nothing but plot and practice war with the Romans. In which conspiracy also, the B Campains had their hand as deep as the reft, even to bear arms against those who had been their Protestors. But although they did what they could to keep all close of purpose, and were defirous before the Romans should fir to be secured from the Samnits, (an enemy pressing hard upon their backs) yet neverthelels this complor was discovered, and intelligence thereof given at Rome, by means of certain persons linked to the Romans in privat acquaintance and mutual hospitality. Hereupon were the Confuls commanded to refign their Magisfracy before the ordinary time that fo much the sooner there might be new created against so great a danger and preparation of war. But here role a scruple of conscience, that the affembly for Election should be holden by them; whose government was thus shortned and abridged. Whereupon they proceeded to an Interreign. And two Interregents there were one after another, M. Valerius and M. Fabius: who crea-C ted Confuls, T. Manlins Torquains the third time, and P. Decius Mus.

In that year, it is recorded for certain, that Alexander King of Epirus, arrived in Italy with a Navy: who, no doubt if he had sped well at his first entrance, would have proceeded farther and warred upon the Romans. In this age flourished Alexander the Great in glorious conquests, who Alexander that being this man his fifters son, and a warrior invincible, whiles he atchieved feats of arms in another part of the world, hapned to die in his best time and prime of his youth. But to proceed forward. The Romans although there was no doubt but that their affociats, and namely the Latines were revolted: yet, as though they were carefully busied about the Samnits only, and nothing intended them; they fent for to Rome ten of their chief Peers, pretending to give them in charge what their pleasure was to have done. At that time the Latines had two Prators or Provosts. L.

Annius of * Setia and L. Numitius of Circeia both Roman Colonies. By whose means, besides Sig- * Sezzes nia and Velitre, being also Colonies of Rome, the Volscians were sollicited likewise to take arms. And thought good it was, that those Latine Prators by name, should be cited with the rest. No man was ignorant for what intent they were sent for The Prators therefore, called a Council before they went, and there declared how they were convented by the Senat of Rome, demanding their advice what answer to make as touching those matters, wherewith, as they supposed, they fhould be charged. When some were of this opinion, some of that; then Annius spake and said: The speech of "Although I my self-have moved you to resolve upon an answer, yet I think, it concerneth us more Annius in the "in our main estate, to determine what to do, than what to say, And when we are grown to a re-"folution once of our affairs, and what course to take, an easie matter will it be to frame words fit E "for the purpose For if even now already under a shadow and pretence of an indifferent league,

we can abide and find in our hearts to endure bondage, what standeth in the way, but that ha-"ving abandoned and betraied the Sidicines, we be obedient not only to the Romans commandement, but also to the Samnits? and answer the Romans in these plainterms, That at their beck "only, and if they do but nod their head, we will presently lay down all arms? But if at length, the "defire and longing after liberty do touch our hearts, and give an edge unto our spirits: if there " be a league between us : and if confederacy ought to be nothing else but a society and equal frui-"tion of liberty and priviledges: if, I say, we may now glory and vaunt, whereof sometimes we "were ashamed that we are of kin to the Romans, and of their bloud: if they have an Army of as-« fociats, by the addition whereof they redouble their forces, and which the Confuls in leaving or F " levying their proper wars, will not part and lever from their own: why is there not equality in " all things else? Why is not one of the Consuls a Latine? Look where is part of power and foret ces, therealfo is part of rule and command. And certainly even this in it felf is not a matter of fo great honour unto us, as who have granted and confessed Rome to be the head of Latium: yet by "long patience and continual sufferance only, we have brought to pass that it might seem honou-" rable. But if ever ye wished to see the day wherein yemight participate in government and re-"cover your liberties again, lo, that time is now come presented unto you by your own valour, and " the gracious goodness of the immortal gods. Tried their patience ye have indenying fouldiers: "who doubted not butthat they were in a great choler and angry at the heart, when we brake a "custome of two hundred years prescription and above: yet nevertheless this grief have they put G "up, and given us not one foul word. We warred upon the Pelignians in our own name and quar-"rel:and they, who aforetimes allowed not us the liberty fo much as to defend our own marches of our felves, nothing gainfaid and croffed it. That the Sidicins were taken to our mercy and

" protection, that the Campains revolted from them and fided with us, that we levied an army a-" gainst the Samnits their confederats, they heard and knew wellenough and yet they stirred not "once forth of their City. How come they to be so calm and quiet, but upon a privity and know-

"ledge, both of our puissance and c. their own weakness? I am able to avouch by the report of

"men of good credit, that when the Samnits complained themselves of us, they had such an an-

"Twee again of the Senat of Rome, that it plainly appeared that they themselves pretended not to H er require that Latium should be under the Roman Empire. Do ye but take upon you, and lay " claim unto that which they secretly yield unto you themselves, and reposses it at your pleasure. "Now if any man beaffraid to be the speaker, Lo, here am I, who profess to be the man, and to " fay thus much not only in the audience of the people and Senat of Rome, but also of Jupiter him-"felf, who is refiant in the Capitol, namely, That if they will have us to be of the League and con-"federacy, they shall admit from among us one of the Consuls, yea, and a part of the Senat. As he with great spirit and boldness, not only advised this, but promised also thus to do; all that were present with a general applause and affent permitted him to do and say whatsoever he thought expedient for the common good of the Latine nation, according to that trust which they re-I posed in him, So soon as he was come to Rome (with other Embassadors) he was admitted into the Senat, and audience given him in the Capitol. Where when T. Manlius the Conful by the authority and direction of the Senators, had dealt with him and the reft, not to make war upon the Samnits their confederats: Annias raging like a conqueror, as if he had won by force and arms the Capitol; and not as an Embassador, who was to deliver his mind and message safely, by the protection of the Law of Nations, began in this fort: " The time required (quoth he) now at "length, OT. Manlins and ye Senators of Rome, not to treat and deal with us in any affairs by "way of authority and commandment, namely, when you faw Latium by the favour of the gods "to flourish exceedingly both in men and munition, as having subdued the Samnits, confederate "with the Sidicins and Campains, and now also combined with the Volicians : and besides, even K "vour own Colonies and townships too, have made choice to submit themselves to the Latines

The Oration of Amias in the Senat of

The Oration o T. Manlius.

" rather than the Romans. But forasmuch as you cannot find in your hearts of your selves, nor see "how to make an end of your proud and outragious Lordship and tyranny; We, albeit we are a-"ble to restore Latium unto her ancient freedom by force of arms, yet for kindred sake wil be conet tent to offer indifferent articles and equal conditions of peace, forafmuch as it hath pleafed " the immortal gods, that we are equal unto you in power and puissance. Imprimis, there is no reer medy now but your two Confuls must be one a Roman, and the other a Latine : Item, that the " number of Senators be elected as well out of the one nation as the other, Item, that we become " one people incorporate, and one Common-wealth. And to the end that there may be one im-"perial feat, and one name of all, and therefore we or you must needs yield, we are content a Gods I "name(and to the good of both nations may it prove)that this City and State of yours be couneted the better and more noble: and let us be called all by the name of Romans, By good hap it fo fell out, that the Romans also had for their Consul T. Manlins to match him; one as stout and hot as the other: who could not contain his anger no longer, but openly faid, "That if the Senaer tors were so far overseen and besides themselves, as to take conditions of a Setine, he would " come with his sword by his side into the Senage house, and what Latine soever he saw there in council, he would not fail but flay him with his own hand in the place. And therewith turning "to the Image of Jupiter: Hearken (quoth he) O good god Jupiter. Hearthis wickedness and in-"dignity: hear O Justice: and piety to Godward. Wilt thou abide to see, O Jupiter, in this thy ho-"Iv and facred temple, wilt thou endure, as taken captive and troden under foot to fee Confuls of M "aliens & a Senat of forreiners? Are these the covenants, O ye Latines, which Tullus King of Rome "made with the Albans your forefathers? or which L. Tarquinius after him, concluded with you? "Remember ye not the battel at the lake Regillus? Have ye so forgotten indeed, both your "own calamities and overthrows of old, and also the good turns and benefits received at our "hands? When this speech of the Consul was seconded with the indignation also of the Senators, it is recorded, that when they called upon the gods, witnesses of those covenants, and reiterated their names oftentimes, Annius in mockery of those protestations, was over-heard to despise and fcorn the power and godhead of the Roman Jupiter. But this is certain, that as he in heat of anger stepped hastily to the entry or porch of the temple, and went apace, he fell down the stairs, and so hurt his head that dashed against the bottom stair, that he swooned withall, and lay for dsad But N because all writers agree not, that he yielded up his last breath thereupon, I also wil leave it doubtful, as I find it: as also this, that in the very charging of him with breach of covenants, there poured down a tempestuous storm, with many mighty thunderclaps, For, as these and such like things may be very true, so they may be prettily devised and invented on set purpose to represent & shew the wrath and vengeance of God. Torquatus being fent by the Senat to give the Embaffadors their dispatch, seeing Annius there to lie along, cried our aloud, in the hearing both of the Senat and the people, and faid, "No force, it is well, and as it should be; thus begin and bless, O ye immortal gods, our just and rightful war. Surely there is a God above, there is a power divine and deity "in heaven, thou art no feigned and imaginary god, O mighty Jupiter & not in vain have we hal-"lowed thee in this place, as the father both of gods and men. Why ftay yethen, O Roman Qui-O " rites, ye likewise my LL, of the Senat, to take arms in the name of the gods, having them already "as you ee to be your Leaders? I for my part shall soon so overthrow and lay the Legions of the "Latines along on the earth as ye now see their Embassador, lying here at the stairs soot. The words of the Conful, received with so great applause of the people, animated and enkindled them in such lort, that had not the careful diligence of the Magistrates been more (who by commandment of the Conful accompanied the Embassadors as they went) than the ordinary safe conduct of the Law of Nations they had not escaped the rage and fury of the multitude.

The Senat also gave their affent to this war, and the Confuls having levied two atmies, and paffed through the country of the Marfians and Pelignians, and joyned unto them the Samnies power, encamped themselves before Capua, whither the Latines with their associats, were already come together. There as the report goeth, the Confuls both of them in their fleen had a viton; and there appeared unto them, one and the same shape of a mans personage much greater and more stately than the ordinary port of men, who should deliver their words unto them, "That of the two armies embattelled and affronting one another, the one was appointed as a due tri-" bute to the infernal spirits, and to Mother Earth : and of the other the chief General only. And "look of whether army the faid foveraign General should devote and offer unto those internal B" spirits, and to mother Earth, the Legions of the enemies, and his own person withall, that part "and that Nation shall have the victory. When the Consuls had imparted one to the other these night-visions, it was thought good and agreed (for to divert and appeale Gods anger) that certain facrifices should be slain, and also if the same shewed in their inwards, as appeared in their fleep, then one or other of the Confuls should fulfil the destinies, and accomplish fatal appointment. When as the answers of the Soothsaiers agreed also to that secret religion which was now entred and fetled already in their minds, then the Confuls calling together the Lieutenants and Colonels to a Council and openly declaring before them all the pleasure of the gods, (to the end. that the wilful and voluntary death of one of the Confuls, might not fright his army in the field i they agree between themselves, that of whether side the Roman battallons began first to give back and retreat, the Conful of that Army, should devote and betake himself to die for the people of Rome and the Quirites. It was debated also in that assembly, that if ever at any time before there had been war managed by severe rule and government, the military discipline should now be revived and reduced to the old manner and ancient rigour: their care in that behalf was the greater and more redoubled, for that they were to fight against the Latines, suting altogether to them in language, fashions, armour, and especially above all, in the orders and laws of warrare. For, many a time, in these two armies souldier with souldier, Centurion with Centurion, Colonel with Colonel had forted and converfed together, as collegues and compeers in the same garrisons, year and under the same colours and enfigns. By reason whereof, to the end, that by no errour the souldiers should be mistaken or deceived the Consuls made proclamation through the Camp, That no man should fight with his enemy out of his own tank, and place appointed unto him. It fortuned now, that among other Captains and Cornets of horsemen, which were sent our every way as from and espials to discover the coasts, T. Manlins the Consulhis fon together with the rest of his Corner and Troup, was passed above the enemies Camp, so near, as he was within an arrow shot of their next Corps de guard, In which was quartered the cavalry of Tufculum, under the leading of Geminius Metius a Knight, both for birth, and also for his noble feats of arms highly esteemed in his country. He espying the Roman horse, and knowing the Coss, son, advancing before them, and of especiall mark above the rest (for all Noblemen and of quality were well enough known one to another.) What, will ye Romans (quoth he) with one Cornet of horse fight with the Latines and their confederats? What shall your Consuls, what shall two Consular armies do E the mean while? Marry (quoth Manlius) they will be here time enough for you, and with them Jupiter himself, a witness of league and covenants by you broken. Jupiter I say who only can do more than allmens forces in the world. And we who at the pool Regillus, have given you lighting your bellies full, will here also quit our selves so, that never after ye shall have any great joy and pleasure to encounter and joyn battel with us again. With that, Geminus, riding forth as he was on horseback, a little from his company, Wilt thou then (quoth he) till that day come wherein ye mean with so great a do to set forward your armies to a general set field, break a staff with me in the mean time; that by the proof and event of us twain, it may henceforth appear, how far the Latine men of arms, surpais the Roman? The young man his bloud and courage was foon up either upon anger and choler, or for very shame to refuse the combat, or because God p would to have it, and it was his deltiny that could not be avoided. Forgetting therefore his fathers, commandment, and the express Edict of the Confuls, he returneth on head and rashly, to a fingle fight; wherein it skilled not much, whether he had the better or the worfe, for any great odds thereby in the main trial of the quarrel. Thus when the rest of the horsemen of both parts were retired afide (as it were) to behold some spectacle or running at tit: in the void place of the plain field, that lay, between, they right their hories in full carreer one against the other, with tharp and deadly spear in rest. Manhin with his lance alost gid over and raised the Morion of his enemy, and Merins with his spear lightly touched, and passed by the horse neck. Then having turned about their horses, Manlius came upon him first with a second charge, and so redoubled the puff, thathe thrust the others horse in between theears. At the smart of which wound the Ghorfe reared and mounted with his forefeet, and with great force shaking his head cast his rider. And as he bare his spear and shield, to raise himself from his grievous fal, Manlius ran him through at the throats fo that the spear head came forth at his ribs, and nailed himfast to the ground, And having difarmed & despoiled him rode back to his own troop and both together with exceeding Joy halfned to the Camp, and to to the Generals Pavilion, even to his father; full little knowing his tatalldelliny, and what was to befall unto him, whether he had deserved praise, or incurred danger of punishment. That all the world, quoth he, (O father) may be perswaded and report truly that I am descended indeed of your bloud, and your undoubted son Lo here I am, who being

Manlius exe-

cuted by his

own father.

defied and challenged to fight man to man, have killed mine enemy a man of arms: fee here the M spoils of him flain and dead. Which so foon as the Cos, heard, presently he could not abide to look on his fon, but turned away, and by found of trumpet, commanded the hoft to a publike audience. Which being affembled in great number. "Foraimuch (quoth he) as thou, T. Manling, with-" out regard of Coff, authority, or dread of thy fathers ma jefty and power over thee against our E-"dict and express commandment, hast fought with the enemy, and that without thy rank and "place; and as much as lay in thee half broken the discipline of war, whereby to this day the State " of Rome hath flood maintained, and half brought me thy father to this hard point, that I must "forget either the Common-weal, or elfe mine own felfand mine we will abide rather the pu-"niffhment and mart for our own middeeds, than the whole state, to her so great prejudice and da- I "mage should pay for our folly and transgression. A fearful and dolorous example will we afford: "but good & profitable to all youth for ever hereafter. As for meverily, both the inbred love and "affection of all fathers to their children, and also this shew and proof of thy valour and knight-"hood (although seduced with deceitful apparance and vain resemblance of honour) moveth "me not a little: but fince that, either by thy death the Coff, commands must be established, or by "impunity of thy disobedience for ever disamulled, I would not wish thee to refuse (if there be any " of my bloud in thee) but by thy punishment to restore and set up again the military discipline "which this day by thy default is fall down and ruinate, Go fer jeant, and bind him to a stake, At this fo cruel a sentence, they were all amazed and in an extasse, that were present: and as if they had feen the edge bent against themselves, for fear more than for any modelly or reverence, they K were quiet. So when they were come again to themselves, as if their spirits had been recovered after some deep impression of a wonder which had assoned them, they sood still with silence:but fo foon as the poor wretch his head was chopt off, and his bloud feen to gush and spin out, then began they all of a sudden to speak freely and complain with open mouth, so as they forbare neither lamentations nor curies: they covered the youth his body with his own victorious spoils, they erected a funeral pile of wood over his corps without the trench and rampiers, fet it on fire, and burnt him accordingly; and so with as great love and affection as souldiers could shew, performed their last duty unto him, and solemnized his obsequies. Thus the commandments of Manling were not only dreadful for the present, but gave an heavy and searful precedent for the

future, to all soveraign Commanders of an Army. Howbeit, the rigour of this punishment made the L

fouldiers more dutiful to their Captains and Leaders: and besides that, the rounds and sentinels,

and the fet corps de guard, were every where more carefully looked unto and observed : even in

the very hazard and extremity also of the battel afterward, that austere severity did much good.

For their fight was much like unto a civill war. So little, or nothing at all in a manner differed the

Latines from the Romans Common-wealth, but only in heart and courage,

Aforetime they used Roman long large shields, covering their whole bodies; but in process of time, after that they became Stipendaries and to take pay, they bare shorter targets. And whereas aforetime they had their battallons thick and close together, like to the Macedonian Phalanges, afterwards they began to range their battel into bands more loofely and diffinctly; and last of all, they were divided into thinner orders and squadrons: every such order or squadron M contained threefcore fouldiers, two Centurions, and one Port enfign. The forefront of the vangard ware javelineers called Hastari, in sisteen squadrons, distant some little way one from another: fuch a foundron had twenty fouldiers lightly armed, and all the reft a fort of Targeteers. And those were called light-armed, who carried only a spear or javelin to fight with at hand, and other darts to lance from them aloof. This forefront contained the flower of youths, that grew up as apprentices to war-fervice. Then followed after them of stronger and riper age, as many bands or squadrons, which were called Principes; whom there followed hard at heels, thirty squadrons, all targeteers or shield-bearers, with brave armour above all others. And this battallon of thirty companies they called Antepilani [avant-darters] for that the other fifteen orders of bands were placed hard before the entigns. And of these every band confifted of three parts : and each of them N they called Primum plum, and it was composed of three banners or pannonces : and every such banner contained 186 men. The first Pannonce or banner conducted the Triaris, who were old fouldiers of approved valour: the second, those that were called Rorari, of less purifiance both for age and prowels: the third, such as were named Access, who were of least account and trust, and therefore they were cast behind unto the tail of the battallon. When the Army was thus ordered in battel array into their bands & fquadrons, the javelineers formoff of all began the fight: if they were not able to discomfit the enemies, than they with steady footing and soft pace retired back into the void places between the foundrons of the Principes, who received them: then began the Principes to enter into the batter and to maintain fight; and were seconded by the Ha-If at i or Javelineers. The Trigiti remained standing all this whiles firmly, about their enfigns, fetting O out their left legs afore them at length, with their Targets on their shoulders, and their pikes or javeling flicking on the ground, with their heads somewhat bending forward, much like as if their battel were fortified with a Pallilado or rampier of pales and sharp stakes. Now if those Principes had not good fuccefs in fight, they retired themselves by little and little from the forefront to the Triarii. And hereupon grew the proverb that when a thing was at a dead lift and in diffress, they would lay, We are come to the Triarii. Then the Triarii standing up right, lo soon as they had received the Principes and Haftati, into the void place between their files, prefently drew in their

ranks and files close together, and thut up as it were all waies of passage and entrance, and with one main joint and close battallon (as if now there were no more hope behind) advanced toward the enemy. And this most of all feared and terrified the enemies, when thinking to chale those that they seemed to have vanquished, they saw a new battel of fresh men starting up, and the

fame increased in number. Now were there commonly four Legions enrolled, confifting of five thousand foot, and three hundred horse to every legion. As many more were added unto them, and those mustered out of the Latines, who at that time were enemies to the Romans, and had ordered their battalions after the same manner in all respects. And they knew well enough that not only ensign with ensign, R all pikes and javelins with pikes and javelins, Principes with Principes, but one Centurion with another, if the arraies were not broken, were to encounter. Two Primipili or chief Centurions, there were amongst the Triarii in the one army and the other. The Roman of body not so strong and well fet, howbeit a good fouldier otherwise, skilfull and of great experience : the Latine, exceeding mighty, and a notable fighter of all others. Well known they were one unto the other, because at all times they had the same conduct and equal place of charge. The Roman not greatly trutting to his own strength, was permitted even at Rome by the Col. to chuse unto him an under-Centurion whom he would: who might protect and defend him tale from an enemy that should have to deal with him hand to hand. And it fortuned that the yong man by him elected, fought in the throng and got the victory of the Latine Centurion. As for the battel, it was fought not fir from the foot of the hill Veluvius, in the very way that leadeth to Veleris. The Roman Confuls before they came into the field killed their beafts for facrifice. And the bowel-prying Sporthfaier (as it is reported) shewed to Decime the head of the Liver on the inner fide wounded (35 it were) and cut off: otherwise in all respects, his facrifice was acceptable to the gods. As for Mantius, he had as good figns of Gods favour in his, and all as well as might be. That is well yet (quoth Degins) if my collegue speed well, and have good success by his facrifice. Their battels being to arranged as I faid before they marched into the field. Manties led the right wing Decims the leit. At the first they tought on both sides with equal forces and like courage and heat of stomack. But afterwards on the left wing, the Roman Hastati, not able to sustain the violent charge of the Latines, retired to the Principes. In which trouble and fearful diforder, Decius the Cof, called aloud n to M. Talerius. "We have need of Gods help (quoth he) O Valerius. Where art thou, the publike "high Priest of the people of Rome? Come and say afore me that form of words, whereby I may "devote and betake my felf for the Legions. The Priest commanded him to put on his long purple robe embroidered before, called Pratexta, to cover his head, and to put forth his hand under the faid robe at his chin, and standing upon his javelin, with both his feet, to pronounce these words after him, as follow: [O Janus, Jupiter, father Mars, Quirinus, Bellona, Oye Lares and domesticall gods, the gods Novembles and Indigetes; ye gods likewife, whose power extendeth over us and our enemies, and O Manes the infernal gods, you I invocat, you I wor hip and adore, your pardon I befeech and favour crave, that ye would profeer all power and victory unto the people of Rome and Quitites; and put to fear fright, and death, the enemies of the people of Rome and Quitites. And just as I pronounce infet E words for the weal publike of the Quirites, the Army, Legions and aids of the people of Rome, I betake with me unto Manes the infernal spirits, and dame Tellus, the Legions and aids of the enemies, and my felf after them; Having made this praier he willed the Ser jeants or Lictors to go to Mailing, and with all speed to rell him, that his collegue was devoted for the army. Himself girded after the Gabine fashion, and armed at all pieces, mounted on horseback and so rode into the midst of his enemies. Of both armies he was feen to carry with him much more flately and venerable portthan a man as fent from heaven to be a fatisfaction of all gods wrath, and to turn away all plague and milchief from his own people upon the enemies. All terrour and fear he carried with him as he went and first disordered the enigns of the Latines in the edge and border of the battallons, and afterwards entred within into the whole army. This was noted and feen most evidently, that F which way so ere he rode the enemies were smitten with fear, as if they had been blasted and struck with some untoward aspect and influence of a planet. But so soon as he was fall and overcharged with thot of darts, prefently from that place all about, the cohorts of the Latines (out of all queftion) as am ized men, fled away and avoided, And therewithal likewife the Romans, as if they had been dif harged and freed from their religious fear and scruple of conscience, and as if they had but then and not before heard the found of the trumpet to battel, began to charge and fight afresh. For both the Rararii advanced forward and ran among the ranks of the Antepilani, and therby re-enforced the Haltari and Principes, and cauled them to fight more stoutly: and the Triarii kneeling on their right knee, waited till the Cof gave them sometoken to arise. Afterwards in pto els of fight, when in other parts the Latines in their number prevailed, Minims the Conlin, ha-G ving heard of the final end of his companion, and (and right as piety would) accompanied as well with plaints and tears as with due praites fo worthy and memorable a death for a while doubted, whether it were yet time for the Triarii to arise. Afterwards thinking it better that they should be selerved in heart and fresh, unto the last push of extremity, he biddeth the Accentifrom the hindmoletail of the rereward to come forth before the standards. Who so loon as they were come in place forthwith the Latines, supposing the enemies had done the like railed their Triani, Who having or a good while fought her ely and wearied themselves, and either broken their javelins or dulled their points, and yet by meer force repulled their enemies; thinking now all had been done

and the victory archieved as being come as far as to the utmost skirts of the battallons; "Then, H "duoth the Conful to the Triarit, rife now fresh and lusty as ye are, against the wearied, mindful " of your country, parents, wives and children, mindful of the Conful, who for your victory hath " taken his death. The Triarii all hearty & unfoiled, were not so soon risen up, shewing themselves in their bright and glittering armour, but there began on a fudden & unlooked for, a new skirmith and conflict. For they receiving the Antepilani between their files, fet up a shout and outcry troubled & disordered the Principia of the Latines, gored their faces with their javelins, flew the principal flower and ftrength of their best & formost men and passed untouched in a manner through the other bands, as if they had been difarmed: yea, and brake through their pointed and close battallons, with so great a murder, that scarcely they lest behind them a fourth part of their enemies I alive. The Samnits also under the foot of the hill, being seen a far off in battel array, smote a terror among the Latines. But among all either Citizens or Allies, the especial commendation of that fervice rested in the Consuls: of whom, the one turned all the threats and dangers from the gods both above and beneath, upon himself alone; the other in that battel shewed such valour and policy, that it is confessed both of Romans and Latines, who have written of that journey and commended it to posterity, that of whether army T. Manlins had the conduct, that way doubtless would the victory go. The Latines after their defeat and flight retired to Minturna: their camp presently upon the battel was won, and many a man there surprised alive and cut in pieces, but the Campains especially. That day could not the corps of Decius befeen, for that the night came upon them as they fought for it: the morrow after it was found amongst a mighty company of K flain enemies, overwhelmed with swords, dares and javelins : and with all honour and solemnity according to his death performed by his brother Conjul were his funerals.

This also amongst the rest, seemeth worth the remembrance and to be inserted in this place, namely, That it was lawful for Conful, Dictator, and Protor, whenfoever they facrificed and betook to the Devil the Legions of their enemies, for to vow and offer withall, not themselves in any case but any Citizen whom they would: provided alwaies that he were one of the enrolled legion of the Romans. [And if the man who is thus additted and destined to death, hap to die, all is well, and as it ought to be: But if he die not then was the image of him seven foot high or above buried in the ground, and a purging or propitiatory sacrifice was slain in his stead: but where soever it chanced that Image to be so interred thither was it not lawfull for any Roman Magistrate to set foot and come. But if L a man would needs offer and vow himself to death, as Decius did, and die not, he shall not purely perform any lacred duty or do lacrifice, either for himself or the City, that hath once thus betaken himself. If he will bequeath and offer his armour to Vulcan, or to some faint whom soever he lift be it permitted and tamful for him fo to do, either by way of facrifice or other off ering as he pleafeth. As for the weapon or hear over which the Conful standing on both his feet, made his prayers and invocations, it is not lawful the enemy to feize thereon: but if befortune to win the same, a propitatory sacrifice must be offered to appease Mars to wit, a swine, a sheep, and a Bull.] And albeit the records both of all divine and humane customes and traditions, make no mention hereof, and are now grown out of use and remembrance, by reason that we prefer new and forrein ceremonies, before the old ancient rites of our own country and ancestors, yet I thought not amiss to make report hereof, even in those very M words and terms as they were nied delivered and pronounced.

In some writers I find, that the Samnits having waited to see the event of this battel, came to aid the Romans when all was done and past. Also, that there was succour a coming from Lavinium unto the Latines, but not before they had the overthrow; by reason that they spent a great time in deliberation. And when as now the formost ensigns and some part of the army was gone forth of the gates, and news came of the defeat and flaughter of the Latines; as they turned their banners and returned into the City, it is faid, That their Prator or Provoft, named Millionius, ipake these words, "That so small a way as they had gone, must cost them dear, and full sweetly would the Romans be paid therefore. Such as were remaining of the Latines after the battel and were scattered asunder in many and divers waies, when they were rallied together shrowded N themselves for safety in the City Vescia. Where in their Councils and assemblies, Numifius their Generall, averred, and affored them, that Mars indeed was common, and the hazard indifferent to both parties, as having made an equal massacre in the one army and the other; and that the base name only of victory went with the Romans: for otherwise, they carried away with them the fortune of men vanquished, and sped no better than they, For (faith he) The two royal pavilions of their Cosare polluted and defiled; the one with the particide of his own ion, the other for the death of the Cos, who had vowed himself to die: all their forces in manner slain : their Javelineers and principals killed: a bloudy flaughter committed both before and behind the Standards: and only the Triarii at the last upshot renewed the fight and set all upright, And albeis (anoth he) the power of the Latines also be shrewdly abated yet for a fresh supply, either Lati-O smor Volsei are nearer than Rome. And therefore if they so thought good, he would with all speed taile the lufty flower and cholen manhood both out of the Latines and the Volicians, and return again with a fresh army to Capua; and with his sudden coming unlooked for, surprise and defeat the Romans, expecting as then for nothing lets, than a fecond barrel. So by dispatching his cantelous and deceitful letters into all parts of Latium and the Volician nation (by reason that they who had not been present at the battel were sooner induced to give rash credit) there was artimulenary army in great half levied, entrolled, and affembled together out of all quarters.

A This hoft as it marched, Torquatus the Conful met at Tifanum, a place between Sinue ff a and Minturne. And before they could chuse out a plot of ground to encamp in they bestowed their carriages and baggage on heaps of either fide: fell to a battel prefently, and made a final end and conclufion of all the war. For the enemies were brought to low, that as the Conful led his victorious Army to waste their Country, all the Latines yielded themselves to him; and this their rendring the Campains likewise followed. Thus Latium and Capua forfeited and lost part of their Territories. The lands of the Latines with the Privernats laid thereto, and the Territory of Falerii, which belonged to the people of Capua, even as far as the river Vulturinus, was divided amongst the Commons of Rome. Two acres in the Latine Country, with a supplement of three sour parts out of n the Privernats land to make up the whole: and three acres in the Territory of Falerii, with addition of a fourth part to boot for amends, because it was so far off, were assigned for a man. The Laurentins only, of all Lavium, and the horsemen of the Campains escaped this punishment and were exempted from the rest, because they had not revolted. And a decree passed, that the League with the Laurents should be renewed: and from that time usually every year is it renewed, after the tenth day of the Latine holidaies. Those Campain horimen were made free denizens of Rome: and for a monument and memorial thereof, they fet up and fastned a brazen table at Rome in the Temple of Caftor. The people of Capua were enjoyeed to pay yearly to every one of them, (and

they were a thousand and fix hundred in all) 45. Deniers.

Thus after the war fully determined, and both rewards dealt, and punishment inflicted accor-

C ding to each mans defert, T. Marlins returned home : whom the elders only [for certain] went forth to meet on the way: the youth, not only then, but ever after, during his life abhoried, and with curles detefted him. The Antiats made certain rodes into the Territories of Hostia, Ardea, and Solona, And for that Manlins the Conful was not able himself in person to intend and manage that war, by reason of fickness, he nominated for Distator L. Papirius Crassus, who as it hapned was at that time Prætor: by whom was named for General of the horiemen. L. Papirius Curfor. This Dictator, albeit he kept the field, and lay encamped certain months within the Confines, yet atchieved no worthy and memorable exploit. After this year thus renowned for the victory of so many and so puissant nations, and withall, for the nobie and samous death of the one Conful, and for the government of the other, albeit stern and rigorous, yet notable and renowned; n there succeeded Consuls, T. Amylius Mamercus, and Q. Publilius Philo, who met not with the like subject and matter of great affairs: and they themselves were more mindful either of their own private business, and studious to maintain a side and faction in the Common-weal, than to advance the State of their Country. Howbeit, the Latines (who rebelled for anger that they lost their lands) they discomfited in the plain of Fenetta, drave them both out of their Camp, and forced them to leave the field. Where, whiles Publilius (by whose governance and conduct that victory was atchieved) received furrender of the Latines, theflower of whose youth was there all flain and killed up Émylius led his Army against Pedum. As for the Pedans they had maintenance from Tybur, Preneste, and Velitern, who took their parts : there came also aid from Lanuqui-

um and Antium. Where the Roman Conful, albeit he had the better hand in skirmish, yet for E that there remained behind a new piece of service about the City it self Pedam, and the Camp of their Confederats which was adjoyned close to the Town: all of a sudden he gave over the war. unfinished, because he heard that triumph was decreed unto his brother Consul. He also himself returned to Rome, and called earneftly for triumph before victory. At which untimely and covetous desire of his, the Nobles being offended, denied flatly; that unless he either forced Pedum by affault, or won it by composition he should not triumph. Hereupon Emplius being discontented and alienated from the Senat, bare his Consulship atterward like to the seditious Tribunes. For so long as he was Consul he ceased not to charge and accuse the Nobles before the people; and his Collegue no whit gainlaid him as being himself one of the Commoners. He took occasion of these acculations upon this, that the lands in the Latine and Falern Countries, were divided in F pinching and scant measure among the Commons. And after that the Senat, desirous to abridge the time of the Consuls government, had decreed that a Dictator should be declared against the

Latine rebels; Emylius (whole turn it was at that time to govern) nominated his owncompanion in office to be Dictator, by whom Junius Brutus was named General of the horse. This Dictatorship was popular and altogether framed to the humour of the common people: both by reason of slandrous and accusatory Invectives made against the Nobles: and sorthat it enacted three Statutes, most save able and pleasing to the Commons, and as cross and adverse to the Nobility: first, That the Acts devited and enacted by the Commons, should bind all the Quirites or Citizens of Rome: lecondly, That all laws which were proposed and to pass by the suffrages of the Centuries, before the Scrutiny began, and their voices gathered, the Nobles should allow

@ and approve: thirdly, That for a fmuch as they were come thus far already, that both the Cenfors might be of the Commons, now one Cenfor at the leaft should be a Commoner of necesfity. Infomuch as the Nobles thought verily that there was more loft at home this year by these Consuls and Dictator, than gained to the Empire abroad, by their victories and warlike ex-

In the year following when C. Furius Camillus and Q. Menius were Confuls, to the end that Æmylius the Conful of the former year, might be more notably reproached for the quitting and letting flip of a victory that should have been atchieved in his year, the Senat began to mutter as. Denarii

in their speeches, that Pedum by force of arms, by valour of men, & all possible means what soever. H should be destroyed and rased to the ground. Whereupon the new Contuls being forced to lay afide all other affairs and to go in hand with that service, first took their journey thither. Now was Latinm grown to those terms, as they could neither abide war nor endure peace. To maintain the wars they wanted means and peace they could not away with nor abide to hear of never fince the loss of their lands, So they thought best to hold a middle course; to stand upon their guard, and to keep themselves within their towns: that the Romans being not provoked, should make no quarrel of war : and if there were tidings brought of any town beleaguered there might be aid fent from all parts to the befieged, And yet for all this, were the Pedans succoured but of very few. The Tiburtins and Praneftins, who fecountry lay nearest came to Pedum. But for the Ari- I cins, Lanuvins, and Veliternes, who joined their forces with the Antiats and Volfcians, were fuddenly affailed and fet upon near the river Astura by Menius, and vanquished, Camillus sought before Pedum with the Tiburtins, who came into the field with a right puissant army, and put him to much trouble and hazard: howbeit, he had as good success in the end as Menius. The greatest tumult and trouble was caused especially by occasion of a sudden sally of the townsmen in the very time of the conflict. Against whom after that Camillus had opposed part of his forces to make head, he not only drave them within the wals, but the same day also, when he had discomfitted both them and their succours, he scaled the town and was Master thereof. Then it was thought good, with greater preparation of power and couragious resolution, after the winning of that one City to go about with the victorious army from one to another, and so to subdue and tame for e- K ver the whole nation and name of Latium. Neither rested they, untill partly by main force, and partly by taking one City afterlanother by way of furrender, they had brought all Latium under their jub jection. After this having disposed and placed garrisons in every town which they had got, they departed to Rome for triumph: which was to them by a general consent of all men granted Besides their triumph this honour was to them done, that two statues of horsemen (a rare thing in those daies) should be erected for them in the Grand place called Forum.

The Oration of Camillus to the Senat of

But before that they gathered the suffrages of the people, in the assembly for Election of Coss. against the year following, Camillus in this wise made a speech to the Senat, touching the Latine nations. "My LL and Senators of Rome, That which by war and force of arms was to be done in "Latium, is now by God his goodness and the valour of our fouldiers brought to good pals. The L "Armies of our enemies flain before Pedum and Astrua: The Latine towns all, and Antium a Ci-"ty of the Volicians either by force won, or rendred by composition, are now held and kept to "your behoof by your own garrifons. It remaineth now to confult (foralmuch as they trouble us " oft by rebellion) and to devise some means how to keep them quiet in continual peace. In this " consultation, the immortal gods have given you thus much power to resolve upon that it lieth " wholly in your hands to chuse whether Latium shall continue still a nation or no: and therfore " may ye for ever procure your selves repose and security from thence either by rigour & punish-"ment, or by clemency and pardon, chuse you whether. Are ye minded to proceed by way of c su-"elty against those that have yielded themselves, and are vanquished? Ye may, indeed, destroy all "Latium, and make all wast and a desart wilderness, from whence oftentimes in sundry and dan- M "gerous wars of yours, ye have had the help of an army of Allies, & found them fast and valorous. "But wil ye(as your ancestors have done before you)enlarge the Roman Empire by receiving un-" to your City those whom ye have conquered? Then have ye matter & means to grow up stil and "wax mighty, to your great honour and glory, Surely, that government & dominion is of all other "most strong and sure, wherein the subjects take joy in their obedience. But whatsoever you mean " to determine in this behalf, ye had need to make speed and resolve betimes. So many nations ye " hold in suspence of mind between sear and hope: and therefore behooseful it is, that you both "rid and deliver your felves (as soon as you can) of the care they put you to; and also whiles their "heads are busied and minds unresolved (standing as they do amazed in doubtful expectation) "either by punishment or by benefit, to forestal and prevent them before they take heart again, N "For our part, it was hitherto our endeavour to effect and bring about, that ye might be able to "dispose of all at your pleasure, and as you would your selves: now your duty it is to determine " what is best for your selves and the Common-weal. The Lords and chief of the Senat praised this motion of the Cof. and deemed good in general. But forasmuch as the condition of the parties was divers, and their cause not all one, they said that they might resolve and determine best, according to the desert of each state, if they were specified by name, and the opinions asked in particular, So they fell to consultation of them severally as they were propounded: and set down this order and decree. Imprimis, that the Lanuvins be enfranchised Citizens of Rome, and enjoy again their own religion and facred ceremonies, with this proviso, that the chappel and grove of Juno Sofbita should be common to the Burgesses of Languium and the people of Rome, Kem, that the O Aricins Nomentans, and Pedans, shall be made denizens of Rome, and endued with the liberties and priviledges of the Lanuvins. Item, that the Tufculans retain fill that freedom of their City fafe, which as then they enjoyed : and the crime and attainder of rebellion, to be charged upon a few of the chief to fave the common state from danger. Item, that thereshould be grievous punishment inflicted upon the Veliterns, who being ancient Roman Citizens, had notwithstanding to often taken arms and rebelled: that their wals should be dismantled and rased: their Senators from thence translated, and confined beyond Tyberis, there to dwell, upon pain, that

A wholoever were found on this side the water, it might be lawfull for any man to take him as his prisoner, and to ransom him at a 1000 Affes. Provided alwaies, that he should not enlarge him, 152 sh, 6.4. nor releate him of his Irons, untill the money were fully fatisfied and paid. Into the posterfions fleri, and lands of those Senators, were tenants and Coloners sent to inhabit: who being once enrolled. Velure leemed again as populous as beforetime. At Antium was there a new Colony planted, with this pro-ifo that the ancient inhabitants of the Anciars should be permitted (if they themselves would to be enroyled there, and remain fill, From thence were their long Gallies and war-flying had away, and the people of Amium wholly forbidden the fea: but the freedom of Roman Citizens to them was granted. The Tyburts and Prenettins forfeited their lands, not for their late tref-B pass of rebeliion, common with other Latines, but because they repining and envying the good estate of the Romans had in times past joyned erms with the Frenchmen, a savage and unsociable nation From the other Latines Cities and States, they took away the priviledge of marriage, the commerce of traffick, and entercourie of mutual intelligences, and holding countels themselves, for ever after. To the Campain Gentlemen that served with horse aforesaid, for that they would not give consent to revolt with the Latines: to the Fundans also and Formans, through whole country they had alwaies had free, fafe, and quiet passage to and fro, this honour was done, as to be made Citizens of Rome; but without the liberty of giving voices. Item, it was decreed, that the Cumans and Sueffulans, should be of the same condition and state that Capua was. The Ships of the Antiates were part of them transported to the Arsenal at Rome, and the rest set on fire and burned. With the items, beakheads, and brazen pikes whereof, it was thought good, that the pul-

The eighth Book of T. Livius.

pit of common pleas and Orations in the grand place of Rome, should be beautified and adorned: which publike Pulpit was thereupon called Roftra. Whiles C. Sulpitius Longus, and P. Elius Petus were Confuls, when as the Romans held peace.

ably under their dominion, all the countries, as well through thefavour which they won by bountiful dealing as by might and frong hand, there arose war between the Sidicins and Auruncians. The Aurunci, who had yielded afore to T. Manlius Conful, and were taken into protection afterwards rebelled not: whereby they had a more just cause to request and seek for aid at the Romans hands But before that the Confuls had led forth their power out of the City (for the Senate had commanded, that the Aurunci should be defended tidings came, that the Aurunci for D fear had quit their town: and being fled with their wives and children, had fortified Sinue la which now at this day is called Aurunea: and that the ancient wals, with the town it feli, were by the Sidicins destroyed. Hereat the Senate offended with the Consuls, by whose delay and lingring their allies had been betraied in time of their necessity, ordained a Dictator to be chosen. So there was elected C. Clondius Regillensis, who appointed for General of horiemen C. Claudius Hortator. But hereupon role a scruple of conscience about the creation of the Dictator. And when the Augurs had pronounced, that they thought him, not rightly created, both Dictator and General of horsemen gave over their rooms. The same year Minutia, a Vestal Nun, was first suipested of incontinency,, for going in her apparel more trim than was decent for one of her calling and profession: and after that, brought in question and accused by a bond-servant, that infor-E med against her to the High Priests. First, by a decree of theirs she was awarded to abstain from divine service, to keep her house, and not to manuprise and set free any of her bond-slaves, but to have them forth coming, whenfoever they were called for and after farther examination and judgement passed, was buried quick under the ground, at the gate Collina, in the paved cauley on the right hand, within the plain or field called Scaleratus, i.e. Exectable or polluted. Liuppose that placetook the name of such * incest of filthy whoredom. The same year, Q. Publius Philo was ele- * Simple forcted Prator, the first that ever was of the Commons, notwithstanding the mind of Sulpitius the nication or in-

Conful, who faid, That he would not take his name to propound it for Election nor admit him a protested among other compititors. But the Senat strived the less in impeaching this Pratorship, seeing they Votary was could not have their will in the highest rooms and dignities.

The year next enfuing, under the Confulfhip of L. Papirius Craffus and Cafo Duellius, was notable and famous for the war of the Autonians, in regard rather of the novelty, than the greatness, and danger thereof. They were a people that inhabited a towncalled Cales, and had joyned their power with the Sidicins their next neighbours. The whole power of which two nations being difcomfitted in one battel, and the same not so memorable, was for the nearness of their Cities more ready to flie, and in their flight more sate and secured. Yet the Nobles of Rome omitted not the care of that war: for that the Sidicins so often, either had themselves moved war, or aided those that began, or else were the cause of all troubles. Whereupon they endeavoured all that they could to make Conful the fourth time, the noblest warriour in those daies, M, V. lerius Corvinus, who had for his brother in government M. Artilus Regulus. And lest haply some errour by chance

G should be committed suit was made to the Consuls, that extraordinarily, and without casting lot, that province might fall to Corvinus: who having received the Army (after the victory at Cales). of the former Confuls, went forth. And when at the first shout and onset he had discomfitted his enemies, who in remembrance of their former late overthrow were affrighted he affaied to affault their very wals: and so eager and hotly bent (I assure you) were the sou diers, that even at the first they would have set ladders to, as making full account to scale up to the top, and enter the town. But Corvinus, because that was an hard adventure, wis desirons to accomplish that enterprise by the long toil of his souldiers, rather than their present perill the raised

called Incest.

therefore a countermure, and platforms, and rolling frames, mounted against the wals but as good H hap was by an opportunity that fell out they had no nie of their munitions and fabricks. For M. Fabius a Roman priloner, taking vantage of the negligence of his keepers upon a festival holiday, and making means to break his bonds, let himself down by a long cord, fattned as one end to a pinacle or battlement of the wall, and flid by the arms, among the munitions and fabricks of the Romans: who to pertwaded and prevailed with the General that he caused him to give an assault upon the enemies now being fast asleep, as having filled their bellies with wine and good meats. So that with as little ado were the Ausonians and their City surprised, as they were afore vanguished in fight. A great booty of pillage was there got and after a garrison placed at Cales, the Legions were brought back to Rome. The Conful by de ree of the Senate triumphed : and that At- I tilius should not be without his glory too, both Coff, were appointed to lead forth an Army against the Sidicins: but before they went, they appointed by a decree of the Senar, L. Emplius Mamercus to be Dictator, to hold the election of Confuls. Who named Q. Publins Philo for his General of horfemen.

In this Election holden by this Dicator, there were created Confuls, T. Veturius, and Sp. Po-Shumius. Who albeit there remained some part behind of the Sidicins war yet to the intent they might gratifie the Commons by some good turn, and prevent their longing beforethey spake themselves; proposed an Act concerning the bringing of a Colony to Cales: and when as the Senate had ordained that two thouland and five hundred men should be enrolled and affigned thither; they created Triumvirs for to bring them thither, and to divide the lands, namely, Cafe K Duellius T. Quintius, and M. Fabius. After this, the new Conful having received the army of the old entred into the enemies confines, wasting all before until they came to the very walls of their City. Now, for that the Sidicins had affembled a puissant army, and seemed themselves fully resolure and bent upon utter delpair to put all unto the latt adventure, and to fight it out to the laft man. Moreover because it was noised that all Samnium was risen up in arms: by authority from the Senate the Confuls appointed P. Cornelius Ruffinus Dictator, and M. Antonius was nominated General of the horse. But hereupon grew again another f ruple, that there was some errour escaped in the creation: so they religned up their places, and because there ensued also a plague hereupon (as if all their Auspices for Elections of Magiltrates had been touched and infected with that errour and default) the managing of all affairs tell to an Interreign. Which being now entred L upon by the fifth Interregent, M. Valerius Corvinus, then Confuls were created, L. Cornelius the fecond time and Cn. Domitius. When all things eife were at quiet, the rumour of the Gauls war was fo rife and hor that it was

The rumour taken for a very "Tumult, Whereupon it was thought good, that a Dictator should be created. And M. P. pirius Crassus was nominated who had P.V terius Publicata for General of the horsemen. When they had mustred the souldiers more streightly and with greater regard than would have been for wars near hand the espials who were tent out, brought word that all was well and viet among the Gauls. But suspected it was that Samnium now the second year was ready to drop our of their allegeance and teek a change. Whereupon the Roman army was not withdrawn out of the Sidicin country. Howbeit the war of Alexander King of Epirus, drew the Samnits into M the Lucans country, which two nations uniting their for es, gave the King a battel, as he made rodes from Peffus. In which conflict Alexander having got the upper hand, entred into a League and amity with the Romans: although it was much doubted, with what faithfulness he would obferve the same, if all his affairs prospered as well. The same year was a solemn Levy or Numbring of the people of Rome held, and the new Citizens were matriculated and enrolled. And therefore two Tribes were annexed, Melia and Capria: the Leviers that ordained them, were Publ. Philo, and Sp. Posthumius. The Acerrans became Roman Citizens, by an act proposed by L. Paperius the Prator: by vertue whereof they were enfranchifed Denizens. but without the pri-

viledge of giving voices. These were the afts for this year both at home and abroad.

The year next following (were it through the unkind distemperature of the air, or by some N wicked practice of man) was infamous when M. Claudius Marcellus and T. Valerius were Confuls. I find the furname of this Conful to vary in divers Chronicles, in fome Flaccus, in others Potitus. But it matters not much whether be true, This rather I could willingly have wished (and yet all Authors do not record it) that it had been falsely recorded. That those persons by sorcery and poifon were made away, whose death hath defamed that year with the note of a petilence, But yet as the thing is left in writing, I purpose to de iver it, lest that I should seem to derogate ought from the credence of any writer. When as the chief personages of the City died upon like diseases, and after one and the same manner of symptomes a certain chamber-maid pre-ented her self to Q. Fabius M sximus (being for the time an Adile of State) and professed to bewray the cause of that pub ike and contagious malady, if the might be affured by faithfull promite from him, that by the O utterance thereof the should not come to harm nor trouble. Forthwith Fabins delivered this matter to the Confuls : and the Confuls made relation thereof to the Senate: by the confent of which State affurance was made accordingly unto the party aforelaid, to reveal the matter. Then she declared that by the lewd and mis hievous wickedness of women the City was thus afflicted: and namely. That certain Dimes of Rame, even their own wives, boiled and tempered rank poifons, (to kill their husbands) and if they would follow it prefently they might be taken in the manner. So they went flraight waies with the wench, and found fome women as they were

A feething and preparing venomous drugs, yea and fome poyloned confections already put up. Which were brought into the market place, and about 20, of those dames, with whom the poyfons were found, were fent forby a Sergeant. Two of them Cornelias and Sergia, both noble women born, flourly standing upon these tearms, and stifly avouching. That they were soveraignmedicitines and wholfom for the body of man, were by the chamber-maid aforefaid confuted, and enjoined to drink thereof, that they might disprove her, and make her a liar, and to have devited of her own fingers ends this false flander. Who took a time to commune and confer together, that the people were avoided aside to make them way. Now when as in fight of all the World. thele two Dames had propounded the matter to the rest there in place, they also refused not: and B to having drunk the poyloned potion, they all perished by their own mischievous mactife. Then prefently were their complices apprehended, who detested and discovered a great number of other Wives: of which 170, were condemned. Never afore that day was there any inquintion nor process at Rome, about poyloning and forcery. So as the thing was taken for a prodigious wonder, and imputed rather to their minds, befotted and bewitched, then to any fellonious intent of theirs. Whereupon the Magistrates of the City, calling to mind and searching the old Chronicles. found, that in times past, at what time as the Commons in a mad fit withdrew themselves and departed the City, there was a spike or great nail driven and fixed by the Dictator: and that the minds of the people, which by discord had been distracted and out of their right wits, were by that ceremonial latisfaction, brought again in good tune: and therefore it was thought good, C that for the fasting or sticking up of such a nail, there should a Dictator be created. So Cn. Quin-

tilius was nominated, who named L. Valerius General of horsemen, who so soon as the nail was fastned, gave over their places.

Contuls then were created, L. Papirius Craffus the second time, and L. Plantins Venow. In the beginning of which year, there came from the country of the Volicians as Embafiadors to Rome. the Fabraterns and Lucans, making request that they would take them into their protection promiling that if by them they were defended from the forces of the Samnits, they would become loyal and obedient subjects to the people of Rome: Then were Embassadors sent from the Senat, to give commandment to the Samnits, to forbear doing any violence upon the borders of those nations. Which embaffage fped well and took place; not fo much for that the Samnits defired . D peace, as because they were not as yet ready prepared for war. The same year began the Privernats war. The confederates whereof, were the Fundans, and their Leader likewife a Fundan, one Viruvius Vaccus, a man of great name and reputation, not only in his own country, but also

at Rome. His dwelling house flood sometime in mount Palarine, even the very same, which after the building was pulled down, and the ground forfeit and confiscate, was called Vacci Prata. Against whom as he wasted and spoiled far and neer the Setin, Norban and Coran countries, L. Papirius went forth with a power, and rested not far from his very camp. But Vitravius neither had the wit to keep himself within his trench against a mightier enemy, nor yet the heart to encounter far from his fort. But having put his fouldiers in battel array, before they were all well out of the gate of the camp, whiles the fouldiers had more mind to flie backward, then march forward E and encounter the enemy: without either advise or confident courage he fought: and with as little ado, and without any question of the matter he was vanquished : so by reason of the shortness of the way, and the easie retire into the camp so neer, he found no great trouble to save his souldiers from much flaughter. For in the very conflict, few or none in a manner were flain, and not many in the press of the rout and tail of the flight, at what time as they rushed into their camp. And in the beginning of the night, the army thus discomfitted, made haste to Privernum, there to defend themselves within a wall rather then a trench. Plantim the other Coss. having from Privernum, overrun and forraged the territory, and driven booties away, conducted his army into the Fundan country. The Senat of the Fundans as he entred into their confines met him, faying: " They were not come as Orators to entreat either for Varyavius, or for those F " that took his part; but for the people of the Fundans: who that they were innocent and not

"culpable for this war, Vitruvius himself hath plainly proved and declared, in that he chose Pri-" vernum to be his place of retreat and refuge, and not the City Fundi, the very place of his nativi-"ty. And therefore at Privernam the enemies of the people of Rome were to be fought for and "purfued, who unmindful of both their own countries, had revolted as well from the Fundans "as the Romans. As for the Citizens of Fundi, they were at peace with Rome, may, they were "Romans in heart, and carried thankful remembrance of a benefit received: they entreated there-"fore and befought the Conful to forbear hostility with a guiltless people : assuring him that their

Lands, their City, their own Bodies, their Wives and Children were and should be at the devo-"tion of the people of Rome. The Conful after that he had commended the Fundams, and fent Gletters to Rome that they remained firm and fast in their allegiance, turned his way to Privernum.

But before he diflodged (as Claedius writeth) the Conful executed those that were the heads of the conspiracy, and three hundred and fifty of those rebellious conspirators were sent prisoners to Rome. But the Senat accepted it not, and were not content with that submission, as judging the Fundan people, defirous to be excused and discharged, with the punishment of the needy and bale fort of people. Now when as Privernum was belieged and invefted with two Confular Armies, the one of the Confuls was called home, to hold the Election of Magistrates. That year were erected in the great race called Circus, the Barriers from whence the horles and their charriots are.

of the Gauls war,was ever taken for a Tomult(quafi timor multus and Supposed more dangerous than another ordinary

let forth, when their prizes. But before they were well past the care of the Privernats war, there w arrived a terrible and fearful brute of the Gaulswar, which never was regarded fleightly of the Nobles of Rome. Incontinently therefore the new Confuls, L. Emplius Namerous, and Cn. Plantius, on that very day, namely, on the * Calends of Iuly, wherein they entred their offices, were * Pirft of July. commanded to determin and agree between themselves upon their Provinces: and Mamerous who had the charge of the Gauls war, levied and enrolled an army without allowing any immunity and exemption from warfare, Moreover and befides, even the poor handicrafts men and artisans, such as keep their shops, and live by sedentary occupations, a sort far unmeet for martial fervice, are faid to have been called forth, and prest to the wars: and a mighty army was affembled and met together at Veii, that from thence they might march to encounter the Gauls: For it I was thought good that they should now go farther forward, for fear lest the enemy taking another way, might deceive them and march directly to the City of Rome. But a few days after, when it was known for certain that all the trouble and fear for that time was overblown they diverted their forces from the Gauls, and bent all against Privernum. But the islue hereof is reported two manner of ways, fome write that the City was forced by assault, and that Virywiii came alive into their hands: others, that before the utmost extremity of assault was used, they of their own accords, carrying before them white wands in token of peace, yeelded themselves unto the Conful: and that Virravius by his own Country men was rendered and delivered unto him. The Senat being moved, and their opinion asked concerning Varuoius and the Privernats; fent for the Conful Plantius to triumph, after that he had dismantled the walls of Privernum, and K there placed a strong garrison: and they gave order in the mean time that Varuvius should be kept fast in prisonuntil the Consuls return, then to be whipped and put to death. They appointed also that his habitation in Palatinm should be pulled down, and his goods consecrated to their Idol Semon Sangus. And look what money [of brass] was raised thereof, it served to make brasen round Plates, which were offered and set up in the Chappel of Sangustowards the temple of Quirinus. Touching the Senat of the Privernats, thus it was decreed, that every one of the Senators calling, who remained at *Privernum* after their revolting from the Romans, should in the same condition and state as the Veliterns, beconfined beyond *Typris*, and there dwell. These Acts being thus fet down, there was no more talk of the Privernats until the triumph of Plantins. After the triumph, the Conful having executed Vitruvius and his complices, supposing now that hee L might fafely propound the cause of the Privernats, to the LL. of the Senat, whiles they were newly latisfied with the execution of the guilty offenders. "Since that (quoth he) my LL, of the "Senat, the principal authors of this revolt and rebellion, have both at the hands of the immor-"tal gods, and at yours, suffered now already condigne punishment; what is your surther plea-"fure, and what shall be done with the innocent and harmless multitude? For my part verily, "although I be rather to demand your opinions then deliver mine own: yet seeing the Priver-" nats neer neighbors unto the Samnits, with whom we now at this time entertain a most uncertain and slippery peace, I would have as little grudge and rancor leit as may be, between us and "them. As the question in it self was doubtful and ambiguous, whiles mengave advice some to proceed cruelly, others to deal gently, according to each man his nature and inclination: fo, there M was one of the Privernat Embassadors that made it more doubtful, and put all out of square; 2 man mindful of that state wherein he was born more than of his present need and extremity. Who being demanded of one (that had spoken to the point, and delivered some sharp censure and heavy sentence against them) What punsishment he judged the Privernats deserved ? Marry (quoth he) that which they deserve, who deem themselves worthy of liberty and freedom, At whole flour and arrogant answer, when the Consul saw those to be more eagerly and bitterly bent, who before impugned the cause of the Privernats: to the end that he himself by some mild and gentledemand might drawfrom the party more modest language: What (quoth he) if we should remit and pardon your punishment; what kind of peace might we hope to have at your hands? If (quoth he) ye offer us good peace, ye shall find it on our part loyal and perpetual; but N if ye tender hard conditions of peace, ye shall have it last but a small while. But then one gave out, that the Privernat began to threaten plainly: and faid moreover, that such speeches were enough to stir up any peaceable and quiet people to war, that never thought to have sought. But the better part of the Senat drew these his answers to a better sense, and said that it was the speech of a man, and of a man free born. For, was it credible (quoth they) that any state, nay, any particular person, would longer abide (than needs he must) that condition which he misliketh and goeth against his stomach? There only is peace sure and like to hold, where men are contented and willing to keep themselves in peace: and never let men look or hope to find faithful loyalty, where they will impose thraldom and servitude. And to this purpose the Consul himself especially moved and enclined their hearts, reiterating these words to the Senators that were first to give o their opinions, and that io loud, as he might of many more be over-heard, That they above allother, and none but they indeed were worthy to be made Roman Citizens, who minded and efleemed nothing in the world, but their freedom. Whereupon, both in the Senat they obtained their fuit: and also by the authority of the LL, a Bill was exhibited to the people, That the Privernats might be enfranchised Romans. The same year were three hundred sent as a Colony, to inhabit Anxwr: and had two Acres

inclame year were three hundred fent as a Colony, to inhabit Anxw: and had two Acres of ground a peece allowed them. The year following was memorable in no refpect, either of home

A home affairs or forraign, in the time of P. Plantin Procular, and P. Cornelius Scapula Coff. Only this fell out that year, that in Fregella (which sometime was in the territory of the Sidicins, and after, of the Volkians) there was a Colony planted and unto the people there was given a dole, of distribution of raw field amongst them, by Makeis Plantins, at the summart of his mother. Some there were that thought, how didder a coloid of honoring his mother, he defrayed and paid unto the people a deserved hire we reward; in that which his was by the Ediles arrested & brought to his answer for adultery committed with Planting of Affaired Wife in the Give, the people had by their voices acquit him. This dole given for a savoil blanting that his trial, was the occasion also of a dignity following: for in the next Election, not with that they be were ablent, he was preferred to the Tri-B bunship of the Commons, even before those Commons, even before those Commons,

Bipinitip of the Commons even before those Competitions that were present in place.

There those those in even the City' Patabata, 1904 It thin thence where as now Napler standers, It those two Cities, one and the same people in the common standers and the common stetch their off-fifting from Chaleke in Eubea. With that sleet wherean they sailed from their own country, they were able to do much at sea, and were mighty upon those coasts where they dwelt, And first landing in the sslands Analysis and Pitheous, a sterwards they adventured to seat themselves in the main and continent. This City relying and trusting in their own powers as well as presenting upon the faithless and disloyal society of the Samnits with the Romans, or bearing themselves bold upon the rumor that ran of a petilience that raigned in in the City of Rome, wrought much mischief and hottlity against such Romans as inhabited the

C Campain and Falern Councies. Whereupon; when as (in the time of Lucius Cornelius Lentulus, and Quantus Bublus Philo Confuls, the fee and time) there were Facials fent to Palappili, force damand refluentin again, and a proud answer returned back from the Greeks, a Nation mone flout and valiant in congue then in deed and execution; by the authority of the Senat, the people decreed, that there should be war made upon the Palapplitans. And when as the Confuls had divided their provinces between themselves; it fell to Publius his turn to war upon those Greeks, Cornelius with another atmy was opposed against the Samnits, if they should hap to stir any way. For the report went, that they looking and expecting affuredly the revolt of the Campains, would encamp neerer and join with them. There, Cornelius the thought it best to keep a standing camp, The Senat was certified from both Confuls, That they had small hope of peace with the Samp nits. Publius gave intelligence, that two thought of the Nolans, than with the good will of

the Greeks, received at Patapolis. At Rome it was for certain known, that it Samoinne there

were new mutters taken by the Magifrates direction, and that the whole country, and the pen-

ple adjoining, were raifedy and our in arms. Moreover, That the Privernats, Fundans, and Formans were wisthout all diffirmlation follicited and moved to rebel. Upon which captles, it was advited by the Senar, first to lend Embassadors to the Samnits, before they made war: and troop them they thad an infolentans with a misolentans with wrongs offered first? Siddhevertheles they institute themselves for any thing by them done, and answend all objections that were laid against them full thouly. "Namely, that the Greeks is were not aided by any publick counsel or order of theirs, now yet were the Fundans, and Formations by them follicited, as which need not be althamed of their own power, but thought themselves in the fideline of the samistic sake it in all captes, that the people of Ringle Indians. Thus much moreover, they could not differed by the fideline on in plain tearns. That the Nation and Senar of the Samnits gake it in all captes, that the people of Ringle Indians, and by them laid all the samistic of the samnits of the samnits of the samistic of t

Yand woh from the Volkfans; and by them laid tilines; and not only fo, but they had placed S.a. Colony alice in the Samnies Country, which is inhabitants called Freelin. Which country made and reploachful injury; tallets they this weet the antiots there of would of their betty had been as the Book of the state of th

and was obserted. Therefore, when as the time of Election of Magistrates at Rome drew on apunca and expedient it was not for the Common weal, that Publime (now approaching near the entennies walls, and ready to assure) though the called away from the hope which dayly he had of winning the City; the Tibbins were deal; within, to propose, an Actunor the peoples. That, when he time of Pub. Philib his Commission of the bound be expired, he might in quality and name of Proconfut, remainting overnment, until the war, with the Cityeks were fully ended. And unto A. Commission were letters sent, implying thus mitch. That whereas it was not thought good, that

7 2

he now being entred into Samnium, should be called away from the chief push of the war, he Thould nominate a Dictator to be Prefident of the Election of Magistrates; Who named M. Claus dius Marcellus, and by him was appointed for General of horle Sp. Posthuminis. Yet for all this, was no affembly for the faid election, holden by the Dictator, Forit came in question, Whether he were rightly created or no. And the Augurs being hereabout confulted with, pronounced, "That the Dictator feemed not created aright, But the Tribuns discredited and made suspicious "and infamous, by their accusatory speeches, this their sentence and declaration, saving. That pei-"ther it was easie to know the fault and error in the creation, seeing that the Conful nominated "the Dictaior in the beginning of the fill night, neither had the Conful written to any man pub-"lickly or privatly thereof, nor yet was there any person could come forth and say, that he either I " faw or heard ought, that might mar and interrupt the Auspices, moryer could the Augurs fit-"ting at Rome, guels and divine, what error had happied to the Conful in the camp to far off, And "who faw not (fay they) that the Augurs found fault herewith, because the Dictator Elect. "was a Commoner? These and other such allegations were (to no purpose) by the Tribuns given out. For the matter grew to an Interreign, and the foresaid Election being stil put off and adjourned for one cause or other; at length the fourteenth Interregent, L. Emplius created Consuls, C. Petilius, and L. Papirius, surnamed Mugillanus or Curfor, as I find in other Chro-

In that year it was recorded, that the City Alexandria in Egypt was founded: and that Alex-

ander the King of Epicurus was murdered by a certain Lucan, a banished person, to verifie the O-K racle of Jupiter Dodoneus, which had foretold his death. For when he was fent for into Italy by the Tarentins, he had warning given him, [To take beed of the Acherufian Water, and the City Pandofia, for there it was his destiny to end his days:] and therefore, with more speed he passed over into staly, to be as far off as might be, from the City, Pandosia in Epirus, and the river Acheron; which issuing out of Moloffis into the lower Meets and Lakes, dischargeth it self, and falleth into the Thesprotian Gulf. Howbeit (as commonly it is seen when men seek most to flie and avoid their fatal death, they run headlong and plunge themselves into it) he, having oftentimes vanquished and overthrown the legions of the Brutians and Lucans; won by force Heracleaa Colomy of the Tarentines, and Confentia in Lucania, and Sipontum, and also Acerina a Colony of the Brutians, and other Cities afterwards of the Messapians and Lucans: fent into Epirusthree hun-L dred Noble houses and families, whom he meant to keep as hostages,: he encamped not far from Pandofia, a City fituate neer to the Confines of the Lucans and Brutians, And there he held three hils fomewhat diffant a funder, from whence he might make excursions and rodes into every part of his enemies country: and he had in ordinary about him almost 200, banished men of the Lu-erns, for his fure trusty guard: who not with standing (as she natures are of such for the most part) thanged with every wind, and carried mutable minds according to the variety of fortune. Now fifellout for that the continual rains which overflowed all the fields, had foreclosed and flopped the passages three ways between his armies to as they could not help one another whereby those two girifions where the King was not in perion, were unpurzed by the unexpected coming of the entimies: who having put them all to the fword, turned their who legiores to before the King, N From whence, there were by the Lucan exiles, medlengers sent to their own countrimen: who in the name of the reft capitulated, that if they might be reftored again, they would deliver the King either dead or alive into their hands. However, he bunded with passes would deliver the King either dead or alive into their hands. However, he bunded with passes and encountring the noble and hardy adjecture, and brake through the middle of the remeits and encountring the chief Commander of the Lucans hand to hand, talled him outright, and having ralled his men near rogerhet, who were fartered alunder in fight, he came a legath to a river, which by the fresh ruins of a broken bridge. That the violence of that water, had honed own, shewed passes. Which as the army passed over at an unknown and blind sports, one, sousting mearied with fear and travel, curfing and deretsing the wholeky and aluginable name of the River, fortuned to say. Thou hast nor thy name "Achers so I naught, which word when it same once to the King his ear, he presently began to think and mule of his final end; and them staged full impasses so the heart of the King his weet, he presently began to think and mule of his final end; and them staged full impasses so the second him with he lingered and made delay, being in to great a peril and jeopasty as he was hand shews ed him withal, how the Lucans intended to play sale, with him and sought opportunity to some From whence, there were by the Lucan exiles, meffengers fent to their own countrimen : who in ed him withal, how the Lucans intended to play falle with him, and longhapportunity to force lay and do him a mitchief. With that the King looked behind him, and edited them aim off indtroop coming against him: Whereupon he drew his tword, put his horiestories anok the Rivery and rode through the midft thereof, and when he was now to far passed that he was ready to take the land, one of those banishit Lucans lanced a dart algos, at him, and firuck him quite through. Whereupon he fell down dead with the dart flicking in his body, and the ftream carried it down as far as to the Corp! de guard of the enemies. Where his breathless corps was of hamefully mifufed and mangled. For they having cut it cross the middler fent the one half to

*Confentia, and kept the other with themselves still, to practice a thousand villanies upon it.

And as they shot and slung stones at it afar off, a certain woman being amongst this outragious

multitude (raging beyond all measure of anger and malice that mans heart can devise or beleeve) after the had belought them to forbear a while, with her eyes guthing out tears faid unto them,

That her husband and children were prisoners, and in the hands of the enemies: but she hoped

with the Kings body, howioever it were abiled and marryred, to redeem them again. This

* A river of

Cofenga.

who presented himself unto Philo, and said unto him, "To the good and happy fortune be it " "faid and done of the Palapolitans and the people of Rome, I am determined to deliver and fur-"render the City into your hands: in which Action, whether I may be thought to have be-E"trayed or faved my country, it refleth only inthetrust and fidelity of the Romans. As for my " felfe privatly. I am come neither to indent, nor yet to crave ought at all: but publickly in the "behalf of the City. I would rather by way of petition requelt, than article and capitulate, thus "much, That if this enterprise intended, speed well and take effect, the people of Rome would "think and confider, in what affection, endevour and jeopardy, our City returneth again into "their amity, rather than upon what folly and rashness, it brake their allegiance and revolted. Then, after he had been bidden welcom by the General, entertained with good and gracious words, and highly commended, he received 3000 fouldiers, to keep, surprize, and to seize that quarter of the City, where the Samnits were lodged, and which they held: of this regiment and garrison, L. Quintius a Colonel had the conduct. During this time, Nymphius also did his part, F and dealt fo craftily under hand with the Pretor of the Samnits, that he induced and wrought him to this point, That for as much as all forces, were either about Palapolis or in Samnium, he would permit him with the fleet to cast about to the Roman coasts, for that he intended to forrage and waste, not only the maritine parts, but the territories also adjoyning to the City: and the better to deceive the enemy (quoth he)/I had need to go by night, and therefore the Ships presently must lanch forth, and be let afloat And to effect this more speedily, all the youth of the Samnits besides the necessary garrison of the City, was sent to the shoar. Where whiles Nymphiwin the dark, and among the multitude that thindred one another purposely, spent time in setting confusedly, some to this and others to that, Charilans, according to the complot set before, was by his affociats received into the City and having filled the highest places of the town G with Roman fooldiers, confinanded to let in a short, whereat the Greeks upon a secret tokengiven them by their Captains, kept themselves ftill and quier. The Nolans then, at the backfide of the town, escaped and fled by the high way, that leadeth to Nota. And the Samnits being excluded our of the town, as they had a more readier mean to flie for the present, so they found it, after they were pust danger, a more shameful dilgrace. For, they were disarmed and naked men, they had left all the good they had amongst the enemies, and returned home spoiled, poor and needy, and served for a laughing stock and derision, not only to other nations, but also to their own neighbors and countrimen. Albeit I am not ignorant that there is another

A flayed them from farther mangling thereof: Thus all that was left of the Kings body, by the means of one only woman, was burnt at Confentia: and his bones ient back afterwards to the enemies unto * Metapontum, and from theme conveighed to Epirus, unto Cleopaira his wife and * Torride Mar. his fifter Olympias, whereof the one was fifter, the other Mother to Alexander the Great. Thus much concerning the woful and unhappy end of Alexander the King of * Epirus, Whose * Albanias fortune albeit was such, that he came short, and was cut off before he intermedied in the Roman war, yet because he warred in Italy, let it suffice that briefly by the way I have touched his

The fame year was there a Lectiflern at Rome, (which was the fift after the foundation and Bbuilding of that City) for the pacifying of the same gods as heretofore, Afterwards the new Confuls by the ordinance and direction of the people, tent defiance and proclamed war against the Samples. And as they themselves made greater preparation every way than against the Greeks so they had besides new aids, whereof (as then) they least thought of; The Lucans and the Applians (nations which to that day had no dealing nor commerce at all with the Romans) became their liege and loyal Allies, offering men and munition toward that war. Whereupon they were by form of Covenant and league entertained and received into their amity. At the same time also the Romans had good fucces in the Samnits quarters : for three towns there yielded unto them. and they became Matters thereof, to wit, Allife, Callife, Ruffirm: all the territory befides at the first coming of the Consul, was pilled and spoiled far and near. These exploits thus prosperously C atchieved, the other enterprize also of besieging the Greeks, was well followed and at the point of an end. For over and besides, that by certain sconces and bloccuzes between the enemies forts and forces, one part was cut from the other; they endured also within their own walls, much more mifery and calamity, than the enemy menaced and threatned without and as if they had been Captives to their own garrifon fouldiers, whom they had called to them for their defence, they

fuffered infinite villanies, and indignities, in the persons as well of their wives as of their children, and even the hardest extremities, that follow upon Cities forced by the enemy. And therefore when it was noted abroad, that there were new fuccours coming from Tarentum and the Samnits: they supposed that for Samnits, there were already within their walls more of them than they would marry, as for Tarentins they looked willingly for their help, as Greeks both the one & O the other, hoping by their means that they might as well withfland the outrages of the Samnits and Nolans, as the Romans their open and professed enemies. Last of all, of many inconveniencies that they were driven unto, the least and easiest was thought, to yeeld imply unto the Romans. Charilans and Nymphius two great men and the chiefe personages of the City, having laid their

heads and plotted one with the other, fo parted the matter between themselves, that the one should flie unto the Roman General, and the other stay behind, to find some opportunity, and

minister ready meanes to render the City according to their designment, Charilans was the man

opinion

opinion, whereby it is given out that Palapolis was by the Sammits betrayed: yet as I have cre-fit dited and followed herein tuch authors, as methicks it were hard if they should not deliver a truth; for so I am induced the rather to beleeve that the Neapolitans returned into amity with the Romans, because of the league extant in their name (for unto them afterwards the State and chief sear of the Greeks was translated.) Unto Publius was decreed a trumph, for that it appeared clearly and was believed constantly, that by his siege the ememies were tamed, and to constrained to come to a composition and surrender. Two special favours hapned to this man above all others before him, namely, the proregation of his government, not granted to any man aforetimes and triumph after his Magistracy was expired.

Upon the tail of this war, arole another with the Greeks of the other tract or coast. For the Ta- I rentins having born the Palapolitans in hand a good while, and fed them with a vain hope of help, when they heard once that the Romans were possessed of their City, complained themselvs like menforfaken, and not as those who had forfaken others, much blaming the Palæpolitans, and with anger and envy raging against the Romans. Disquieted also they were, for that news came that the Lucans and Apulians (for both these nations that year began to contract alliances) were under the protection of the Romans, For now (fay they) they are well near come unto us, and shortly we shall grow to this pais that we must acknowledge the Romans for our Lords, or have them our heavy friends. And verily the trial and hazzard of our estate, dependeth only upon the Samnits war, and the event thereof, which nation alone, and the same nothing mighty, remaineth now; fince that the Lucans are gone and revoked to the Romans: who yet might be reclai- K med and moved to shake off the lociety with the Romans, if any feat were wrought and practifed to fow fome discord and diffention between them. These devices and overtures rook place and prevailed with fuch, as were defirous of change and novelty: in fo much as certain of the Lucan youth (better known, than trufted and reputed honeft, amongst their countrimen and fellow Citizens, hired also for a sum of money) whipped one another with rods, came naked into the affembly of the Citizens, and with open mouth cried out afoud and faid, that for preinming only to come into the Roman camp, they were by the Coss. thus scourged, & escaped narrowly the lofing of their heads. The thing it fell piteous and unicemly to behold, as bearing a flew rather of wrong done unto them, than of any malicious & fubtil practice by them intended thirred the people up, to force their Magistrates with their uncessant outcries to assemble a Councel, Some stan-L ding round about the Senat in councel, call hard for war against the Romans: others run up and down to raise the multitude of Peazants to take arms and in this stir and uproar, which was able to disquiet and amaze even those that were well minded, a decree passed; that the league with Samnits should be renued and Embassadors dispatched forthwith, to the same purpose. This was a fudden change: and as it had no colour of cause, so it carried smal credit with it amongst the Samnits, who forced the Lucanians to give hoftages, and to take garrifons into their fortreffes : and they, blinded with anger, and invegled with flattery, refused nothing. But shortly after beganthe fraud to appear and thew it felt namely, after that the authors and devilers of thele falle furmiles and flanders, were retired to Tarentum: but having put themselvs out of all, and being not at liberty to dispose of their own affairs ehey had nothing else left them, but like fools to repent in vain. M

That year hapned to the Commons of Rome another beginning of their liberty in that they were no more either bound in chains, or held in thraldom by their creditors. Which priviledg against poor debtors, was altered, by occasion of the filthy lust and notorious cruelty of one Usurer, And L. Papirius was the man unto whom C. Publica for his fathers debt, became bound, and configned himlelfhis prisoner; whose tender age and lovely favor which might and should have moved pity, inflamed the mind of this Ufurer to unkind luft and shameful contumely: for making ful account, that the prime and flower of his youth should satisfie and pay for the interest of the debt, he first began to allure and entice unto him the youth with wanton & unchast speeches: afterwards seeing that his ears abhorred to hear such filthines, he fel to minatory words, & ever and anon put him in mind of his present condition wherin he stood but last of all perceiving by him, that he stood more N upon his honor and freedom by birth then respected his hard estate by fortune, he caused him to be stripped naked and whipping chear to be presented unto him. The poor stripling thus piteously rent and torn, ran forth into the open freet, complained of the filthy luft & cruelty of his creditor. Whereupon, a number of people, enkindled as well with pity and commiteration of the ftripling, and indignity of the injury, as also in regard of their own case, and of their children came running into the Forum or common place and so from thence in a long train to the court of the Councel. The Confuls upon this fudden uproar were forced to call a Senat, and as the Senators entred into the Councel chamber, they lay all proftrat at their feet, as they paffed by, one after another, & shewed unto them the young mans back and fides in what taking they were. And that one day by occation of the outragious enormity of one person, brake the neck of that mighty bond, whereby, to O that day, the creditors had their debtors, in danger unto them. For the Confl, had in charge, to propose unto the people, that from thence forward, no person what soever, unless he had committed some heinous fact, and until he wereto suffer therefore, should be either kept in setters and gives, or firetched upon the rack. Item. that for lent money, the goods of the debtor and not the body should be obliged. So they that were in bondage, became released and enlarged: and order was taken for the time to come, that none should be imprisoned by their creditors again.

The same year, whiles the Samnits war of it self alone, besides the sudden revolt of the Lucans, together

A together with the Tarentins the hatchers thereof, held the Senators of Rome in care and perplexity enough: behold over and above all thefe, the Veftin people, as a furcreafe to their troubles, joined and banded with the Samnits. Which new occurrent, as, for that year it rather maintained this discourse amongst men in their ordinary talk every where, than ministred cause of serious debating in publick Councel: so the Consuls of the year following, L. Furius Camillus the second time, and Jun. Brutus Scevy., thought no one thing more important than it, and needful to be treated of in the Senat, with the first. And about the thing were but new, and a breeding, yet so greatly were the LL, hereabout troubled, that they seared no less to begin to take in hand, then to neglect it altogether, and not to see it: doubting, lest if they were let go unpunsshed, the B neighbor nations would grow too lusty and proud: and again, if they seemed to challife them by

B neighbor nations would grow too lufty and proud: and again, if they feemed to chafflife them by war, the reit for fear of the like measure, might be provoked to anger, take arms, and enter into a general rebellion. And all, and every one of them, namely, the Marsians, the Pelignians and Marticins; were in leasts of arms: comparable and equal to the Samnits every way: which nations they might be inter to have their enemies, if they medled with the Vessins, and touched them once never to little, Howbeit, that part prevailed and took place, which for the present feemed to carry more courage and valor, then sage advice and wisdom: but the silien and event shewed, that, Fortune favoured Fortitude. So the people by authority and direction of the Nobles decreed war against the Vessins: the charge whereof sight by lot upon Brutus, and Samnium sell to Camillus.

To both places were the armses conducted and when the reason in dusting meaning the little.

against the Vestins: the charge whereof light by lot upon Brutus, and Samnium tell to Camillus. To both places were the armies conducted and by the care and industry employed in the desence of fithe marches and frontiers the enemies were impeached for joining their forces together. However, the constitution of the constituti

fhed of his own men) that his enemies not only fled into their camp; but also as not trutting now to their tramparts and trenches, they were conftrained to fleal away into their towns, minding for to fave themselves, as well by the natural scituation of the places, as the strength of their good walls. In the end, hemade assault upon those walled Cities, purposing by force to win them. And first he gained Cutina by scaling, either through the exceeding courage of his fouldiers, or their anger, being so chased as they were at their hurts received: for that fearcedy one caped out of the throng and skirmish, cleat & not wounded. Then he likewise took Cingilia: and gave the pillage of both Cities to his souldiers, Neither gates nor walls could frand in their way and keep E them out. But into Sammism the journey was undertaken by the Dictator with doubtful Anspices and uncertain knowledge of the will of the gods. The default and terror whereof took not effect in the main event and time of the way. (for it was proper yous and for through.) by were to the

in the main event and issue of the war, (for it was prosperous and fortunate) but turned to the rage and anger of the chief leaders, who fell out deadly one with another, For Papirus the Dickator, advised by the Pullarius [that had the custody and charge of the sacred Pullets] went back to Rome to take the Auspiciums or the presage by the bird-slight] again: and straightly charged his General of horse to keep himself close within his hold, and in no wise to give the enemies battel during his absence. But Pains after the Dickators departure, advertised by the spilas, that theenemies were even as careless, as loose and disordered, as if there had been no Roman in Samnium? whether it were, that being a shout and susty young Gentleman, he rook soul scorn and thought it F an indignity, that all should seem to rest in the Dickator only: of that he was induced with the good opportunity of doing some brave exploit (I wor not:) but he went forth with an army in

good opportunity of doing lone trave exploit [A word not?] but newent form with an army in order of battel, to Imbinium, (that was the places name) & there fought a field with the Sampits. But such was the happy issue of this battel, that if the Dictator himself had been there in perion, it could not have been better managed. For, neither Captain failed his souldiers, nor fouldiers their Captain. The horsemen also under the leading of L. Cominius a Colonel by his place, (who sundry times charged and recharged again, and could not with force break the enemies arrays) unbridled their hories, and so ran them all on the sput; that no strength was able to abide them: such an havock, such a lane made they allabout over armour and men. The footmen seconding this hot charge of the horse, advanced the ensigns against the enemies thus put in diarray; and G twenty thousand men (by report) were that day sain. In some authors I find that twice in the

Dictators absence he fought, and twice had the upper hand. But in the most ancient writers I read but of one battel. In some Chronicles the whole matter is passed over and less out clean, The General of the horie, having gained a mighty mass of spoil, as otherwise he could not chuse, upon so great a staughter & massacregathered together into one heap all the enemies armor made a fire under, & burned them: were it that he had made some such you to one of the gods: or (as I list rather to believe, it was a motive of Fabius himself, that the Dich. should not reap the fruit of his glory, and entitle his name theretoior in pomp carry those spoils before him at his triumps.

more-

of 2. Febius to his fellow

fouldiers.

out and often iterating these words. Then hath the master of horsemen in deed as well everted and overthrown, both Dictators Majesty and military discipline, as defeated the Samnits legions, if he can to go clear away and escape unpunished, with so manifest contempt of my express commandment. Whereupon, full of threats and indignation, he halfned to the camp, and took long journeys: yet could be not prevent the bruit of his coming. For, there were Vantenriers that I posted from the City before, to bring word that the Dictator was coming, full of revenge, and fet upon punishment, and at every second word almost, commending the late exemplary justice of T. Marlius. Then Fabius immediatly calling an audience, belought the fouldiers, that with what valour and vertue they had defended the Common-wealth from most deadly and mortal enemies, with the same they would protect him from the outragious cruelty of the Dictatour. himselfe (I say) by whose conduct and fortune they had gotten so glorious a victory. "For now, "coming he is (quoth he) for envy out of his right wits, and bende himself: for anger at an-"other mans manhood and felicity, furious and horn-mad: and all is no more but this, that in his "absence, for sooth, we have sped well; who wisheth rather in his heart, if he could change the "course of fortune, that the Samnits had won the victory than the Romans: and nothing is fo K "rife in his mouth, as, That his commandment was contemned; as who would fay, he forbad "not battel with the same mind, wherein he now grieveth that we have fought. For as then his "will was good, even for very envy to hinder and suppress the prowess of another, and wenta-"bout to take weapons away from most forward souldiers, desirous of fight, that in his absence "they might not lay hand to their fword: fo now, see how he fretteth and fumeth in great cho-"ler at this, that without *L. Papirius* the fouldiers were not disarmed, dismembred as it were, "and maimed: and for that *Q. Fabius* forgat not his place, but bare himself as General of the "Cavalry, and not as a Servant and follower of the Dictator, standing at receit, and waiting "at an inch when some under Captainship would fall, that he might step into the place. What "would this man (think ye) have done, how would he have fretted, if (asthefortune and L "doubtful chance of war oftentimes goeth) we had been put to the worfeand loft the day; who "now that the enemies be vanquished, the field so well fought, the State so well served, as by "the most singular Captain in the world, better it might not be, thus menaceth execution to me "the General of the horse, even in the honour of my conquest? Neither is he (my masters) cru-"elly bent and let upon mischief against the General of the horse morethen against the Colonels, "the Centiners and common Souldiers; pay, he would (be ye fure) if he had been able, have ra-"ged and fared as bitterly, yea, and executed his ire and furious rage upon all. But because he "cannor, now he dischargeth his gall upon mealone. For even as envy, like a flaming fire, sear-"cheth and mounteth up to the highest, so runneth he upon the chief Captain, and aimeth at "the head of this worthy exploit. If he had once extinguished him, together with the glory of M "this brave service, then like a Conqueror and Lord over a poor captive army, what loever he "might by law execute against a General of the Cavalry, he would attempt and extend, upon the " simple fouldiers. Make reckoning therefore, that in standing fast to me and in defence of my "caule, ye uphold the liberty of all. For in case he shall perceive once, the same agreement of "the army in the maintenance of the victory, which was well feen in the battel, and that ye all " have a care and regard of the life and fafety of one, his stomack will come down, his heart wil "relent and incline to clemency, and a milder fentence. To conclude, I recommend my life, and wholeestate to your vertue and faithful protection. Then from all parts of the audience they cried unto him aloud & bade him take a good heart: for fo long as the Legions of the Romans were fafe, there should no person do him harm or injury. Soon after came the Dictator, and presently N by found of trumpet fummoned a general affembly. And the publick Crier after an Oiez made, called by name for Q Fabius General of the horse. Who so soon as he was come from a lower place where he was, and approached neerthe Tribunal, (then quoth the Dictator) "Idemand ries tendered of thee Q. Fabiu, fince that the rule of the Dictator is soveraign and highest above all others, by the Dicta. "whereunto the Consuls, endued with kingly puissance and government, do obey, yea, & Przeors tor to 2. Fabit " created with the same authority that Confuls are; whether thou effeem it meet and right, that a "General of horse should be obedient to his commandment or no? I demand likewise, whether I "my felf, knowing that I took my journey and went from home, with doubtful and uncertain As-" fpices, ought to have put the mainstate of the Common-weal in hazzard against the order and "religious observation in that behalf; and not rather, to go again to take new Auspicia, that IQ "Imight adventure & attempt nothing to long as I flood in doubt of the grace & favor of the gods? "And withal, this I demand, whether the General of the horsemen could be freed, exempt, & dif-" charged of that icruple of conscience, which checked and stayed the Dictator from execution of "his charge? But what mean I to make these demands? seeing that if he had departed without " faying one word, yet thou shouldst have framed thy opinion and applied thy mind according "to the interpretation of my wil and pleasure? Why sayes thou nothing? Answer me I say, Forbad "I thee not expresly, to do any thing in my absence? Forbad I not thee to fight with the enemies?

The Eighth Book of T. Livius.

Moreover, the letters of this victory by him fent to the Senat, and not a word thereof to the tr

Dictator, were some proof, that he was not willing to impart and communicate his praises with

him. But certainly, the Dictator took the matter in so ill part, that when every man else was

joyful for this noble victory atchieved, he only shewed anger and sadness in his very countenance.

Whereupon suddenly he dissolved the Senat, and departed in great hast out of the court, giving

A" How dorft thou in contempt of my commandment, whiles our Aufpicia were uncertaine, "whiles our consciences were unresolved and with scruples troubled, against Military customs and thaturs, against the disciplin of our ancestors, and against the will and direction of the gods: " how durit thou, I say, be so hardy as to encounter with the enemy? To these interrogatories "make answer directly. Answer I charge thee, to all these points, and nothing but these, and at the peril of thy life, not a word befides. Now come Serjeans and do thine office the while. To which leveral Articles, when Fabius could not readily answer point by point, one while complaining that he had him for his accuser, who was the judge of his life and death: otherwhiles crying out aloud, that sooner might his life be taken from him, than the glory and honor of his Bacts: and as he justified and excused his own felf, so he began again to challenge and accuse [the Dictator.] Then Papirius being in more heat of choler than before, commanded the General of the horiemen to be stripped out of his cloaths and uncased, and the rods and axes to be brought forth ready. With that, Fabius calling earnestly for the help of the fouldiers, whiles the officers were a tearing and renting his cloaths from his back, made means to retire himself into the ranks of the Triarii, who began already to make a mutiny and uproar in the affembly. From when e there arose an outery over all the audience. Some were heard to intreat, others to threat, They who fortuned to stand next to the Tribunal, because that being within the view and eye of the Dictator, they might be known and noted, befought his Majetty to spare and pardon the General of the horie, and not with him to condemn the whole army. They that were farthest off C in the skirt of the assembly, and especially that troop and company about Fabius, rated and cried out upon such a rigorous and merciless Dictator. And a little thing more would have made them mutiny: nay, within the very compaals of the Tribunal all was not clear and quiet. The Lieutenants or Colonels of whole legions, standing about his feat or chair of state intreared him to put. off thematter until the morrow : to give his choler some time to cool, and allow space and refpit to confider of it with advice and counfel : faying, "That if Fabius had plaid a youthful part, he had paid sufficiently for it already, and his victory had received disgrace and dishonour e-"nough. Beleeching him not to proceed to their extremities of utmost execution, nor to fet fuch "a brand and note of ignominy and shame upon the young Gentleman himself, so rare and galflent a Knight; or on his father, a most Konourable and excellent personage, nor yet upon the o "noble house and name of the Fabii. Bit when they saw how little they prevailed by their prayers, and as little by any realons they could aliedge; then, they admonished him to have a regard to the furious affembly of the fouldiers: " and that it was not for a man of his years and wifdom: thus to put more fire to the hot Romack of Souldiers enkindled already, nor to admini-" fler more matter of mutiny rand if such a thing should happen, no man would impute the blame to Q. Fabrue, who fought and humbly efficed pardon of punishment, but to the Dictator; if he "overcome with choler, should blindly so far pais himselfe in wilful peevishnels, as to provoke "the outragious multitude against himself. Finally, that he should not think, how they laboured "thus for any affectionate favour they bare to Q. Fabius; but were ready to take an oath, that Sthey thought it not fafe for the State and Common weal that he should proceed at such a time, B "to execute the rigor of Justice upon Q: Fabrin, By these and such like remonstrances, when as "the Lieurenants had firred up the Dictator his blood against themselves, rather then pacified his mood against Fabius; they were commanded to go down from the Tribunal And when as the Crier had affaied to make filence all in vain, forthat by reason of the noise and tumult, neither the Dictator his voice nor any of his apparitors and halbertle about him, could be heard, the night came upon them and ended the contention; as it it flad been a battel in field. The General of the horse was commanded to appear on the morrow Now when a every man gave it out and avonchied unto him that Papirini would proceed more vehemently, for that contelling of the Lieuteplanes, and that the more he was dealt withat the worle he was. Fabius privily stole out of the camp and fled to Rome. And by the means of his father M. Pabias, a man who had been already white Constituted Dictator, the Sank was the document of a rank pro nad occur and an open and the midth of this given in the control of the c Wiscommunion enverging mine. For to toon is no mad near now Fastian the supplied of the Miscommind of the With his lighther one. Their begin the broil to be fremed afterh, and Priprise valued. Fastian to be attached. Whereupon they hield of the Nobility, and the whole body of the Senar began to enterpole the middle of My Way of mediation. But all their intreaty nor with this only the fastian the father. For M. Fastian to the father, the middle of the Nobility of the Senar began to enterpole the middle of the father of the father of the father of the Distance. The middle of the father of the Distance of the father of the father of the Distance of the father of the father of the father of the Distance of the father of the G childed, norsyet the valor & noble courage of the General of fiorle, by your own left choice and mominated; can prevail no any humble prayers, which are able to appeale the fury of the ene-"my steenthnes: yea; and to passe the wirth and indignation of the gods: I implore the lawful help of the Tribuns, and to the whole body of the people I appeal. And fince that you challenge "and except abainft the subsement of your own army, and of the Senat, I offer and prefent unto "you that judge, who only is of more force and puillance, I am fure, than your Dictatorship. "I will ice whether you will reeld to this appeal, whetennto the Roman King Tull Hoftilius "give place, Then out of the Councel heitle they went ftraight to the Common place of audience:

and when the Dictator, attended with some sew, was ascended up, and the General of the Cavalry accompanied with all the whole troop of the chief of the City, Papirius commanded it that he should come down or else be fetched from the Rostra, unto the lower ground. The father followed after him. "Well done (quoth he) in commanding us to be brought hither, from "whence we may be allowed to speak our minds, if we were no better then privat persons, At the first there passed no continued speeches so much, as wrangling and altercation. But afterwards the voice and indignation of old Fabius, furmounted and drowned the other noise; who greatly blamed and cried out upon the pride and cruelty of Papirius. "What man (quoth he) I have been et also a Dictator of Rome my felf, and yet was there never so much as a poor Commoner, no Cen-" turion, nor Souldier hardly entreated or misused by me. But Papirius seeketh victory and tri- I "umph over a Roman Grand-Captain and General, as over the Leaders and Commanders of his " enemies. See, see, what difference there is between the government in old time, and this new " pride & cruelty of late days. Quintius Cincinnatus a Dictator for the time, proceeded no farther in " punishment against Minutius, when he was fain to deliver him lying enclosed & befieged with-"in his owncamp, but to leave him as a Lieutenant in flead of Conful, in the army whereof he "had charge. M. Furius Camillus, not only for the present tempered his choler toward L. Furier rius, who in contempt of his old age and authority, had fought most untowardly and with "dishonor in the end; and wrote nothing to the people or the Senat but well, of his Collegue:
"but also being returned, made a special reckoning of him above all the Tribuns consular, whom "also of all his collegues, when as he had the choice granted him by the Senat, he elected to be K "his coadjutor in the charge of his government. Neither the people verily, whose power is Soec veraign over all, were ever more angry against those, that through rashness and want of skill "loft whole armies, than to fine them at a fum of money. For the lofs and milearriage of any 66 battel, that a General should be brought into question and answer for his life, was never heard "of to this day. And now, rods and axes, whipping and beheading, are prepared for the Com-"manders under the people of Rome, and those, who are conquerors and have deserved most just-"ly triumphs; which by no law can be offered to those that have been vanquished. What else I " pray you) should my son have endured, if he had beakly suffered the field to be lost and his ar-"my withal? If he had been discomfitted, put to flight, and driven clean out of the field, how "far forth further would the Dictator his ire and violence have proceeded; than to fcourge "and kill? And see how fit and seemly a thing it is that the City for the victory of Q: Fabing " should be in joy, in processions to the gods, and thanksgivings, with congratulation and feath-" ing one another; and he himself by whose means the Temples shand open, the Altars smoak with "incense and sacrifice, and are heaped up again with volves, oblations, and offerings, to be stripped of naked, to be whipped and torn in the fight of the people of Rome looking up to the Capitol and "the Castle lifting up his eys to the gods upon whom in two such noble battels he called and in-"vocated, not in vain nor without good and happy fuccess? With what heart will the army take "this, which under his leading and conducts and under bis fortune at chieved, victory? What late mentation wil there be in the Roman camp, and what rejoycing on the other fide among the " nemies? Thus fared the good old father, thus pleaded he by way of exposulation and complaint, calling upon God and man for help, and withal embraced his, fon in his arms, and thed many a tear, On the one ide, there made with young, Eating, and took his part, the majefty and coun-"tenance of the Senat, the favour and love of the people, the affiltance of the Tribuns, and the re-"membrance of the army absent On the other side were alledged against him by Papirius, the in-" vincible government and Empire of the people of Rome, the discipline of warfare, the Dictators "commandment (observed and reverenced at all times, no less then the Oracle & wil of the gods) "the severe edicts of Manlins, whose fatherly love and affection to his dear son was feet behind the " fervice and common good of the State. Also it was alledged, that the same exemplary justice, Li " Brutus the first founder of the Romanliberty, executed in his two four and now mild and kind "fathers, indulgent and fond old men in the cale of contempt of other mens commandment gird N " liberty to youth, and pardon as a imal matter, the overthrow of military discipling Howbeit, he "for his part would perfift in his purpole fill, nor remit one jot of condigne purishment to hims "who contrary to his commandment, and not with anding the trouble and confusion of religion "and the doubtful Aufpicia, had given battel, faying, That as it was not in his power an abridge "any jot the majeffy of that State and Empire, for being everlating to the Papirin would diminish an analytic of the authority the rot, withing, That neither the Taibuns puffiance facted and inviolable in it felf should by their opposition as interposing of their negatives as an indicate the Empire of Rome: nor that the people of Rome, should in him shove all others about in an entinguish both. "Dictator and Dictatorship. Which if it did, the posterity hereaster should lay the weight and "blame (although in vain) not in L. Papirius, bue in the Tribuns, and in the perverse, judgment @ " of the people : when as the military discipline being once polluted and stained, neither souldier "would obey the Centurions commandment, nor the Centurion the Colonels, nor Golonel the "Lieutenant, nor Lieutenant the Confuls, nor yet General of horis, the Dictator : whiles no man "hath regard and reverence either of men or of gods; no Edicts of Dictator, no flight of Birds " observed; but that without pasport, the souldiers may wander and rove, either in their own " ground or the enemies land, and unmindful of their facred military wath, may cashier and dif-"charge themselvs from souldiery, through a licentionaliberty of their own, when soever they lift;

A "leaving their enligns and colours not attended, not meeting at summons, not repairing to the "Rendezwons, according to proclamation: without all difference, making no difference whether "they skirmish by day or night, on even ground or uneven, with advantage or disadvantage, with "direction, or without; observing no fignals and watchword no array. In sum, the whole course " of military fervice henceforth, blind, rash, and inconsiderate, after the guise of robbing, to stand and go current for folemn and facted warfare. With these crimes and abfurd inconveniences "(Ove Tribuns) charged you must be to the worlds end: lay down you must, and gage "vour own lives for the audacious disobedience of Q. Fabius, for whom ye are now an-"iwerable. The Trib, were aftonied hereat, and for themselves now, rather careful and perplexed. B than for him who had recourse unto them for refuge and succor. But the general content of the people of Rome, turning to prayer and intreaty, eafed them of this heavy load and burden: and with one voice humbly belought the Dictator, to remit the punishment of the General of horses for their take. The Tribuns also, seeing that was the way, and all enclining and growing to Petition, followed after and did the like; earnestly beleeching the Dictator to forgive this human fraguity, and youthful tolly of Q. Fabius, faying, That he had fuffered chaffilement enough. Then the young man himself, then his father M. Fabius, forgetting allfrife, and laying afide debate, fell down at the Dictator his feet, and befought him to appeale his wrathful displeasure. Hereupon the Dictator after filence made, "Yea marry (quoth he) O Quirites, this Llike well, and thus it should be; now hath military discipline got the victory, now hath the majesty of your Em-C " pire prevailed indeed, which lay both a bleed ng, and were in hazzard to have been abolished "and overthrown for ever, after this day. Q. Fabius is not acquit of his offence, in that he fought "against his foveraigns commandment: but being thereof convicted and cast, is forgiven nay, is "given rather to the people of Rome and the Tribuns power, whole affiltance and help is granted "for their instant prayers, and not of duty. Well, Rife up Q. Fabius and live, a more happy man "for this agreement of the City in thy defence, than for that victory, upon which erewhile thou "barest thy selfe so bravely. Live (Isay) thou that hast been so bold to commit that sact, which "thine own father here, if he had been in L. P. pirius his place, would never have pardoned. And " as for me, into my grace and favour thou mayit come again, at thine own will and pleasure: But to the people of Rome, to whom thou art beholden and obliged for thy life, thou shalt perform D "no greater duty and service than that the example of this days work may be a teaching and war-"ning to thee for ever, to obey, as well in war as in peace, all lawful commands of superiour Ma-"gistrates. After that he had pronounced the pardon of the General of horse and discharged him of the Court, and was departed himself out of the common place of audience, the Senat joyful and highly contented, and the people much more, came all about them, and on the one fide bidding jov to the General of the horse aforesaid, and on the other side giving thanks to the Distator, followed after, and accompanied them both: and it was generally thought, that military government was no less confirmed and established by this peril and danger only of young Q Fabins, then by the late pireous execution of young Manlius. By chance that year so fell out, that as often as the Distator absented himself from the Army, E so often the enemies rose and raised troubles in Samnium. Howbeit, the fresh example of Q. Fabius was ever in the eye of M. Valerius, Lieutenant General and Governor of the camp, who feared as well the dread wrath of the Dictator, as any violent attempts of his enemies what soever. Insomuch, as when purveiours for corn being entrapped by an ambush were slain, in a place of difadvantage; commonly it was thought and beleeved that they might have been by the Lieutenant tescued and saved, but for sear of these rigorous and terrible edicts. For anger hereof, the Dictator loft the hearts of the fouldiers, who were already malecontent, for that he was fo inexorable in the cause of Q. Fabius, and had denied them that, at their instant intreaty, which afterwards he yeelded unto and pardoned, at the fuit and request of the people of Rome. The Dictator, after that he had left for the government of the City L. Papirsus Craffus the General of horse, discharged F Q Fabrus, and forbidden him to administer any thing by vertue of that office, returned into the camp. Whose coming was neither very welcome and joyful to his own countrimen the souldiers, nor yet firuck any terror in his enemies the Samnits. For, the next morrow, were it, that they knew not that the Dictator was come, or little cared and weighed whether he were pre-

fent or absent, they approached the camp in order of battel. Howbeit, that one man, L. Papivius the Dictator, was of such valor and importance, that if the love of the fouldiers had seconded the policy and fage conduct of their Commander, the war with Samnits had that day been quite dispatched and ended, past all peradventure, so skilfully set he the battel in array, so warily chose he his ground of advantage, fo strengthned he the same with supplies out of the reregard, in all warlike skil and fingular policy. But the fouldiers failed for their parts, and went coldly to & their business, even of purpose, that the valiant and commendable parts of the Captain might be differedited and deprived; and so the victory was much hindred and impeached. Howbeit, many of the Samnits were flain; and in exchange as many of the Romans hurt. But he like a wife and expert Captain, foon perceived, what was the cause that stayed the victory. He saw well enough, that he was to temper his own nature and to allay that feverity of his, within mildness and courtesie. And therefore taking with him the Lieutenants himself in person went about to visit the wounded foldiers, putting his head into their tents & cabbins asking each one how they did; harged the Lieutenants, Colonels, Provost-Marshals, and other officers of the camp, to tend and look

unto the fick fouldiers, recommending their care unto them particularly by name. This being a p thing in it felf popular, he handled and ordered with such dexterity; that by curing their bodies their minds also and hearts were much sooner gained and reconciled to their General. And nothing made more for the speedy recovery of their health, than their thankful acceptation of that care and diligence of his. When he had thus refreshed and repaired his army, he encountred once again the enemy with affured hope of himself and his souldiers, to obtain a final victory; and so discomfited and put them to flight, that the Samnits after that day, durst never fight again with the Dictator. Then the victorious army marched, as any hope of booty and pillage guided and directed them : and as they overran their enemies country, they found no force nor relitance. either in open shew, or covert ambush. This also encouraged them the more, and cheered their I hearts, for that the Dictator had by proclamation given away the whole spoil among the souldiers: so that their privat gain whet them on against their enemie, no less then the common anger and publick quarrel. The Samnits tamed and subdued by these losses and overthrows, sued to the Dictator for peace: with whom they capitulated, and made offer to allow unto every fouldier one livery, and the full wages of one year. But being commanded to go to the Senat, they made answer, That they would accompany the Dictator, recommending and putting their cause and whole estate to his faithful protection, to his vertue and goodness only. Thus the Army was withdrawn from the Samnits, the Dictator with triumph entred the City: and when he would have refigned up the Dictatorship, the Senat ordained, That before hegave over, he should create Consuls. So, C. Sulpitus Longus the second time, and Q. Emylius Caretanus were K

The Samnits not having concluded peace, (for that they varied about the conditions, and were to treat farther thereupon) yet brought with them from the City of Rome, truce for a year. Which they observed not faithfully : so soon were their stomacks up again to make war after they had intelligence, that Papirius was out of government. Whiles C. Sulpitius, and Q. Æmylius (or Aulius as some Chronicles have) were Consuls, besides the revolting of the Samnits, there arose a new war also from the Apulians. Both ways was therea power sent. Sulpitius his lot was to go against the Sampits, and Emplius against the Apulians. Some write, that upon the Apulians themselves no war was made, but contrariwife, that the confederate States of that Nation were defended from the violence and wrongs of the Samnits. Howbeit, the low effate of the Samnits, at that time, L hardly able to maintain and defend themselves, maketh it more likely and credible, that the Apulians, were not warred upon by them, but that the Romans made war with both Nations at once. But no memorable act or exploit was there performed only the Apulian countrey, and Samnium was wasted: and the enemies no where at all to be found, but at Rome there hapned a scare by night, which raised every man so suddenly out of their first sleep, and so affrighted the City, that presently at one instant the Capitol and the Castle, the Walls and Gates were full of armed men. And when as from all places there was running, and crying alarm, the morrow morning at the break of day, there appeared neither author, nor cause of this sear.

The fame year the Tufculans were judicially convented before the people of Rome by process, and that, by a law that Flavius preferred. This M. Flavius, Tribun of the Commons, exhibited M a bill of Endictment to the people that some punishment might be inflicted upon the Tusculans; For that through their affiftance and Counfel, the Velicerns and Privernats had taken arms against the people of Rome. The Tufculans with their wives and children reforted to Rome. Which multitude having changed their apparrel, and clad in poor array and habit, as prisoners at the bar, went about from Tribe to Tribe, falling down upon their knees to every man. Whereupon, pity prevailed more to obtain pardon of punishment, then the goodness of their cause to the purging of their guilt. So all the Tribes except Pollia, disanulled and made void the Endistment aforefaid. But the fentence of the Tribe Pollia was, That as many as were of age and undergrown, to wit, fourteen year old and upward, should be scourged and put to death, Irem, that their wives and children, by martial law, should be fold in open port-sale. And for certain it is reported that N the Tusculans took to deep an anger against the authors of so hard a censure and cruel doom, that they have carried it in mind even to our fathers days. For in despite thereof no Candidate, or Competitor for an office of the Tribe Pollia, was ever wont to get the voices of the Tribe Papyria. The year following, whiles Q. Fabius and L. Fulvius were Confuls, A. Cornelius Arvis na Dictator, and M. Fabius Ambustus General of horse, having taken a straighter levy of souldiers then ordinary, for fear of a greater war in Samnium (for it was reported that the whole manhood and flower of the youth were taken up and waged out of the countries adjoining) lead forth a goodly and puissant army against the Samnits. But they pitched their camp so carelesly in the enemies ground, as if the enemy had been far off: and the Samnit legions came on a sudden so proudly, that they set forward the trench and rampart, and encamped close to the Corp Q. de gard of the Romans. Howbeit the night approached so fast, that they were hindered for affayling the Camp: but they gave it out plainly, they would do it the morrow after by day light. The Dictator seeing that he must fight neerer than he expected or hoped; for fear lest the straightness and disadvantage of the ground, might prejudice and hinder the valour of his souldiers, leaving fires thick burning in the camp, for to disappoint the fight of the enemies, in the fill night with filence leadeth for h his legions: but yet could be not for the neerness of their camp elcape, but be espied of them. The horsemen forthwith followed upon them in the tail,

A and pressed hard upon the army in their march, yet insuch fort, that before it was day, they would not fight, nay, the very footmen were not all iffeed out of the camp before day light. At length when it was broad day, the Horsemen adventured to charge upon the Romans, and partly by playing upon the tail of the hindmost, and partly by skirmishing in places that were hard to be passed over, they hindred their march and kept them behind. In the mean while their Infantery also overtook the Cavalry, so as now the Samnits with all their forces came upon them. The Dictatorseeing he could not go farther without his great losse and disadvantage, commanded his men to fortify even in that very place where he flood : but, for almuch as the light Hotsemen of his enemies were overfored all about, they could not possibly go to provide stakes to make a parapet or rampier, nor begin to cast a trench. When he perceived therefore that he neither could go

B forward, nor stay and fortifie, he removed all his baggage out of the ranges ; and set his men in battel array. The enemies do the like, and were not behind either in courage or in forces. But this most of all heartned and encouraged them, for that they being ignorant that the occasion of the enemies retreat was the disadvantage and straightness of the place, presumed that they did it upon fear; and therefore they in terrible manner followed after them, as if the Romans had fled and been affrighted. And even that for a good while held the fight in doubtful ballance, albeit the Samnits now a long time had not been used to abide somuch as the first shout of the Roman army when they give the charge. But verily that day, from the third hour unto the eight, it is faid that the battail flood to equal and indifferent, that neither the fliour and cry was redoubled, rrom nine of the clock in nor heard the second time, after it was once set up at the first buckling: nor the ensigns were set the morning,

C forward, or withdrawn backward, but remained where they first were : nor yet of any pare were until two after they seen to retire or go back, but every man in his degree and place, bending forward and pressing noon. with his shield. without breathing or looking back, still fought a-front; the same noise, one refolintion to die or fight it out, and not to give over before utter wearines or dark night. Now began the frength of men to fail, now the spear point and edge of the sword, began to turn and loie their force, and now the Captains themselves were to leek for countel and what to do a By what time all at once the Samnits Horsemen, hearing that the cariages of the Romans with one only Corner were gone a good way off from the armed fouldiers, without any other guard and fortification; for greedinels of spoil set upon them. Which when a messenger in great halt and fear reported to the Dictator; Let them alone (quoth he) let them ercumber themselves with

D the spoil, and spare not. Then came others one after another, windless with running, crying out and faying, that all was gone: and that every where the fouldiers goods were rifled, ranfacked and carried clean away. Whereupon he fent for the Generahof Horsemen, See ye not (quoth he) O M. Fabius, the battel abandoned of our enemies Cavalry? They fland fill and are encumbred and peffred with our cariages. Now therefore charge upon them, disbanded as they are, (which usually hapneth to any multitude, busy in pillage) find them you shall (no doubt) sew on Horseback, and as few with weapon in hand: and whiles they are loding their Horses with spoil, kill them unarmed, and make it a bloody booty to them, and let them buy it full dearly: as for me, let me alone with the charge of the legions and footmen; have you the honour of the Horsemens service. Then the Cavalry ranged into a Squadron, as exquistly and skillfully as possibly E might be , ran forcibly upon the enemies difarrated and clogged with carrage , beating them

down, and making a miterable massacre of them in every place. For being (as they were) among packs and fardels which they cast from them suddenly, and now lay against their feet to stumble on as they fled, and in the Horses way, that were amazed and affraid, they were not able well. either to flie or to fight, and so were slain. When as the enemies Cavalry were thus defeated and welneer all come to naught, then M. Fabias wheeling about his wings of Horsemen, for to fetch a compass, set upon the Infantry at their backs: Whereupon arose a new fearful cry, which caused the hearts of the Samnits to tremble and quake. The Dictator withal, seeing the formost of the enemies fighting in the front, looking back ever and anon, their enfigns out of order, and all their battailons waving and floting to and fro; called hard upon his fouldiers, and exhorted F them to fight luftily: cried unto the Colonels, the Sergeants of Bands and Corporals severally by

name, to re-encharge and renew the battel again with him. Thus with a fresh and new shout, they advance the Standards, and fet forward the enfigns : and the farther they march on, the more perceived they the enemies to be troubled, and in dilaray. And now by this time, the Horsemen also were within the fight of the formost in the vanguard: and Cornelius looking back to the bands and companies of his footmen, making fign with hand and with voyce as well as he could, shewed and made demonstration unto them, that they saw the colours and targets of their own fellow Horsemen. Which when they once heard, and saw withal; presently as if they had forgot the battel which they endured almoibanthole day, and felt no mart of their wounds, they befirred themselves against the enemy as lushily, as if they had newly come out of their tents, fresh

6 and in heart, and seen but now the figual, and heard the sound of trumpet, to a battel. Now were the Simples no longer able to sustain the terror of the Horsemen behind, and the violence of the footmen before: but were either flain in the mids between, or scattered abroad in flight. Such as stayed and were environed about, the sootmenslew: those who sled, were trodden under the Horse seet and killed: among whom, the General himself left his body on the earth. This battel above all other, so quelled and daunted the hearts of the Samnirs and crushed their forces, that in all their Diets and Councels they mutterered and gave out, That it was no marvel that

they feed so ill, in all their affairs of arms, the quarrel was so bad and ungodly, and the war be-tigun focontrary to a covenant of truce, and having the very Gods, and that juftly, more against them and greater enemies than men: and that such a war must needs cost some great overthrow, and might not be expiat without some notable satisfaction. Here only was the difficulty and difference, whether vengeance and punishment should be taken of the guilty bloud of some few, or the guiltless bloud of all. And even then, some there were, that durit nominate the very authors of this war. And one specially, to wit, Brutulus Papins, whose name was by the common voyce and consent heard above all the rest. A noble and mighty man he was, and without question, the principal breaker of this last truce. The Pretors being enforced therefore, to determine as touching him what was to be done; at length decreed, That Brutulus Papius should be delivered to the I Romans, and that together with him, all the Roman pillage and their priloners should be sent to Rome: and that of all the goods, unto which according to the covenant and composition, the Fecials laid claim, there should, according to right and equity, restitution be made. Then were the Heralds, by vertue of the decree, fent to Rome, together with the deads corps of Bratulus: for he to avoid shame and punishment, wilfully killed himself. It was thought good, that with his body all his goods also, should be delivered. Howbeir none of all these things but only the captives, and whatfoever could justly be owned out of the booty, was received: all the reft were offered, but in vain, for nothing was accepted. The Dictator by vertue of an act of the Senat, triumphed. Some write that this war was fought by the Confuls, and that they triumphed over the Samnits: and that Fabius also went forward into Apulia, and from thence brought away K great and rich prizes. But without all controversie A. Cornel, was Dictator that year: this only was the doubt, whether he were created for the conduct of this war, or at the Roman games [Circenfes,] (because L. Cantins hapned to be grievously sick) to give the signal when the chariots and steeds should be let out of the Barriers to run the race for their prize: and that having done that function of a charge (I wis not worth the remembrance) he should leave his Distators place, It is not an easy thing to prefer either one matter, or one author before another. I suppose rather for my part, that the record and memorial of these matters hath been deprayed and corrupted, by these funeral Orations of praises, and by these counterfeit and salie titles of images: whiles every house and family draweth to it, the honour and renown of noble exploits martial feats and dignities, by any untruth and lie, so it be colourable. And hereupon, surely it is, that both the L deeds of particular persons, and the publick records and monuments of Acts, are confounded: neither is there extant any one writer, who lived in those dayes, upon whom, as a true and certain author, we might ground, and rest our selves.

The Ninth Book

Of the Histories of T. Livius of Padua, from the Foundation of the City of Rome.

The Breviary of L. Florss upon the Ninth Book.

Titus Veturius and Sp. Posthumius Confuls, having engaged their army fo far, within the Gullet 1 or streight of Caudium, into a place of great disadvantage, that they had no means nor hope to get forth again, fell to capitulation with the Samnits, and compounded with them: and after they had deliveredunto them 600 Roman Horsemen for hostages, they went away with the rest of the army, but so, as they were forced all of them to pass shamefully under the gallows. The same Consuls (even by the N motion of one of them, Sp. Polthumius, who perfuaded the Senat, that by rendring of those into the ene-mies hands, through whose default so shameful and ignominious a covenant was concluded, the City might be delivered and discharged of the promise given in the name thereof) with two Tribans of the Commons, and as many besides as had subscribed to the foresaid accord and agreement, were sent and reclied to the Samnits : but they might not be received. Not long after, Papirius surnamed Curfor, defeated the Samnits and put them likewise under the gallows: and recovered again those 600 Roman Horsemen aforefaid, that were left for hostages. By which means, the shame and disgrace of the former beastin Att was cancelled and abolished. Two Tribes were added to the rest, Usemina and Falerina. New inhabitants were sent to people Suessa and Pontiæ. Ap. Claudius being Cenfor, brought a chanel of water to the City, called of his name Claudia: and paved the highway, named after him likewife, Appia. He O admitted also into the range of Senators the sons of Libertins. But for asmuch as this state and degree of Citizens, seemed as it were polluted with these unworthy persons among them, the Consult of the year following, in the review of the Senators, and chusing new, held themselves to the order that other Censors next before had observed. This book conteineth moreover the prosperous wars against the Apulians, Tuscans Umbrians, Marsians, Pelignians, Equians, and Samnits: with whom was renewed the ancient league and amity. Flavius the scribe or notary, the son of a Libertin or enfranchised Roman, was made Ædile Curule, by the faction of the base common people. Which faction, because it troubled and disA q nieted all the assemblies for Elections, the whole Court in Mars field, wherein they have a great Broke and ruled all by means of might and strong hand, were by Q. Fabius the Cenfor, reduced into four Tribes by themselves : Which was the thing that purchased Fabius the surname of Maximus i right Great.

The Ninth Book of T. Livius.

Fter this year, immediately followed the peace made at Caudium, fo memorable for the Romansfoil and misfortune, which hapned in the Consulhip of T. Veturius Calvinus, and Sp. Pastinumius. During which, the Samn is had for their General Conducter, C. Pontius, the fon of Harennius, a most prudent and politick father, and was himself a worthy warrior and a most excellent Captain. This Pontins, after the Embassadors aforelaid (who had been fent to yeeld and deliver the goods) were returned home without peace concluded, foake thus in a frequent affembly of the Samnits, and faid: "Multers and friends, think never, The Oration but good there hath been done in this voyage, and our Embassage hath taken some effect. For of C. Pomins to "look what wrath the Gods in Heaven conceived against us, by our breach of covenant and the Samnits. "truce, is thereby wholly latisfied, and fully done away. This I know afforedly, that the Gods a-"bove (whose pleasure it was, that we should be driven to this neer point and hard exigent, as "to render the goods claimed of us, by vertue of an accord and covenant) were nothing conten-C " ted and pleased, that this our fatisfaction and recompence for the breach thereof was so proud-"Iv and disdainfully despited and rejected of the Romans. For what could possibly have been "done more, either to pacify the Gods, or to appeale men, than that which we offered and per-"formed? Whatsoever we won by way of hostility and spoil, from our enemies, and which by "right of war feemed to be ours, we fent back again: the counfellors and perfwaders of taking "arms, because we could not send alive. we delivered dead as they were: and their very goods "also (because nothing might remain with us, to bring us within the compass of their guiltiness) "we brought to Rome. What ow I more to thee O Roman? what am I bound to perform be-"fides, in regard either of covenant, or of the Gods, the judges of the covenant? Whom shall I "chuse and take for an indisferent arbitrator between thine anger and my punishment? No State D "and body of people in general, no private person in particular do I resuse: and if no equity and " reason for the poor and needy, be reserved amongst men against the greater and more mighty, " yet flie will I, and have recourse to the Gods, the Revengers of such intolerable pride: and I "will pray them to turn their anger upon those; whom neither restitution of their own goods, "nor thetendring of other mens withal to boot, will serve and content: whose fell cruelty, nei-"ther the death of the guilty perions, nor the delivery of dead bodies, neither the owners them-" felves yeelded, nor all they had in the World rendred with them, can fatisfie: briefly, who may "not possibly be appealed, without we should part with our heart bloud unto them, for to drink; "and give our bowels and entrails to be torn in pieces. The war (O Samnits) is just and right: Son their behalf, who have no way and means to avoid it: and ever lawfully take they arms, who E " have no other hope, but in force of arms, Since then, in all the affairs of this World, nothing "is of more importance than this, That men weigh and confider, whether the Gods be gratious " or adverse unto their enterprises: be sure of this, that as we made our former war not so much "against men as the Gods; to, we shall fight that which is now in hand, in the name of the "Gods, and under their conduct and guidance. Having spoken by way of Prophese these words. (which as they were right pleatant and plantible in the hearing, for they proved as true and were verified in the faccels entuing) he lead forth an army into the field and about Caudian he encamped himfelf; assovertly as he could. From thence, he fendeth to *Calatia (where he heard that the Guiazza. Roman Consuls and their forces lay in camp) ten souldiers disguised in the habit of Herdmen; and commanded them to keep their cattel grafing apart, fome in one place and fome in another. Four neverthe from the Romans forts and guards: with this infranction, That when they happed upon any of the Roman foragers and vantcurriers, they should agree all in one rale, and fay. That the Sammit legions were in Apatia, belieging Luceria with all their forces, and were at the point of winning it by affault. This rumour alfo was on purpose by others before, fee abroad and spread yea, and came to the Romans ears : but thele captives made it found more credible and like to betrue, for this especially, that all their words agreed one with another. No man doubted but that the Romans would aid the Lucerins, their good and faithful Allies, and the rather for fear left all Apulia would upon this profine trouble and fearful example revolt, and band with the Samuits : and the only thing they flood upon was this , Which way to go unto them. For twain there were leading to Luceria; the one broad and open, along the coast of the Adria-Grick Sea: but as it was the fafer, fo it was the farther abour, Another fhorter cut there was through the freights or guller of * Candium called Furenta Candina. But the natural fituation of * Scretto de Arthe place is thus: There are two deep; narrow, and wouldy pales, or dales, one in the rail of the pain, or if Ingo other, with continual crefts and ridges of hills round about them a between them lieth enclosed. do S. Maria, in the midit, a good largeplain or meadow, green of grassand full of waters, through the and Valle di midft whereof , there liether direct passage, But before ye come to that green a ve mutt enter Gardans. into that first streight aforesaid, and return again either the same way that ye went in, or it ye proceed to go forward, ye must pass through another such pass or streight, but narrower and

more cumber ome than the other. Into that plain aforesaid the Romans marched down with the their army another way, through and hollow rock, but when they went on forth to the other fireight valley, they found it flopped and made up with the fall of trees, one crois over another. and likewife with an huge heap of mighty stones, laid full against them in the way. And they had not so soon discovered this guilful practise of their enemies, but they might descry withal, a power of them also on the top of the Hill. Then with all speed they seek to go back again the same way they came; but it they found also dammed up in like fort, and belet with armed men. Whereupon they made a fland, without any mans commandment: and as their minds were all amazed and aftonied, to their bodies also were possessed as it were with a strange and extraordinary nummedness in their limmess: and whiles they looked one upon another, each man thinking his fel- I low to be more witty, and have better understanding than himself; for a good while they stood fill, and faid not a word. But afterwards, when as they faw the two Confuls pavillions a ferting up, and some making ready things necessary to fortification; although they saw well enough, that in this desperate cate, past all hope of recovery, for all the desences they could devise, they should but lose their time and travel and prove tools in the end: yet nevertheless, because they would not feem to encrease their distressed fortune, and double it with their own default and negligence, every man what he could, to his power, without the direction of any leader, fetled himself to work, and to fortify along the water side their camp, with a trench and rampier. And besides the insolent and proud scoffing and derision of their enemies, every man with pittiful confession scorned and checked his own work and travel, as vain, and to no purpose. As the Consuls & then were pensive and discomforted, and called none about them to counsel, (for that indeed they supposed they were past all advise and help) the Lieutenants and Colonels came unto them of their felves unfent for, and the fouldiers turning to the Prarorium or Conful. Quarter, cryed to their Captains for help and fuccour, which hardly the very immortal Gods could afford and give them. But they, rather made their moans and complaints one to another of their misfortune, than fat in fage counsel to give or take advise, until the night came upon them: whiles each man according to his natural humour and fancy, muttered diversly. "One faid, let us break through "the stoppages opposed against us in the way: another, let us pais over the mountains and "woods before us, what way loever we may be able to cary armour; for lo we get to the ene-"my once, whom we have almost for these thirty years vanquished and chased before us; all will L "be plain, even and easy unto us Romans fighting against these faithless, perjured, and disloyal "Samnits. Tufh, faith another, whither should we go, or which way? What? Are we about to " remove mountains out of their places? So long as these tops of Hills are over our heads, how "will you possibly come to the enemy? Armed or unarmed, couragious or cowards, all is one, en-"trapped we are and undone every one. Our enemy will not to much as offer us the fword, " whereon we may dye like men with honor: he will fit still and end this war. Thus passed words to and fro, and thus passed the night away: unmindful were they of taking repast, never thought they of taking repose and sleep. The Samnits on the other side, in this so fortunat and happy opportunity preferred unto them, were as much to feek what to do, and what course to chuje and follow. Whereupon, they all in general were to dispatch letters to Herennius Pontius, the fa-M ther of their General, and to know his opinion. Now this man beforetime, by reason of his great age, had given over not only Military affairs, but also all civil businesses: howbeit in that old crafy and spent body of his, he bare the fresh vigour of mind and a pregnant wit to give counfel. When he understood that the Romans army was shut up fast within the two forrests, at the Caudine Gullets, and that his advise was asked by his sons messenger: he gave presently this counsel, That with all speed they should be let go from thence every one, without any harm at all done unto them. Which opinion of his being rejected [of his fon and the army] his mind was demanded a second time, by the same currier sent again unto him of purpose, And then he gave advile, that they should be all killed, and not one lest alive. Upon which answers so far dilagreeing, and thus delivered, as it were out of a doubtful Oracle: albeit his son himself N imagined, of all others most, that his fathers wit was in the wane, and aged as well as his feeble wasted body: yet by a general content of all he was overcome, to send for him in person for to declare his meaning by word of mouth. Neither thought the old man much thereof, but was brought (by report) to the camp in a chariot: and beeing called to counsel, he was in the same tale still, so as he nothing changed of his former advite, but alleaged only causes and reasons thereof. "Namely, that in his former resolution (which he took to be simply the best) "his meaning was, by a fingular benefit and good term; to confirm peace and amity for ever, "with a most mighty and putssant people: in the second his purpose was, by the utter losse of "two armies, whereby the State of Rome would not eafily recover their frength again, to defer "the wars for many a year. And as for a third counsel, he had none at all. When his son and O other chief Captains, by questioning inquired of him, what if a middle course between both were taken, namely, to difmis them safe, and according to the Law of arms and conquest to impose upon them, hard Laws and Conditions? "Mary (quoth he) this is the way indeed, that "neither winneth you friends, nor yet riddeth you of your foes: fave them whom ye have pro-"voked with shame and disgrace; and see what ye get thereby. The Romans are of this nature, "that they cannot be still and quiet so long as they have the worse; it will never dye in their "hearts but wil be alwayes fresh whatsoever shame this present extremity shall brand them with:

"and never will it give them any rest, before they have been by manifold and fundry wayes reven-"ged of you. So his advite was not accepted, neither the one nor the other, and old Herennius was carried home again from the camp. The Romans likewife in the camp, after many attempts (but all in vain) for to breakforth and escape away, being now in great penuty and scarcity of all things, for very necessity were driven to lend Embassadors unto the enemies: who first should crave an equal and indifferent peace: and if they might not obtain it, then to bid defiance and challenge them to a battel. Pontius made answer, that there was no talking of battel; for that the field was won already: and because they being vanquished; and as good as taken captive, knew not how to come down and confess their poorestate; he gave them to understand, That he would put them under the gallows, despoiled of their armour, and stript into their shifts: and as B for other conditions of peace, they should be such, as were meet to pass between men conquered, and conquerours: namely, if they would depart out of the Samnits country, withdraw their colonies, and to both Samnit and Roman in equal alliance live under their own laws and cultomes: nponthele Articles and Capitulations, he was content to come to some point of accord with the Consuls. If any of these covenants disliked them, then he forbad the Embassadors to repair again to him anymore, but at their peril. When relation of this answer was made in the camp, there arose juddenly such a sighing and groning amongst them all, and so great pensiveness and anguish of heart feized upon them, that it feemed they could not have taken it more heavily, and to the heart, if word had been brought that they must all have died in the place. After long filence, when as the Confuls wift not how to open their mouth, either for the accord and composition C fo shameful, or against it so necessary: then L. Lentulus, who as well in regard of his vertue, as of his dignities, was chief of all the Lieutonants, faid: "I have heard my father (quoth he) Oye "Confuls, oftentimes make report, that he was the only man in the Capitol, who perswaded the "Senat, not to ransome and redeem with gold, the City from the hands of the Gauls; at what "time as they were not inclosed either with trench or rampier by their enemies, (a Nation to "fay a truth, of all others most idle in such works, and fortifications) but might have broken "through them, if not without great danger, yet without evident ruin, and affured destruction. "Were the case so now, that as they then, being armed might have run down out of the Capitol upon their enemies under them (in which fort oftentimes the besieged have sallied out upon "them that lay in fiege) so we might but fight with our enemies in any place (it skilleth not) D " good or had even or uneven: I would not in giving counsel, be any jot behind my father in cou-" rage and valor. For I confess verily that to die for our country is a brave death: and for my own part, ready am I even to offer my body as a facrifice to prefent death, yea, and it were to engage my felfamong the thickest of my enemies, thereby to lave the people of Rome and the legions: "But alas, here I see my country, here I see all the Roman Regiments and Legions that are, who "unless for their own selves they will run upon their death, what have they else to save by their "death? Why, will fome manfay, the houles and buildings of the City, the walls, and that mulc titude that inhabit the City. Nay rather, if this army fortune here to micarry, they are all clean "betrayed into the enemies hand and not faved. For who shall defend them? Peradienture, the ce weak and unarmed multitude: even as well furely as they defended it against the violence of the E « Gauls: Or, will they fend for an army from Veii, and befeech the help again of Captain Camillus? " Even the one as well as the other, But here in this place is our whole hope, here is all our power "and puissance: in saving it, we preserve our country; in offering it to die we abandon and betray "our country. To yeeld and render our selves, is a foul and shameful thing; true, but such is "the love of our Country, that we ought to preserve it, as well with our utter shame, if need re-" quire, as by our death. Let us undergo then, and abide this shameful indignity what loever, " and obey that fatal necessity, which the very Gods themselves cannot overcome. Go to then, « Consuls, a Gods name, redeem the City with your armor and weapons, which your fore-fa-"thers ransomed with their gold. Then went the Confuls to Pontius for to parle. And when as be began like a conqueror to debate about the capitulations of Covenants, they denied plainly F that any league could be made, without the privity, will and authority of the whole people: nor without the Fecials, and other folemn and usual Ceremonies. So that this Caudine accord was not (as commonly it is believed, and as Claudius also writeth) concluded by form of absolute covenant, but by way of flipulation and promise. For what needed either sureties in a periect agreement and league ; or hostages to be given when the matter is passed by this form of prayer, By whole default it happed that the conditions agreed were not of served, that people Jupiter would so Smite, as the swine there was by the fecial smitten? The Coss. Lieutenants, Treasurers, and Colonels, who undertook assfureties, subscribed and signed; and the names yet are extant of them all: where, if the matter had paffed by way of an absolute league, there should have been subscribed no more but the names of two Fecials only. Moreover, by reason that the conclusion of G this accord was of neteffity deferred, there were required also 600 Horsemen hostages, who should lose their heads, in case the covenants of the agreement were not observed. And thereupon was the time appointed and let down of delivering the faid hollages, and yeelding the army without their armor. Now the coming of the Confuls renewed again the forrow in the camp that hardly they could hold their hands from those, through whose rash conduct they were come to that place of disadvantage: and through whose cowards e they were to depart from thence more shamefully than they came: complaining that they had not so much as a guide to

direct them, nor an espial to discover the coasts: but like beats were driven blinded into a trap or 4 pitfal: and one looked upon another; beholding the amor that within a while they were to deliver up, viewing their right hands, which aron flouild be unarmed, their naked bodies expoled to the mercy and devotion of the enemy. They det before their eyes, the gallows prepared by the enemy for them to pals under the fcornes and reproachful taunts of the Victor his proud and difdainful looks, and how they (difarmed) should pass in a long train and go through the armed enemies: then afterwards, the piteous spectacle of the way which they milt go, and the hameful dismarch of their disgraced army: briefly, their foul and dishonourable return through the Cities of their allies unto their country and parents, whither they themselves and their ancestors oftentimes had gone in triumph. They were the only men, which without wound, without dint of r weapon, without battel fought, were discomfitted and vanquished : who might not so much as draw their fword, and never came to joyn or encounter with their enemy; having armonr, having ftrength of lim, having hearts given them in vain. As they brayed out with great discontentment and anguish, these words, thesatal hour of their reproach and shame was come; which by proof and femible experience, was to make all matters more heavy and woful, than they conceived and imagined in their minds aforehand. First and foremost were they commanded all, to go forth without the trench disarmed, and in their single garments: then were the hostages presently delivered, and had to ward: after this, were the Serjeants and Officers willed to depart from the Confuls: whose rich coats of arms, when they were plucked from their thoulders, moved fuch pity and compassion even in them, who a while before with all cursing and banning, judged them worthy to be delivered bound hand and foot into their enemies hands for to be mangled despiteously and cut inpieces; that every man forgetting his own estate, wherein he stood rurned away his eves, as it were from an abhominable spectacle, and could not indure to behold that disgracing and disfiguring of fo great state and Majesty. The first that were put under the gallows, were the Cost, welneer half naked: and according to their degree and place, fo was every one in order put to the shame: and afterward, the legions one after another. The enemies in their armor stood al the while about them, fcorning, mocking, and making a game of them; many had fwords and daggers fet against their hearts, in menacing wife, some were hurt and stabbed so death; namely, such as with stern countenance and grim looks above the rest, for the indignity of these things, offended the conqueror. Thus were they fent with shame enough under the gallows, and (that which was I more grievous than the thing) even in the fight and view of their enemies they were not to foon got out of the forrest, but although they seemed but then as plucked out of dark hel to see the day, yet the very light it ielf was worse than al kind of deaths, when they beheld so illfavoured an annu and unfeemly. And therefore, albeit they might have reached to Capua before night, yet being doubtful of the faithfulnes and protection of their allies, or elfe diffinited for very shame, they cast their poor and filly bodies upon the ground, about the high wayes nor far from Capua. Whereof, when news came to Capsa, the just and due pitty which they took of their allies, overcame the inbred arrogancy and pride of that people by kind, Immediatly they fent unto the Coff, the enfigns and ornaments belonging to their place of authority, the Lictors and Serjeants with their rods they fent armor and Horses, apparel and victual also for the souldiers bountifully and as they came neer w to Capua, the whole Senat and people went out to meet them, and performed all duties of kindness and hospitality, both privat and publick, that could be devised and as meet was and requisite. And yet neither the courteous ulage nor the pleasant countenances and lightsome speeches of their allies, could draw from them any words, no, nor fo much as make them to hold up their heads and eyes, and to look again upon their friends, when they yeelded them al these comforts they could. So as besides their grief and sorrow of heart, a certain bashfulnels and shame forced them to shun all communication and converting with men. The morrow after, when as certain young Gentlemen of the Nobility were returned, who had been tent in convoy from Capua, to accompany them and bring them on their way, as far as their liberties and confins; they were fent for into the Senat-house, and being demanded by the ancients and elders, what news: they reported, that they N. feemed unto them much more heavy and cast down than before, fo filent and in manner dumb, they marched along: that noble mind and courage of the Romans was now multe and mum their hearts clean done and gone together with their armor, not able to greet again, no, nor to give 2 word to those that saluted them, not one of them for sear able to open his mouth, as if still they bare that yoke and gallows upon their necks, under which they went. That the Samnits had indeed not only a brave victory, but also a perpetual over them, and the hand of them for ever; and had now won not Rome, as the Gauls aforetime, but also (which was a more hardy and warlike exploit) had conquered the Romans courage, stoutness, and valour. As these news were reported, and audience given thereto, with fuch affent, that every man lamented now the Roman name, as desperat; and concluded generally it was in the countel of these their faithful confederats, that o they were past recovery; one Offilim Calavim, the son of Ovius, a man right nobly born, renowned for his valiant Acts, and besides, very grave and reverend for his age, spake by report in this manner and faid, That he took the matter far otherwise than they all did: for that stubborn and resolut filence, (qd. he) those eyes fastened to wistly on the earth, those deaf ears to admit al solace and comfort, that shame of theirs to look up and behold the light, were express and certain tokens of them that toffed and rolled from the very root and bottom of their heart; a huge heap and mals of anger & despite, Either (qd.he) I know not the nature of the Romans, or else that fillness & filence

will shortly cost the Samnits woful cryes and doleful groans; and the remembrance of this Candina accord, wil be more heavy and dolorous agood deal to the Samnits than to the Romans rfor as for them, they will every man find their hearts and courages again, where foever they shall have one counter; but the Sammits shall ot meet every where with the Caudium streights for their purpole; And now by this time was this shameful overthrow and disgrace known at Rome. Intelligence they had before, how they were belet and enclosed about: but afterwards arrived a messenger with news more heavy and forcowful for that ignominious peace, than for any peril and danger otherwise. At the first noise and bruit that they were besieged, they began to shuster; but after they heard, that they had so shamefully yeelded themselves, all that preparation of aid and succor n was discharged and sent away: and presently without any order from publick authority, 'they gave themselves every one to all manner of mourning and lamentation. The shops all about the market place were shut up. A general vacation began of it self, and pleading in all courts ceased, before Proclamation made: the purple and scarler robes were left off, the golden rings laid away. and the whole City in a manner more forrowful and heavy, than the very army. Neither were they angry and offended with the Captains only, with the authors of the peace, with the cautions and jurcties for the same; but hated also the guiltles souldiers, denying flatly, that they were worthy to be received into City or house. Which heat of stomack and wrathful indignation, the first arrival of the army, utterly allayd; which even to angry persons was pitiful and lamentable. For they returned not as men that elcaped tafe, alive, and unlooked for into their country, C but like captives in habit and countenance; they entred late into the Town, and hid their heads, every man within own house: so as the morrow after, and for certain dayes following, none of them would come into the market place, nor put his head out at dores to look into the fireets. The Confuls likewile for their part, kept in, as privat men, and would exercise no function pertaining to their charge, but only that which thy were forced unto by an act of the Senat; namely, to nominate a Dictator for to be President at the Election of Consuls. So, they elected Q. Fabius Ambuftus for Dictator, and P. Elius Pasus, General of Horse, Who being wrong created. and without the approbation of the Auspices, there were chosen in their room, M. Amylius Pappus for Dictator, and E. Valerius Flacens General of the Horlemen, and yet by them was not the affembly holden for the Election abovefaid. And for afmuch as the people were even weary D again of all that years Magistrats, as unlucky and unfortunate, it grew at length to an Interreggi. So Interregents there were, Q. Fabius Maximus, and M. Valerius Corvinus, who created Confuls, Q. Publiss Philo, and L. Papirius Curfor the second time; with the whole consent, ho doubt, of the City, for that in those dayes there were not two more noble and renowned Captains to be found.

These same day they were created, they entred their Magistracy (for so the LL. of the Conncel had decreed:) and after certain folemn and ordinary acts of the Senat paffed, they went in hand to confuk about the treaty of the Caudine peace. And Publius, whole course it was then to have the foveraignty of rule; "Speak (quoth he) Sp. Posthumius, to the matter propounded, The Oration

"and shear your opinion, and what you can say. Who after he was tilen and Rood up, of So.Postbani E " with the very same countenance and theer that he went under the gallows I am not (quoth he) "O ye Consuls, ignorant, that I am first called forth, not for honour, but to my dilgrace; and "commanded to jpeak, not as a Senator and Counceller, but as a man culpable and accused, both for an unfortunate war administred, and a shameful peace concluded. Howbett, seeing that " ye have not propounded and touched ought, concerning either our trespass or our punishment. fetting spart all kind of excuse and desence, which would be no very hard matter to maintain. "before menthat are not ignorant of humane fortune, and of necessities, whereto men may be "driven) I will in brief deliver my mind concerning that, which you have moved and propoun-" ded, Which femence of mine may sufficiently witness and testify, whether I meant to spare mine "own life, or fave your legions, when as I became bound to that dishonest or necessary slipula-F 6 rion and promise, call it whether ye will. And yet, seeing it was made without the peoples priequity and grant, the State of Rome is not obliged thereto, and thereby nothing due to the Sam-Smits, but only our bare bodies. Let us therefore be rendered by the hands of the Feciales and "Heralds, in our fhirts, and fast bound: let us deliver and rid the people of all scruple and trouble

"but that both jully and lawfolly ye may begin the war anew. In the mean while my mind and " advice isyrthat the Confats levy; enroly erhe, and lead forth anarmy: but notto enter within "the enemies marches, before all things duly belonging to the delivery of us into their hands, "be fully accomplished. New: I pray and befeech ye, O immortal Gods, that feeing it was not "yourgood will and pleasure, that Sp. Post humans and T. Verurius Consuls, should with fortunate G "conduct fight against the Samuits, yet ye would be satisfied herewith, That ye beheld us put un-"der the gallows: that ye law us obliged in an infamous and shameful bond of covenant: that "ye now view as naked and delivered bound into the enemies hands, ready to receive upon our " heads even with the loss of our lives, al their anger, malice, and despight and that it would please

"of conscience, if we have entangled them with any; that there be no let in Law of God or man,

" you that the new Confus and Legions of the Romans, may in that fort war with the Samnits, as evenmore the wars before us Confuls have been conducted, managed, and performed. When be had spoken these words, all memboth so wondred at this man and pitied him too, that one while they would not believe he was the fame Sp. Post humins, who had moved and perswaded so

foul and dishonest a treaty of peace: otherwhiles they lamented that so brave and noble a per- H

The Oration of Sp.Posthumi-

forage, should suffer any especial comment above other, at the enemies hands, for anger and despite of reverting and breath of that accord. When as now they all after fingular praises of the man, condecended to his opinion; the Tribuns of the Com. L. Living and Q. Melius, attempted for a while to oppose themselves against this proceeding. : saying, "That neither the people could be " acquit and affoiled in confcience, by their delivery, unless every thing were again reflored to " the Samnits, in the same estate, wherein they flood at Candium: nor they themselves (in that they "fublcribed and became boundforche accord of peace, to fave the holt of the people of Rome) "had deferved any punishment: nor yet, last of all, ought they being lacred Migistrats and in-" violable, to bayygelded to the enemies, and exposed to any outrage and violence. Then (quoth (Post bumius) in the mean while deliver us up that are but lay and profane men, whom with fafe I conscience and without offence ye may. And as for these, to facro-sainct as they now be, we " shall hereafter render them likewise, to soon as they are out of their charge. But if ye will be rues led by me, let them before they be thus yeelded, here in this common Hal be whipped and scour-"ged for the usury and interest of their punishment, which they would seem to defer and put off " folong. For whereas they alledge and fay, That by the delivery and yeelding of us, the peoples consciences cannot be cleered and assoiled; who is to ignorant in the Fectales and Heralds law, "that knoweth not that these men spake this, for this end rather, that they themselves might not 66 be rendred, than for that the truth requireth to. Neither do I deny my Lords, that bare promiles and (tipulations are unviolable, and to be kept as well as covenants and obligations with those men, among whom both Religion to Godward, and faithfulness to men is in regard and K estimation : but I deny again that without the peoples affent and grant, any thing can be esta-"blished good and effectual, to bind the people thereunto. What! if the Samuits, in the same pride and infolency, wherein they obtruded and forced upon us this stipulation, yea; and wrung et it from us, would also have urged us to utter and speak, the solemn form of words, which they " nie to do that surrender up Cities: would ye (my Masters that are Tribuns) infer and say, that "by vertue thereof the people of Rome is furrendred into their hands? and that this City, with the Emples, Chappels Limits and Waters by flrength thereof, are the Samnits poffession? Well, I let pais to speak of dedition, because the matter in question is touching only a stipulation. What, I pray you if we had promifed and undertook, that the people of Rome should forsake "and abandon this City? or fet fire on it? or not have Magistrats, Senat, or laws any longer? or L to be governed again by Kings? God forbid and deny that, say you. Well, it is not the indignity of things, that eafeth the bond or Stipulation. If there be any one case, wherein the people may "be obliged, then in truth may they be in all as well: neither skilleth it any whit, (whereat hap-" ly some will make a stay, and think it is material) whether Consul, Dictator, or Pretor, enter "into bond and become furety. And even thisit was, that the Samnits themselves judged so to be, and flood upon : thinking it not sufficient, that the Consuls became bound, but they put the Lieutenants, the Treasurers, and the Colonels there, to the same. And now, let no man demand of me, why I entred to into flipulation, being a thing not incident to the Conful his charge and " right, neither was I to undertakeunto them peace, which was not in my power to effect: nor to in your name to promise it, from whom I had no commission and warrant. Certainly my Lords M and Senators, there was nothing at Candium done at all by mans policy and counsel. The im-"mortal Gods bereft both your Generals and the enemies too, of all their fense and understan-64 ding; for neither we, in the conduct and ordering of our service, stood warily enough upon our ec good guard and they again, as they gat the victory full badly, to they loft it as lewdly: whiles "they hardly trufted the firength of those places, by means of which they had gained the vantage "and better hand of us: and while they made such hast, upon what agreement they cared not, to " difarm men that are born martial, and naturally made for wars. For, if they had been in their " right wits, what an hard matter was it for them in the time that they fent for old aged men from their home, to come to Councel, for to have dispatched their Embassadors to Rome? and so to "have dealt and treated with the Senat and people, about a perfect peace and final league indeed? N "It had been but three dayes journey for men not encumbred, but lightly appointed." All that " mean while there might have been truce, until the Embassadors from Rome, had brought them "either certain victory or assured peace. For that had been a covenant and stipulation good in "law, the which we should have agreed unto a buyyerrant of the peoples will and approbation "But ye would never have granted and allowed is ing more should we have entred into any such "flipulation. Neither was it Gods will and providence, that thereshould be any other iffue and "end of things than this: that both they should vainly be deluded and feed themselves as it were, with the fancy of a more joyful dream than their minds could wel conceive and apprehend and er also that the same fortune, which had entangled in inared and brought into danger our army, " should relieve the same, and rid it again out of perilt that as their victory was srivolous and vain, 0 "fo a vainer and more frivolous peace, should make it trustrat and worth nothing and that such a "flipulation and promise should be interposed and come between which might oblige and bind "no person, but the very makers themselves. For what dealing both there been with you my Lords " of the Senat? or with the people of Rome? Who can challenge you? Who can call you into que-"flion? Who can come forth and complain that he is by you deceived? Enemy, or Cicizen? To "enemy ye have passed no promise: Citizen to undertake for you and in your name, ye comA "commanded none. Therefore ye have nothing to do to meddle with us, to whom ye gave "nought in charge: and with the Samnits as little, with whom ye had no treaty at all. To the "Samnits, we are fufficient pledges enough, and aniwerable to perform that which is our own: "for that, I fay, which we are able to make good and yeeld: even our bodies and lives: upon "thefe let them exercise their rage, upon these let them whet their swords and their spightful "malice. And as for the Tribuns of Commons, consult ye together, whether they may be reti-dired presently, or ought to be reserved and put off to an other day: let us in the mean time (O "Vennius," and ye that are the rest!) offer these wretched heads and lives of ours, like captives to "dicharge our bond," and by our punishment and execution, deliver and set free the Roman B "samu."

Both the cause it self, and the Advocatalso, moved the Lords of the Senat: and wrought so much not only with the rest, but also with the Tribuns themselves of Commons that they promiled to be at the Confuls ordering and appointment. Whereupon immediatly they gave up their offices, and were delivered into the Fecials hands with the other, to be led all, to Caudium. There was not io foon an act of the Senat passed hereof, but it seemed that the very light and rayes of the Sun shone upon the City again. Pefthamius was in every man his mouth, him they praised and extolled to the heavens : comparing him with the voluntary offering of P. Decius the Conful, for the safety of the army, and other worthy and noble acts of others: Saying, that by his overture, by his means and travel, the City was delivered from a fervil, dishonourable and un-C honest peace: He (say they) hath offered himself to at the torments, anger, and vengeance of the enemies, and made full latisfaction thereby for the people of Rome. Nothing now but war, war: Alarm, now cryed every man: and, oh, that everthey might feethe day to encounter on: e again with the Samnits, in their armour and with weapon in hand. So, whiles the City was thus inflamed and boiled with hateful ire and indignation, there was an army levied, well near all of Voluntaries. New legions were must red and enrolled again out of the same souldiers, and a puissant army set forth to Caudium. The Fecials marched before, and when they were come to the gate of the City, commanded the Sureties, fuch as had subscribed and signed the accord aforesaid, to be despoiled and fript out of their cloths, and their handsto be pinnioned behind him. And when the Lictor or Serjeant, for very reverence of Majesty in Posthumius his person, bound him D at large and at eale, Why does not thou (quoth he) draw and pull the cord itreighter, that the rendring and delivery of us may be according to law and as it ought to be, and no fault to be found withal? Afterwards, when they were come into the affembly of the Samnits, and before the Tribunal judgment feat of Pomius; A.Cornelius Arvina one of the Fecials or Heralds thus spake: For almuch as these persons, without commandment and commission from the Quirites and people of Rome, have undertaken by ftipulation. That there stall a league and peace be made with you; and in so doing have offended and trespassed against the State, therefore, to the end, that the people of Rome might be freed and affoiled from a deteliable and heinous offence, Here I deliver and yeeld unto you, the self same men. No sooner had he uttered these words, but Posthumius with his knee more the Fecial his high, with all the might he could : and with a loud E voyce said, That he being now a Samnit citizen, and the other an Embassador and an Herald of the people of Rome; had against the Law of Nations injured him and offered him the abuse: whereby the Romans might more juftly make war. Then quoth Pontias, "This delivery nei-"ther will I accept of and admit, neither shall the Samnits hold it good and lawful. But why "dost not thou Sp. Posthumius, if thou believe there be any Gods, either undo and cancel all, or "stand to thy bargain and covenant? For by right either are they all due unto the Samnits, whom "they once had in their power; or elle peace; in lieu of them. But why peak I thus, and chal-" lengethee, who doest yeeld thy self again prisoner to the conqueror as faithfully and loially as "thou canst? The people of Rome I challenge, who, if they repent of the promile and bargain "made at the streights of Candium, let them bring again the Legions into that gullet, wherein Fifthey were environed, enclosed, and compassed. Let no man deceive and delade other. Let all "boundone again, and every thing as it was: let them take again their armour, which by cove-" thank they yeelded up: let them return into their own camp, and have what soever they had the "day before the Parle. Then let them please themselves with war, with valiant and magnanimous "deeds: refuse they then, and spare not all covenant: reject they then all treaty of peace. Let us " have the same fortune, the same opportunity and vantage of the places, which we had before "the mention of peace: and to make war; and trie the iffue. So shall neither the people of "Rome, blame the Confuls Ripulation, nor we find any lack and default in the faithfulness of the people of Rome. And will we never have done, but alwayes find thifts and excuses, and not Wiland to your covenants, when ye are overcome, and have the worfe of your enemies? Ye gave O "fometimes hostages to King Porfena; and when ye had done, afterwards stole them away. For "a fum of gold you bought again your City of the Gauls; and as they were receiving the same "gold, murdered they were by you and hewn in pieces. Peace ye have covenanted with us upon "condition that we should reffore again your legions unto you; that peace you cancel and make " void, and evermore ye let fome colour of tight upon your contelous and fraudulent dealing. Well, "alloweth not the people of Rome of the faving of their Legions, by a dishonorable and shameful "peace? Say it is fo. Let peace go whether it will: but give you again to the Victor your Legions " captivat. Is this your faithful dea lingare these your covenants, & ceremonies of Fecials & He-

" ralds? that thou, according to the agreement and accord, shoulds have that debre of thine, H "even to many citizens lives faved? and I not have the peace (which by letting mine hold go un-" to thee an enemy) I bargained for ? What Justice is this, that thou, O Cornelius, and ye that are "heralds, prescribe to Nations abroad? Nay verily, I neither will accept of those persons whom " ye make a shew to deliver neither can I believe, that they are yeelded in verity and good earness. " Nay, I pass not at all, whether they return again into that City, which is obliged by a covenant "made, attended upon with the wrath and displeasure of all the Gods, whose heavenly power "and deity is thus deuded. Now go and make war, feeing that Sp. Posthumius erewhile thrust "and pushed an Embassador herald with his knee; and so the Gods will believe no doubt, that " Pesthumius is a Samnit citizen, and no Roman; and that by a Samnit, a Roman Embassador hath I been abused: and thereupon you may take a just occasion and good quarrel to make war upon "upon us. Are you not lishamed, and bash you not to broach and set abroad; in the view and "face of the world, such mockeries of Religion? What? old and ancient grave personages, and " fuch as have been Confuls, to feek fuch subtle devices (not fit for very children and babesto "play with) and all to shift off and falsify their promise made by covenant. Go Lictor, loose the "Romans of their bands: and no man to hardy as to flay them, but that they may depart when "they will at their own pleasure. So they, having thus perhaps discharged the publick fidelity, " or at least wife quit themselves undoubtedly of their own, returned from Candium, unhurt, to " the Roman camp.

The Samnits feeing that in lieu of a proud and unreasonable peace, there was a most cruel wark new sprung up again, not only forecast and apprehended in their minds, but well neer saw evidently with their eyes, all that ever entied after. Then, all too late and in vain, God wot, they praised the two-fold counsel of old Pontius: and how they taking the middle way between, were deceived, & had exchanged the certain possession of victory for an uncertain and doubtful peace and having lost the opportunity both of gratifying the Romans, or doing them harm any more, were now to fight & wage war with them, whom they might either have disabled for being hurtful enemies, or made their fast and satured stiends forever. And so without any weakning of their power and forces of either side by battel, their hearts after this Caudine peace were so changed, that Postumius by his voluntary yeelding was more honored among the Romans, than Postum his bloodles victory among the Samnits: and the Romans made this reckoning, it that I the possession was made that reckoning, it that I the possession and was war was to them as middle his reckoning, it that I the possession was made that once made war again and got the upper-

Whiles these things thus passed, the Satricans revolted to the Samnits : and the Colony at Fregella; by the judden and unlooked for arrival of the Samnits (with whom it is certain the Satricans were banded) in the night was surprised and taken. But the mutual fear one of the other, kept them in on both fides that they firred not out until the morning. Then began the fight, which for a certain time was equal and indifferent: yes, for that the Fregellones within fought for their Church and chimney (as they fay) and by ceafon that the multitude, unmeet for arms, flood them in good flead in annoying their enemies from off their houses; they held out and M found them play a long time. But afterwards, a willy and deceitful policy turned all backwards and was their undoing: for they suffred the voyce of the cryer to be heard through the Town, who proclaimed, That who oever laid down weapon, should departalive and safe with bag and baggage. The hope whereof, caused them to flack somewhat of their fight, and therewith they began to cast away their armor in every place. But the resolut fort armed fill, brake away through a postern gate, whose venturousness proved to them more safe, than the inconsiderat lear of the other which made them credulous and too light of belief. For the Sammes compafied them about with fire, and for all they called upon the Gods for their help, and so their enemies for performance of their promife, yet they burned them most pizeously.

E The Con'uls parted between themselves, their Provinces. Papprins took his way to Lucrita in N
Applia, where the Roman Horsemen given for host ages at Caudmin were kept in ward thut Publiwistayed in Samnium to make head against the Caudino legions. Which thing much troubled and diffracted the minds of the Samnits: for neither their hearts would ferve them to go to Linderia, left the enemy should come on their backs; not yet to stay behind, for fear left in the while, Luceria thould be loft. They thought it best therefore, to put all in hazard of a battel, and to try it out with Rublius. Wherenpon, they bring forth their power into the field: with whom when Publiwe was minded to joyn in fight, he thought it not amils, first to make some speech unto his men, and focommanded them to affemble unto an audience; But, as they came running to the Pratosinm, with exceeding great cheerfulnes, fo by reason of their noise that called hard for battel, no exhibitration of the General could be heard: each man his own heart mindful of the former dif- Of graces ferred well enough to encourage and animat them. So they march out to battel, putting forward the standard bearers and post enligns. And because they would lose no time, they first charge with lancing their javelins and shooting darts, and after that in drawing their swords, they threw away their javeling, as if they had had a fignal given them fo co do, and with naked drawn fword, they ran upon their enemies. No cunning was there to be shewed of warlike Captains noskill to be shewed either in setting in array the files and ranks, or placing of the rereward for happines is the couldiers furious angers, with raging violence, marshalled and managed all.

A So, the enemies were not only discomfited and put to the rour; but also because they durst not hinder their flight by retiring to their own camp, they made all the hast they could, disbanded as they were, toward Applia. Howbeit they were rallied together in one company, and so came to Luceria. The Romans, in the same boiling heat of blood that they pierced through the mids of the enemies battel; entred also into their camp: where was more bloudshed and execution than in the battel, and the greater part of the pillage was in their choler marred and clean lost.

in the battel, and the greater part of the pillage was in their choler marred and clean loft.

The other army commanded by Papirius the Coff, marched along the Sea coaft to Arpi: and all the Country they passed thorows, theweod them friendship and courtesse, more for the outrages and losse sustained by the Sammits, and the hatted they bare them, than for any love to the people of Rome, or good received at their hands. And now the Sammits at that time dwelling upon the Hills in Villages, being mountainers and wild people, and as it is commonly seen, of like disposition to the places which they do inhabit, wasted the plain Champian and Sea coasts, despiting indeed their more civil like and conversation. Which Country, if it had been true to the Sammits, either the Roman army had not been able to come to Arpi, or else the penury and scarcity of all things between Rome and Arpi, would have consumed them, being cut off from all provision of victuals, for even then, being gone from them, and lying encamped before Loveria, as wel they without in the leaguer & those that were within the City besieged, were nipped and bitten with hunger. The Romans were served all from Arpi, but so sledenly and scarcity, that whiles the scorem were occupied in their guards warding, watching, and worship uncessarily the Hersens were

were occupied in their guards warding, watching, and working unceflanily; the Horiemen, were C fain to bring corn from Arpi, in little leather baggs: and otherwhiles, if they met the enemy, were forced to cast the corn from off their Horiebacks, to fight more nimbly. They that were within befieged before the other Conful came with his army, had both from the mountains of the Samnits, victuals brought unto them, and futcors also of men let in to them. But the coming of Pablius made all provisions more streight: for, leaving the charge of the feege to his brother Conful, he rode lightly appointed without carriage, all over the Country, and so beat all the quarters, that they were too hot for the enemies to forage and purvey victuals. Then the Samnits, seeing that they within the City befieged, were past all hope to abide the famine any longer, encamped about Luceria, and were forced to gather all their forces together from all patts, and to give Paprius battel. At which very infant, when they were on both 6 deep reaches.

pirius battel. At which very instant, when they were on both sides preparing to sight, the Tarentine Embassadors came between, dicharging and forbidding, both Samnits and Romans to sight professing withal, that whosever they were that refused to give over war, against them they would fight in desence and favor of the others. Papirius having heard that embassage, making semblance, as if he had greatly regarded their speeches, answered that he would confer with his brother Consul: and having sent for him, and bestowed all the mean time in preparation to sight, when he had talked with him as rouching the execution of matters already resolved, he presently gave the signal, and set out the bloudy banner of battel, Now as the Consuls were busy in factificing and performing duties belonging to God and man (as their manner is when they purpose to go to a battel) the Tarentin Embassadors a foresaid, encountred them and expected an answer. To whom Papirius, The Chick-master (qd, he) O ye Tarentins, sendent me word, that the birds feed right, and list well is and hesses that the Society of the state of the singular set of the state of the state of the sendent set.

E right, and all is well; and besides that, the Gods in our factifice seem passing well pleased. And in the name of the Gods, and under their conduct (as ye see) we are going to barrel. Then commanded he to set forward the standards, and led forth his power, mocking the soolish nation so their great vanity, who, not able to manage their own affairs by reason of home seditions and civill discords, thought it meet to be moderators between others, and to prescribe them war or peace. The Samnits on the other side, having slaked all their care and desire of war, for that they desired peace in good earnest, or else thought it expedient for them to make a semblance thereof, for to win unto them the Tarentins; seeing the Romans all of a sudden arranged in battel array and ready to sight, cryed forth aloud, that they rested still in the authority of the Tarentins, and were at their direction: neither would they come forth into the field, norput themselves in Farms out of their fort: choosing rather being thus disposinted, to a sight the charge of for

Farms out of their fort: choosing rather being thus disappointed, to abide the chance of fortune whatsoever, than to seem to have despised the Tarentins, who had interposed themselves as Mediators for peace. Marry (quoth the Cost.) we take that for a good sign and presage of lucky succests: and we would wish no more at Gods hands, but to put into their enemies heads that resolution, not to desend their trench and rampire. So the Cost. when they had parted between them their forces, approached the very camp of their enemies, and set upon them with an hot assult on every side. Thus while some filled and dammed up the trenches, others plucked up the stakes of the rampier, and threw the bank and all down the ditches under their seer: whiles not only their own inbred valour by nature, but also anger and choler provoked and pricked to the quick, their hearts already fretted and cankred at the very root, for the last disgrace received, they

Gentred the camp. Every man for his part gave out and faid, Here are not the faraight gullers of Caudium, here are not the impaffable nor inaccessible passes, and fortests, where as proud fraud had gone beyond their silly errour and want of forecast: but Roman vertue and prowels, which no rampier never so strong, no trench how deep soever, is able to put by and withstand. So they killed all asore them indifferently, as well them that made resistance and stood to it; as those that retired and gave way: armed and diarmed, bond and free born, old and young, as well under age as undergrown, man and beast, one with another: neither had there escaped any living creature drawing breath, but that the Consuls sounded the retreat, and with minatory

words commanded the fouldiers, so greedy of murder and bloudthirsly, to go forth of the camp to Whereupon when they were highly discontented and in great indignation, for that they were staid and interrupted in this sweetness of easing their anger, and satisfing their revenge to the full; it was time to deliver this speech unto them, wherein the souldiers were given to underfland, how the Confuls neither were behind any of them in malice and hatred to their enemies, nor would be hereafter: but as they were their chief conductors to the war, so they would be their leaders and shew them the way, to unsatiable appetite of revenge and execution; had not the care and regard of those 600 Horsemen, which were kept as hostages in Luceria, cooled their thirst and staid their stomacks; lest haply the enemies in despair to find pardon and mercy, should run upon them in a blind fit of fury and rage, and put them all to the word; chung rather to tor-ment and kill them first, before they died themselves. The fouldiers greatly commended this I course, and rejoyced that thus their choler was allaid, and their fury bridled, consessing, That they were indeed to abide all what soever, rather than the life of so many of the forwardest and principal young Gentlemen of Rome, should be betraid, or in danger. This audience being dismissed, they drew together to a Councel, whether with all their forces they should assail and press hard upon Luceria, or with one of the armies and chief Leaders, give the attempt to found the Apuligns, a close and secret kind of people thereabout, who ever to that day had stood in doubtful terms

Publius the Conful, who had taken this journey to over-run all Apulia, in that one voyage and expedition, either by force subdued and brought under his obeifance certain States, or upon conditions entred league and fociety with them. Paprius also, who staid at the siege of Luceria, with-K in a short time sped according to his expectation. For having forelaid and beset all the wayes, by which victual was conveyed thither out of Samnium, the Samnits who lay in garifon at Luceria, pinched and tamed with famine, sent Embassadors to the Roman Consul, making offer to release and deliver up into his hands those Horsemen, (the only cause of the present war) in case he would raise and levy the siege. To whom Papyrius made this answer that they should have gone first to Pontius, the son of Herennius, by whose counsel they had put the Romans under the yoke and the gallows, to learn and know of him, what in his opinion they were to abide, who were vanquished and overcome. Howbeit, for asmuch as they had rather, and chose rather to be cenfured indifferently, and to receive equal conditions of their enemies, than of their own felves, he willed the Embassadors to give them to understend in Luceria, that they should leave their ar-L mor, their bag and baggage, their beafts of carriage, and impotent multitude not fit for the wars, within in the wals. And as for the fighting fouldiers, he would put them to pais under the gallows in their fingle shirts, for to revenge the shame first offered them, and not to inslict any new ignominy upon them. Nothing was denied and refused: seven thousand men of war were put under the gallows, a rich and huge pillage raised within Luceria, all their own enfigns and armor regained, which they had loft at Caudium: and that which furmounted all other joyes, they recoyeared again those Gentlemen of arms, whom lying for pledges and fecurity of the peace aforesaid, the Samnits had sent to Luceria to be kept in safe custody. There is not lightly to be found a vi-Story more noble, and of greater consequence to the people of Rome than this, in regard of the sudden change of fortune, in case (as some records bear witness) Pontin also himself the son of He-M rennius, and General of the Samnits, to make satisfaction and quittance for the Consuls disgrace and shame, was put under the yoke, as well as all the rest. But I less marvel that it is not clear, but left uncertain, that the enemies General was rendred, and went under the gallows: this rather I wonder at, that doubted it is, whether Lucius Cornelius Dictator, with L. Papirius Curfor, General of the Horsemen, managed these acts first at Caudium, and then afterwards at Luceria: and being the only revenger of that difgrace of the Romans, triumphed most worthily (I date be bold to fay) of any man before that time, next to Furius Camillus : or whether the chief honour hereof pertain by right to Papirius as Conful. Upon this error followeth another in the nack of it, whether Papirius, furnamed Curfor, for his good service at Luceria, in the next Election, continued in Magistracy, and were made the third time Consul with Q. Amylius Caretanus, the se-N cond time: or whether it were L. Papyrius Mugillanus, and the error grew upon the furname, But it is agreed upon by all writers, that from this time forward all the reliques of the wars, were performed and finished by Consuls. Emplias in one prosperous battel made a final conquest of the Ferentans, and upon composition had the City delivered up unto him, whither they had retired their forces for succor after their defeat in the field, and hostages were imposed upon them. With like good success fought the other Consul with the Satricans, who being Roman citizens, had revolted to the Samuits, after the loss at Candium, and had received into their City a garrison of theirs. For when as the Roman army approached under the walls of Satricum, and that the citizens within (after Embassadors sent to treat by way of humble petition for peace) had received this hard and heavy answer from the Conful, That unless they would kill the garrison of the Sam-O nits, or deliver them into his hands, they should come no more again to him: the Coloners and inhabitants were more frighted and terrified with that speech, than at all the forcible attempts of their army. Whereupon the Embassadors followed their suit hard and continued still, demanding very often of the Conful how he could believe, that they being but few, feeble, and disarmed, should be able to force a garrison so strong and wel appointed, against their wills? being willed to ask counsel of them, by whose means they had received the said garrison into the Town, they de-

A parted their wives: and having hardly obtained leave & licence at his hands to confult with their Senate, and to bring answer, they return home again. Their Senate was divided into two factions. which diffracted and held them in tuben e that they could not foon relolve. The one confiffing of the chief personages and head men who had follicited them to revolt from the people of Romes the other of true hearted and loyal Citizens, Howbeit, both fides strove in the end and endeavored to labour the Conful for reconditiation of peace. The one part thought it sufficient (because the Samnits garrison having not provision enough aforehand to hold out the siege, was to depart the night following) to give notice to the Comul, what hour of the night through what gate the enemies would go forth, and which way they would take: the other, namely, against whole will R they were revolted to the Samnits the very fame night, opened another gate beildes to the Conful, and privily let their enemies armed into the City. So by a twofold complot of treaton, they were surprised unawares and all their throats cut not only the garrison of the Samnits (by realon that the woods all about the high way were laid for them and befet) but a fo at one initiant there was a shout and allarm raised by the enemies within the City, which was full of them and thus in the space of one hour both the Sammits were slain, the Satricans taken, and all they had in the world leited into the hands of the Conful: who after diligent inquifition by torture, Who were the principal authors of this revolt? whomsoever he found guitty, those he scourged and beheaded: and letting there a strong garrison he took from the Satricans all their armour, From thence Paprisus Curfor departed to Rome for to triumph (as they write, that fay, by his leading Luceria was recovered, and the Samnits put under the yoke.) And without question, a man he was worthy of all commendations of a warriour, surpassing not only in fortitude and courage of spirit, but also in force and natural strength of body and namely, for his good sootmanship : whereupon, he got his furname * Curfor. For in running (they fay) he had not his peer but went away wit n * An excelprick and prize before all other in those daies: and were it by reason of his bodily vigour and lent runner. strong constitution, or his much exercise, a stout and mighty eater he was, he drank as liberally to his meat, and could carry it as well. Never had foot or horse under any Captain more rough and harder service, for that himself was of so tough metall and seel to the very back (as they say) that he could abide any pains and travell whatfoever. His horsemen upon a time were so bold, as to request him in lieu of their good service in some exploit, to ease them a little of their ordinary n toil and labour: yes marry will I (quoth he) and that ye shall not complain that ye have no easement at all, I will ease you of this pains, That when ye alight from your horses, ye shall not need any more to firoke their shoulders, back and buttocks. He was a man besides for severity firaight, and of right great command, as well over his allies and confederates as his own Citizens. The Prætor of Preneste, for very fear chanced once to be somewhat behind, and slack in bringing forward the rereward, into the vangard and front of the battel: as he walked before his pavilion he commanded him to be called unto him: when he was come, he willed the fer jeant to bring forth his axe immediately: at which word when the Prenestin stood amazed and well near dead, Disspatch Lictor (quoth he) stock me up and grub this root that hindreth them that walk this way: and when he law him aftonied and his heart in his heels for fear of death, he fet a good round fine E upon his head, and so let him go. Doubtless in all that age (than which there was never any more fertile and fruitfull for vertue and valour) there was no one man, upon whom the state of Rome rested and relied more: Insomuch as men had destined, and in their minds appointed him to have matched and made head with Alexander the great, if after the conquest of Afia, he should have bent his power hither, and warred in Emope.

Albeit it may well appear that I have nothing less fought, ever fince I began this work, than A digression to digress and decline more than was needful, from the order and course of mine history, and by to a discourse extravagant garnishing and mingling my writings with variety of matters, both to feek for the of companison readers pleasant starts and diverticles to repose themselves, and for my self some ease and recreation between Alignment of the manufacture of the on of my spirits: yet the mention of so mighty a King and renowned Captain, maketh me to and the Re-Ethink upon, and to utter abroad the secret conceits and discourses, which often I have cast and mane, toffed in mymind : and which induce me now to fearch and examin willingly, what event would have hapned and befaln to the Romans, in case they had waged war with Alexander, First and formost, the things that feem to bear Iway and prevail in war; be these (to wit) fumber of fortdiers, valour, and courage withall, wir, infliciency and dexterity of their chief leaders, and fallly, fortune, which as in all other humane and worldly affairs beareth a great firoke, fo in war most of all. Which points, if a man confider either severally by themselves, or jointly altogether, do prove that the Roman Empire and government had flood as well against him as other princes and nations invincible. And first, to begin with comparing of the Captains themselves: I do not deny, but that Alexander was a noble and fingular warrior: and this maketh more for his fame and te-G nown that he was a fole commander of himfelf that he was a young man and fied in the growth of his prosperous affairs, before he had felt and tasted of adverse fortune. For to let pass other otherglorious Princes and brave captains, (the great mirrours and examples of humane changes and varieties of this world) what was is that exposed Cyrus, whom the Greeks commend and mag-

and those not all, nor in every age, wherein they flourished; but even them only with whom being either Confuls or Dictator, Alexander should have warred, if had be come: namely, M. V. loring

nificabove all other, as also of late time, Pomper the great, to disfavor & the tuthing wheel offor-

tune, but only this, that they lived long? Let me but rehearfe and reckon up the Roman captains;

Corvinus, C. Martius Rutilius, C. Sulpitius, T. Manlius Torquatus, Q. Publius Philo, L. l'apirius Cur-H for, Q. Fabius Maximus : the two Decis, L. Volumnius, M. Curius: Befides other brave men and valiant personages that followed after in case he had fought the Carthaginian were first (for if he had lived he meant to have warred there and then passed over into Italy, when he had been well stept in years. In every one of these there were the same good parts, the like towardness of nature as much forwardness of courage and spirit, as in Alexander, yea, and as good Military discipline, which even from the foundation of the City, passing from hand to hand, grew at length to the form and perfection of an Art, framed & compiled of continual rules and precepts, and confirmed by experiments. For so, after one course the Kings conducted their wars : even so, next unto them the banishers of the Kings, (to wit, the Junii and Valerii) so, consequently the Fabii, the Quintii, I and Cornelis: fo did Furius Camellus, whom those two Romans in their youth (Manlius Torquatus and Valerius Corvinus) with whom Alexander should have encountred, saw an aged man in the latter end of his daies, And whereas Alexander ventured his own proper person in battel, and per-formed all Military duties with other souldiers, (which was not the least part of his praise & glory) would Manlins Torquaius have given him one inch of ground, think ye, if he had met with him in skirmish equally matched ? or Valerius Corvinus either, both of them brave & stout souldiers before they were leaders and captains? Or would the Decii have given him place, who with devoted bodies to death, came among the thickest of their enemies into present danger? Would Papirius Curfor have given him way, a man of that incomparable strength of body, & invincible courage of heart? And(not to name every one particularly) would that Senat & Council have been over- K wrought with the stratagems & policies of that one young man? which, who loever he was that faid, it confissed and was composed altogether of Kings, was the only man that conceived & comprehended the true image and Idea of the Roman Senat, Mary, here was all the doubt (forfooth) left that he knew how to chuse out a convenient plot of ground to pitch a Camp in more wisely & cunningly than any one of those before named to make provision for victual to foresee & beware of ambushes, to pick out & take a meet time for to fight a battel, to set his battaillons in array, and to strengthen the same with sufficient succours & supplies from the reregard, Surely, he would have faid himself, that he had not now to deal with Darins, which Monarch carrying with time a train of dainty women, and tender Eunuchs, weakned and made effeminate with wearing purple and gold with all his rich furniture for shew and oftentation of his wealthy and superfluous for-I tune, Alexander without any bloudshed, with doing nought else, but knowing well how to contemn such toies and vanities conquered as a prey and booty rather than an enemy and warrior. He would have thought verily that thescituation and nature of Italy far differed from that of India; through which he marched at his ease with his drunken Army teasting and banquetting all the way; but specially, when he should have beheld the woody forrests and unpassable straights of Apulia, the high hils and mountains of Lucania, and the fresh marks and tokens of the loss that hapned in his own name and house, namely, where not long before his Lincle Alexander late King of Epirme milerably perished. Our talk all this while is of Alexander, not drowned yet with the overflow of prosperity; wherein no man had ever less rule of himself than he, Whom if we confider, as he was arraied in the habit and attire of his new fortune, and (if I may fo fay) of a new M nature, whereinto after his conquests and victories he was transfigured; surely he would have come into Italy more like a Darius than an Alexander, and brought a bastard army with him nothing at all resembling but quite forgetting their native country of Macedonie, degenerated already, and growing out of kind, into the manners and fashions of the Persians. It grieveth me, and I am ashamed, in so great a Monarch as he was, to report the proud changing and variety every while of his apparel, his excessive vain-glory and defire of being courted and crouched unto (as he was)in flattering manner, by men lying upon the earth groveling and profirat at his feet. Such abiect baseness should have been hardly endured of Macedonians conquered and subdued; much less than being conquerours as they were. Abashed I am to recount the foul and horrible torments & executions, the murders of his well deferving friends, even in the midft of his cups and N dainty viands: last of all, his vanity his over-weening, and forging to himself a divine race and pedigree from the gods. But what if his drunkenness and unmeasurable love of wine, were every day more than other? what if his fell anger and exceeding heat of choler increased daily? (for I report nothing, but that which all writers agree upon) reckon we not these infirmities for great blemishes, and wondrous hindrances, to the vertues and perfections of a warrior & general commander? But here is all the danger and fear (which some are wont to give out & alledge even the vainest persons of all other Greeks, who favour & magnifie the glory of the very Parthians in comparison of the Roman name) that the people of Rome had never been able to abide the very majefty and name of Alexander the great, (And I think verily, that even themselves that talk so much of him never heard the truth, fo much as by the brute and fame) and that against whom in Athens, O a City mightily decayed by war with the Macedonians, and even then, when as they might fee before their face the ruins of Thebes in manner smoking full in their eyes, the Orators durst freely make publike investives (which appeareth by the very records of their Orations now extant) against him: I say, not one of so many States and noble personages of Rome durst have opened his mouth and given one word again frankly and boldly. How much soever the grandent and greatness of this man may be conceived and imagined in the mind, all that shall be but one only manarising, growing, and come to his height with the felicity of little more than ten years.

A Which happiness of his, they that extol in this respect, that the people of Rome, although in no war they were subdued, yet in many battels had the foile and loft the day; whereas Alexander never fought field but he won the victory; little understand they, that compare the exploits of one person, and him a young man, with the the deeds and acts of a State, which had now warred eight hundred years. And can we marvell, it when on the one part there may be reckoned more ages than years on the other, that in fo long a time, fortune should vary more, than in the space of thirteen years? But why compare you not man with man, Captain with Captain, and lay their fortunes together? How many Roman Captains and Generals, in this case am I able to name. who never lost field? Ye may turn every leaf and page of the yearly annals of Magistrates, of n day-books and, journals of those Consuls and Dictators, whose valour and selicity the people of Rome had never caute to repent of and be discontented for, so much as one day. And that which maketh them more wonderful, and to be admired above Alexander or any other King in the world, some of them bare the Dictatorship but ten or twenty daies; and none the Consulship longer than a year. Their levies and musters now and then were letted and impeached by the Tribunes of the Commons. The due and best time for war otherwhiles overslipped them, and yet they went forth. Before their term expired, they were often called home for to be prefidents of the Magistrates Election. In the very midst and busiest time of their affairs, the year very often turned about. The inconfiderate rashness one while, and the peevish crookedness another while of a Collegue and companion in government was hindrance and harm both. They succeeded fundry times after the lois and overthrow of their predecessors, and received the army either of raw untrained fouldiers, or fuch as were in ill discipline trained up: whereas Kings and Monarchs contrariwife, not only freed and exempt from all inch obflacles and inconveniences, but also Lords and Masters, and of absolute command over their enterprises, over times and seasons fit for execution, give direction to others, draw all after them to their advice and counsel, and are themselves directed and over-mied by none, Say now, that Alexander were invincible, and dealt with these Captains as invincible as himself, he should likewise have hazarded as great pawns and favours of fortune as any of them; nay rather, he should have adventured and incurred more jeopardy; in that the Macedonians had but Alexander alone, a man not only subject but also exposing himself to many perillous chances : but many Romans there had been equal to Alexander, eitherfor glory D or greatness of their worthy deeds: who every one should have lived and died according to the fatal course of his own several destiny, without the hazard of the whole and main chance. It remaineth now that forces be compared with forces, and armies to armies, either in number, or in quality of fouldiers, or multitude of Allies, from whom they had their aids. There were effeemed by computation in the Taxing years, and Surveies taken by the Cenfors of that age, two hundred and fifty thousand polls Citizens of Rome. And therefore in all the revolts and rebellions of their allies the Latines, they were able to levy and entoll ten legions compleat of Roman Citizens well near and none elfe. And for many years oftentimes there were four and five armies employed at once, which maintained wars in Tufcan, in Hetruria, in Umbria, take also the Gauls with you their enemies likewise Lucania in Samnium. Besides all these, Alexander should have found all Latium r with the Sabins, Volicians, and Equians; all Campania, part of Umbria and Hetruria, with the Picentes the Marsians, Pelignians, Vestins, and Apulians, and all the coast adjoyning thereto of the Greeks, along the nether Tyrrhen fea, from the Thurians to Naples and Cumes, and from thence, the Samnits, as far as to Antium and Hostia. All these he should have met with, either mighty and puissant allies and friends to the Romans, or if they were enemies, vanquished and subdued by their arms. He should have passed the seas himself, having of o'd Macedonian bands, not above thirty thousand foot, and four thousand horse, and those, most of them Thessalians; for this was all his power. And in case he had joyned thereto, the Persians, Indians, and other such nations, he should have drawn along after him, more let and encumbrance, that help and succour by them. Take this over and besides, The Romans had fresh supplies alwaies ready and near at hand, at p home in the City: whereas Alexander his army (as afterwards it hapned to Annibal warring in a strange country) would have waxed old and decayed. They had for their armour and weapons, a shield or buckler, and a spear in manner of a pike. The Romans had a target of larger capacity to cover the whole body, and a javelin, being a weapon much better and more forcible than the pike, either to ftrike and push withall nearhand, or to be lanced a far off. The souldiers, I confess, both of the one fide and the other, stood their ground furely, kept their place and array still within their severall ranks. The Macedonian huge Phalanx moved not, was stedfast and alwaies after one fort: but the Romans battallon more diffinet, and confifting of many. parts easie both to divide and display, or to joyn and reunite upon any occasion. To speak now of painfull work and travell, what fouldier is comparable to the Poman? Who better able G to endure all forts of labour? Alexander by the loss but of one battell had been clean done, and hir war at an end forever. But the Romans, whose hearts, neither the shamefull difface at Candiam, nor the wofull deleat at Canna, could amate and dant; what power would have discouraged? What battell in the world would have broken their backs? Certainly, Alexander although he had properity and good success in his first beginnings and enterprises, would oftentimes here have missed his Persians and Indians, and defire with all his heart to have had dealing with them again, and other cowardly and dastard Nations of Asia: nay, he would have said, that he had warred before but with women, as Alexander, King of Epirm (by report) gave out,

when he was wounded to death, conferring the easie occurrents of war which this young Prince H his nephew, met withall in Afia, with the difficulties of his own that he found here in Italy, And verily, when I call to mind and remember the conflicts and fights at fea, in the first Punick war, for the space of twenty four years, with the Carthaginians, I suppose the wholeage of Alexander would hardly have brought about and finished that one war, and against one of those two States. And peradventure, when both Carthaginians and Romans had been combined, either according to the ancient leagues, or for equall fear of a common enemy, and those two Cities most puissant both for men and munition, had taken arms at once against him, he would have been overwhelmed with the Punick and Roman war together, Moreover, the Romans have made good proof of the Macedonians as enemies, if not when they had Alexander to be their Captain, nor I whiles the Empire of Macedonie was at the best and stood upright unfoiled: yet tried them they have, and made head against them under the conduct of Antiochus, Philip, and Perfes: and it never cost them the lois and overthrow of their ownpart, no, nor so much as any appearance of danger at all. I would not be thought to speak a proud word, but be it said without arrogancy, and fetting all our civill wars afide; never were we diffressed, either by horse or foot, never in open field and battel ranged, never on even and plain ground, never in unequal places of difadvantage, were we endangered. The fouldier in heavy and compleat harnefs, I confels, may fear the Cavalry in the plains: may fear shot of arrows, cumbersome forrests and woods, straight gullets, and unpassable wilds, without waies forward or backward : but let there be a thousand armies greater and flronger than the Macedonians or Alexanders, so long as we hold together, and con- K tinue ftill in this love of peace and care of civill concord, wherein we live at this prefent, we are able and ever shall be to discomfit and put them all to flight.

After this, were M. Follins Flaccina, and L. Plantins Venox Confuls. The same year there came from fundry Nations of the Samnits Embassadors, to treat for the renewing of the league, and moved the Senat, most humbly kneeling prostrate upon the ground: but being put off and referred to the people, their prayers availed not to fuch effect: for as touching a league, they had a flar nay. And after they had for certain daies together importuned them one by one apart, with cap and congee : at length after much fuit, they obtained truce for two years. And out of Apulia the Theanenses and Canufins wearied with rodes and spoil made in their Territories, after they had put in hostages to Lucius Plantius the Consul, yielded themselves to his protection. The same L year first began Provosts to be created at Capua, to govern under certain laws given unto them by L. Furins the Pretor: after that themselves had made suit for the one and the other, as a remedy for their state, greatly decaied through civill discord. And at Rome were two more Tribes added to the rest, Ufentina, and Falerina. When Apulia began once to shrink and go backward, the Theatins, being also Apulians, presented themselves unto the new Consuls, C. Junius Bubulcus, and Q. Emplius Barbula, and fued to enter into a league with the Romans. And fince they were the men that led the way first, and by their example and perswasion induced all Applia to be in peace with the Romans, and had confidently undertaken, as fureties and pledges to bring it to pass, they obtained their request. Yet was not the league indifferent and formal, with equal conditions, but so, as they should be insubjection to the people of Rome. After that Apulia was M conquered (for Junius had won also Tarentum, a strong town and a rich) they marched forward against the Lucans. Then upon the sudden coming of Emylius the other Consul, Nerulum was by force taken. And after that it was noised abroad amongst the allies of the people of Rome, that the state and weal publike of Capua were established by Roman discipline and government; the Antiats also, who made moan and complained, that they lived without positive set laws and Magistrates, obtained of the Senate certain Advocats and Commissioners, to ordain Statutes likewisefor that Colony. So, that not only the Romanarms, but also their law and jurisdiction extended far and near, and was of great request, C. Junius Bubulous, and Q. Emplius Barbula Confuls, in the end of the year, delivered their Legions not to the Coff. by them created, Sp. Nautins, and M. Popilius, but configned them to L. Amylius the Dictator. Who with his General of N horse, L. Fulvius, began to lay siege to Satrucula, whereby he gave the Samnits occasion to rebell. Which brought upon the Romans a double fear two waies. For of the one fide the Samnits having affembled a mighty army, to deliver their allies from the fiege, pitched their Camp not far from the Romans leaguer: on the other fide, the Satricans fet open their gates suddenly, and with a great tumult brake into the wards and corps do guard of their enemies. And lo both parts, relying rather upon hope of succour and help ellewhere, than trusting upon their own strength, within a while began to charge the Romans in full battell, with banner displaied, and distressed them. And although the Dictator was assailed both waies, yet was he sure and fafe on either fide, because he had got a plot of ground, not easie to be compassed, and made head both against the one and the other, advancing his enfigns accordingly. Howbeit, O he charged more horly upon them that fallied forth, and without much ado beat them again within the wals. Then turned he the whole battell upon the Samnits. Where there was hard hold, and more to do. The victory, though long first, was neither doubtful nor variable. The Samnits being chased and driven into their Camp, having in the night put out all their fires, diflodged and departed privily away: and being past all hope of defending Satricula, they besieged Plilia, a town confederate to the Romans, to require their enemy with the like displeafure. The revolution of the year being gone about, the war continued under the conduct of Q.Fabius

A Q. Fabius Dictator: and the new Confuls, like as the former remained flill at Rome. And Fabius came before Satricula to receive the Army of Amplius, bringing with him a new supply to make up the broken bands: for the Samnits made no stay at Pliftia, but having levied and sent for fresh fouldiers from home, prefuming upon their great numbers, encamped in the very place where they ay afore: where by braving the Romans, and challenging them with many skirmifhes, they would have forced them to raise the siege. But the Dictator so much more earnestly bent his forces against the wals of the enemies, thinking it the best piece of service to assail the Town, as being of fuch importance to the relt of the war, which depended thereon: and was more carele is therefore of the Samnits, and only opposed against them certain guards both day and night, along R the trench and rampire, to keep them from making any affault upon the Camp, But the Samnits on the other fide, so much the more fiercely skirmished on horseback about the fortifications, and never gave them reft. Insomuch, as when the enemy now was at the point to enter the gates of the Camp, the General of the Horie, Q. Emylius Caretanus, without advice and direction of the Dictator riding forth in agreat noise with all his Cornets of Horie, repelled the enemy. But even in that light manner of skirmish, and no set battel of any long continuance, Fortune lo plaid her part, and shewed what she could do, that oneither side there be ell a notable loss, with the glorious death of both the Captains. For the General of the Samnits first taking it to heart, to see Emplius to fiercely ride and give the charge, and him elf to be difarrated and driven out of his place, with much intreating and exhorting his horsemen, renewed the fight. Against whom, as he C advanced himself, bravely to be seen amongst his men and sought most valiantly, the Roman General of the horse, with spear in rest, so galloped his horse, that with one push he unhorsed him and left him for dead: and yet for all this was not the whole troop befides (as commonly it is seen) at the fall of their Captain fo much amazed, as provoked rather to fight. For they that were about him charged Amylius hard as he rashly rode without heed, and engaged himself too far within the thickest of the squadrons of his enemies, and lanced their javelins at him: but they gave the special honour to the brother of the Samnits Captain to be revenged for his death. He, full of anger and forrow, plucked Emplius from his horse, and slew him in the place, even in the midft of his victory; and for that he fell among the troops of his enemies, he had like to have left his dead corps among the Samnits. But prefently the Romans alighn ted on foot, and the Samnits were forced to do the same: and thus being arranged inddenly in great haste into battallons, there began a cruell fight on foot about the bodies of the Captains. Wherein the Romans went clear away with the better, and having recovered the corps of Emplies, in great joy, intermingled with forrow, they returned winners into their Camp. The Samnits thus having lost their Captain, and sried their frength what they could do in fight on horie-back, left Satricula, which they supposed could not possibly be defended, and fo returned again to the fiege of Plistia. After few daies, Sarricula was surrendred by compofition to the Romans, and the Samnits by affault won Pliftia. Then changed they the feat town of the war. For out of Samnium and Apulia, the Legions were removed to Sord. This Sord. was revolted to the Sampits, and had flain all the inhabitants therein that were Romans, E Against which place, when the Romans were come first by great journies to revenge the loss of their Countrymen, and to recover the Colony, their espials and scours whom they had fent out dispersed along the high waies, brought word, that the Legions of the Samnits sollowed, yea, and one after another gave advertisement, that they were not far off. Hereupon they went forth to meet with the enemy, and near to a place called Laurale, there was fought a doubtfull and dangerous battel: for no flaughter it was, nor flight of either part, but the very night that parted them, and they knew not whether they had the better or the worse. In some Chronicles I find, that the Romans lost the day, and that there died in this battell Q. Emplus Generall of the horse. C. Fabius chosen in the room of Emplius, came with a new and fresh army from Rome, and having dispatched messengers before to the Dictator to know his advice, where p he should stay and rest, and what time, and which on side he should set upon the enemy: after he was well informed and inffrusted in all points what to do, he put himself close in ambush. The Dictator himself, who had for certain daies after the last skirmish, kept his souldiers within trench, more like one besieged, than besieging; all on a sudden, put forth the signal and token of battell: and thinking nothing more effectual to animate and kindle the courages of hardy men, than to know of no other help or hope, nor to trust upon any man but in themselves, he concealed from his fouldiers the coming of the General of Horle and his fresh forces; and as if there had been no other way but one, even to break forth and fally with violence: "We being The Oration "(quoth he) my fouldiers, pent here and taken tardy in their straights have no other issue but of @ Fabius "that which by victory we shall make open Our hold wherein we lie is fortified sure enough but Dictator to his G"the same for scarcity of all things notiome, irkiome, and hurtfull to us: for all parts hereabour Souldiers, " are revolted from whence we should have convoy of victuals: and were it that the people were "disposed to help us yet the advenues & passages are hard, and the place of our abode in commo-

"dious. Therefore will not I deceive and abuse you any longer, by leaving here your tents into

"which ye may after (ye have missed the entire victory) betake your selves for lasety, as ye did the

"otherday: for our fortifications and holds, ought to be defended by force of arms: and not

"our arms by fenced forts. Let them have their Camp well fortified, to iffue forth and to retire

"us cut off all regard of other matters, but only of a present and final victory. Advance then if "your enfigns directly against the enemy: and to foon as our Army is once without the trench "and rampiers, let them let the tents a fire, that have the charge so to do you shall make up your "vour losses again,my fouldiers, with the spoil of all the nations hereabouts, that have revolted. At this speech of the Dictator, which shewed no other semblance but of extream necessity, the fouldiers took heart and were hot fet to march straight to the enemy. And the very fight of their tents burning behind them (albeit those only which flood next were set on fire, for so the Dictator had given commandment) was no small provocation and prick unto them. And therefore they gave a charge like mad men, and at the fifst push and brunt they brake the array of the enemies: and withall, in good time, the General of the horse, when he saw a far off the tents on fire I (for that was the figual agreed between them) came hastily upon the back of the enemies and aflailed them. So the Samnits being environed round about, made every man what shift he could to get forth and escape, and so fled. But the main multitude that were shuffled together all on a round heap, for fear, being an hinderance one to another in the prefs, was flain in the midft and cut in pieces, the enemies camp won, and ranfacked: with the pillage whereof the fouldiers were laden and the Dictator brought them back unto their own Camp: who were not so joyous for the victory, as for that they found (besides a little part thereof disfigured by fire) all the rest safe and found beyond their expectation.

From thence they returned to Sora, where the new Consuls M. Petilius and Caius Sulpitius took the Army at the hands of Fabius the Dictator: who dicharged many of the Old fouldiers, K and brought certain new cofforts for supply in their stead. But when by reason of the disficult and unaccessible sight of the Town, they knew not well which way, and by what means to make affault, and leeing that the winning of it would either ask long time, or be exposed to manifold and present dangers: a certain runaway-Traitor of Sora who was closely ftoln out of the Town, got to the Roman Sentinels, and required forthwith to be brought to the Confuls: who being presented before them, promised to betray the Town: and being questioned withall, how and by what means he would perform that winch he undertook, feemed unto them to alledge fome reasons to good purpose, and prevailed so far with them, that he caused the Roman Camp, which lay in a manner close under the wals, to be removed fix miles off the Town, saying, that thereby, the wards by day, and the watch by night would be neglected, and less careful and dili- L gent to keep the City. Himself the nightfollowing, after he had willed certain cohorts of footmen to lye in ambush within the woods near the Town, took with him ten elect and chosen fouldiers; and through fleep places, and fuch as were not well paffable, conducted them into the Castle, having brought thither moreshot and darts to throw than to serve so small a number of men; befides, there was good flore of flones at hand, which lay there, either feattering by chance (as commonly in such craggy and rocky ground) or else heaped together by the townsmen of purpole, for the better detence of the place. Where, after he had bestowed the Romans, and shewed them a narrow and seep path-way out of the town into the Castle, From getting up here (quoth he) there needs no more but three men only well armed to keep back the greatest multitude that is: ye are in number ten, and more than that, Romans; and of Romans the M most hardy and valiant: the place will stead you, I know, the darkness of the night will be for your purpose, the night, Isay, which by reason of uncertainties, maketh all things seem much more than they are to men affrighted and amazed already. I will for my part fet all in a hurly burly, look you in the mean time that you duly keep the fortress. This said he runs down with as great a noise and shouting as he could, crying, Alarm, help, help Citizens, the Castle is taken by the enemy, come away to defence. These words he resounded ever as he rapped at the gates of the principal Citizens and Noblemen: these words he redoubled aloud to all that he mer, and to as many as ran forth affrighted into the streets. This fearful alarm received from one man, was fet aroad by many more allower the City. The Magistrates quaking for fear, fent certain to the Castle in cipial to discover the truth: and advertised by them that the Castle N was imprized indeed by armed men, and full of armor (for they made the number, and every thing elfe, more than it was) were clean put out of all hope to recover their Fortreis. So every where they fell to running away: the gates were broken open by them that were not well awake, and those most part unarmed. At one of thegates, those companies of the Romans aforesaid, who lay in ambush, and were raised with the noise and clamour, brake in, and killed all that in this fright ran headlong in their way. Thus was Sora won against the Confuls should come in the morning betimes by break of day: and look whole fortune it was to scape out of the massacre made in the night, and to flie away those they took to mercy upon submission: whereof two hundred twenty five, even those who by the general voice of all were pointed at, and reputed above the rest the principal actors in that horrid massacre abovesaid, of the Roman Coloners, inhabi-O tants, and the authors of therevolt they had away with them to Rome, bound hand and foot. The other multitude they left at Sorafafe and unhurt, and planted there a garrison. All they that were brought to Rome were in the market-place (courged with rods, and beheaded, with the exceeding joy and contentment of all the Commons, whom it concerned most, that the multitude which should be sent into fundry Colonies might in every place live in safety and security of their

The Confuls being departed from Sora, marched forward to make war upon the Lands and

A Territories of the Aufonians; for the coming of the Samulus after the battel of Lamulas the were all our full of injurrections and commotions, and many confpiracies there were in all places about Campania: neither was Capua it felf without blame and faultlels, Nay this matter paffedas far as to Rome, where information was made against some of the Nobles, and warning given to enquire into them. But the whole nation of the Aufonians by reason that the Cities were betraved like as Sora, was reduced under obedience to the people of Rome. Aufonia, Mintuina and Vefling were the Cities, out of which twelve of the chief young Gentlemenhaving conspired and A conspiracy fina were the Cities, out of which twelve of the tine young centrementaring complete and fworn together to berray their own Cities, prefented themselves unto the Consuls, giving them mans, to understand, "That their countrymen wished long ago for the coming of the Samnits, and so

B" foon as they heard of the battel before Lantula, made account that the Romans were utterly " vanquished, and helped the Samnies both with men and munition. But now, tay they, that the "Samnits were chaled from thence, they lived unrelowee indoubtfull terms of peace, and thuc on not their gates in dread upon the Romans, for fear of bringing war upon themselves, yet obsti-" natly bent to that them if their Army approached toward them. In this wavering and doubt-"ful floating of their minds, they might at unawares be juddenly surprised. By this perswasion of theirs they encamped nearer, and at one and the felf-same time were fouldiers sent about those three towns before named, fome in armor clotely to lie in ambush in convenient places near the wals : others in fide gowns with twords under them, who a little before day, fo foon as the gates were fet open should enter into those Cities. By whom the matter was so handled, that at one C instant they began to kill the warders at the gates; and gave a fignal to those armed souldiers who

lay in ambush, for to rise at once and come to succour. Thus were the gates seized and possessed. and three towns in one hour by the same stratagem surprized. But because this exploit was performed in the absence of the Captains, there was no stay in execution and slaughter, but beyond all measure, and without all mercy, no sex nor age was spared; and so the whole nation of the Aufones, before they were detected for certain of revolt, was destroyed and estinguished, as if they had warred mortally and been at deadly feud.

The same year Luceria came into the hands of the Samnits, by reason that the City had betrayed and delivered the Roman garrison to them; but the traitors went not long unpunished for it. The Roman Army chanced to be not far from thence, and at the first assault, the City standing as Dit did on a plain was won. The Lucerins and Samnits both were put to the word every one: and to far forth proceeded their furious rage, that when the Senat fate in council at Rome, about fending men to inhabit Luceria, many were of mind, that the City it felf should be rased to the ground and destroyed: for besides the cursed and execrable hatred they bare against them being twice conquered and revolted: the diffance also of the place so remote, caused them to millike greatly, and abhor the confining, as it were, of their Citizens, fofar from home, to live amongst fuch a kind of people focruel and dangerous. Howbeit, their opinion took place and prevailed; who gave advice, that Coloners and inhabitants should thither be sent, and to the number of

2500 were there planted. The lame year when as the Romans found all unloyal unto them, and nothing but falshood p on all fides; at Capua also certain secret conspiracies of the Nobles and best of the City were detested and revealed. Touching which, the Senats advice was asked, and the matter not neglected by them, but Commissions were appointed and thought good it was that a Dictator should be nominated for to fit upon the same commissions and inquisitions. And C. Manius was created, who named M. Fellius General of the Horie. Great was the terror of that Magistrate, and thereupon either for fear, or guiltiness of conscience, the two Calavii, Ovius and Novius, who were the chief of that complot, before information was given against them by name to the Dictator died: & questionless by their own hands shortned their daies, and so avoided the triall of justice and punishment accordingly. After that, when the Inquisition wanted subject matter once about the Capuans, the Inquisitors (by interpretation of words in the Commission) proceeded to Rome, laying, It that the Senat had good warrant to make enquiry and fraight fearth, not by name and precisely,

who at Capua only; but generally, who in any place what soever had used conventicles, and conspired against the Common-wealth: and all secret meetings, say they, and packings together, for to get Dignities and Offices, were directly against the State and Common-wealth: 10 that the Commission extended larger both for person and real action. Yea, and the Dictator himself nothing gainfaid, but that the vertue of his Commission was directed without limitation. Hereupon were certain Gentlemen of the Nobility brought into question: and not with standing they called upon the Tribunes for to affilt them, with interpoling their negative, yet there was not one of them would fuccour and relieve them, the prefentment was taken against them, and they indited. Then the Nobility, I mean not them alone who were in trouble, but generally the whole G Gentry of the City, at once, pleaded, That they were not the natural and true Noblemen infeed,

who were to be touched and charged with this crime: who if it were not for finisher and indirect courses, had easie and open succeis unto all honourable places and promotions; but certain new upstarts and Gentlemen of the first head: faying, That it was the very case of the Distator himself, and his General of Horse, who were rather parties guilty, and offenders them elves, than sufficient Inquisitors, and competent Judges: and that should they well know and understand, when they were once out of their place and office. This made Maniss to bestir himself, who mindful rather of his good name and reputation, than respective of his high place and

The Oration

absolute government, went up into the common place of audience before all the people, and ipake H to this effect: "My Mafters and friends all, Citizens of Rome, well affured I am, that privy ye are "to the whole carriage and course of my former life; and besides that, even this very honour " and dignity which you have bestowed upon me, is able to testifie and approve mine innocencie. "For, to fit upon these inquisitions, there was not to be chosen now for Dictator (as oftentimes " heretofore, according to the dangerous occasions and necessity of the time) a man reputed "the best and most noblest warrior of, all other; but such a one, as throughout his wholelife " hath most of all missisked and condemned ambitious conventicles. Howbeit, foralmuch as certain persons of noble lininge, (for what cause, it is more meet for you to deem and judge, than for me being a Magistrate, to speak without book, as they say, and upon no sureground) first have en-I deavoured with all their might and main to overthrow the process of the inquisition it fell; and afterwards, seeing they were not able themselves to bring that about (notwithstanding they were Patritii) have fled to the holds of their very advertaries, even the protection of the Tribunes and their negative, rather than to justifie themselves and stand to the triall of their cause: and at last having there also a repulse (thinking all means safer than to approve their innocencie) have saln upon us, and bashed not (privat men as they are) to accuse and touch the person of him that is Distator: to the end therefore, that both God and man and all the world may know, that as they have affilied to compass that which they are not able to bring to pass, namely, to avoid the rendring an account of their life and demeanor; fo, I am ready (to fet forward their accusations) to offer my felf unto mine adversaries; and giving them means to call me to mine answer, here K I refign up my Distarorship. And I beseech you O Consuls, if so be this charge be laid on you by the Senat, to proceed in examination against me first, and this Gentleman the General of Horse M. Fellius: that it may appear, how we, through our own innocency alone, and not by the countenance and priviledge of our dignity and high calling, are protected and fafe from their flanders and intended crimes. Herewith he gave over his place of Dictator: and after him incontinently, M. Fellim yielded up his room likewise of General over the florse. These persons were the first, who being charged and put to their trial judicially before the Consuls, (for to them by order from the Senat, was the commission directed) notwithstanding all the depositions and testimonies of the Parnii, were in every point found unguilty, and acquit. P. Philo also, albeit he had so many times attained to the supream dignities of state, after he had atchieved so many wor- L thy deeds, as well in peace as war, yet a man maliced or envied rather of the Nobility, was put to plead for himself, and finally absolved. But this inquiry into such men of name and quality, lasted no longer in force, (as it is usually seen) than whiles it was fresh, and in the first heat theref From them it beganto fall to perions of less reckoning and baser account, untill such time, as by the same conventicles and sactions, against which it was devised, it sell to the ground, and was troden underfoot.

The bruit of these things, and more than that the hope of the Campains revolt, whereto certain had conspired and sworn (as ye have heard) recalled the Samnits back again to Caudium, who were turned and bent wholly into Apulia: that from thence, being so near at hand unto Capua, they might (it haply any infurrection and trouble presented the overture and opportunity) seize M upon it and take it perforce from the Romans. Thither came the Confuls with a strong and mighty army: and at the first they staied and lingred about the passes and straights, having on the one fide and the other an ill way of passage unto the enemies. Afterwards the Samnits fetching a short compass about, came down with their army through the open places into the plains, I mean, the champain country and fields about Capua. And that was the first time that the enemies had a fight one of the others Camp. Whereapon by light skirmishes, on horseback oftner than on foot, they tried masteries on either side: neither were the Romans one jot discontented with the issue and event thereof, nor repented of the delay whereby they drew the waralength, Contrariwife, the Samnit Captains perceived their forces to wear daily by small losses, and their courage to cool and decay evidently by that lingring war. Wherenpon, they came abroad N into the field and divided their Cavalry into wings: with a special charge, to have a more careful eye backward toward their camp(for lear of any impression and assault that way) than to the main battel: which would be guarded fafe enough by the Infantry. The Coss, marshalled themselves in this manner Sulpirius led the right point of the battel, and Petilius the left : the right fide (whereas the Samnits also were arranged in thinner ranks and files, of purpole to compals and environ the enemies, or not to be compafied and enclosed themselves) shewed it self more abroad and open. They on the left hand, befides that they flood thicker and more close, were by occasion of a judden policy of Petilius the Col, farther frengthped: For those cohorts and bands which were referved apart in the rereward, for help at any need; and kept fresh against all occurrents and hazards of long fight, he advanced prefently to the forefront in the vangurd, and with all his forces at O once charged the enemy at the first encounter & forced him to retreat. When the footmen of the Summits were thereby troubled and disarraied, the hortemen followed close and entred into the skirmish. But as they rode cross and overthwart between the two hosts, the Roman horsemen pricked and galloped their hories to flank them; and difordred and troubled the enfigns, cornets, squadrons and troops of foot and horses pell-mell together, until he had caused the whole battel of that fide, to turn their backs. In this left point not Perilius alone, but Sulpitius also joyned with him, and was present in person to exhort and encourage the souldiers: for he had transported and

A distracted himself from his own men, who as yet were not come to joyn battel at the cry & shout that arose from the left fide: and seeing on that part undoubted victory, he went towards his own charge accompanied with 12co men: Where he found a change of fortune, namely, the Romans to have retreated and lost ground, and the enemy as victor, advancing forward his enfigns upon them fore diffusid and daunted Howbeit, the Conful his coming made a prefent alteration: for both at the fight of their Captain were the fouldiers hearts refreshed and comforted; and for to aid them, there came a greater supply indeed, than in shew of number, of tall and justy men. So when they heard first, and saw ioon after, the victory got of the other part, they renewed the fight. After this on all fides the Romans had the better hand, and the Samnits giving over fight, B were either flain or taken prisoners: faving only those, who fled to Maleventum a town now named Beneventum. It is left in record that there were upon 20000 Samnits either left killed in the place or brought away captive.

The Confuls having obtained this notable victory, forthwith from thence lead their Legions

to lay free unto Bovianum: and there wintred before the Town, untill fuch time as C. Perilius (cholen Dictator together with M. Fellins his General of the Horse, by the new Consuls L. Papyrius Curfor the fifth time, and C. Jun, Bubulous the second time) received the Army at their hands, Who hearing, that the Castle of Fregella was by the Samnits taken, left Bovianum, and went forward to Fregella; which he recovered again without drawing his tword; for that the enemies had quit the place, and were fled by night: and when he had placed a flrong garrison there he returned from thence into Campania, of special purpole to regain Nola by force of arms. Thither were retired within the wals, a little before the Dictator his coming, both all the wholemultitude of the Samnits, and the ruftical peafants about Nola. The Dictator having viewed the icituation of the Town, to the end he might have the more open access to the wals, let all the houses on fire that were in the subburbs along the counterscarpe (and there they flood thick and were well inhabited.) And not long after, whether it were by Petiling Dictator (Iknow not) or C. Tuning Conful (for it is reported as well of the one as the other) Note was forced and won. They that would draw unto the Conful the honour of winning Nola, add moreover and fay. That he won also Atina and Calatia: and that Petilius upon a pestilence that began, was made Dictator, for the fetting or fasting of a spike or great nail. Two Colonies that year were conducted to Su-Deffa and Pontia, Sueffa belonged to the Aurunci. The Volicians inhabited the Island Pontia fituat over against their own shore within a kenning. And a decree passed from the Senat, that to Cassinum alfo, a third Colony there should be sent inhabitants. M. Valerius and P. Decius, the Consuls that next succeeded, ordained three Triumvirs, for that purpose, and sent four thousand to people

The war with the Samnits was in a manner now dispatched and brought to an end: but before that the Nobles and Senators of Rome had left the care thereof a brute was blown of the Tuscans war. And there was in those daies another nation (setting the Gauls rumults aside) whose forces and hostility they more feared; for that their country was so near a neighbour and so populous withall. Therefore, whiles one of the Confuls was occupied in dispatching the reliques of the E war in Samnium, P. Decius who staid at Rome grievously fick, by authority of the Senat, named Dictator C. Junius Bubulcus. He according as the important affairs required, caused all the younger fort to take the military oath, and prest them for souldiers. Armor, and what soever requisite befides, with great diligence he prepared. And albeit he were thus firmifhed and well apointed yet was he nothing bold and forward to begin war, willing (no doubt) to be quiet and fland upon his guard, unless the Tuicans shewed themselves first in arms. The same purpose had the Tuicans alto both in preparing for war, and in making stay to begin war. So, of neither side they departed

· out of their own limits. In that year was there a famous Cenforship of App. * Claudius, and C. Plautius. But the name . Surnamed of Appins became more memorable of the twain, and of happier renown unto posterity, for that Cacus, that is, F he paved with stone the causey or * Port-way (bearing his name) and conveyed a channel of * wa- Blifon or Blind. ter into the City of Rome. Which works he finished alone for that his Collegue for shame of an Out of the infamous and odious choice of certain Senators which he made gave over the office. But Appiriver Anio, and ms having the flour flomack, engraffed in his name and house from the beginning bare the Centor- was called, thin alone. By the motion and means of the same Appins, the Potitis, to whole samily properly Aqua claudies belonged the Prieftly service, at the altar of Heroules called Maxima, had taught certain publike fervants (for that the function might be committed over to them as delegats) the folemn rites and ceremonies of that facred ministry. Hereupon is reported a wonder to be spoken, and that which might strike a scruple of conscience, and make men afraid ever after, to alter any thing in religion from the former state and first institution. For whereas at the same time there were twelve hou-Gles of the Potitii, and in them about thirty that were above fourteen years of age; within one year it is faid, that they died all, with their whole iffue and off-fpring, Moreover, that not only the name of the Poririi became thus extinct, but that Appius also the Centor, within certain years (such was theire of the gods, mindfull of revenge) fell (tark blind, Therefore the Confuls that followed in the next year, C Junius Bubulcus the third time, and Q. Emylius Barbala the fecond time in the very entrance of their office framed a complaint unto the people: That by the leud and corrupt Election of some new Senators that honourable state and order was deformed, and namely, how fome were over-flipt, who were of more worth than those that were taken in : And saying plainly,

That they would not observe and have in any regard such a choice, which without respect of the good and bad was made for favour and affection to some, and at the pleasure of the Centors; and immediatly they cited the Senat by name in that order and form, as had been used before the Cenfors, App. Claudius and C. Planting.

* A Legion confifted now of 4000 foot ment : howfor ver at other times of 2000. 5000,yea,and 6000 and the Colonels fewer or more in 4 legion, according to the quantity therof. There belonged besides to every legion ordinarily 300 horfe.

the Tribunes

forefaid had

being Cap-

foot a peece.

And in that year were two places of charge and command, first given by the people, both pertaining to warfare: the one, that fixteen Colonels for four * Legions, should from that time forward by the people be created, which before were in a manner the gifts and favours conferred by the Distators and Consuls; and sew or none of the people had any hand or voice therein. This Act and Ordinance was propounded by L. Petilius and C. Martius, Tribunes of the Commons. The other was, That the same people should have the appointment and ordaining of two Duum-1 virs at lea, for the rigging, repairing, and trimming of the Navy. The maker of this Act was M. Decius, another Tribune of the Commons.

I would let pais one thing that hapmed this year, as of small weight and importance, and not worth the speaking, but that it seemed a matter pertinent to religion. The minstrels that plaied upon the flute and hautboies, for that they were prohibited and debarred by the last Censors, to have their good chear any more in the Temple of Jupiter, according to an old custome and tradition, took fouff thereat, and in a pelting chafe all in one company went their waies to Tybur: fo. as there was not one of them in the City left to fing and pipe before the pomp of facrifices, and on their feastival daies. The Senat made some conscience hereof, and were troubled in their mind. Whereuponthey dispatched certain messengers to Tybur, to travel with the townsmen, and en- K deavour all they could, that these good fellows might be restored and sent home again to the Romans. The Tyburtins undertook the matter, and promifed right courteoully to do their beft: and or Colonels afirst they sent for these musicians into their Town-Hall, and perswaded with them to return again nothing to do, to Rome: but when they could not be brought to that, for any thing they could do, then they wrought another policy and feat with them, that forced and fitted well the humour of such kind of people and of their coat. Upon a feltival holyday, under a colour of making merry with minfirelie and munck about them, some invited one, and some another, to give them a fit of mirth accordingly. But they plied them so with wine (which all the fort of this profession love but too well) that they drank untill they winked, and winked so long, till they fell fast asleep. And being found afleep, the Tyburtins brought them gently to their beds in certain waggons, and thus be- I. flowed, conveyed them to Rome. Neither perceived they ought, senseless drunken forts they, before that their wagons were left in the market place of Rome. Nay, before they had flept out and concocted their wine that steamed up into their heads, and clouded there, the day-light cameupon them, and then they awoke. The people came running together from all parts to them, and after they had either got at their hands, or charged them to stay, and make no more such frolicks, it was granted unto them, that three daies every year, being disguised and dressed in a mask for the purpose, they might range and walk about the City, with singing, and sounding their instruments, after this licentious manner and jollity, which now adaies is yearly used, and their priviledge of eating in the temple was reflored to them again, namely, to fuch as fung and plaied in time of their divine fervice and facrifices: and all was well. This ridiculous pageant hapned amidft the care M and preparation of two great and dangerous wars.

The Consuls parted their Provinces between them : To Junius fell by lot the Samnits, to Emylius the new war in Hetruria. In Samnium, Cluvia, a fortress and hold of the Romans being impregnable by an affault, was a long time befieged; and forced by extream famine, was delivered up to the Samnits. After they were once Mafters of thefort, they took thegarrifon fouldiers, and notwithstanding they yeelded themselves, yet they whipped and taretheir flesh most beastly, and in the end, without all mercy killed them. Junius exceeding wroth at this crueky, thinking nothing more needful to be donefirst, than the winning again of Clavia; laid all other matters afide, and the same day that he assailed the wals, took it by force, and slew all he could find above fourteen years of age. In this train of victory the Army was brought against Bevianum. This was N the chief place of the Pentrians in Samnium, the wealthiest City, the best provided, and most furnished of all other with men and munition. The souldiers very eager and sharp set for hope of a rich pillage, won the Town. But for that they were nothing to angry and hot of revenge as before, they dealt not so cruelly with the enemies: but they got together and carried away more spoil and saccage from thence than they ever had well near out of all Samnium; and as liberally was it bestowed every whit upon the fouldiers. And foralmuch as no pitched battel in plain field, no Camp fo well fortified, no Cities and Forts, howfoever fenced, were able to withstand the pulssant Romans in force of open arms: all the Princes in Samnium studied and applied their wits to find means of fleight and subtill policy; it haply, as they wasted and forraged the Territories after a loose and licentious manner, the Army disbanded once, might be entrapped and enclosed O within some ambush. It fell out so, that certain sugitive peasants of the Country, and Captives, fome by chance, and other of purpose, coming in their way, made relation of tidings to the Confuls, well agreeing all in one tale, and the same sounding of a truth indeed a namely, that a great fort of sheep and other cattel were driven together into a by-forrest out of the way: and so induced them to lead thither the Legions lightly armed, and to fit their hands with a fat booty. Now the Samnits had privily forelaid all the high waies with a mighty army, and after that they faw the Romans to have entred & engaged themselves within the chase or forcest aforesaid, all of a

A fudden they rose up and with a great cry and shout ran upon them to charge them when they least thought of any such thing. At the first this so strangeand unexpected occurrence made them afraid, while they took them to their weapons, and laid their fardels and baggage together on a heap in the midft. But after that every man was eated of his load, and had put on his armor, they railied on all fides to their entions; and without the commandment or direction of any man, they of themselves put the battel in array, each one knowing his ranke and place according to the accultomed order of the ancient Military discipline. The Conful perceiving that he was brought to a most doubtful and dangerous battel, alight from his horse; and protested before Tapiter and Junius the Mars, and the other gods whom he cailed all to witness: "That he came not into that place to fouldiers.

get glory to himself by any enterprise, but only a booty for his souldiers: and that no fault else "could be imputed unto him but an overmuch defire and affection of his to enrich his fouldiers "by the spoil of the enemy. From which blame and shame both, nothing could free and acquit "him elfe, but the manhood and prowefs of his fouldiers: exhorting them with one accord but "tottay themselves and endeavour all together to let upon their enemy, defeated and vanquished "in battel, driven out of Camp and field, bereaved of his Towns and throng holds, and come now "to attempt his last and utmost hope of privy and theevish trains of forlaying, trusting upon the " vantage of the ground, and not pure force of arms. But what place is there now unaccessible or " unpregnable to the valiant Romans? Herewithall he named the Castle of Fregella and Sora, and "what place of disvantage and hard accels soever, they had won by force. With these words the C fouldiers encouraged and enflamed, forgetting all difficulties and dangers, matched apace and ad-

vanced forward up to the army of the enemies that now approached them, and were over their heads. Where the Romans found some difficulty all the while they climed up the cliff or ridge of the hill against them. But after that the formost entigns were mounted up and had gained the plain in the top, and perceived they were embattelled upon an even and equall ground, prefently the terror turned upon those that lay in wait for them, & being disbanded, scattered, and driven to fling away their weapons, they fled and trudged as fast as they could to recover again those starting and lurking holes, wherein before they had hid themselves. But even those difficult places which they had fought of purpose for their enemy, and their own deceit and guile, encumbred themfelves. For very few of them could find the way out, and escape by flight, Insomuch as to the number of 20000 were flain. And then the Romans after this victory ran up and down at their plea-

fure to that booty of sheep and cattel, which was first presented unto them by the enemy, as a bait to catch them with.

Whiles these things thus went in Samnium, all the people of Hetruria by this time, but only the Aretins, were up in arms, and entred into a right great war; beginning first with the siege and affault of Sutrium: which City being allied to the Romans, was (as a man would fay) the very Barriers of all Herruria. Thither came the other Conful Emplius with an army to refeue and deliver their allies, and to raile the fiege. Against the Romans coming, the Sutrins curteously brought victuals for the Camp, lying before the City. The Euscans spent the first day in consulting whether they should make a short war of it, by hot assaults, or temporise and protract the time by r lingting fiege. The morrow after, when as the Captains liked rather of expedition and hafty courfes than of more tage and tafe proceedings, at the fun rifing they fet out a flag of defiance and the fignal of battel, and armed they go forth of their Camp into the open field to fight, Which after it was told the Conful, prefently he commanded a watch-word to begiven, that the fouldiers should take their breakfast: and after they had refreshed and strengthned their bodies with food, go straight to arm themselves: which was obeyed accordingly. The Consul seeing them well appointed in readiness, commanded the entigns to advance forward out of the rampier, and not far from the enemy marshalled his battels. For a good while they stood on both sides, wistly looking, and waiting that the shout and charge should begin from the adverse part. But it was past noon before there was one dart flung or javelin lanced either from the one fide or the other. But r then, because they should not go away without doing somewhat, the Tuscans began to set up a cry, the trumpets found the charge, and the standards came forward. Neither were the Romans any jot behind to begin battell: Thus they ran to it, and encountred with exceeding animofity and fury; the enemies more in number, the Romans better in hardine's and vertue. The fight was doubtful, and dangerous, and cost the life of many a man on both sides, and namely, those that were most forward and valiant: neither began they to shrink on any parc, before that the second battaillon of the Romans, fresh and lusty; advanced to the forefront of the vangard, into the place of their wearied fellows. The Tuicans, for that their vangard was not supplied and reenforced by any new inccours, both before and all about their enfigns were beaten down and flain every man. Never in any one battel had there been less running away, or more bloudshed, if the night had G not protested the Tuicans: fo resolute were they all to die in the place: insomuch as the winners gave over play before the losers. After the sun set, the retreat was sounded and by night both parts returned into the Camp. After this, no exploit was performed before Sutrium that year, worth remembrance : both for that, the foreward of the enemies army, was wholly in that one battell defeated and destroyed; and they had none left but the Subfidiary fouldiers of the rereward, and thole hardly able and sufficient to guard and defend the Camp: and also, the Romans were so hurt and sore wounded, that there were more of them died after the battell of their hurts than were flain in the very skirmish outright. Q: Fabius, Consul for the year following, succee-

The Oration of P Semprani-

us a Tribune

of the Com-

Ap. Claudius

[Cacus.]

ed and entred upon this war at Surium. And for his collegue he had C. Martius Ruthlus: and H like as Fabius brought a new supply from Rome to furnish out the broken bands, so there came

fresh forces also unto the Tuscans, levied at home. For many years there had been no jars and debates between the Magistrates of the Nobility and the Tribunes of the Commons: but now there began a variance and contention out of that family and house, which even then was fatall, (as it were) and born to do mischiefto the Tribunes and Commons both. Appius Claudius the Cenfor, after eighteen months expired (which by the law Emilia was the full term of bearing that Magistracy) notwithstanding that C. Planius his Collegue had given up his office; could by no means possible beforced himself to go out and give over the place. Then role up one P. Sempronius, a Tribune of the Commons, who took in hand I this matter as touching the demission of the Cenforship, within the time prefixed by the law: an action doubtleis, not more popular than just and rightfull, nor less acceptable to the better fort. than pleasing to the very Commons and base people. He having frequently rehearsed and reiterated the law *Emilia*, extolled with praises up to the sky, the author and maker thereof, *M.*. mercus *Emylius* a Dictator; who had reduced the Centorship, an office aforetime of five years continuance (a puissance and authority, which by the length thereof savoured of Lordship) within the compals of a year and fix months. "Come on, quoth he, Appius (Laudius, answer and fay, "what you would have done in case you had been Censor, when C. Furius, and M. Giganius were "Cenfors? App us answered and faid, that this demand and question of the Tribune did not greatly touch or concern his cause. For put the case, that the law Amylia had obliged those Cen- K fors, during whose Magistracy the Act was made, (for that after those Cersors created, the people had granted that law, and look what they last allowed and ordained the same was good, lawfull, and ratified) yet neither he nor any of them, who after that law enacted were created Cenfors, could be bound by vertue of that law. Whiles Appias thus cavilled, and no man there prefent foothed him up, or gave applause and affent unto him: "Behold Quirites, quoth Sempronius, "again, the progeny and race of that Appins, who being created Decemvir for one year, elected "himself the second year: and in the third, being chosen neither by himself, nor by any other in " quality of a private person, held the soveraign dignity and government, with all the regall marks "and enfigns thereof: and thus continuing still in rule and dominion, would never give over. "before that his usurped governments of his ill-gotten, badly born, and naughtily kept and re- L "tained, were his finall fall and utter overthrow. This is the same family and house, (my Masters "and friends, Citizens of Rome) by whole violence, by whole wrongs and oppression, ye were "driven like poor banished persons to forgo your own deer native country, and to seize and "hold the Mount S. cr; the very fame, against which ye procured and purchased to your selves "the support and help of Tribunes; the same, for which with two armies ye were fain to possess " vour selves of the Aventine hill; the same that alwaies withstood the Statutes devised against "Usury; the same that ever impugned the laws for division of wast lands among the people; the "fame brake for the time, and interrupted the matriages betweenthe Nobles and Commons; " the same kept out the Commons so long from bearing any dignities of the Chair, and of State: "finally, this name is much more (pightfully and mortally bent against your freedom, than that M " of the Tarquins. And is it so indeed, O App. Claudius? Would you have us believe, that be-"ing now an hundred years fince Mamerous Emylius was Dictator, there have been fo many "Cenfors most noble and valiant personages, that none of them all ever read the twelve Tables? "and none of them knew that to belaw which the people last granted and allowed? Yes Iwis, "they all wish that well enough: and thereupon yielded they, and obeyed rather the law Emilia "than the old and ancient Statute, (whereby the first Centors were created in the Common-" wealth) even because the people approved it last: and by reason that there are two ordinances " repugnant and contrary one to the other, there the new alwaies repealeth and abrogateth the "old. And is this your faying, O Appius? That the people are not bound to the law Emiliator ra-"ther that they are tied unto it, but your good self alone is free and exempt therefrom? Was the N " law Emplia able to bridle and curb those violent Censors C. Furins, & M. Giganius, who shew-"ed sufficiently, what harm and mischief this Magistracy could do in a Common-wealth, when 64 for anger & despite that their term was abridged and cut short, they distranchised, and deprived er of the right of voice and Suffrage yea, and brought within the range of Tributaries, M. Emplius "the worthiest and most excellent personage of his time, both at home in peace, and abroad in "war? This law took hold of all the Cenfors, one after another in order, for the space of anhun-"dred years after; and bindeth now C. Plantins your Collegue, created with the same Auspices, es and in equal authority with you. Tell me (I pray you) did not the people elect and make him "with as good right and authority as any Cenfor might be? Are you the only and special man a-"mongst all others to have this prerogative, this priviledge and fingular preeminence by your felf? O "Suppose a man should create the King Sacrificer, should he, having once got the name and title "of a King, give out and avouch, that he was King indeed, of as great a prerogative as any King of Rome? Who, think you, will be content with a Dictatorship of fix months, or with an In-"terregne for five daies and no more? Whom may a man boldly and confidently create Dictator

"either to fasten a spike or great nail? Or for the stately plaies and games, or horse-running, and "fuch like? How foolish, think ye my Masters, how base-minded and simple were they in this "man his conceit, who within twenty daies, after notable exploits done and atchieved gave over

"their Dictatorship? or they that being created with some errour and default, went out of their " place? But what need I to rehearig examples of old date? Of late, even within their ten years, "C. Manius Dictator, for enforcing a commission more severely than stood with the safety of "fomegreat & wealthy perfors, was charged by them with the guiltiness of the same crime, where es upon he late and made inquisition ; who to the end, that being a privat person, he might answer the acculation of his adversaries, and justifie himself, resigned up his Dictatorship. But I would "not, that you in any hand were so modest: no, no, degenerate not a jot from that most imperious "flock and proud race : go not you forth of your office how loever you do, a day no, nor an hour "fooner than you needs must: but see then withall, that you exceed not the ordinary time limited Be and fet down. At least wife, it might content you to draw out your Centorship a day longer, or "to firetch it farther by a month. A month? what tell youme of a month? I will exercise my Cen-"forship (quoth he) three years and fix months, more than may be by the law Emylia: yea, and by "my self alone will I exercise it. Yea mary sir, this is somewhat like indeed, and spoken like a King. "What, will you substitute unto you a Collegue in the room of the other? will you so? Whom "lawfull it is not to be subrogated and chosen no not in the dead his place? For you think it not "enough, belike, that you (religious holy Cenfor that you be) have translated and transmitted. "that most ancient solemnity, and only instituted by that good [Hercules] in whose honour it is "celebrated, from the function of most noble Sacrificers and Chaplains, of that divine and fa-"cred fervice, unto the ministry of base servants, and abject slaves: and that a kindred and linage C "of greater antiquity, than the very first foundation of this City, so fanctified by entertainment "and lodging of the immortal gods, by your means, and by occasion of your Centorship, with-"in one year is rooted out and perished every mothers son: unless also by the same means, you " hazard the whole Common-wealth, and bring all into the same enormity, and guilt of wicked-" ness, which even to presage and conjecture, my heart doth tremble and quake again. In that " Lustram or five years space was the City of Rome taken by the Gauls, wherein L. P. prius " Curfor, because he might not go out of his Censorship, took a Collegue unto him, M. Cornelius "Maluginensis, in the place of C. Julius the Censor late deceased. And yet see how much more "fober and moderate was his ambitious humour in that behalf, than this of yours, O Appins, "For L. Papirius neither alone, nor yet beyond the just fer time by law, administred his Censorship: D "yet found he never any one perion after him, that would imitate and follow his example. All "Cenfors from that time forward, upon the death of their fellow Cenfor gave up the office. But "as for you, notwithstanding that the date of your Censorship be fully out, and your compani-"on in government departed out of the place; neither law nor shame, is able to rule and re-"frain. You suppose that vertue consisteth in pride, in audacious boldness, in contempt both of "God and man. For mine own part truly, O Ap. Claudius, for the reverence and majefty of this "honourable place, which you have born, I would not willingly enter into any such hard cour-"fes, as to touch your person by violence of hand; no, nor so much as to offend your name with "any foul or unkind language. But as these words that have already passed, your own prevish and "perverse frowardness, your opinionative contumacy, and insolent pride, having wrung and for-E " ced from me : so unleis you will obey the law Emplea, by your leave, I will be so bold as com-"mand you to ward and prison, And since our forefathers and ancestors have so provided and or-"dained, that in the Eledion of Cenfors, ifeither of the twain come short of sufficient voices re-" quifite forto choose him the other cannot be admitted and declared Gensor; and so they must " proceed again to a new election, and the former Scrutinies are of no effect : shall I suffer you to "exercise the Censorship alone, who may not lawfully be created alone? These and such like remonstrances after he had alledged, he commanded the Censor to be attached and committed. In these proceedings of his, fix of his fellow Tribunes adhered unto him, and three only affilted Appins; who called instantly upon them for their protection and lawfull fuccour: and so with excesding ill will, and highest discontentment of allstates and degrees, he went clear away, and bare F the Centorthip alone. These matters thus passed at Rome, and Sutrium was besieged still by the Tuscans: and asthe

Conf. Fabius was leading about at the foot of the hils, certain forces to fuccour his allies. & to affail the fortifications of the enemies what way he could, they with an army in battel array men with him. Whose great multitude when he might discover upon the plains underneath, because he would help out the small number of his men by some advantage of the ground, he wheeled a little about up toward the hill tops (which were rough and craggy places fired all over with Rones) and from thence he turned his banners full upon the face of the enemies. The Tuscans fogetting all things, and thinking upon nothing but their multitude, whereof only they prefumed; gave battell to hastily and in such greediness, that casting away their shots and darts from them, to G the end they might the sooner come to hand-strokes, they drew their swords, as they marched against the enemy. The Romans on the contrary sidelaid load with shot, and applied them one while with darts, another while with stones which the place plenteously afforded them. Which, as they thumped and clattered, and fluck upon their shields and morions, although they hurt them not much, yet troubled them not a little: neither could the enemies eafily come within them to fight neer and close, nor any darts or javelins had they to fling and launce afar off, and thereby to annoy their enemy. And whiles they food fill exposed as Buts, to receive all

that came, and had nothing now to cover and protect them sufficiently; whiles some of them al-H fo gave ground and retreated, and the whole battel was wavering and uniteady, the Roman Haffaei and Principes, came forward with a new shout, and charged them afresh. This violent assault could not the Tuscans bear, but turning their ensigns, fled amain in disarray toward their camp. But when as the Roman horsemen who were rid over through the plains and had gotten before. met them afront in the rout, they left their way unto the Camp, & turned toward the mountains: from whence with their whole company in a manner dilarmed and fore wounded, they recovered the forrest Ciminia. The Romans having slain many thousands of the Tuscans, gained thirty eight enfigns of the field, and won also their tents with rich pillage; began to consult about purfining the enemy. The wood Ciminia was at that time more unpassable and to be feared, than were I of late daies the German forrests: for never to that day had it been travelled and frequented to much as by merchants. And fearcely any one but the Captain himself durst venture to enter into it: for, all the rest had not forgot as yet the unhappy luck they had at Candium. Then the Consul his brother, one that was there, (M. Fabius, as some say, as others, Caso, and as other some C. Claudius, his brother only by the mothers fide) promifed that he would go as a scout inspiall, to descry the wood, and within a while bring certain news. He had in his tender years been brought up at Care, among the ancient friends of his house and family, where afterwards he was taught the Tuscan learning and knowledge, and thereby was perfect in their tongue and language. And I find some authors of credit that writ, how in those daies the Romans young children went to school for to learn to parl Tufcan, as now they do to speak Greek. But it standeth more like a truth, that K there was some special matter in this man, who with so bold semblance and dissimulation, durst intrude and infinuate himself amonest the enemies. It is said, that one only servitor accompanied him, one who had been brought up and nursed together with him, and thereupon not ignorant of the same language. And all the way as they went they did nothing else, but superficially and after a generall fort, learn the nature and fite of the quarters which they were to enter into, and the names withall, of the chief rulers and principal personages of that country and nation: to the end that in their speech and talk they might not salter and trip, and be taken tardy in any apparent thing, which might bewray and discover them. They went clad in pastoral weeds like herdmen, armed like country Kernes or Pealants each of them with a faulthion and two javelins. But neither the familiar use and commerce of the tongue, nor the fashion of apparel which they L were, or weapons that they carried, faved them so much as this one thing, That no man would ever beleeve, that any forreiner and firanger durft enter upon those thick Ciminian forrests. Well forward they went (by report) as far as to the Camertins in Umbria. There the Roman ventured to bewray who they were: and when he was brought into their Senat, hetreated with them in the Confuls name, about a league and amity. Whereupon, after he had been courteoully entertained and friendly intreated he had his dispatch, and was willed to relate unto the Romans, That there should be ready for their army sufficient victuals for one whole month, if they would come into those parts: Alio, that the youth of the Camertins in Umbria should be at their command, prest in arms at all times. These tidings being reported to the Consultafter that he had sent before his carriages at the first watch of the night, and commanded the legions to go after, himself staid M fill with the horsemen: and the morrow morning by day-light he began to skirmish with the scorps de guard of his enemies, which were quartered without the forrest, and when he had long enough kept them play and amused them at his pleasure, he retired into his Camp; from whence the went forth at another gate, and before night overtaketh the main army. The morrow after, at the point of day-break, he was got up to the creft of the hill Ciminius: from whence after he had beheld and vewed the goodly prospect of the rich grounds and fields of Hetruria, he sendeth out his fouldiers abroad to forrage and fetch in prizes, and by that time they had got, and were dri-'vine a fat booty certain tumultuary bands of the ruftical Peafants of Hetruria, gathered together iin great hast, and of a sudden, by the States of that country met with the Romans; but so out of sorder were they, that being come to refcue a prey, they had like to have been a prey themselves, A N number of them were flain or put to flight, and the Romans, having wasted and made spoil all owerthe country, enriched with flore of all things, returned victorious into their Camp. Thither were arrived (as it fellout) five messengers or pursevants with the Tribune of the Commons to warn and command Fabius in the name of the Senat, not to pass through the forrest Ciminist. But these messengers being glad that they came too late for to hinder and interrupt their enterprifes, returned home again to Rome with news of the victory.

By this expedition and journey made by the Cof. the war rather encreased and spread farther, than was dispatched &brought to an end. For all that tract lying along the bottom & foot of the mountain Ciminius, felt the smart of this rode: and provoked to anger & defire of revenge, not only the State of Hetruria, but also the borders and marches of Umbria. Whereupon there came to 0 !Surrium, a greater power than ever afore : for not only they removed their Campforward out of the woods but also for the eager defire of fight withal speed, they came abroad into the plain field. Afterwards, they stood first embattelled in a plot, by them firly chosen, leaving over against them a space of ground for the enemies to set themselves in order of battel : but perceiving the enemies to fall off & loath to fight, they approached the very trench and rampiers; but finding there, that the guards were retired within their hold all at once they began to cry with one voice to their captains for to give order, that the rest of their allowance of victuals for that day should be brought

a them thither out of the camp; for they would fray in their armor and harnness, as they were, and either in the night, or elfe in the morning betimes by day-light, give the affault upon their enemies camp. The Roman army was no more quiet then they, yet at their Generals commandment kept in. Now it was welneer the * tenth hour of the day; When as the Conful willed his fouldiers to * Four a clock take their refection, and warned them to be ready in armes at what hour foever by day or by night after-noon. he should give them the fignal of battell. And in the mean time maketh a short speech unto them: praising highly, and setting out of the Samnits wars, debasing the Tuscans, saying, that there was no comparison between either enemy to enemy, or number for number ; over and besides he said that he had another feat and secret devise in store for them, which they should know when time ferved; in the mean while they must keep filence of necessity, and hold their peace. By these dark B freeches and hidden mysteries, he made femblance, as though he had some privy intelligence, be that one part of the enemies would be tray the rest when time came; this did he, to the end, that the heart of his fouldiers (which haply were difmaied and discouraged at their great multipudes) might be comforted and refreshed: and for that the enemies lay abroad in field without any hold and fort, it was more likely and probable, which he pretended. The fouldiers having taken their repast, they laid their bodies to repose and sleep, and somewhat before the reliefe of the *fourth * Between two watch, they were railed without noile, and armed themselves. The souldiers boies and lackies, and and three of inch as followed the camp, had mattocks and ipades divided amonglithem, to cast down the ram- clock in the pire, and to fill up the ditches with the bank, whiles that within the compatie and circuit of the morning. camp, they were marshalled in battell array. The chosen * cohorts or bands were placed at the * A Cohort is gates and passages forth. Then at the sound of trumper, a little before day (which in summer nights a regiment or is the time of the deepest and soundest sleep) the whole army, when the rampite was laid along band of soo and levell, issued forth at once, and charged theenemies on all sides, lying here and there scattered sootmen comon the ground. Some before they were flirring, others half afleep and half awake in their couches : but the greatest part, making bast in that sudden fright to take arms, were slain and cut in read of Duta peeces. Few had time to put themselves in armour, and they having no ensigns, no colours to follow, and no captains to direct them, were by the Romans foon discomfitted, put to flight, and put- coborts, of 400 fued in chale. Some made halt to the camp, other to the woods; fundry waies one from another. But and no moie; the woods were the fafelt place of refuge. For their camp pitched in a plain, was the same day taken and won. All the gold and filver there found, was by express commandment brought unto the

fought on the other fide of the wood Ciminia, before Perufia: who also report, that the City of Rome was in great fear, left that the army being inclosed within so dangerous a wood, should have been surprised and deteated by the Tuscans and Umbrians, who were tilen up in arms together from all parts. But wherefoever it was fought, the Romans had the day. Whereupon there came Embafiadors from Perufia, * Cortena, and * Aretium, where were in maner the chief and princi. * Corte pall Cities at that time of all Tulcane, treating and foing to the Romans for peace, and a league: Cotone.

In they obtained truce only for thirty years. During these affairs in Hetruria, the other Conful, C. Martins Rutilius, wan from the Samnits

Conful his pavilion; the rest of the pillage, was the fouldiers share. Slain and taken prisoners that

D day there were of the enemies to the number of 60000. This io noble a battel (fome writers ay) was

the town * Allifas. Many other villages and castles were either neterly demolished and destrojed Alphie E by way of extream holtility, or yeelded fafe and whole unto their subjection. At the same time the Roman navy also, under the Conduct of P. Cornelius, whom the Senat ordained Admiral of the ica-coaft, ferfail for Campain, and being arived at * Pompeii, the mariners and fea-tervitors went * Magnarello a land to walt and forage the teritories about * Nuseria: and after they had made spoil, and pilled * Notra, by fnatches the parts lying neerest unto the lea, from whence they might fafely again return to their fhips; they adventured farther for sweetnesse of gain and boory (as usually it falleth our) and so gave the alarm to the enemies for to rife. As they stragled all over the fields, no man made head against them, at what time, as they might have been soon slain every one; but as they were returning with a difordered march, and flood not upon their guards, a troop of the peafants of the country overtook them, not far from the Ships, and eafed them of their spoil and pillage, and flew tome of them : the reft of the multitude, as many as escaped the tword, were chaled to

The journey of Q. Fabius beyond the forrest Ciminia, as it caused great fear in Rome, so it gave occasion of as joyful news in Samnium. For the rumor ran, that the Romans army was shut up and befieged. And hereupon they called to remembrance, and alledged the like example of a loffd and shameful disgrace at Claudians; reporting and giving forth, that theis Romans being a nation greedy alwaies of incroaching farther, and winning more ground, were through the fame raffine fle now run headlong into the blind forrests impassable, and invironed not so much with the power and force of enemies, as the dangerous difficulties of those passages. In inch fort as amid this joy of theirs, they envied also that fortune had turned the glorious honour of the conquelt over the G Romans, from the Samnits, to the Tufcans. And therefore being well appointed with men and almour, they ran out from all parts, to tread down and contound C. Martins the Confol for ever : minding from thence, in cale Martine would not abide a battell, to go into Hetruria through the Marfi and Sabins, But the Conful met with them by the way; where was fought a shape and cruell battell with doubtful event, and much effusion of oloud on both fides. And as uncertain as it was, whether part loft more bloud, yet the rumour went, that the Romans had the

Worle

worfe, by reason of the losse of certain knights and gentlemen of Rome, and Colonels, and one w Ligutenant; and that which made most, for that the Conful himself was hurt. Hereupon the brute (as commonly is (een) got more feathers still as it flew, and made every thing greater : so as the Leof the Senat in Rome, were in great fear and perplexity, and agreed to create a Dictator. Neither was there any doubt at all, butthat Papirius Curfor should be the man, who in those daies was reputed the only warrior above all others. But neither could they be affured of lending a meffenger fate into Samnium (confidering all the country was up in arms) nor that the Conful was for certain alive. And as for the other Conful Fabins, upon an old fecret and privat gradge, he maliced Papirius: which quarell, left it might hinder the fervice of the Commonweal, the Sense thought good to fend unto him certain Embaffadors (as it were)even fuch as had been Confuls . who of their own authority, as well as by vertue of publick commission from the State, should ad. monish and counsel him to remit and forget all old displeasures and rancours, for his countries sake. When these personages were come to Fabius the Cos, and had delivered unto him the decree of the Senat, and used withall such speech and reasons of their own, as suted well to the errand they had in charge : the Coficatting his eies down toward the ground, departed from the Embaffadors without giving ever a word, and left them doubtfull what he would do, But the night following, in the dead time (as the maner is) he nominated L. Papirises for Dictator. And when thele messengers or Embassadors gave him great thanks for mastering and ruling his affections to exceeding well, he held his resolution still of silence, and without any answer given, or mention made of himfelf, dilmiffed them; that it might appear, how upon an high mind and haughty stomack. he bridled and kept in that grief of heart and spiteful anger of his, Papirius named C. Junius Bu-v bulens commander of the horse. And whiles he proposed an act concerning the regiment and command of his army, before the people affembled by the Curia or wards, there hapned a matter of ominous prefage, which caused that businesse to be put off untill the next day afor that the ward Fancia, which by lot had the prerogative now to give the first voices, was noted already for infamous and unhappy, in regard that two calamities which happened in both years, wherein the lame Caria likewife began the fuffrages first; namely, the taking of the City of Rome, and the Caudine peace, Macer Licinius making that ward ominous and unlucky, for a third loffe and calamity received at Cremera. But the next morrow, the Dictator, after he had taken new Auspices, went through with the act, and obteined his commission, and set forward with the legions lately mustered and enrolled upon the fearfull alarm given, that the Roman army was passed the wood Cyminia, untill he arrived at Longula; where, after he had received of the Conful Martins, the old bands of fouldiers, he brought his forces into the field to give battell. The enemies for their part seemed not to refuse fight : ho wheir, as they stood armed and aranged, and neither the one fide nor the other would begin to charge, the night came upon them, and forced them to retire. Then they abode encamped neer together in reft and quiet for certain dayes, neither distructing their own pullsance, nor yet distaining and despiting their enemies. In this mean time there was doings and war in Estraria: for both there was a battell fought with the army of the Umbrians a howbeit, the enemies were rather discomfitted and put to flight than slain. for that they were not able to hold out and maintain fight long with such courage and animofity as they began: and also neer the lake and Mear *Vadimon, the Tuicans had levied a new army, according to a facted law, wherby one man had chosen another (who as sworn brethren were to M *Lego di veterto live and die together) where they fought a field, not only with greater number, but also with more courage than ever at any time before : and with such heat of anger and malice one against the other they encountred, that of neither fide they thought of discharging shot and ilancing darts, but began at the very first with their swords to go to handstrokes : and the conflict being right fiercelybegun, increased still, and waxed hotter in the very skirmish, and continued for a good while to doubtfull, that the Romans thought they dealt not with Tulcans to often by them deferted and vanquilhed, but with some new nation more warlike than they. No shew of flight on neither fide; down go the formost, and lay dead before their Standards; and lest that the ensiens should be left naked and bare, and without the defendants, the second range and ward of the bar-taillon came in place to supply the first and so still new succours and fresh were fet even as far as N from the rereward behind, deftined for the last belp and utmost refuge. And to that extremity of travel and perill they proceeded, that the Roman horimen abandoning their hories alighted on foot, and were fain to go to the footmen in the forefront of the vanguard, over armor, and over dead bodies, lying all spread upon the ground; which new troop and battaillon rifen and sprung (as it were) a fresh, to reenforce and strengthen their distressed fellowes, disordred the squadrous and enfigns of the Tufcans. The other legionary fouldiers, wearied (as they were) followed hard and teconded their violence and forceable charge, and at length brake through the ranks of their enemies. Then the Tulcans as stiffe as they stood afore, began to have the worse, and certain bands gave way and retreated : and when they once turned back, they fell plainly to take their beels and run away. This was the first day, that overthrew and laid along the puil-O fance of the Tutcans, who abounded to long in wealth and fortunate professive. Their whole flour

> and firength which they had, was in this battell flain, and at the fame time their camp won and ranfacked. With like hazard and glorious successe of the end, was the war managed with the Samnits foon after; who belides all other preparations and ordinary furniture of war, gave order that

A their army should glitter and shine againe with a new kind of garnishing their harnesse and armors. For having divided their forces in two armies, the one had laid their shields with gold, the other with filver. The form and fashion whereof was this, that upper part wherewith the breft. and shoulders are covered, was broader, and the head of it of even height ; but the nether end growing downward to the bottom was more pointed wedgewife, for to weld it more nimbly; Their brealt and ftomack was tenced with spunges, the left leg armed with a good greeve, their morions with high crefts made a thew of tall stature. The fouldiers aforefaid with guilded shields wore coats of fundry colours ; the other with filvered, white linnen : and thele had the leading of the right wing, or point of the battell; but they of the left. The Romans had notice and knowledge already what preparation there was of brave and goodly armor: and their Captains had ~ B taught them afore, that a fouldier ought to be dreadful and terrible, not dight and decked in his damasked gold and filver, but trufting in the sharp edge of iron and steel, and a good heart and ~ courage withall: and as for that other furniture, it was rather a good booty than armor of proof; fair and reiblendent, before men come to the fharp, but foul and unfeemly amongst bloody wounds. The true ornament and beauty of a louldier, is valour and hardineffe; as for all those braveries, they went commonly with victory: and to conclude, that a rich enemy would ferve well for a good prize to the conqueror, were he never to poor and needy. With these speeches after that Carfor had animated his fouldiers, he leadeth them into the field, himfelf he put in the right wing; the left he committeen to the conduct of the Generall of horte. So foon as they charged one another and buckled together, a great conflict and hardy had they with the enemy, and no leffe emulaction there was between the Dictator and him; fterving much whether of them twain should begin the victory. But as hap was, first Junius disordered the enemy, and from the left point which he commanded, he charged right lustily the right wing of the enemies : saving ever and anon, That he offered and facrificed unto the Devill and infernall spirits, those souldiers of theirs, consecrated already unto them after the maner of the Sa units, and decked accordingly in white livery, and bright filvered armour, futing in colour thereunto: and withall advanced forward his standards, brake their araies, and made the battell to shrinkevidently and give ground. Which when the Dictator perceived, How how, quoth he, shall the victory begin at the left wing, and shall the right, wherein the Dictator fighteth in person, come behind and follow the battelofanother, and not cary away with it the greatest part of the victory ? Herewith he letteth on his n fouldiers, yet gave the horiemen no place in manhood to the footmen, or the fervice of the Lieutenants was inferiour to the Captains themselves and chief commanders: M.V. derius on the right point, P. Deciss on the left, both Confular men, put themselves forward, and rode out to the horimen aranged in the wings, exhorted them to take part with them in honor, and charged acroffe upon the fides and flanks of the enemies. Whiles this new terror upon the former, had on every fide entred the battel of the enemies; and the Roman legions, to terrifie them the more, had redoubled a fresh shout, & charged them with greatfury, then began the Samnits to flie amain. Now were the fields overforead with the bodies of flain men, and firewed thick with armor, crewhile fo brave and glorious : and at the first, the Samnits in great affright recovered their tents; but being there, were not able to much as to keepthem, for they were won and rifled before night, and fire E fetuponthem. The Dictator by a decree of the Senat triumphed . and the faid armor which was taken from the enemy, made the goodlieft pageant of all other, in the somp of triumph : which carried to flately a shew and magnificent, that the guilded shields were divided amongst the warders of the company of Bankers and Goldsmiths, to the beautifying of their Hal and Marker place. And hereof began first the custome of the Ediles, to adorn and set out the common place of the City in their folemn proceffions, when the facred images of the gods and holy reliques were carried about for pomp in filver chariots. And the Romans verily for their part put this goodly trim armor of their enemies to this use, namely, to honor their gods withall. But the Campains upon a pride and inveterate hatred that they bare against the Samnits, used to arm their sword players and fencers at the shatp (which was a solemn sight and pastime they had at their great scales) p with this same attire, and termed them in mockery, by the name of Samnits, The same year Fabins the Consul tought with the rest of the Tuicans at * Perusia (which City * Perusia;

also had broken the covenant of truce) where neither doubtfully nor hardly he obtained victory. And the very town it telf he had forced & won (for in the fame train of his conquest he approached the wals) but that their Embassadours came forth and yeelded the City. When he had placed a good garrifon at Perufic and fent before him to Roins unto the Senat, the Embastadours of Histra ia, who treated for peace; be being but Conful, made his triumphant entry into the City for a more magnificent victory, then the Dictatour. And that for a good part of the honor of fabduing the Samnits, was aferibed to the Lieutenants P. Decini, and M. Valerim, therefore at the pext Election, the people with general affeits declared the one Conful, and the other Pretout. Fa-

G bine for taning Hetraria to bravely and valiantly, continued Confull fill, and had for his Colleague P. Dec m. Valersus was created Prefor the fourth time. The Confuls parted between them the provinces, Herraria fell to Decim, Samnium to Fabius. Who taking his voiage to Nucerea, laid fiege to the City of the Allifats, and won it by affault; and not withflanding they made fair for peace, here jected and despised them, for that when it was offered, they would not accept With the Sampits be fought a battell; but without any great conflict, the enemies were Bbg

vanquished. Neither had the remembrance of that field been left in record, but that the Marsians H first took arms and warred with the Romans. After the Marsians were revolted, the *Pelignians did the temblable, and speed alike. Decim also the other Conful had good success in his wars. He drave the Tarquinians for fear, to find the army corn, and to see for a truce of forty years. Certain castles and holds of the Volscinians, he forceably wan: some of them heutterly raied, for that they should not be any receptacle or harbour for the enemies. And with warring round about every where, he became to terrible, that the whole Tuseane nation made suct to the Conful for peace and confederacy. It they could not obtain that true for a year was granted. In regard wheros, for that year they satisfied the whole pay for the army, and a double livery for every souldier was exacted and taken of them. This was the pension and since that their truce cost them.

But now when all was quiet among the Tulcans, the fudden revolting of the Umbrians, a nation free, and faved hitherto from the calamities of war, but only that the Roman army passing through their territories troubled all anew: for they having raifed the strength and slower of their youth and follicited also a great part of the Tuscans to rebell, levied sogreata power that making no accompt of Decius, whom they left behind them in Hetraria, they gave out proud words of themselves, and spake basely of the Romans, vaunting and boasting that they would march right forth to affault Rome. Which deligne of theirs, to foon as it was reported to Decime the Cos, he made speed, and by long journies departed out of Hetruria toward the City, and in the Country of the Papinians, encamped himfelf; lithning ever after the enemies, what they meant to do. Neither at Rome was the Umbrians war neglected and fet light by: for their very threats and menaces k scared them, as who already had seen by experience, by the foil they had at the Gauls hands. how unfure a City they inhabited and not unpregnable. Therupon messengers were dispatched to the Col. Fabius, That if he had any breathing time, and rest from the Samnits war, he should with al speed lead his army into Ambria. The Col. obeyed, and by great journies went forward to * Mevania, where at that time the forces of the Umbrians lay. This fudden and unexpected coming of the Cos, whom they thought verily occupied in Samnium far enough off from Umbria, so terrified the Umbrians, that some gave advise to retire back to their walled towns, others to relinquish the war altogether. One Canton or tract of their country (which they themselves call Materina not only kept the rest in arms, but also set them on to fight immediatly, so as they charged upon F4. bisse, as he was trenching and fortifying. Whom when the Col. faw rushing upon his rampiers in L fuch heaps, he called his men from their work, and as the ground & time would give leave, he marshalled them in order of battel: and after he had encouraged his fouldiers with a true report & difcourse of many glorious and honourable journies atchieved as well in Thuseia as also in Samnium he willed them to dispatch this smal refidue of the Tulcan war, that hung by and remained behind. and to be revenged of that accurred and impions speech, whereby they threatned to assail the City of Rome. These words of his were heard by the souldiers with such alacrity and cheerfulness of heart, that before their Generall had made an end of his speech, they set up a shout of themselves and interrupted him : and thus before commandment and fignall given by found of trampets and cornets, they ran amain upon the enemies, and charged them as if they had not been men, and those also armed. For (a wonderful thing to be spoken) at the very first they began to pluck the M banners and streamers out of the bearers hands, after that, the ensign-bearers themselves were led to the Confuls, and the fouldiers armed as they were, transported out of one battailon into another, and where there was any fentiling, they fought not to much with fword, as buckler : and what with their boffes and iron pikes, and what with jullling, fhouldering, and ftriking the enemies about the arme-pits, they were overthrown and felled. In which skirmith, more men were taken then flain : and no other cry was heard throughout the field, but down with weapon, down with weapon. So that in the very conflict, the principal authors of the war rendred themfelves : and the morrow after, and other daies following, the reft of the people of Umbrial likewife veelded. The Orriculans by flipmation only and pledges given, were received in amity. And Fabiw having thus got the victory in that war, which fell to another mans lot and charge, led back his N army again into his own province. And in regard of his prosperous and happy exploits, like as the people the year past continued his Consulfnip : so the Senat against the year following, when Ap. Claudius, and L. Volumeins were Coll.prorogued his marrial rule ftill, mangre the heart of Appins, who was greatly against it. In some Chronicles I find, that Appine, whiles he was Censor sued to be Cnoful, and that his Election was croffed and flaied by L. Fareup, a Tribune of Com. untill he had refigned up the Cenforthip, Being created Cof, and the war with the Salentins (declared new enemies) allotted unto his Collegue, he remained at Rome; that by civil policy, and managing home-affairs, he might augment his own state and authority, lince that the honour of war-letvice refted in the hands and conduct of another. Volumnian had no cause to repent of his charge and province for many fortunat battels he fought, and tome towns of the enemies by force he won. O He was a bountiful giver of the spoil a way unto his souldiers : and this bounty in it felf alone acceptable, he helped much with great courtefie and gentleneffe, by which vertues and artificiall means, he made the fouldiers both venturous in perils and hardy in traveil,

Q. Fabius on the other part, in quality of pro-Conful, gave battell to the Samnits neet the City Alifa, where the day was nothing doubtful. The enemies were discomfited and beaten into their camp: neither had they been able to have kept the field, but that there was but a life.

& tle day left behind : and yet before night, they were befet round about in their hold, vea, and watched with good guards all night long, that none should make escape. The morrow morning ere it was well day light, they began to yeeld themselves, and to capitulate, that as many Sampits as there were among them, should be sent forth in their single garments, and they all went under the gallows. As for their confederats and allies, there was no fuch proviso nor composition made; but they all, to the number of feven thouland, were fold as flaves, and wore a garland. As many as advowed themselves to be Hernicks, were kept apart by themselves to be forth coming. All those Fabius lent to Rome to the Senat, and untill such time as enquiry was made, whether in a publick mufter they were preffed fouldiers or voluntarily ferved under the Samnits against the Romans, they were committed to be kept in ward among fundry nations of the Latins: during R which time, the new Confuls, Publicus Cornelius Arvina, and Quincius Martius Tremulus for thole were now created) had in charge to propole that matter anew unto the Senat. The Hernicks took that ill. Whereupon the Anagnins held a Diet or General Councel in the round Cirque. which they call Maritimus, of all the Cities of that Nation, except the Alatrinats, Ferentinats, and the Verulans. Where the whole State of Hernicks proclamed war against the people of Rome. In Sammum allo, for that Fabius was departed thence, there arole new troubles and rebellions. Calatia and Sora were forced, and the Roman garrilons that there lay, were put to the fword, and upon the bodies of as many as they took alive, they exercised much torture and cruelty. Whereupon Publius Cornelius the Conful was thither fent. And to Martins were the new enemies appointed (for by this time decreed it was, That war should be made upon the C Anagoins and the other Hernicks.) At the first the enemies had so seised all the convenient paffes and waies between both the Confals camps, that there could not 'readily paffe a lacker or currier between, in so much, as for certaindaies both Confuls abode doubtfull how the world went, and uncertain one of the others state. The fear whereof, spred to Rome, fo stell the younger lort [from leventeen years of age to leven and forty] ware to lerve: and against all fudden occasions, and occurrents whatsoever, two full and compleat armies were levied and enrolled. But the Hernick war was nothing correspondent eitherto the present menaces, or to the ancient glory and reputation of that nation for having done no worthy adventures, and within few dates loft their camp thrice, they covenanted for to have thirty dates truce a during which time, they might fend Embaffadours to the Senat of Rome : and in confideration hereof, they D promited to lay down two months pay, and to find corn for the army, and allow every fouldier one coat. But from the Senat they were put off and referred to Martins: unto whom by order from the Senat, a large commission was granted to dispose of the Hernicks as he he thought good . and to be took the whole nation as yeelded to his devotion. The other Conful in Samnium being in forces more pullant then the enemy, was not withflanding encumbred much with the difficulty of the ground. All the passages had the enemie stopped, and possessed himself of the forrests and woods which were thorow faires, that no way victuals might be conveied unto him. Neither could the Consul, for all that daily he displaied banner in field, train them forth to fight : fo as it was well teen, that neither the Samnits could abide prefent battell, nor the Romans long delay of war. But the arrival of Martins who upon the subduing of the Hernicks, made hast to aid his E Colleague, canted the enemy to defer no longer the triallof the field. For, they, who thought themselves not good enough to match so much as the one army, knew fol wel that if they suffered twoConfuls armies to join together, there had been no hope left. They therefore fet upon Martia was he marched without order of battel. Hereupon in al halt their truffes and fardels were brought together and laid in the middle; and as the time would permit, he fet his fouldiers in array. At the first encounter, the shout was hard into the camp of the other Contal. After wards the dust deferred afar off, gave an alarm, and made a trouble and tumult there. Then the Confull prefently commanded to arm : and haltily bringing his fouldiers forth into the field, entred upon the battell of the enemics in the flank, whiles they were builed in another skirmifb. He cried aloud to his men, that it were exceeding great shame, to suffer the other army to carry away doube victory, and not themselves win the honour of that war, which was their proper charge. Thus, wherefoever he charged, he brake in and made entrance, and having pierced and made a great lane through the midft of the enemies battel, he paffed on towards their camp; which finding void of detendants, he took and fet afire. Which when the fouldiers of Martius law burns ing before their faces, and the enemy likewife, as they looked behind : then began the Same nits on all hands to flie : but killed they were every where down right : all places full of murder - and flaughter: to in no part could they find means to escape and fave themselves. Now when there were thirty thouland of the enemies flain, the Contuls founded the retreat, and gathered both their armies together, with great congratulation one to the other: by which time, behold, there were deteried a far off, certain new bands of enemies, enrolled for a supply; and they gave occasion G of a new and fresh slaughter. Against whom without commandment of Conful, or any signali received from their lead ers, the Romans advanced luftily, crying aloud, that there Samnits were to be welcomed with an ill hanfell, and this their first training should cost them deer. The Confuls let the legions alone in this their furious hear, as who knew well enough, that there new comers feeing the old beaten fouldiers to altonied already and flying a way, would foon have enough of it, and not once adventure fight. And they were not deceived in their opinion ; for the whole

forces of the Samnies as well old and new, fled apace unto the next mountains and thither the

Romans also make as great speed. But no safe place could those vanquished enemies sinds for even H from the very hit tops which they held, they were beaten down, so that with one voice they all craved peace. Then after the Consuls had imposed upon them corn for three months, and a years pay, and for every fouldier a livery besides, they were permitted to send Embassadours to the Senat, to treat and capitulat thereof. During which time, Cornalius was left in Sammium, and Martim returned into the City, with triumph over the Hernicks. Moreover a decree passed, that his statue riding on hortback should remain in the common place of assemblies, which was erected accordingly even before the Temple of Castor. To three States of the Hernicks, to wit, the Alatrinars, the Verulans and Ferentinats, their own laws, and ancient liberties were restored again, because they made choice thereof, rather than to be enfranchised Citizens of Romes and permitted they were to marry amongs the Romans, which liberty they only of the Hernickes for a good I while enjoied. The Anagonias, and those that had born arms against the Romans were incorporat free denizens of Rome, but without the priviledge of giving voices and suffrages: debarred they were of holding any Councels and making marriage; with them, yea, and denied at all to elect any magistracy, but only the function and ministry of divine service and facrifices.

The same year the Chappell of dame Salus was by C. Janius Bubulcus now Cenfor, set out at a price to be built, which he in his Consulhiph had owned, in the Sammits war. By his direction and appointment, together witch his colleague M. Valerius Maximus, were the great high waies and causeys made, of all sides of the City, through the fields, at the common charge and expenses. The same year also, was the league renewed now the theird time with the Carthaginians: and k their Embassadous who came for that purpose, were controudly entertained, and rewarded liberally with rich gifts. In that year there was a Dictator P. Cornel. Scipe, with P. Decim General of the horse: and these were Presidents at the Election of Consuls, for to that purpose they were created because neither of the two Consuls could be spared from the wars. Consuls were created L. Polibumius and T. Minnius, But Psse 196 styths that these Consuls immediatly succeeded Q. Pabius and P. Decim: leaving out those two years, wherein he hath written that Claudius with Volumius, and Cornelius with Marius were Consuls, Whether he forgot himself in digelting his Annals and yearly records, or of set purpose overhipt two couple of Consuls, thinking that they were not in truth Consuls. I won to.

The same year the Samnits made rodes into the territories of Stella, within the liberties and ap-L purtenances of the Campains, and therfore both Confuls were fent into Samnium: who when they were parted into divers wayes, for Posthumius took his journey to Tifernum, and Minutius to Bovianum: first there was battell fought at Tefernum, under the leading of Posthumuns. Some make. no doubt, but write, that the Samnits were discomfitted, and put to the worse, and thirty thoufand of them taken prisoners : others fay, that the conflict was equal, and that they departed on even hand a also that Post burning making semblance of fear, journyed by night, & closely retired unto the hils adjoyning, & the enemies followed after them, two miles, and from thence encamped. and fortified also themselves in strong places of advantage. The Conful, because he would be thought to have lought and choic a fafe place, and plentifully stored with all necessaries (as it was no lesse indeed) where he might keep a standing camp; after he had fortified the same, and fur-M nished it with all kind of provision leaving behind him a strong garrison for defence; at the relief of the third watch, leadeth the neerest way, his legions not encumbred with cariage, to his Colleague, who also himself lay in camp over against another army. There, by the perswasion & advice of Posthumius, Minnius gave battell; and when as the conflict continued doubtfull untill it was far on the day a then Post kamius with his fresh legions, on a sudden charged the battaillons of the enemies, now already overroyled; thus partly for wearineffe, and partly for wounds, they being disabled for to flee away, were out of all measure flain every one, and xxi, banners were taken: and io from thence they went forward to the camp of Posithumins. Where these two victorious armies finding the enemy discouraged and amazed at the tidings of this overthrow, set upon them, discomfitted, and put them to flight; and wan from them xxvi. enfignes: where the General of the N Samnits Statins Cellins, with many a man belides, was taken priloner, and both their camps won-Bovianum also, which the morrow after began to be affaulted, was shortly after forced and finally with great glory of no noble acts atchieved, both Confuls triumphed some write that the Conful Minutin: being grievoully hurt, wasbrought back into the camp, and there dyed and that M. Fulving was substituted Contul in his room ; and that it was he, who being fent unto the army of Minutins, wan Bovianum. The fame year Sora, Arpinum, and Confessia were recovered from the Samnits : and the great image of Hercules was in the Capitol fet up and dedicated.

When as P. Sulpitins Aversia, and P. Sempronius Sophus were Coss. the Samnits desiring either to see an end of war, or clie to delay it, tent Embassadors to Rome pretending peace. To whom as they pleaded and intreated most humbly, this answer was given; That if the Samnits ald not O see to other created for peace, when they intended and prepared war they might after certain enterviews, and conferences passed between, obtain their time; a but since that evermore untill that views, and conferences to wind; now they would trust to their deeds, and nothing eller P. Sampronius the Contol, shall shortly be in Samnium with an army: who would not be abused, "Suppronius the Contol, shall shortly be in Samnium with an army: who would not be abused, "but soon see, whether their minds be enclined to war or peace; and as he found and saw every thing, so would be bring word and make relation and therfore their Embassadors were to astered

unon the Conful when he departed out of Samnium. The fame year after that the Romans army had passed peaceably to and fro, and visited all Samaiam, having victuals by the country courteonly allowed, the ancient league was granted again to the Samnits. From thence turned the Romans their forces against the Equian, their old enemies; but for many years making semblance of quietness, where as indeed their peace was little to be trusted : for that the Hernick nation was fafe and on foot, they with them, had used oftentimes under hand to send aid unto the Sampits: and also after the subduing of the Hernicks, the whole nation in a maner without dissembling, and averring all they did by publick counfell and authority, had fallen away unto the enemie : and after that the Romans had made league with the Samnits, and their heralds came to make claim for their goods took from them by way of hostility, they said, It was but a tempting of them, to tee, R whether upon fear of war they would fuffer themselves to become Romans. Which, say they, how greatly it were to be wish'd, the Hernicks was able to teach them: for they, as many of them as had liberty to do what they would, cholerather to live under their own laws, then to be entranchifed citizens of Rome; but others, who had not the fame scope to choose to their liking, they were constrained to accept of the Burgeoisse of their City, by way of a punishment. Upon these speeches and arguments commonly toffed in their affemblies and Councels, the people of Rome decreed war against the Æquians: to which both the Confuis went, and encamped foar miles from their encmies camp. The Æquians (who in their own behalf, and for any quarell of theirs, had many years fat ftill and made no war) like as if their army had been levied of a judden and in halt, withour certain Captains appointed, and without any Generall to command, were affizid. Some thought e good to go forth into the field, others to defend themselves, and keep within their camp : most of them were moved to think aforehand upon the walting of their country afterwards, and consequently the destruction of their cities left but with slender garrilons. Therefore after that, and mongst many opinions, this only had audience, namely, to abandon the care of publick weal and every man to regard his own privat state, and at the first watch to depart divers waies one from the other, and quit the camp, and convey away all their bag and baggage, and to defend their Cities within the wals : they all with one accord accepted thereof, and imbraced it. No w when the enemies were thus scattered abroad about the country, the Romans by day-light, with banner displaied went forth into the field : and when they saw no man come abroad to meet them, they marched in warlike order apace towards the enemies camp. But when as they could perfective n there, neither warders before the gats, nor any man upon the trench & rampiers, nor fo much as the usual noise of a leaguer; being moved with this unaccultomed filence, for fear of forelaying and treachery, they flood fill : but being got over the rampier, and finding the tents void and empty, they fet forward to puriue the enemy by his trace. But when they found their foot-tracks, leading to all parts of the Country alike : as being flipt here and there, fundry and divers waies; at the first they wandred out of the way, and miffed of them; but afterwards knowing by their espials the purpole and intent of their enemies, they went round about and befieged every City, and in threefcore daies wan forty towns all by affault : most part whereof were razed even with the ground, and confumed into afthes, and the nation of the Equians utterly in a manner destroyed. Over the Equians there was triumph; Whole calamity and defolation was to fearfull an example, to the Marrucios, Marsi, Peligni, and Ferentins, that they sent Orators to Rome to treat for peace and amity: and to all those nations at their request, a league was granted. The same year, C. Flavius a Notary or Register by profession, whose father Cneus was no better than of a flave made free, a man, thus descended of baie and low parentage, howbeit otherwises crafty and eloquent withall, earose to be an Ædile Carale. I find in some records, that when he gave attendance in his calling to the Adiles, and faw that his own Tribe were willing to give him their voices and cleft him Ædile, but his name not accepted of among other competitours, for that he got his living by his pen, he cast aside his books and papers, and sware an oath, that he would no longer be a Notary and use pencraft. But Macer Licinius avoucheth, that a good while before, that he gave over his writing, namely, after he had been Tribune, and born two Triumvirships, the one for the night misrules, the other for the placing and transporting of a Colony. But they all agree upon this, that he became very ftour, and in great contumacy opposed himself and made head against the Nobles that contemned his base birth. The civil law which before time was laid up in great fecret by the Priefts, and Prelats in their Arches, he published abroad : and set up a table in the great common place, in manner of a Calender, wherein all men might know worke-daies from holy-dayes; when it was lawfull to plead, and when not. Also in despite, and to the great heart-burning of the Patritii, he dedicated the temple of the goddeffe Concord upon the Court of Vulcan : and by the generali content of the people, Cornelius Barbains the high Priest was compelled to endite and pronounce the certain form of words therto belonging; not with flanding he contested and denied, G that by the customes of their forefathers any could dedicate a Temple, unlesse he were either Conful or Generall of an army. And therefore by the authority of the Senat, a law was pre-

ferred to the people, That no man might dedicate a Temple or Altar, without permission and

confent of the Conful, or the more part of the Tribuns of Commons. I will report in this place a thing, of it felf not worthy of remembrance, but only for a proof and example of the

liberty of the Commons against the pride and insolencie of the Nobles. This Flavius, com-

ing upon a time to visit his Collegue lying sick, by a complet afore hand of certain young gentle-

gentleman of the Parritians that fat by his bed fide, had no reverence done unto him, nor any one H to much as role up at entrance into the chamber: whereupon, he commanded his ivory chair of Scare to be brought unto him, and fer him felf upon it; and so he outfaced his adversaries, that were fo vexed to the heart with envy of his dignity, This Flavius was nominated & chosen Edile. by the base faction of the commoners, banding together in the place of assemblies : who first took heart by the Centorship of Appins Claudius the first that ever distained and polluted the Senat, by bringing in the Sons of Libertins: and when he faw that no man accounted that Election of Senators good and lawfull, and perceived withall, that in the Court he had not that backing of Citizens which he fought for ; he intermingled in every Tribe certain of the most base perions of the Commons: and to he corrupted both the common place and Mars field alfo. In fo much as the Election of Flavius was reputed to unworthy an indignity, that most of the gentlemen of Rome laid away their gold rings and rich trapping of their horses which were the ornaments and entigns of their calling. And from the time forward the City was divided into two parts. One fide was maintained and upheld by the true hearted people, such as favoured and loved good things: the other by the faction of riffe-raffe and foum of the City; untill the time that Q. Fabius and P. Decins were created Centors. Fabins to bring the City unto an uniform accord, and to withstand this inconvenience, that the Elections of Magistrats should not be carried away by the fixong hand of the vileft and most abject persons, made a separation of all that base rabble, and cast them into four Tribes and called them * Vrbana. Which action of his (men say) was accepted with to great contentment and thankfulneffe, that upon the good temperature of degrees, he purno lands in the chafed the turname of Maximus, which in to many victories he had not acquired and obtained. K By him also (by report) it was ordained and inflituted, that on the Ides of Iuly, the horsemen named Ruffi. rode, as it were, in a folemn muster, and shewing their greathorses to the Cenfor.

City fuch as

The Tenth Book

Of the Histories of T. Livius of Padua, from the Foundation of the City of Rome.

The Breviary of L. Florus upon the Tenth Book.

wo Colonies were planted in Sora and Alba. The marfians of Carfeola, were reduced under obedience. The fellowship of the Augurs was augmented to the number of nine, whereas before they were wont to be but four. The law or edict as touching the appealing to the people was now the third time proposed by Valerius the Consul. Two Tribes more were added to the reft, Aniensis and Terentina. Wer was denounced against the Samnits, and fortunatly fought with them.
What time as there was a battell given to the Tuscans, Umbrians, Samnits and Gauls, under the M conduct of P. Decius, and Quintus Fabius, and the Roman army was in great extremity of danger, P. Decius following the example of his father, devowed and exposed himselfe to die voluntarily. for to fave the hoft : and by his death obtained the victory of that journy, to his countrimen and fellow Citizens, Papirius Curfor put to flight an army of the Samnits, who were bound by a folemn oath not to depart out of the battel without victory, to the end, that with more magnanimity and resolution, they should enter into the field. The Cenfe was held, and the number taken of the Citizens, with the folemn purging and Lustration of the City. And affested there were 262322 pols.

The Tenth Book of T. Livius.

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Hen L. Genutius and Ser. Cornelius were Confuls, there was rest in a manner from all wars abroad; in such sort, as they had leisure to place certains -Colonies at Sora and Alba: And for Alba there were enrolled 6000 inhabitants, to affornt the Equians. As for Sora, it had sometimes belonged to the Volicians territory; but the Samuits usurped the possession of it, and thither four thousand were fent to inhabit. The same year, the Arpinats and Trebulans were infranchifed denizens at Rome. The Frufinats were fined with the loffe of one third part of their lands : for they were evidently detected to have follicited the Hernicks to rebellione and after that the Contols Commission from the Senze, had made due inquisition, the principall heads of that conspiracy, were scourged and beheaded, yet because there should not pass a year clean with ut war, a journy was made (luch a one as it was)into Umbria; upon news, that there nied to idue forth day by day, certain men in arms out of a cave, and to make rodes into the country about. Into this cave or peak, the Romans entred with their enlignes dilplayed: where by reason that it was a blind corner, they received many a wound, and specially by throwing of

A flones; untill fuch time as they found the other mouth of the cave (for it was a thorow-fate.) So they piled a deal of wood together at both ends, and let it on fire: with the imoke and vapour whereof, there were about 2000 armed men driven our of their hole, who rushing at last into the flame defirous to escape were imothered and burnt to ashes.

When as M. Livius Denter, and C. Amylius, were Confuls, the Aquians began to war again for they hardly could abide and endure, that a Colony should be planted upon their borders, as a frontier-fortress to bridle them, and assaied by all kind of force to win the same : but they were luftily repulled by the Inhabitants only within the town. Howbeit, such a fear they made at Rome, because it was not thought credible, that the Equians alone of themselves, so distressed as they R were, would be so hardy as to take arms, that in regard of that trouble, a Dictator was named to

wit. C. Tunius Babulcus, with T. Titinius General of the horse. Who at the first conflict subdued the Equians, and upon the eighth day of his government returned into the City in triumph: and now the Distator, dedicated the Temple of Salus, which he had vowed being Conful, and had puroutto workmen for to be builded, while he was Cenfor.

The same year a fleet of Greeks, under the conduct of Cleonymus a Lacedamonian, arrived upon the coast of Italy, and won Thuria, a City of the Salentins. Against this enemy was the Conful Emplins fent, who in one battel discomfitted him, and drove him abourd. Thus Thuria was rendred again to the former Inhabitants, and the Salentine Country obtained peace and quiet-

ness. I find im some Records, that it was Jun. Bubulcus the Dictator who was sent to the Salentins: C and that Cleonymus before he was to encounter with the Romans, departed out of Italy. From thence he fetched a compais, and doubled the point of Brundusium, and failed with a fore-wind through the midit of Venice gulph: for that on the left hand the Havenless and harbourless coasts of Italy, and on the right, the Illyrians, Liburnians, and Istrians, sierce nations, and for the most part, reputed infamous, for roving and robbing by the sea-side, put him in exceeding fear, So he arrived at length upon the river of Venice, lying far within the shore, and there he landed a few to discover the Coasts: but hearing that the strand that lay out against them was not broad and spacious, and when they were past over it, there were behind them the plashes (as it were) overflowed with the lea-tides, and that not far off might be seen the champian fields near hand, and hils beyond; and discovering by this means the mouth of a very deep river, into which he faw. In that the ships might be brought about as into a sure harbour (now that rivers name was Medisacus) thither he commanded, that the Armada should put in, and to make fail up against the stream. The heaviest vessels, the chanel of the river would not bear: but the souldiers were trans-

ported in lighter barks and small pinaces, and so fell at length with the levell and the plain Country frequented with much people, by reason that three sea towns of the Patavins, inhabited that Territory. Being once landed, and having left a flender guard for their ships, they take Towns by affault, burnt houses, plunder and drive awayprizes both of men and cattell: and when they had once tasted of the sweetness of booty and pillage, they went far from their ships. The allarmi hereof was given at Patavium (now the Patavins were alwaies in arms, because of the Gauls their borderers,) Wherupon they divided their fighting youth into two regiments: the one was led in-E to those quarters whereas the report went, that the Greeks forraged here and there all abroad:

the other, because they would not meet with the robbers and rovers, was conducted another way to the harbour, where the ships rid (about fourteen miles from the Town. And after they had flain the warders, they charged upon the small barks. Whereupon the marriners were atraidand were forced to retire their vessels to the other bank-side. Likewise upon the main they sped as well in fight against the stragling rovers: for when as the Greeks fled back to recover the harbour, the Venetians encountred them alront, and made head against them. So the enemies were environed in the midft, and most of them slain: some that were taken prisoners, bewrayed what their fleet was, and that King Cleonymus was three miles off. There, when they had bestowed the priloners sure enough in ward within the next village; some man with souldiers

F their river-veffels, made fitly and framed with flat bottoms, for to pass over the meers and shallow washes; othersembark armed men in the small gallions taken from the enemies; and made way apace to give an affault upon the main fleet, and befet those ships which rid at anchor, and durst not weigh and remove, searing not the enemy, so much as the unknown coasts. These, 1 fay, they environed, and charged upon them: and when they made hafte to gain the deep and open sea, without any resistance at all, they were pursued and chased unto the mouth of the river. Thus when they had taken the enemies ships, and fired others, namely, such as for fear and

haste were driven upon the shelves, and run a-ground, the they returned with victory. Cleanmus hardly faved the fifth part of his fleet. And thus having had no good luck in attempting to land in any coast of the Adriatick sea, he departed. The stems of the ships, with their beak-G heads, and brazen pikes, together with the spoils of the Lacedamonians, were set up in the old

Temple of Juno, and there be many at this day alive, which have seen them. The memoriall of this fea-fight, is celebrated yearly (upon the very tame day that it was fought) at Patavium, with a folemn skirmish and combate of ships represented upon the river, within the midst of the

The same year was a League made at Rome with the Vestins, who came to sue for peace and amity. But from that time, there arose many and divers searfull occurrents. For news came, that Hetraria rebelled, which proubles took their beginning by occasion of the civill diffension u and discord of the Arctins: who began to expell by force of arms, the house and family of the Licinii (mighty and puillant above the reft) for very envy and repine of their wealth and riches. Over and besides, the Marsians stood out, and by arms maintained their title to that past of their territory; into which there had been a Colony of Carleolans brought, to the number of four thouland men, enrolled there to inhabit, Against which flirs and tumults, Marcus Valerius Maximus was created Distator, who made choice of M. Emplius Paulus to be the Commander of the Horse. Which I rather believe to be true, than that Q. Fabius, a man of those years and that worth, after so many honourable dignities, should be under V. lerius, But I would not deny, that the errour might grow by reason of the surname of Maximus. The I Dictator having taken the field with his Army, in one battell discomfitted the Marsians: and after he had driven them into their walled and fenced Towns, Miloniana, Plestina, and Fresilia; within few daies, he wonthem also over their heads: and having fined the Marsians with the loss of some part of their Territory, he received them into their ancient League again. Then all the forces were emploied against the Tuscans: and whiles the Distator was departed to Rome to take his Auspices anew, the General of Horse, being gone out a forraging, was by a secret ambush entrapped. And having lost certain ensigns, he was forced into the Camp, after a foul slaughter and shameful slight of his men. Which seasfull cowardice is not like to have been in Fabing, not only, because if ever he deserved his surname of Maximus by any commendable parts, it was especially for his prowels in war; but also, for that in remembrance of Papyrus K his cruelty toward him, he never could have been brought to fight, without the commandment or permission of the Dictator. This discomfiture and loss being reported at Rome, caufed a greater terrour than there was cause. For no less than if the Army had been utterly de-Seated, there was published and proclaimed a stay and cessation of all law-matters, warders beflowed at the gates, order taken for flanding watches in every fireet, and armour and dares carried up to the wals. And after that all the younger fort were sworn and prefit o serve the Dichator was tent again to the Army. Where, he found all more quiet than he looked for through the carefull dilligence of the Generall of Horse. The Campwas removed to a place of more strength and safety, the bands and companies which had lost their ensigns, lest on the bare earth without the rampiers, destitute of tents and covert; and the army eager and desirous of L fight, to do away and rate out the former ignoming and shame. Presently therefore he raised his Camp, and removed forward into the country of Rafella. Thither followed the enemies also hard at heeis. Who albeit upon their late good speed, they were in right great hope and affiance. to be ftrong enough even in open fight and plain field; yet they affail the enemy also by the same fleights and trains which they had already fortunately tried. There fortuned to be in the country thereabout, not far from the Romans Camp, certain houses half pulled down and ruinate, belonging to a village which was burned when the country was over-run: where, after they had bestowed closely certain men in arms, they drave their beasts and cattel in the very fight of the Roman corps de guerd, commanded by G. Fulvius, a Lieutenant: at which bait, when as there firred no man from the Roman wards, one of the Heardmen advanced even under the M very trench and fortifications of the Romans, and called aloud to the rest (that seemed for fear to drive but flowly from the ruins of the village aforelaid) asking why they staied behind. feeing they might fafely march, and passforward still (as it were) through the middle of the Roman Camp? These words certain Carits interpreted to the Lieutenant Fulvius, Whereat, every band or company of fouldiers took great indignation, but durit not flir a foot without a warrant. Then he commanded those that were skilfull in the tongue to mark whether their language founded neerer to the speech of pealants or to Citizens: Who brought word, that both their voice, and also the habit and fresh hue of their bodies, was more elegant and civill than for comtry shepherds, Go your waies then (quoth he) unto them and bid them beware and discover their ambush, which in vain they seem to hide: for that the Romans were cunning in all things, and N advertised of their defigns, and could no more now be overtaken with wiles, than overcome by arms. When there words were once heard and carried to those that lay in wait, presently they fact up out of their lurking holes, and brought forth their enfigns all abroad into the open field. The lieutenant supposing they were a greater troop than might be dealt withall and matched by his corps de guard, with all speed sert for aid to the Dictator: and in the mean while himself received and bare off the brunt and forcible charge of his enemies. This message was no sooner brought, but the Dictator commanded the standards to be advanced, and the souldiers to arm and sollow: but every thing was done sooner almost than it could be commanded forthwith they caught up the enfigns and took weapon in hand: and scarcely could they be held in, but that they would run amain. For not only the spiteful anger of the late received loss pricked them on, but also o the shouts of their sellows, which they might hear more loud, and to be redoubled thicker according as the skirmish grew hotter and hotter. The greater haste therefore they made, whiles one putteth forward another, and crieth to the port-enfigns to go faster and mend their pace, But the more haste the Dictator seeth them to make, the more earnest was he to keep them back in their march, and to hold them in; willing them to go fair and foftly. Contratiwise the Tuscane, who rose up at the beginning of the battel, were there ready with their whole forces to give the charge. Whereupon there came mellenger after mellenger to the Dictator, bringing word that all the

A legions of the Tuicans were entred into the fight, and that his men already were not able to the fift anylonger. Nay himself alio, from the higher ground, might see in what danger the corps de build was. But prefuming and refting upon this conceit, that the Lieutenant was able yet to maintain fight, confidering that he was not far off himfelsto help and fave him out of peril; he was decrous that the enemies might be wearied and cired afmuch as was possible, and that his own forces fresh and in heart, should set upon them overtoiled ... And albeit they went softly forward, yet by this rime had the Horsemen but a very small ground to take their sun with full career. Formost marched the enfigns of his legions, that the enemy should not fear any covert and privy stratagem; but leave good spaces and distances between the files of their footmen, through which the Horses B might have room and liberty enough to gallop with eafer. Then all the battaillon of the Infantry fet up a cry and shout when they charged, and withal, the Cavalry, with reins at large entred within the ranks of the enemies, who being not marshalled and fet in order against such a blustringstorm of Horsemen, were with a sudden fear astonied. Whereupon, the troop of Fulvius which erewhile was in manner environed and compassed about, and had help and rescue almost too late, now all in general breathed themselves at ease, and were put to nothing. For these that came fresh and lusty undertook the whole weight of the conflict: which was neither long nor doubtful. The enemies were put to flight, and in difaray made hast to recover their camp, And when as the Romans advanted against them with banner displayed, they quit their place and retreated, gathering themselves round into heaps in the farthest part of the camp; and as they C would have fled out, they fluck fast in the narrow gaps and passages of the gates: a great part of them leapt upon the banck, to climb the rampier, if haply either from the higher ground they might defend themselves, or get over any where and escape. By chance in one place where the banck was not well rammed, the rampier was furcharged with the weight of fo many standing upon it, and so tumbled down into the trench. Whereupon, they set up a cry all together, That the Gods had made them way to escape, and by that means indeed they saved themselves; but more of them unarmed than armed. In this battel, were the forces of the Tulcans once again utterly abated : in io much as after they had capitulated and promifed a years pay, and corn for two months, the Dictator permitted them to fend Embassadors to Rome for a treaty of peace. Peace was denied, but truce for two years granted: and the Dictator with triumph returned into the D City. I find in some writers; that Hetruria was by the Distator quieted, without any norable battel, only by composing the variance and debate of the Arctins, and reconciling the family of the Licinii with the Commons. M. Valerius upon his Dictatorship became Consul. Some have believed that he was created without his own fuir, year and while he was absent, and that the said Election was held by the Interregent. But howsoever it was, out of all question, he bare the Consulthip with Apideius Panfa. Whiles M. Valerius and Q. Apaleius were Coff, all was well quieted abroad for the Tufcans of one fide, partly upon their ill fuccels in war and partly by reason of their truce, were forced to be stil and in repose. The Samnits also on the other side, being well tamed with the overthrows so many years together, repented not yet and were not weary of their new league. At Rome like-E wife the Commons were quiet, and found themselves much eased, and discharged of a great number of base and poor people, which were withdrawn and sent away into Colonies. But because their rest should not be every where entire and perfect, there arose a quarel between the chief and principal men of the City, as well the Nobles as Commons, and that by the figgeffion and infligation of Q, and Cn, Ogulari, Tribuns of the Com. Who having fought occasion and matter every way to accuse and blame the Nobility unto the Commons; when they saw all means affayed

in vain, at length entred into an action, whereby they kindled and fet on fire not only the meaneff. but even the chief heads of the Commons, such as had been Consuls, and triumphed: who wanted no promotions and honors, but only Sacerdotal dignities and Prelacies, which as yet were not indifferently common to both States. They proposed therefore a Law, That whereas at that time Fthere were but 4. Augurs, and as many Prelats or Bishops, and for asmuch as they thought it good, that the number of Priests should be increased, there might be chosen to the rest, 4. Bishops, and 5. Augurs, all out of the body of the Commons. But how this Colledge or Fellowship of Augurs, was reduced to the number of four, but by the death of two, I can not find : fince this is certain, that among the Augurs the number must be odd: namely that the three ancient tribes, Rhamnenfes, Titienfes, and Luceres, should have each one their Augur: or if they needed more, they should with equal number increase those Priests: like as they were augmented and multiplied, when as five being put to four, made up the number of nine; that is to fay, for every tribe three. Howbeir, because they were chosen out of the Commons. who should supply, and make up the number; the Nobles took it as grievously to the heart, as when they saw the Consulthip parted equally in G common: but they made semblance as though this indignity perteined to the Gods more than to them: who would themselves see, that their holy service and sacred mysteries should not be polluted. And as for them, this only they could do, namely, pray and with, that no calamity thereby should light upon the common-weal. But less earnest were they in opposing themselves and making reliftance, for that they were used already in all such broils and contentions to have the worse and they saw besides, that their adversaries shot not at that (which in time past they could scarce hope for) namely, the greatest honours and dignities: but that they had already obteined all, for which they had (trived to long in to doubtful terms of hope, to wit, manifold Confulats,

Cen.

Cenforthips, and Triumphs. Howbere, the contention and dispute in debating and arguing to H and fro the law proposed, was mainteined (as men fay) between Ap. Claudius especially, and P. Decins Mus : and after they had conteffed and discoursed in their Orations pro & contra, the fame reasons in manner, touching the rights and liberties pretended by the Nobles and Commons, which fometimes had been alleaged, both for, and against the law Licinia, at what time as P. Dring Mus as it was fet on foot for the Commons to be Confuls & Decins (as it is faid) represented in open audience the very retemblance and shew of his father, in such manner, as many of them who were then present at the assembly , had seen him: to wir, girded and apparelled in Gabine robe. standing over his javelin, in which gesture, habit, and fashion, he offered himself to voluntary death, for to fave the people and legions of the Romans; "Seemed (quoth he) P. Decius, that I "then was Cof, as pure and religious in the fight of the immortal Gods, as if T. Manlius his col-" league had been likewije devowed and offered? and might not the same P. Decins have rightly "been cholen, to execute the publick divineservice and facrifices of the people of Rome? or is this "all the fear and doubt, that the Gods would give less ear to his prayers, than to Ap. Claudius? or "doth Ap. Claudius with more devotion serve God privately, and worship the Gods more reciligiously, than himself? Who was there ever that repented or misliked of the vows, which so "many Confuls and Dictators of the Com, either at their first fetting forth to their armies, or in time of war and battel, pronounced for the Common-wealth? Reckon and count the chief "Captains, year by year, fince the first time that the Commons began to have the leading and "conduct of the wars: number all the triumphs ever fince: it will appear that the Commons arek "no whit abashed, and have no cause to complain of their own nobility. And this I know for " certain, that if any new sudden war should arise, the Senat and people of Rome would repose "no more hope and confidence in the ancient Patritis, than in the Com. for to be the Captains "and Commanders. This being so, quoth he, what God or man can think it an indignity, to "adorn those persons also with the titles and ornaments of Bishops and Augurs, whom we have "honoured with chair of Ivory, with the long robe bordered with purple, with the coat of arms " embroided and branched with the palm tree, with the gown or mantle of purple, wrought with es divers colours, with the chaplets and coronets of triumph, and with the victorious branch and "garland of lawrel; whole houses ye have beautified above the rest, with setting up the spoils of "enemies? Or who can thinck much, if he be feen with a facring cup, or holy-water pot, and with L "acroifier staff, and his head vailed, either to kill a sacrifice, or to take Augury by slight of birds "from the castle hill; who hath been adorned and decked with the ensigns and ornaments of the "great God Jupiter, and hath ridden in a gilded chariot through the City into the Capitol? Or in "whose Title, inscription and stile over his image, men shall with content, read Consulthip, Cener forship and Triumph; will not the same abide to see and read that yehave added thereunto ei-"ther Augurship, or Pontifical dignity? I verily for my part hope (without the displeasure, and with reverence of the Gods be it ipoken) that we by the beneficence of the people of Rome are "fuch, as for our quality and worthiness, may and will yeeld no less credit and honor to our "Priest-hoods than we shall receive thereby : and who defire, in regard of the honor and service "of God, more than for our own lakes and proper interest, to have the means, That whom went " serve and reverence in private, those we may also worship and honor publickly. But why have "I hitherto so pleaded the cause, as if the Patritii were entirely alone intituled and invested in the " prerogative of Sacerdotal Dignities; and as though we were not already possessed of one right "honorable and principal Priest-hood? We see that the Decemvirs for celebration of sacrifices, " and for interpretation of Sibylla her Prophesies, and other the satal destinies of this people, the "Prelats also and Ministers of Apollo his facrifice, and other Holy Ceremonies, are of the Com-"mons. Neither was there any injury done unto the Parrituat that time, when for to gratify the "Commons, the number of the Duumvirs was increased; those I mean, who should oversee (28" " (inperintendents) the offering of facrifices. And now at this present they have no greater cause to "complain, if the Tribun, a flour and brave man, hath added five places more of Augurs, and four N " of Bishops, unto which commoners may be nominated: not to dispossess you of your rooms, " or to displace you, O Appius, but that men of the commons might affift you in the function and er ministery of divine servi e and Church matters: like as they do their part, and perform good ser-"vice inhuman and civilaffairs. And be not ashamed, O Appins, to have him for your colleague in "the Priest-hood, whom you might beform to have in Consular or Centorship, your companion es and fellow; unto whom being Dictator, you might be Collonel of Horse; as well as he to youin « your Dictatorship. Those ancient Nobles in old time (our progenitors) admitted into their num-"ber and order, a Sabine stranger, the very head and top of your nobility, one Ap. Clausur, or Ap. " Claudius (choic you whether.) You must not think much then, to accept us into the number of " Priests. We bring with us many honorable titles, even all the same that make you so proud, and 0 to bear your head aloft. L. Sextius was the first Commoner, created Consul; and C. Licinius Stolo "the first Collonel of Horse, C. Rutilius was the first Dictator and Censor, and Q. Publius Philo the "fieft Prætor. We have heard this fong evermore founding in our ears, That to you alone pertai-" neth the taking of Auspicia: that you only are of noble descent and gentility: that ye and none "but we, by right and duty ought to manage the affairs, and the foveraign government, both at "home and abroad; and yet alwayes hitherto the commons in their places and charges, have done 44 and fped as well as the Patritii, and henceforth ever shall (I doubt not.) What? heard ye never

A c'ir spoken, that the Patritii were at first made and created, and not descended from Heaven; but fuch as were able to name their father and grandfire; that is to lay, even free men just, and "no more? What? I my lelf can nominate already mine own father to have been a Conful, and " shortly shall my son be able to alledge his grandire. There is nothing else. O Q irites, in the "matter whereupon westand, but that we may obtein all which hath been denied us. For the "Nobles defire only to maintain a fide and to contend, and care not greatly what iffue their "contentions come unto. As for me, I do advise, and this would I have. That (to the good pro-" fir, and happy estate of you all, and the weal publick) this law may pass under your affirmative "voyce [Utirogaftis.] Then presently the people commanded the Tribes to be called to a firsti-B ny: and soon it appeared, that the law would without all doubt be accepted: but that day was loft, by the opposition and negative of fome Tribuns. Howbeit, the morrow after, they were afraid to crois it; and then with exceeding content of all hands, it passed cleer. So there were created Prelats or Bishops; first; P. Decius Mus himself (that so pleaded for the law) with P. Sempronius Sophus, C. Martius Rutilius, and M. Livins Denter. Likewile five Angurs of the Commons, to wit. C. Genutius, P. Elius Parus, M. Minutius Festus, C. Martius, and I. Publius. So there were eight Prelats in number, and nine Augurs.

The same year, M. Valerius the Conini, procured the law of appealing to the people, more furely to be established and confirmed. This was now the third time after the deposition of the Kings, that this one Act was revived; and alwayes by the same honse or family of the Valerii. The C caule of renning the same so often, was no other I suppose, than this; for that the mightiness of some sew great men of the Patritii, was more powerful than the liberty and freedom of the Commons. Only the Law Portia, seemeth to have been enacted for to save the back and sides of Citizens from whipping, because that it awarded and set a grievous punishment upon him, that either had beaten or killed a Citizen of Rome. The Law Valeria, which forbad, to hourge or behead any man who oever, that made his appeal, had this annexed only, that if any one had trefpaffed and proceeded farther, it should be decreed, Leandly and naughtily done. Such was the modelty and reverence of men in those dayes, that this one addition [in my conceit verily] was supposed to be a sufficient bond to strengthen the Law. But now adayes, would a man scarcely threaten his servant or slave in that manner.

D The same Consul made war, without any worthy or memorable exploit, against the Æquians that rebelled; who (fetting afide their flout and proud flomacks) had nothing left of their ancient fortune and estate. The other Coss. Apuleius, besieged the Town * Nequinum in Umbria. The * The same place was difficult and hard to get up, and on the one fide fleep down right (whereas now flan- that Namie, deth Narnia) fo that it was impregnable, either by affault, or countermures and sconces what soever. Whereupon, the new Confuls, M. Fulvius Patus, and T. Manlius Torquatus, entred upon this enterprise, left undone and unfinished by the former. Now when all the Centuries nominated with one voyce Q, Fabius for the Consulship of that year, even without his own suit and seeking; Macer Licinius and Tubero do write, that he himself laboured to have that charge put off, and releaved unto a year of more war: alledging, that for the present he would serve the Com-E mon-weal in better stead, by bearing some civil office in the City: and so neither dissembling what he rather defired, nor yet feeking for it, he was made Ædile of the Chair, with L. Papirius Curfor. But, to fet this down for a certain truth I dare not; because that Pifo, a more ancient Writer of Chronicles, faith, that the Ædiles Curule of that year, were C. Domitins, Cn. F. Calvinus, Sp. Carvilius, and Q. Fabius Maximus. That furname, I suppose verily, gave occasion of the

error in the Ædiles. Whereupon enfued a tale (forting to that error) mixed and compounded of the Elections of Ædiles and Confuls together. The same year was held a solemn survey and purging of the City by facrifice, called Lustrum, by P. Sempronius Sophus, and P. Sulpitius Averrio, and two Tribes more were added to the rest, Aniensis, and Tarentina. And thus much co verning the affairs at Rome. But now to return to Nequinum; after much time spent in long and lingring siege before the

Town two of the inhabitants, whose houses joyned close to the wall, undermined the ground, and by a secret way came as far as the corps de guard of the Romans. From whence they were brought before the Conful, and promised him to let in and receive what garrison and troop of armed men he would, within the City. This offer was thought neither to be neglected and refused, nor yet rathly to be credited. So with the one of these twain (for the other was kept behind as an hostage) two other spies were sent by the same mine to discover the train. By whose relation, when it appeared sufficiently, that all was safe and without danger: by the leading and guiding of the traitor aforesaid, 300 armed men by night entred the City, & seized that gate which was next unto them: at which, being broken open, the Conful and the Roman army without relistance, made entry, and

G surprised the City. In this fort Nequinum was reduced to the obedience of the people of Rome. A Colony was thisher fent to Frontier against the Umbrians, called of the *Rivers name which *Nar, now Na runneth under it * Narnia. And the army with a rich prize was brought again to Rome.

The same year the Tuscans, contrary to the tenure of the truce, made preparation for war. But whiles they were bufily occupied otherwise, it fortuned, that a puissint army of Gauls invaded their merches, and for a while altered their defignments. Afterwards, by the means of mony whereof they were full and bare themselves mighty. they sought to make the Gauls, of enemies to become their friends, and follicited them to band together, and so jointly to main-

tain war with the Romars. Their iociety and friendship the barbarous people refused not; only, to they flood upon the fum what they should have for their hire. Which being agreed upon and received, and all things else in a readiness for to go into the field; when the Tuscans willed them to follow after, they flatly denied, that they had received any confideration for to make war upon the Romans: but whatfoever they had taken, it was because they should not wast the Tuscan Land, and by way of hostility and force of arms, do any violence upon the inhabitants: howbeir, if the Tuleans were so minded to employ them, they would be willing to serve, but for no other reward and recompence, than to be admitted into part of their territory; that at the length they might have some certain place of abode, to settle themselves in. Many Diets and consultations hereabout were held by the States of Tuscan, but nothing resolved and concluded: not so much ? for that they feared to part with some of their Lands, as because they were in great dread every one and abhorred, to have dwelling by them such neighbours, descended from so savagea race and cruel Nation. Thus were the Gauls let go and difmiffed, having away with them a huge mass of mony, which they got without any travel or peril of theirs.

cona.

The bruit of the Gauls tumult and infurrection, together with the Tuscans war, caused no little fear at Rome. Whereupon, more haft was made to conclude a league with the * Picene people. T. Manlius the Conful had the charge of the Tuscan war allotted unto him. Who scarcely was entred into the confines of the enemies, but as he was training and exercifing amongst the Hor emen, he ran his Horle with full carier, and fuddenly as he turned about, was call off, and prefently lay for dead : and so the Conful, three dayes after his fall, ended his life. Which the Tuscans r taking hold of, as a good ominous token and prefage, got heart and were very jolly; faying, that the Gods had in favour of them, begunthis war. This was heavy news at Rome, both for the loss of so brave a personage, and for the time, wherein so unhappily it fell out: so as, the affembly held (by the advice of the chief Peers) forto substitute a Consul in his place that was deceased, frighted the Senators from chung a Dictator. All their tentences, and all the centuries gave with M. Valerius to be Conful: who was the man, whom the Senat was about to have pricked for Dictator. Then forthwith, they ordained him to go into Tuicany to the army. Whose coming suppressed and kept under the Tuscans; so as not a man dust once go our of their trenches and hold Even their very fear was as good as a fiege unto them: for that the new Conful neither by wasting the fields, nor firing their houses in such fort, as every where, not only the small villages, but also I the good and wel-peopled Towns were feen to smoke and burn again, could draw them forth to

This war continued longer than men thought: but behold, there arose a bruit of another; (which, confidering the mutual loffes of both fides, was for good causes greatly to be seared) upon intelligence given from the Picenes their new allies, namely, that the Samnits were about to take arms and rebel, and had follicited them also to do the same. The Picentes were highly thanked for this, and a great part of the Senators care was diverted now from Tufcany to the Samnics. The dearth besides of corn and victuals troubled the City: and driven they had been to extream famine, if Fabius Maximus (as they have written, who are of opinion that he was Ædile that year) by provident purveighing and diligent conveighing of corn, had not been as careful and M industrious, in the dispensing of victual now at home, as many times before in war affairs. The same year there was an Interreign, but upon what occasion, it is not known. The Interregents were App, Claudius and after him P. Sulpitius, who held an Election of Confuls, and created L. Cornclius Scipio, and Cn. Fulvius.

In the beginning of this year, there came Orators from the Lucans to these new Consuls, for to make complaint, That the Samnits, who by no conditions and means could induce them for to band and take arms with them, were entred into their confines, and made wast of the "country, and by very force provoked them to war, faying, That the Lucans had long ago over-"fhot and passed themselves that way: but now they were so sully resolute, that they could "find in their hearts sooner to abide and endure all kind of calamity whatsoever, than ever after N "to offend and displease the Roman name. They belought the Senat therefore, to receive the "Lucans into their protection, and at o to keep and defend them from the violence and injury of "the Samnits. And for themselves, albeit entering into war already with the Samnits, they were of necessity bliged to be fast and true unto the Romans: yet for better security they were ready to put in sufficient hostages. The Senat was not long consulting hereabout: but all with one content were of opinion, to make league with the Lucans, and to fummon the Samnits to make amends and restitution. The Lucans, befides a courteous and gracious answer, were accepted into the league. Then were there Fecial Heralds dispatched to the Samnits, to give them warning for to depart the territory of the Roman allies, and to withdraw their forces out of the confines of the Lucans. But the Samnits fent out certain meffengers to meet them upon the way, and o to denounce unto them, that if they presented themselves in any Councel within Samnium, they should not depart again with lafeguard of their persons. When these news were heard at Rome. both the Senat advited, and the people allowed, to make war upon the Samnits. The Confuls parted their Provinces and charges between themselves. To Scipio fell Hetruria, and the Samnits to Fulvius and to they take their journey divers wayes, each one to the war allotted unto him. Scipio looked for no other, but a lingering war at the enemies hands, and like to the defensive service of the sormer year: but behold, they with an army well appointed and

A arranged, encountred him and gave him battel neer to * Volaterre; where they fought the better . Voliters part of the day, with much blood hed on both fides: and whiles they were doubtful which way the victory went, the night came between. But the morning after bewrayed both who were winners, and who were lolers. For the Tulcans in the fill and dead time of the flight disloged The Roman Conful coming forth into the field, and leeing by the enemies departure, the victory confessed; went forward to the camp: which he found empty of men, but full of rich pillage, (for they had fearfully and in great hast abandoned their tents) and was master thereof. From thence he retired his forces into the territory of the Falircans; and after he had left at Falerii, all his bag and baggage with a meetly garrifon there; lightly appointed, he marched forward, and with a Brunning Camp wasted the marches and territories of his enemies. He put all to fire and sword: drave away booties from all parts: and left not the ground only, wast and defart, but fet fire also upon Cattles and borrough Towns. Only he forbare to affault the great and strong Cities; into which fear had driven the Tuscans for refuge. Cn. Fulvius the Coniul on the other part fought a noble battel in Samnium, neer * Bovianum, and the victory was no whit doubtful. After which * Boiano. he affailed Bovianum, and not long after Aufidena: and both Cities he wan by force. The fame year was there a Colony brought to "Carfeloi within the territory of the Aguiculi. And Fulvi- Acceloi us the Conful triumphed over the Sampits. When as now the time of the Confuls Election drew neer; there was a rumour railed, that the

Tuscans and Samnits were levying and enrolling of great and mighty forces: that openly in all their C Assemblies and Diets, the Princes of the Tuscans were checked and reproved, for that they had not waged the Gauls to war, whatfoever it had cost them: that the Magistrates of the Samnits were blamed, for exposing that army as it were a prey unto the Romans, which had been provided a gainst their enemies the Lucans. For now seeing that the enemies both with their own power, and also with the help of their allies, were come to war; they should not be able to march them, having their forces thus redoubled. Now albeit there were other famous and renowned persons flood to be Confuls, yet this new fear and affright turned all men to be come favourits of Q. Fabius Maximus: who at the first made no juit, and afterwards, seeing the inclination of their affections, refused also to be Consul. "Demanding, what they meant to trouble and molest him, so "aged a man as he was, and one, who as as he had gone through all labours and travels of this D. world is to he had passed also the rewards, and recompenses of his travels: alledging, that neither fifength of body, nor vigor of spirit could alwayes continue the same, and last for ever : and "befides, he feared fortune her felf, left haply the might be thought of any of the Gods too pro-" pirious and favourable unto him, and more permanenethan the ordinary train and course of this world would permit. Therefore, like as himfelf had grown up after the glory of his elders, ee and succeeded them, so he saw and beheld with joy of heart, others also rising up after him, and "to succeed him in the like glory: and as there wanted not at Rome high promotions and advanceements for hardy and valiant men, fo there failed not brave men of worth for to receive those "honors and dignities. But by this refutal of his to modelt to just and reasonable he whetted and kindled more and more their earnest affections and favours cowards him, which he thinking to E dull and quench, with the reverent regard and awe of the laws, commanded a statute to be read, wherein it was not lawin for one and the lame man within ten years to be created Conful twice. But searchy for the notic that the people made, could this law be heard read: and the Tribins of the Com, laid, that this flould be no let; for they would prefer a bill unto the people, that he might be discharged and dispensed with a storm the Statutes in that behalf, Howbeit hestood stiffy fill in his refulal; demanding of them to what purpole and end were the laws made, if by the very makess thereof, they might be thus deladed and made of no force? For so (qd, he) laws ruled not, but were over-ruled. But nevertheleless the people went to a feruiny and began to give their voyces; and as every Century was called into the rails, they named and choic Fubius Confull withvoyces and as every county was an early specified with the specified and confert of the out flicking at the matter. Then at last, specified with the specified and confert of the whole City. God lay Amen (quoth he) O Quiries, to that you do and are about. But for affinith as you will have your wil and dilpose of me at your pleasure; do me this favour yet, that I may have the chung of my Colleague. The feech you make Conful with me; PiDeliu, a man ap-"proved title me already, with whom, I have forced well in the fellowship of another office: a man I fay, an werable otherwife to the greatness of his mane; and worthy of his fathers verme, of from whom he is descended. This fayour which he requested feemed unto them just and reasonable. So all the Centuries behind, created Q. Fabius and R. Decimifor Confirts. The lame year the Adiles served process upon very many Cuizens a for holding and posfelling of more Lands, than by Law was limited: and none in a manner, was able to acquirihing fell heteor. Which was a great bridle and refleat to abeit unmeasurable systice: As the Grew Cooking and P. Deeius Mas the third time, con-Samints, and the other the Tuicans; and conjuded what forces might ferre and the other the Tuicans; and conjuded what forces might ferre and be fufficient for this or that Province and exploit; and to whether war either of them were the more meet and aufficient Leader : Gertain Emballadors, from Survium, Nepes, and Falerii, advertifed

them. That the States of Julcanie, were now consulting in their Diets, about a Treaty of peace?

which was an occasion, that they turned all their preparations and forces into Samnium. The

Confuls being gone forth, to the end they might have the readier provision of grain and

Victuals, and the enemy be more to feek, which way they would affail them, led their Legions to into Samnium; Fabius, through the territory of Sorajand Decius by the way of the Sidicins, When they were come into the confines of their enemies, both of themspred themselves all abroad and fell to forrage and ipoil the country : yet fo, as they fent out their eipials farther than they waited Whereupon, they were well aware of their enemies, as they lay in ambush well appointed, within a close and secret valley neer Tifernum; what way as they thought to take the vantage of the higher ground, and to fer upon the Romans fo food as they were once ntred in. Fabius having removed his carriages into a fureplace, and fet there a competent guard for defence, fore-told his fouldiers that there was a battel towards: and in a four-fquare battaillon marched directly to the fortaid Embalcado, where the enemies lurked and lay in wait. The Samnits then, despairing and I out of all hope to do any great exploit, by fudden tumult, confidering their trains were discovered; and seeing they must once at the length come to the tryal in open field, were themselves also more willing to put all upon a fet battel. Thereupon they descended into the plain and even ground, and committed themselves to the fortune of fight, with more courage of heart than hope of victory. But were it, that they had affembled together the whole flour and manhood out of all the Nations of the Samnits, or that the hazard of the main chance made them more hardy and take the better heart: furely even in plain field, they held the Romans play and put them to great fear. Fabius feeing the enemies no way to retreat and give ground, commanded M. Flavius and M. Valerius, two Colonels, with whom he had fet forward and advanced into the forefront, to go to the Horsemen, and to exhort them, If ever they remembred and called to mind, that the K Common-wealth had been helped by the valour of the Gentlemen on horseback, they should that day endeavour to make invincible and eternal the glory of that degree and order of Cavalry. For feeing that the enemies flood unmoveable against the Infantry, there was no other hope but in the force of Horsemen: and here withal he called upon those two young Gentlemen, and plyed both the one and the other with like courtely, one while praising them, another while loding them with fair and large promises. But when as the assay of that force likewise, prevailed not. thinking where strength would take no place, there crast was to be tryed and practiled, he caused Scipio his Lieutenant, to withdraw out of the conflict; the javeliniers of the first legion, and as closely as he could to fetch about with them, toward the next hills : and then, to march up the hill some way from the fight of the enemies; and after he had gained the top, all of a sudden to L thew himself behind, and charge upon the enemies backs? whiles their faces were turned another way. Now the Horsemen, by the direction of those two Colonels, being ridden of a sudden before the standards troubled their own fellows almost asmuch as the enemies. For against these troops and cornets of Horse that thus violently put forward, the Samnits battel stood unmoyeable, and on no part could either be forced to retreat, or to break their array. The Horsemen when they faw this attempt to take no effect, retired themselves behind the enfigns, and departed out of the battel. Hereupon took the enemies more heart unto them i neither had the vanguard of the Romans been able to abide to long a conflict, and the violence of the enemies full encreasing. upon their own confidence, but that the fevond ranges in the middle ward, by the Conful his commandment, came forward into the front of the vanguard. Where they with their fresh frength, M flayed the Samnits, being now ready to enter forceably upon them? and to gain the ground: andwithal, at the time appointed, the enfigns shewed the filelyes from the hills, and came down unawares to the enemies; and letting up a fhout not only daunted the hearts of the Sampits but ale so encouraged the Romans.] For both Fabius cryed aloud; that his Colleague Decini approached, and every fouldier for his part, what he might, with joyful and cheerful hearts, iterated, that the other Conful was come, and the legions were at hand. Which error and millaking as it turned to the good of the Romans, fo it caused the Samnies to flie, and to be surprized with a fright, fearing and doubting nothing so much, as that being now overtoiled and wearied, they should be overcharged allowith fresh and lusty forces, And for that in their running every way, they were scattered afunder there was less staughter than for the preparation of so great a victory. For 3400 N only were flain, and of prifoners were taken, welneer three hundred and thirty: and three and twenty bonners and entigns won and carried away. The Apulians had joyned with the Sampits. before the battel. but that P. Decins the Conful encamped against them at Maleventum, and having drawn them forth to fight, difcomfitted them. Where also there were more that fled, than died upon the (word : for not above 2000 Apulians were flain. And Decise making no reckoning of that enemy, conducted his legions into Sammiam. Where, two Confular holls, having over two the country in divers parts within five months space laid all wast and desolate. Five and forty places there were in Summum where Decius had encamped and eighty fix, wherein the other Conful had pitched. In which, they left behind them not only the marks of flakes, rampires, and dirches. but also many other more notable figns and tokens of the country wasted all about, O and atterly spoiled by them. Pabius besides, won the City Cimetra. Where there were taken priloners two thousand and four hundred armed fouldiers, and flain there were in fight upon

From thence he went to Rome against the Election of new Consuls, and made all the hast he could to disparch that business. And when as all the Centuries first called forth to give their inffrages, named Q. Fabius for the Conful; then Appius Claudius a Confular man, and one of the Competitors, a grim fir, and ambitious by nature, laboured no more for his own honour and ad-

A vancement, than to recover again unto the Patritis, both the rooms of the Confulfhip, and employeda's well his own devoir, as also all the means and affiltance of the Patritii and Nobility, to have hmiself chosen Consul with Q. Fabius. As for Fabius, at the first, spake and alledged in his own be half, the same reasons in manner which he had nied the former year, and rejused to be Consul. The whole body of the Nobility stood about his seat, praying instantly, and entreating him to pluck the Consulthip out of the mire and base degree of these Commons, and to restore the ancient Ma jefty both to the Magistracy it self, and alloto the Parini and their houses and families. Fabina after filence made, framed a middle and moderate kind of speech, whereby he appeased and allayed their hot affection, promiting and afforing them, that he would willingly ac-B cept the names of two of the Nobility, if the might fee, that they would create any other Conful but himself: for at this present Election, he would in no wise admit himself, to be eligible and nominated Conful, and give so bad a precedent to prejudice all course of law, for the time to come. So L. Volumnius, out of the body of the Commons, was created Contul with App. Claudius, who likewise in the former Consulship had been matched Colleagues together. The Nobility used to object unto Fabins, and reproached him, that he avoided App. Claudius to be his companion in government, who for eloquence and other civil parts was no doubt a fingular and excellent man. When the Election was ended, the old Confuls were commanded to war in Samnium, having their Government continued, and their commission renued for six months. And so in the year following likewise, when L. Volumnius and Appius Claudius were Connls, P. Decius, C who being Conful, had been left behind his Collegue in Samnium, ceased not now in quality and name of Proconful, to wast the country; until at length, when the Samnits would in no place abide battel, they were by him chased out of their own borders and limits. And thus driven out of the field, and excluded out of their own country, they went into Hetrures. Where, supposing that with so huge a multitude of armed men, they should do that more effectually with intreaty and prayers, mingled with threats among which by so many Embassinges they had so oft attempted in vain; they called for a Diet and general Councel of the States and Princes of Hetruria, "Which being affembled, they declared and shewed, for how many years space they had main-"tained war with the Romans in the right of their freedom; that they had allayed all means, if "haply they might have been able by their own puissance alone, to sustain and support the weight D " of so huge and important a war: that they had besides made proof of the aids of other neigh-"bour nations, but to little effect; that they had fought for peace of the people of Rome, when "they were not able to wage war any longer: and because peace was more grievons unto them "with that subjection, than war with their liberty, they had rebelled and made war again: and "now their only hope they had, remained in the Tuscans: knowing well enough, that for men-"munition, and mony, they were the mightieft nation of all Italy; as having to their neighbours "the Gauls, a people born and bred up in armor and war: by natural disposition fierce and ctuel, " but especially in any quarrel against the people of Rome : of whom they do (and not untruly reseport) that they were by them vanquilhed and constrained to ransome themselves for gold. Now, if the Tulcans were of that heart and courage, as Porfesa sometimes, and other their no-E " ble progenitors were : there were no doubt, but that they might diffeize the Romans, and dif-" potlets them of all the ground on this fide Tybris, and make them fight for the defence and pre-" fervation of their lives, and not for the intofferable feignory and dominion of Italy. They faid "moreover, that there was now come unto them an army of Samnits, well appointed and fursemished with armone, and flored with pay and mony, who would follow them forthwith, even "to the affault of the City of Rome, if they would lead them. Whilesthey were thus braving, and glorioully boalting themselves , and preparing of war in Tulcame, the Romans wer et their own dores, lay fore upon them, and stung them at the heart, For P. Decrae having learned by the cipials, that the Samhits army was gone torth, and had taken their voyage, affembled a Comtel and faid, What mean we thus to range over the fields, war-pring from village to village? And not rather affail the walled Powns and Brong Cities? There is moarmy now, that defendeth Sammium) gone they are out of their confines, and wrought their own exilerand banishment. When they all had allowed of this motion, he led forth his power to affanle the firong City Mirgania. And to horly were the fouldiers let, both for the love shey bare to their Captain; and also for Hone of winning a rither pillage thereby, than by driming booties out of the olinity, that in one day by mere force of arms they won the Town. Where two thouland and one hundred Samolts, fighting meh, Either fell upon the edge of the sword, or were taken prisoners, with a great and rich booty befides. But for fear that it should suchage and ensumber the army with heavy carriages. Decime caused his souldiers to be called sor gether unto an andience; and thus rortiem he faid. "And writte stand concerned indeed, with G Kthis victory only, and this prey? Or will ye build your hope Hill, answerable to your prowels " and valour? All the Cities of the Samnits, all the substance and riches that lieth and remainsult "in their Civies are yours for affinch as ye have in so many barrels vanquished their legions, and st last driven them out of their own country. Sell these prizes, and with hope of gain draw "after you chapmen and merchants to follow the army. I will from time to time fall help you to

st wares and commodities for to fell. Let it go from hence fliggint to the City Remules, where

syour toil thall not be fo great, but the spoil far greater. So, when they had made fale of their

pillage, and willipply of themselves called upon and exhorted their Captain to that expedition,

to Romulea they go. Where likewise, without mure and platform, without warlike engines of p battery, fo foon as they advanced their enfigns, and approached the walls, they could by no violence be driven from thence, but fet up ladders in all haft, at the next place that every man could find, and to scaled up the walls. Thus the Town was won and ransacked. To the number of 2300 were flain, and 6000 taken prisoners. The fouldiers having got an exceeding booty, were forced to fell it, and make all away, as before: and from thence without any reft at all given unto them were they led to Ferentinum, yet they marched thither with exceeding courage and cheerfulnes. Howbeit there they found more difficult and perilous service: for the walls were with all forcible means defended, and the place it felf was both by mans hand, and natural fituation, furely fenced: but yet the fouldiers now being fleshed, and enured to spoil, overcame all difficulties. Three I thousand men about the walls were flain: and the saccage sell to the souldiers share. The greatest part of the honor in affaulting and winning of these Cities, is ascribed in some Chronicles to Fabiu Maximus. For they write, that Murgania was by Decius won, but Ferentinum and Romulea, by the conduct of Fabius. But some attribute the glory hereof unto the new Consuls. And there are, that give the glory not to both, but to the one of them, to wit, P. Volumnius, unto whom befell the Province of Samnium.

Whiles these affairs thus went in Samnium (by whose leading and managing it skils not) in the mean time a mighty war was a preparing in Hetruria; and that, of many nations banded together: the principal author whereof was Gellins Egnatius a Samnit. The Tulcans, in manner all. had taken arms and levied their forces, and the neer fociety, caused also the people of Umbria ad - K joyning to take their part : befides, Gauls also were waged for mony to aid: all which multitude affembled together, and met in the Samnits camp. The news of which sudden and unexpected tumult, being brought to Rome; for somuch as P. Volumnius the Cos. with the second and third legions, and with 1 5000 confederats was gone already into Samnium; it was thought good and determined, that App, Claudius with all speed possible, should go into Hetruria: and after him, two Roman legions followed, to wit, the first and fourth, with twelve thousand allies; who encamped not far from the enemy. But more good was done there, in respect that they came this ther betimes, (to the end that the fear of the Roman name might keep in awe certain nations in Hetruria, which already intended war) than for any exploit performed either skilfully or luckily, under the conduct of the Conful. Many skirmilhes there passed in places of disadvantage, and at I times unconvenient; in so much, as the enemy took more heart, and conceived greater hope every day more than other: and now it grew welneer to this point, that neither ion dies could well reckon of the sufficiency of Captain, nor Captain trust upon the loyalty of the souldier. In three feveral Annals I find, that Appine dispatched his letters to his fellow Consul, and fent for him out of Samnium: howbeit, I am loth to fet this down, being fo uncertain as it is a feeing that the very Confuls themselves of Rome, who now the second time were coupled together in one government, contested, and openly jarred about this point; whiles Appins denied flatly that he fent any script at all, and Volumnius again avouched, that he was sent for by Appius his his letters. Volumnius by this time had won three Callles in Samnium, wherein were flain three thouland enemies; and almost halt so many taken prisoners: and composed besides the sedicions and quarrels w of the Lucans, which arose from the Commons and needy persons; and that, with the exceeding good contenument of the chief and principal personages of the country, by the means and mediation of Q. Fabins the Proconful, who was thither fent with the old army. This done, he left Decius to wast and pill the country of the enemies, and himself with his forces marched toward his Colleague into Hetruria. Who at his first coming, was received generally with all the joy that might be. For mine own part, I suppose verily, that as Appius had good cause to cary an angry fromack with him, in case his conscience bare him witness, that he wrote not unto him: so 4gain; if he had need of his Colleagues aid, he shewed an illiberal, unkind, and unthankful nature of his own, in that he would to diffemble, and not be known thereof. For being come forth to meet him, before they had well greeted and faluted one another, How now, quoth be, O L. V. N lumning, is all well? How goes the World in Sannium? What hath moved you to abandon and leave your own charge and province, and to depart? Volumnius made answer, that in Samnius all things went well and chieved prosperously, and that himself was now come, as sent for by his letters: which if they were counterfeit, and that there were no need of him in Hetraria, he would prefently turn his enfigns, and be gone. Mary, quoth be and good leave have you : you may be gone when you will, and no man holderh you; and ill beleeming it is, that you who peradventure are not able to wield and manage your own affairs of war, frould glory thus, and make your boaft that you are come hither to belp others, Hereat Volumpius should reply again and says It is well, and God fend us good luck: Lhad rather lofe my labour, than ough thould have hapned, whereby one Confuls army were not sufficient to deal with Herroris. Nowasthe Confuls o were parting afunder one from the other, the Lieutenants and Colonels of Apping his army, came and flood round about them both: "fome requested their own General, that the aid of his Coltaleague which opphe to have been accepted by them if it had been required; now that it was "offred to willingly, and of his own accord, thould not be refuted and rejected. But the more "part encountred Volumnius, as he was ready to go his way, and earneftly befought him not for "any froward contention, and debate with his companion, to betray the common-weal. For if "any overthrow or misadventure should happen, the blame would be imputed rather to the for-

"faker than the forfaken: and now things were come to this pass, that the honor or dishonor of "the war in Herraria, prove it well or ill, should fall upon L. Volumnius: for that no man would "enquire of the words and language that Appius gave him, but of the fortune and success of the ar-"my: and albeit Appins had given him his farewel and pasport, the weal publick and the army held "him fill by the sleeve, and for proof hereof, let him but make tryal or the foundiers hearts and "affections. Thus with remonstrances, perswassions, and hearty prayers to the one Consul and the other, they drew them both, in manner against their wils, to party in publick audience before the whole army. Where they grew to longer ipeeches and discourses, but to the same purpose and effect, as before in the hearing and presence of a few. Now when Volumnius (as having the better B caule/seemed to reply, and that with good grace & words enough, against that singular eloquence of his Colleague; and that Appins in irumping and taunting manner, gave out and faid, That they were beholden to him, and might con him thank, that of a dumb and congue-tied Conful they had one now, that was so ready and eloquent : and who in his sormer Contuiship, and specially in the first months, could not open his mouth, and speak a word, was now of a sudden become an Orator, and able to make plaufible and popular Orations: then replied Volumnius and faid, "Would "God, with all my heart, you rather had learned of me to fight valuantly, then I of you to speak "finely; and in conclusion, he said, he would tender him an offer, which should determine and put "out of all doubt, whether of them twain, were, not the better Lawyer and Orator (for at this " present the Common-wealstood not in need of such) but the better warrior and Captain Gene-C " ral. Whereas therefore, there are ii. Provinces, Herrura and Samnium, it shal be in your choice ''(qd, he) to take one of them, whether you will, and I my felf will with my own army, make war "in the other. Then began the fouldiers to cry aloud unto them, that they would jointly enter "both upon the Tulcan war. Which confent and accord of theirs, when Volumnius had perceived, "For afmuch (qd, he) as I have once militaken and militaterpreted the will of my Colleague, I wil " not in any case stand in doubt and be ignorant of your minds too: Let me know therefore by a "fhout of yours, whether you would have me tarry or depart? Whereat they fet up fuch a note, that it gave an alarm to the enemies, and raifed them out of their camp; and prefently they caught their weapons up, and came forth into the field. Volumnius likewife cauled the trompets to found, and the standards and ensigns to be brought abroad. Then Appias (as it is reported) seeing plain-D ly that whether he fought or face fill, the victory would be afcribed to his Colleague, flood in a mammering and sulpenie for a while: but afterwards fearing, left that his own legions also would follow Volumnius, gave likewife unto his menthe fignal of battel, which they to instantly called for, But neither they, nor the enemies were well arranged and in good order: for both the leader of the Samnits (Gedius Egnatius) was gone a foraging abroad, with some sew cohorts and bands with him; whereupon the fouldiers rather of their own head, than by conduct and direction of Captains; began to charge: and also the Roman armies were not both lead sorth together nor yet had time enough to be marshalled accordingly : for Volumnius first gave the charge before that Appius could come to encounter the enemies: whereupon, the forefronts were not equally matched together: and as if some fortune had exchanged the enemies, that they were wont to sight withal ; E the Tulcans presented themselves to Volumnius, and the Samnits who stayed awhile (for that their General was ablent) affronted Appius. It is reported that Appius in the very heat of the skirmish, was feen in the front of the formost ensigns, to liftup his hands to Heaven, and pray in this wife, "OLady Bellana, if thou give us victory and the honor of this day then, be fure, I vow here unto "thee at this hour, a fair Temple. When he had thus prayed, as if the goddels had put life unto him, and animated his courage, both himlelf matched the valour of his Colleague, and his army antwered the vertue of their Commander, For he performed the devoir and part (indeed) of a brave General. The fouldiers likewise, for fear that the other army should begin the victory, endeavoured and streined all that ever they could; Whereby, they distrayed, discomsted, and put to flight the enemies, who could not eafily abide any extraordinary force and violence, more than Fthey were wont to meet withal. And so with pressing hard upon them still that retreated, and chasing them hotly that were scattered in flight, they bear them into their camp. There, by the coming in of Gellins and the Sabellian bands, the battel for the time was freshly renewed. But when they also, within a while were discomfitted; then was the camp assaulted by the conquerors. Thus whiles Volumnius for his part entred with banner displayed unto the very gate, and Appins ever and anon reiterated the name of Bellona the victress, and all, to set on fire and inflame the courage of his fouldiers; there was neither trench nor campier that could hold them back. So the camp was won and facked, and a huge pillage thereinfound, which was given all to the fouldiers. Seven

thouland and three hundred enemies were [lain, 2120 taken primers.

During the time that both Confuls, and the whole puillance of the Romans, were thus more the marches of the Roman Dominion: who taking their way through the Vefilins, into Campania and the country of Falerias, drave huge prizes and booties away. And as Voluminias of their primers returned into Samniams (for by this time Fabius and Decius were cometo an end of their protogued government) the bruit that was blown abroad of the Samnis army and their forraging of the territory of Cappaa, turned him out of his way, to the defence of his allies and confederats. So foon as he was entred into the country Calebaum, both himfelf faw the fresh marks and tokens of great dammage and desolation: and also the Calenians advertised him, that

the

* About mid.

night. _

the enemies carried with them already to excessive a prey and booty, that they were scarce able for the it to march in good order, and that their Captains began openly to speak and say, that the best course they could take, was presently to retire Samnium, there to leave their prizes and booties. and to to return afresh to their rodes and make new expeditions; and not to commit an army, to laden and furcharged, to the fortune and hazard of a battel. Which words, aibeit they founded much to a truth, yet he thought it meet to look better into the matter, and to build upon a inter ground, and therefore he tent certain light Hortemen, to intercept tome forragers as they flragled and were scattered one from another in the fields. By whom he learned, after much question-* Natarone, or ing with them, that the enemies encamped by the river * Vulturnus, and from thence at the third watch, would fet forward on their journey directly into Samnium. After he had sufficient intel-I licences and advertitements concerning these things, he dislodged and put himself upon his way and encamped to far from the enemies, as his approach by being too neer could not be known, and yet he might be able to surprise them as they should issue in disorder out of their camp. So a good while before day, he marched towards the enemy: and fent such as were well feen in the Olcian tongue, to liften and learn what they did. Who being intermingled with the enemies (which was an easy matter in that night garboil and consustion) they found that the entigns were fer forward, not sufficiently accompanied with armed men for defence; and that the whole pillage with the guard and convoy thereof, was now going forth, and marched carelefly like a fort of vile and base lozels, every man thinking of his own particulars and running on his own head, without confent of others, and with little or no direction and government. This was thought the meetelf w rime to let upon them: and now it drew neer day. Wherevpon he commanded the trumpets to found the charge, and fet upon the march of the enemies. The Samnits, incumbred as they were, and peffered with their booty, and few of them here and there in armour, began, some of them to double their pace and to march faster away, and drive before them the booty: some stood fill, and wift not whether they were better, to go on forward, or retire again into the camp. But whiles they thus trifled and stayed, they were environed and surprized by the Romans: and by this time they had gotten over their rampier: much killing there was, and confusion in the camp. The Samnits, as they marched, besides that they were troubled with the assault of their enemies, were also disquieted with the sudden escape and revolt of their prisoners: who being some of them loose, loosed also those that were bound : whiles others of them, caught up their wea-L pons which were fastned to the packs, and being confusedly intermingled in the march, madea greater and more fearful garboil and havock, than the very battel of the enemies. And more than that, they performed one memorable and notable Act above the rest. For as Stating Eqnative the General, went about the ranks and files encouraging the fouldiers to fight, they fet upon him, scattered the Horsemen afunder, that accompanied him, environed him about, and took him as he fat on Horseback, and haled him to the Roman Conful. Upon which tumult and ftir, the formost ensigns of the Samnits were called back, and the batter which in manner was done, now began afresh: yet could not they any long time resist and hold out. Slain there were about fix thouland; two thouland and five hundred taken prisoners. Amongst whom were 4 Colonels and 30 Enfigns and (that, wherein the victors took contentment) of captives, 7000 M and 400 hundred were again recovered; with an exceeding great booty which they had got from their allies: whereunto, by proclamation were called, all that could lay any claim, or pretend a right, to seize upon their own goods, and to receive the same by a day appointed. And look what parcels could not be owned or challerged by the true owner, was given away to the fouldiers: who were compelled to make sale thereof, to the end, that they should not set their heart upon any This faccage of the territory of Capua, had railed great trouble and stir in Rome. And at the

very fame time also, it chanced, that there came news out of Heirnria, how that upon the withdrawing of Volumnius his forces out of those parts , all that country was no afresh in arms; that Gellius Egnatius the Samnit Captain, and the Umbrians likewife, were moved to revole; and the N Gauls also follicited with great sums of mony. At this bruit the Senat being affraid, commanded an abitinence or vacation of term, and that all forts of men should be mustered : and not only the free born natural citizens, and the flower of the youth were prest and sworn, but * Cobartete i. of certain * companies also of the elder fort, yea, and bands of Libertins newly enfranchised, were inrolled by the hundreds. Likewise they sat in Councel about devising means for defence of the City: and P. Sempronius the Pretor, had the whole government of the State. But the Senat was partly eased and discharged of this care, by the letters of L. Volumnias the Cos. which gave intelligence that the forragers of Campain were defeated, flain, and put to flight. Therenpon were decreed in favour of the Conful, for this exploit by him archieved, folemn processions, and the abstinence of term again was remitted, which had continued for eighteen dayes space: and the procef-o fion aforesaid, was right joyfully performed. Then began they to devise about garrisons for defence of the country, thus wasted and overrun by the Samnits. And agreed it was that two Colonies should be sent about the Vestin and Falern coasts, one to the mouth of the river Livis, which Colony was called * Minturna, the other in the Vestinforrest and streights, adjoyning to the Falern country; where Synope, a Greek Town sometime stood, and afterwards was called by the " Sinuesta, ver Romans there inhabiting, * Sinuesta. The Tribuns of the Com. had in charge to ordain by an Act of the common people, that P. Sempronius the Pretor should choose certain Trium-

* Traictto.

virs, about the sending and translating of inhabitants into those Colonies. But much ado they they about the schooling and training or maintained into stole Coloners, furpoing indeed that they were hadro find those that willingly yeelded to be involled Coloners, supposing indeed that they were fent thither, not to inhabit Land and ground for their best behoof, but to lie in garrison, and to fland upon their guard in those frontiers, which were continually molested by warlike enemies, From the care of these affairs, the Senat was withdrawn, by occasion of the Tuscans war, whereof the rumour daily encreased: and letters also came thick from Appius, who warned them not to negleft the rining of that countrey: which letters imported, that four nations had united their forces, and banded themselves together; to wit, Tuscanie, Samniam, Umbria, and the Gauls: that they were already encamped in two places, for that one was not able to receive fo great a militi-B tude. Upon these occasions, as also for that the time drew neer of Election of Consuls, Lucius Volumnius the Contul was called home to Rome. Who before that he called the Centuries for to give their voyces, having assembled the people to an audience, discoursed before them at large, concerning the greatness of the Tuscan war. "How that afore time, when he himself and his brother Conful warred there together, it was offo great importance, that neither one lea-"der, not yet one army was jufficient: and by report, the Umbrians, and a mighty power of "Gauls were afterward combined unto them, So that they should remember, that they were to "chuse that day two Coss, against four Nations, As for himself, but that he was certainly per-"fivaded and affured, that the people of Rome would with a general content declare him Coff, "who at that time, without all controversie was counted the principal Captain and best leader of C "all others, he would forthwith nominat a Dictator. No man dou red, but the Q Fability was the man, who by the affent of all, was meant and deflined to this charge: and him together with Volumnius, both the prerogative tribe, and all those that were called first, every one, nominated to be Coff, Fabius made a speech by way of excuse, in substance, like as he had done before, two years together: but afterwards seeing he was overcome with the general agreement of the people, he framed it so in the end, that he required P. Decini to be his collegue: "Alledging, that he would be in itead of a good prop and itay to him in his old age: how he had found by expe-« rience in one Centorthip and two Confulthips, born jointly together with him, that there was "no furery and desence of the Common-weal, to the concord and agreement of those that are come panions in government. And to any other new Collegue besides him, hardly could an old mans D " mind fore and frame. Also that he would and could more easily impart his mind and purpose to "one, whose humor, condition, and behavior, he had been already acquainted with. The Cost. himself confirmed his Oration, and accorded thereunto; as well, in regard of the commendable parts and deferts of P. Decius, as also of the good that proceeded and ensued upon the managing of war-affairs, by the concord and unity of the Consuls; and of the hurt which happed and sollowed upon their disagreement and diffention: "and therewith he shewed how neer they were e of late to utter peril and destruction, through quarrels between him and his brother Appias; "admonishing Decins and Fabius both to live lo, as with one mind and heart they affected and intended the same things. He added moreover and said, they were men of Action both, born for « war and to be fouldiers; for martial feats renowned already: but for to maintain contentions E "ofwords and quarrels of the tongue, altogether rude and unskilful, and fuch natures, (faid he

"were fittelt to make Consuls. As for nimble heads and fine wits, deeply seen in points and "quircks of law, full of their eloquent tearms, such as Ap. Clandins was; those were meet to be "made Lord Prefidents of the City and chief Justices in the common place, for to fit in judgment se of causes, and see the execution of laws. Thus in handling of these matters was that day spent, The morrow after, according to the Confuls appointment, was the Election held, both of new Confuls, and also of Pretors. Q. Fabius and P. Decius were created Confuls, and App. Claudius Pretor, all abient. And L. Volumnius by Act of the Senat, and grant of the Commons, had his government prorogued, and continued in his charge one year longer.

The fame year were many strange fights and prodigious monsters seen: for the turning away For the dangers forefignified and menaced thereby, the Senar decreed supplications and Letanies for two dayes together. Wine and incense for the sacrifices, was allowed at the publick charges of the City, and in procession went both men and women in great number, with much reverence, to visit the Holy shrines, and there to do their devotions. Their solemn supplications were more renowned and memorable, by reason of a contention that arose among the dames of the City, in the Chappel of Lady Pudititia Patritia, which standeth in the beast-market, by the round Church of Hercules. The Noblemens wives would not admit into that Chappel Proginia the daughter of Aulus, who, notwithstanding she was nobly descended from the race of the Patriti. yet had espouled Volumnius the Consul, a Commoner and was married (iorsooth) out of the family and ranck of the Parritii. Whereupon, there began some short and cutted shrewd G words to be dealt between: and so (as women commonly are soon angry and set on fire) there

grew to heart-burning and hot contention. Whiles Virginia alledged and faid, that the being a Gendewoman and Parritia born, and a chaft and honest Dame, was entered in the Chappel of Patritian Chaffic es: over and befides, she had not been noted for Bigamy; but was the wife of one only husband . unto whom the was given and brought a pure maid : and as for her husband, and his dignities which he had born, his noble acts that he had atchieved, the had no cause to complain, or be ashamed, nay rather, the gloried therein right greatly. After this, she accumulated these magnificent and glorious words, with a generous and brave a deed. For in the

tween Decisa

their Pro-

long freet where the dwelt, the fer by and cut off a part of her dwelling house, as much as would a lerve for an Oratoy or pety Chappel, and there erested an Altar. And when she had affembled the wives of the Commoners together,, and had complained of the injurious dealing of the Patritian dames; "This altar (quoth the) do I dedicate unto Pudicitia Plebeia: and all you here I exhort, that with what emulation, the men our husbands, in this City contend about feats of valour "and arms, who may do best; so likewisethe Marrons and wives strive-and excel in continence "and chastity; and that ye will labour and endeavour, that this alter may have the name to be " frequented, and reforted unto, with more reverence and devotion, yea, and if it be possible) of "more chast women, than that other of the Nobility. And so it fell out indeed, that from that time, this altar also had the same rites (in a manner) and ceremonies as the other, which was I more ancient : in such fort, as no wife, but of approved honesty and chassity, and wedded but to one husband during her life, might be allowed there to facrifice and offer oblations. But this religious order and institution, in lapse and process of time was prophaned afterwards and divulged. and the altar frequented by them that were stained and infamous, and not only by matrons of name and quality, but also by women of all forts and degrees, until at last through difuse it grew to be utterly forgotten, and came to nothing.

The same year the Ædiles Curule, Cn, and Q. Ogulius accused certain Usurers, who were convicted, and their goods forfeit and confifcat. And of that which came into the common cheft, they caused to be made a brasen portal in the Capitol, and silver vessels forto furnish out three tables in Jupiter his Chappel: also the image of Jupiter himself in the Lantern or frontispice of the K Capitol, fitting in his chariot drawn with four fleeds. Moreover, at the Fig-tree Raminalis, they ercord and fet up the images of the foundling babes, the first founders of the City, pendant at the teats of a shee-wolf. They paved also with square stone, the causey and high way from the gate Capena, unto the Temple of Mars. The Ædiles likewise Commoners, L. Ælim Parm, and C. Fulvius Curvus, of the forfeited mony which they levied of the grafiers or farmers of the City passures, who were condemned and fined, exhibited certain pageants and playes, and set up gol-

den bolles in the Temple of Ceres.

After this, Q. Fabius the fift time Conful, and P. Decius the fourth, entred their government, who now had been companions together in three Consulats, and in one Censorship, men renowned, not more for the honor of their noble exploits in war, which was right great, than for L their loving agreement and concord, Which unity of theirs was not perpetual to the end; by occasion I suppose, of the contention of the States that same between, rather than of any difference betwist themselves. For the Patritii laboured, that Fabius should have the Province of Tuscan extraordinarily: and the Commons were as earnest with Decises to put the matter to a Lottery. Certain it is, that a great contention there was in the Senat. But afterwards, feeing that Fabius was able there to do more and make a greater fide than his Colleague, the matter was brought again before the people. In which affembly, few words passed between the parties themselves, being martial men both, standing more upon deeds than words. Fabius gave out and said "That it was an indignity, that another should gather fruit under the Tree that he had planted. and Also, that himself was the man, who had opened the way through the wood Ciminia, and had M given entrance and passage for the Roman war, through desart and wild forrests. What meant and Fabius for co "they then to trouble him, a man of those years, with this place of charge, in case, they minded "to give the conduct of this war to any other General but himself? No doubt, but by little and "little he upbraided them covertly and cast in their teeth, for chusing unto him an adversary, and " not a companion in government: yea, and charged Decius, that he repented and envied the "good concord, wherein they had lived together, during the time of three Magistracies already. "Finally, he aimed and reached at no farther matter than this, but if so be, they thought him "worthy of the Province, thither to fend him. For as he had been at the appointment and plea-"fure of the Senate, fo would he be at the ordering and direction of the people. On the other "fide, P. Decins complained of the injury offered by the Senat: for that the Nobles had endea-N "voured to their power, and done their best that no Commons might have access to honourable er places and dignities: and after that prowefs and valour had got the upperhand, and prevailed " fo, as even in those kind of men vertue wanted not her due reward and honour; there were " means fought, that not only the voyces of the people were deluded and made vain; but also ce the very awards and arbitrements of fortune, were transferred to the wills and pleasures of some " few. All Confuls before him had their provinces by lot: and now the Senat by their absolute " authority, without casting lots, gave unto Fabins the charge of his province. If it be (faith he) " to honour the man: verily, he hath so well deserved both of my self and of the Common-"wealth, that I favour highly and tender the glory of Q. Fabius; provided alwayes, that it get "not a shining lustre, by a foil of my disgrace and dishonour. And who will ever doubt, where 0 "there is one difficult and dangerous war, and the same precisely and absolutly charged upon "one Conful, without ordinary and lawful calling: but that the other Conful standeth for a "Cipher, and is reputed either needless, or good for nothing? As for Fabius, like as he gloried "in his service and noble Acts archieved in Tuscan, even so would Publius Decius also full fain co do the semblable: and peradventure, he should be able to put out and quench that fire once for "all, which Fabrus left behind him, so covered and raked up, as that oftentimes it suddenly brake

" our again, and yeelded forth new flames and blazes. In conclusion, he could be content to

A "yeeld the titles of honour and all rewards of vertue unto his Collegue, in the reverent regard of his old age, and majefty of his person: but for any hazard or jeopardy that might be pre-"fented unto them, he neither at this time gave place, nor ever would (with his good will) to "him or any man else whatsoever; and if he gat no other good by this contention, yet would he "obtain thus much at the leaft, that the people should hold their own, and dispose of that abso-"lutly at their discretion, which was in their power; rather then permit the Nobles to gratifie "any one therewith at their pleasure. And herewith he prayed Tup, Opt, Max, and all the im-"mortal gods, that even as they youch afed to bestow upon him and his Collegue equal valour "and happiness in the conduct of their war, so they would afford them one and the same right B "and authority and rule. For, furely it was in nature meet and reason, for example good and profitable, and for the credit and fame of the people of Rome much material, that such should be Confuls, as by either of their guidance and conduct, without exceptions, the war with the "Tuscans might be administred as it ought to be. Fabius then, having besought the people naught elfe, but that before the Tribes were called in to give their fuffrages, they would hear the letters of App, Claudens Pretor read, which were brought out of Tufcany, departed out of the affembly. So the Province of Tulcany, without casting lots, was awarded unto Fabius, with no leis consent of the people, then of the Senat. Hereupon, all the younger fort (in manner) ranunto the Conful, and offered their service of themselves, and gave their names to be enrolled, so defirous were they to serve under that Captain. Which multitude being thus flocked about him cround; Four thousand footmen (quoth he) and fix hundred horse, and no more, am I minded to take up and levy. As many therefore, as to day and to morrow, will present themselves and give their names, will I accept of, and take with me: more care have I to bring you all home rich and wealthy, then to have numbers of fouldiers to fight my battels. Thus went he forth with a competent Army well appointed, and so much more confident, and in hope of good fuccels, by how much less he flood upon the great number; and directed his journey to the Town Aharna, where Apply the Pretor encamped, and from whence the enemy was not far distant. A few miles on this fide, the fewellers or wood-purveiors, accompanied with a good guard of fouldiers for their convoy, met him: who feeing the Sergeants going before, and underflanding that it was Fabius the Conful, with joy and theerful hearts, thanked God and the people of Rome, for fending unto them such a General. After this, when they came all about the Conful to falute and welcome him, Farius demanded whither they went? who answered, To purvey wood and fewel. Say ye so? (quoth he) and have ye not your camp empaled and fortified? Yes, cried they all, and that with a double rampart and ditch, but yet are we in exceeding fear. Then (quoth he) we have wood and timber enough. Go ye back again, and down with the trench and pallifade. Who returned into the camp, and as they were plucking up the rampare, they gave the alarm both to the fouldiers that tarried behind in the camp, and to Apple himself. and made them afraid. Then every man faid to one or other as they came, that it was by the express commandment of Q. Fabius the Conful that they did so. The morrow after they removed the camp; and Appear the Pretor was definished and sent away to Rome. After which time, the E Romans abode no where in standing camp: for he said, it was not good and commodious for an army to make abode in any one place; but that it was better and more wholfom both for the agility and health of their bodies, to have a running camp, to be ever marching, and changing the air and the foil. But their journeys were no other, then the winter would permit, which was not yet palt.

In the beginning of the Spring, Fabius having left the second legion at Clusium, which in old time was called Camars, and appointed L. Scipio Pro-pretor to begovernor of the camp he returned himself to Rome for to consult about the war: were it of his own accord and motion, because it appeared evidently in view of eye much greater then it was reputed before; or that he was fent for by order from the Senat for there be writers that a ffirm both the one and the other Some would have it thought, that he was called back again by Appius Claudius Pretor, who both at the Councel Table in the Senar House, and also before the body of the people (like as he had continually done by letters) enforced the fear and to or of the Tuican war, faying, that one General and one Army, were not sufficient to make head against four Nations: that it would be dangerous and doubtful, whether they jointly in one body gave battel unto one, or maintained war apart in divers quarters: that one man was not able to perform and mannage all at once. As for himself, he had left behind him two Roman Legions and no more, and with Fabius there were come not full five thousand in all, of horse and soot together. His opinion therefore was, that with allipsed, P. Decius the Conful, should go to his Collegue into Tuscany, and L. Von lumnius have the charge of Samnium in the mean time. But in case the Consul had rather go into his own Province, then he advised, that Volumnius took his way directly with a full and compleat Consular army into Tufcany, to the Consul. When this discourse of the Pretor had moved a great part of the House, then P. Decim spake (by report) to this effect; That all should be left entire and free to the disposition of Q. Fabius, until such time as either himself in person (if it might stand with the weal-publick) were come to Rome, or sent one of his Lieutenants by whom the Senat might be enformed, and truely understand the poyte and importance of the war in Tufgany; what forces were requifite, and how many Leaders and Captains were expedient and needful; Fabius, fo foon as he was returned to Rome, both in the Senat-House, and also in the audience

of the people, held a middle course in all his speech; that he might seem neither to encrease, nor the ver to diminish the rumor of the war: and in assuming to himself another Captain, he pretended, that he condescended thereunto, in regard of other mens fear, more then for his own fafety, or for any danger that the State was like to incur. Howbeit, if they would allow him a coadjutor and companion in war, how might he forget P. Decius the Conful? of whom he had fo good proof and experience in so many Magistracies, which they had born and administred together. Of all men in the world he loved none better, and would make choice of no one sooner: and having P. Decius with him, he would never think his forces too few about him, nor his enemies too many before him. But if perad venture the mind and heart of his Collegue flood otherwise, his request was, that they would give him L. Volumnius to be his affiftant. The determination of all was referred over to Fabius, both by the people and Senat, and also by the Consul himself. And when as Decius shewed and testified, that he was ready to take a journey either into Samnium or Tuscany, there followed such a joy and gratulation of all men, as if they had conceived in their spirit a victory afore-hand, and even now, had decreed for the Confuls, not a doubtful war, but a glorious triumph, I find in some writers, that Fabius and Decius, presently upon the entrance into their Magiltracy, went into Tuscany, without any mention of casting lots for their charges and provinces, or of the contention between the two Collegues, which I have fet down. There be some again, who having laid abroad these debates, stayed northere, but over and besides have added a furcease of matter, touching the invectives of Appuss before the people, against Fabius in his absence; as also the obstinate stubbornness of him being Pretor, against the Consul, to hisk very face: moreover, another contention and variance between the two Contuls; whiles Decius endevoured to bring about, and was instant that each one should keep him to his own Province allotted unto him, and hold it. But all writers agree in the course of the history, from the time that both Confuls went out to war, and to forward.

But before that the Consuls arrived in Tuscany, certain Gauls called Senones, came with a great power before Clusium, ready to give affault unto the Roman Legion and the camp. But Scipio, who was left Governor thereof, thinking it necessary to help out the small number of his men, by advantage of the ground, led his army up to the hill between the town and the camp, But (as it falleth out in such sudden cases) he had not discovered aforehand the wayes and passes all about; but inconsideratly went forward, and engaged himself up to the top and pitch of the hill, which the enemy was mafter of already, by another fide. Thus was the legion affailed on the back and beat down, and thus was it enclosed and environed round, by a multitude of enemies, and put to the sword. Some writers there be who report, that the whole legion perished there so as not one escaped alive to carry tidings. Also, that the Consuls who now were not far from Clust-1811, had no news brought them of this overthrow, before the horsemen of the Gauls were in fight, who carrying the heads of them that were flain, fome hanging before at their horsepoittels, others flicking aloft upon their lances, braved and triumphed, inging and chanting longs of joy, after their manner. Some write that they were the Umbri and not the Gauls, and that the defeat and massacre was not so great: also that when the fortagers for the camp under the leading of L. Manlius Torquatus a Lieutenant, were compassed about by the enemy; then Scipio the Pro-pretor came forth of the camp to succour and rescue them, and that the Umbrians who first had the better, afterwards when the battel was renewed, suffered the foil and wereovercome, and that as well their prisoners as their booty was taken from them. But more probable it is, that this overthrow was given by the Gauls, then the Umbrians; for that as divers times afore, so that year especially the City was frighted with the tumults and risings of the Gauls. Upon this defeat, over and befides, that both the Confuls were gone to war with four legions, and a great power of Cavalry of natural Romans, and a thousand horsemen of Capua, chosen out of purpose for that war, and sent unto them, with a greater power also of Allies, and of Latins then of Romans; there were two other armies not far from the City of Rome, opposed to frontier and make head against Tuscany: the one in the Faliscian territory, the other in the Vatican. Cn. Fulwins and L. Posthumius Megillus, both Pro-pietors, were commanded to keep a standing camp in those parts. But the Consuls by this time, having passed over the mountain Apenninus, were come to the enemies within the country of the Sentinats. And there about four miles off, they fat them down and encamped. Then the enemies, after much confultation, resolved in the end upon this point; not to be intermingled all in one camp, nor come into the field and hazzard all their forces at once in one battel: But that the Gauls should take the Samnits unto them, and the Umbrians join with the Tuscans. The day of the battel was appointed, The Gauls and Samnits had the charge to maintain the fight: and in the time of battel the Tuscans and Umbrians were commanded to affault the camp of the Romans. But these their designs and purposes were altered by reason of three Clusin sugitive traitors, who by night fole away privily unto the Conful Fabius, and disclosed the intents and enterprise of the enemies: who were fent away with rich rewards, to the end that every hour, upon new plots and devices that should be determined by the enemies, they would give them an inkling and certain intelligence. The Confuls write unto Fulvius and Posthumius, that the one should advance and come forward with his army, out of the Faliscan country; and the other out of the Vatican directly unto Clusium: and that with all their forces, they should overrun and destroy the enemies country. The rumor of these rodes & invasions, caused the Tuscans to remove out of the

Sentinar territory, to the defence of their own frontiers. Hereupon the Confuls made freed to A strike a battel in their absence. And for two dayes space they skirmished continually with the enemy, and challenged him to the field but for those two days, no worthy deed of importance was atchieved. A few on both fides were flain, and hereby were their courages rather provoked, and their flomacks whet to a full fet battel then any trial or hazard made of the main chance. Upon the third day into plain field they come with all their power. When both armies flood ranged in battel array, there fortuned a Hind to be chased out of the mountains, and to run away before a Wolf, even through the midlt of the plains between both armies: then, parted both these wild beafts a funder, the Hind took her way to the Gauls, and the Wolf his course to the Romans. The B Wolf had way given him through all the tanks and files; but the Hind was killed among the Gauls Then a Roman fouldier, one of the forefront, who was to fight before the Entigns: There will the flight (quoth he) there will the flaughter be, where you fee the beaft facred and dedicated to Diana lie dead : but here on this part, the martial Wolf, confecrated to Mars, having with victory gone clear away fafe and unwounded hath put us in mind of our martial Nation and of our first tounder, the fon of Mars. The Gauls put themselves in the right wing, the Samnits in the left Against the Samnits, Fabius marshalled the first and third Legions, in the right point : and Deciusa the fifth and fixth in the left, affront the Gauls. For the second and fourth served in Samnium under L. Volumnius Pro-conful. Arthe first shock and encounter, the battel was so indifferently fought, and with so equal force, that if the Tuscans and Limbrians had either shewed themselves in the field, or affailed the camp, the lofs and overthrow must needs have, light in either places whereas they had bent their forces, Howbeit, although hitherto the conflict of battel went conal and indifferent, and that as yet fortune had not determined, which way the would encline and give the victory; yet they fought not alike, in the right and left wings . For the Romans under the conduct of Fabine, rather warded the enemy warily, and flood upon their guard, then offered to charge luftily : fo as they maintained fight, and drew it at length until it was very late in the evening, because the Captain was enformed and periwaded of the Sampits and Gauls both, that being as they were in the first skirmish very hot and surious, it was sufficient to keep off at length, and at staves end. As for the Samnits, their courages would abate and fall by any long conflict and the bodies of the Gauls, (who of all other can least away with travel, & heat especially) would turn all to sweat, & melt away: who at the beginning, fight more fiercely then men, but in the, end more faintly then women. Against that time therefore, when the enemy used to fall & give over, Eabius had kept his fouldiers in breath & referved their ftrength fresh & lufty. But Decims being very eager & hot by reason of his youth and courage of heart, laid on lustily at the fift, and spent upon the enemies all the force & vigor he had : and for that the Infantry seemed to fight but coldly, he set the Cavalry awork: and himself personally in the thickest throng and troop of most valiant and hardy Knights, exhorted and belought the formost gallants of those lusty youths, to join with him & to charge upon the enemy faying that they should carry away a double honor, if by the means of the men of arms, the victory began at the left wing. Twice they forced the Gauls horiemen to turn fide and back; but when as they were engaged farther within; and were now fighting hard pell mell ar mone the fonadrons of the hor femen, they beheld a new and firinge kind of fight, which troubled and terrified them. For the enemies standing all armed upon chariots & wagons, with a great noise of their fleeds, and rumbling of the wheels, ran full upon them, & mightily, affrighted the horses of the Romans, which had not been acquainted with such uncouth & strange noises, So the horfmen who had the upper hand before, & were at point of victory, were now with a foul fear distomfited and scattered as if the hideous furies of hell, & the divel himself had been amongst them. Where upon they fled suddenly & not looking before them were overthrown both men & horse By this occasion the entigns of footmen were diffrested & difordered, and many of those that were ranged in the front before the entigns, were by force of horse & wagons driven crossthrough the barraillons, troden under foot, and their guts squashed out. Herewithal the battailions of the Gauls sootmen, seeing their enemies thus scared sollowed on apace, & gave them no time of breathing. Decim cried out aloud to his men, Whither flie ye? Or what hope have ye to fave your felves by flight? Decins opposed himself against them that retreated and fled Decins rallied those that were disbanded and scattered but seeing that by no force or means he could flay them, thus amazed & affonied as they were; he called upon his father P. Decins by name, and faid; Why do I stay any longer the fatal death that is destined to my house & name? "It is given to our race & family id be facrifi-"ced in lieu of propiniatory facrifices for to affoil & fave the publick-weal from dangers menaced " & threatned unto it. Even now therfore, wil I offer the legions of the enemies to be facrificed "with my felf to Dame Tellus and other infernal gods. When he had spoken these words, he commanded M. Livius the high Prieft (whom as he marched into the field, he straightly had charged notto depart from him) for to pronounce and fay that form of words, whereby he should devote. offer, and betake himself to death, together with the legions of the enemies, for to fave the army of the Quirits and people of Rome. Which when he had done by the same form of prayer and in the same habit wherein his father P. Decius at the river Veferis, in the war against the Latins, caufed himself to be offered to death : and besides these solemn prayers, added moreover these words: "That he drave before him, Fright, Flight, Murder, Maffacre, Bloodshed, Ire and Wrath of gods, in "Heaven, & fiends in Hell; and that he would with deadly maledictions and execrable curies imite "the enligns, weapons, and armors of his enemies; and that one and the same place, should give

so both himself, and also the Gauls and Sammers together with hims plague, perdition, and deflers to "Ction. After these cursed, horrible, and derestable speeches against his own person and his enemies; look where he law the thickest ranks of the Gauls, thicker he spurred his horse, and rode in amongst them: where amidst the pixes, javelins, and swords, he was preferrly stain. Then could it hardly be seen, that the battel was any longer fought by power and help of man. The Romans fo foonasthey had loft their Captain, (which at all other times is wont to finite a terror into them) flayed their flight, and were willing and contented to renew the battel afresh. The Gauls, and especially that troop which stood about the Cos, his body, fared as though they had been out of their wits, flang their darts from them (I know not how) to no purpote, and in vain: fome of them flood fill, as it were benummed, forgetting both to run away, and to fight flill, But on the other fide the high Priest Living, with whom Decim had left the fer jeants, and whom before his death he nominated and ordained to be Propretor, cried out, as loud as he could, that the Romans had the victory, and by the death of the Cof, were acquit and excused from all other fatal danger but as for the Gauls and the Samuits, they were destined and forfeited (as it were) to mother Tellus and the infernal spirits. And now Decius (quoth he) haled after him and calleth to follow him, the army that with him was devowed, curled, and offered: now all the enemies are full of furies and fearful fright. Then, as these aforesaid began the skirmish again, behold there came unto them, Cornelius Scipio, and C. Martins with a supply of succours from the rereward; who by commandment of Q. Fabius the Conful, were fent to aid and rescue his Collegue. Where they heard of the worthy end of P. Decius, a noble example to encourage them to adventure all K hazards in the fervice of their country and Common-weal. Therefore, when as the Gauls flood close and thick together, opposing their targets before them, ranged and joined one over another featherwise, so, as to deal with them affront, and to cope together at hand stroaks, was thought a difficult and dangerous matter; then, by the commandment of those two Lieutenants, the darts and lances which lay firewed upon the ground, between the two armies, were gathered up, and flung against the pavoisade or tortuse-femie of the enemies targets abovelaid. And by reason that these javelins and spears light and stuck fast, some in their rargets, and some in their very bodies, it happed that their knot was broken, and the battaillon(as huge and close as it was) disbanded, in such fore; as many of them, notwithstanding their bodies were untouched and unhurt, fel down aftonied one upon another. Lo how fortune altered the case, and changed all in the left wing of I. the Romans, But in the right, Fabius (as is beforefaid) at the first, lingered and drew on the day. but afterwards, when ashe perceived, that neither the enemies shouts, nor their manner of giving charge, nor yet the darts and javelins which they lanced, had the same vigor and force, as beforethe commanded the Captains of the horsemento wheel about with their Cornets, and to flank the Sammits, that upon a figual given, they might charge them overthwart with all the violence shey could whiles his own Legionary footmen by little and little advanced forward, and brake the ranks and difordered the enemy. When he faw once, no refiftance made, and that without all doubtythey were wearied and out of breath: then hegathered together all his subfidiary companies of the rereguard, which he had referved until that time and bufinels, fresh and in heart; and at once, both fee forward the Legions, and gave the horiemen alfo a fignal to fet upon the ene-in mies. But the Sammits could not endure this violent charge, but ran as fast as ever they could to recover the camp fast by the battaillon of the Gauls, leaving their fellows behind them in fight to pay the reckoning. The Gauls having likewise made a target-fense, stood thick and close together under it. Then Fabius advertised of the death of his brother Conful, commanded a wing or Cornet; to the number almost of \$ 00, horsement of Capua, to withdraw themselves out of the conflict, to call about and to play upon the backs of the Gauls: after whom, he caused the Principes of the third Legion to follow; and wherefoever they elpied the ranks of the enemies by force of horfstien difordered and broken, there, to second them, and press on still, and kill them whiles they were in difarray, and afraid. Himself vowed a Temple to Jupiter Victor, together with the spoils of his enemies; Which done, he advanced ftraight forward to the camp of the Samnits. Thither N all the multitude of them were driven in great fright and difarray. And for that the gages were not able to receive fo great a multitude, crouding together, they that were kept out, and could not get in, by reason of the throng of their sellows, began again to fight under the rampart. Where Gellius Egnatius, the General of the Samnits was firucken down and flain : after this, the Samnits beaten within their sampart, were killed every one, and their camp after small resistance won. The Gauls behind their back were environed and cut in pieces. That day were flain of enemies five and twenty thouland, and 8000 taken prisoners. Howbeit, this victory cost the Romans blood; for of P. Decius his army, there died 7000 and of Fabius, 1200, Fabius then having sent out to leek out the body of his Collegue, gathered up all the spoils of the enemies into an heap, and burned them, to the honor of Jupiter Victor. But that day could not the Conful his body be feen, by o reason it was covered and hidden under heaps of the Gauls that lay there dead. The morrow after it was found and brought again with many a tear of all his fouldiers. Then Fnbius fetting all other matters for the time afide, folemnized the burial and funeral obsequies of his fellow Conful, with due commendation and condigne praises, and with all honor that could be devi-

In Tuscany also about the same time, Cn. Fulvius Propretor, had fortunat success to his hearts deire for befides great damage done to the enemy, by invafions & rodes into the country, he fought A also a notable battel: wherein of Perusins and Clusingwere slain above 3000, and twenty en figns won. The Samnits, as they fled through the territory of the Pelignians, were by them intercepted and enclosed; and of five thousand, they were lest but one thousand. Great is the same of that day, and of the battel that was fought in the Sentinate territory, if a man hold him only to the truth, and make no more of it than it was. But some have overreached a little, and written, that the enemies were 40330, foot, and 46000, horse strong: also, that they had a thousand tharriots or waggons, reckoning and comprising the Umbrians and Tulcans withal : who also (as they fay) were at the battel. And to encrease also the power and forces of the Romans, they record, that L. Volumnius Propretor, was a Commander, together with the Copiuls, and that his army B was joined with the Legions of the Conjuls, But I find in most Chronicles, that this victory was atchie ved by the two Confuls only. Volumnius in the mean time warred in Sammium; and having forced and driven the army of the Samnits, to take the hill Tifernum, nothing atraid for the diledvantage of the place, discomfitted them, and put them to flight, Q. Fabius, having left the army of Decres behind him in Tuscany, reduced his own legions into the City, and triumphed over the Gauls, Tutcans, and Samnits. His fouldiers followed him in his triumph, who in their rude

comparing him in equal degree, for the issue and event, as well publick as privat, with the praifes of his fon. Of the booty and pillage gained from the enemies, the fouldiers had given unto them * 82 Affes apeece, with a livery cloak, and coats a good reward for a fouldiers service in those fig.

military rhimes and longs, celebrated no less the brave and noble death of P. Decius, than the

worthy victory of Quintus Fabius. And they revived the memorial of his father late deceased,

For all these notable victories atchieved, yet neither the Samnits nor the Tuscans were at quiet. For, both the Perufins began to rebel, fo foon as the Conful had away his army: and also the Samnits came down to forrage and spoil into the territory of Vestin and Formianum, and another way into Eletranium, which lie along the river Vulturnus. Against them was Appins Chandans the Pretor, sent with Decius his army. And Fabius in Tuscany, which began new war flew four thoufand and five hundred Perufins, took priloners 1740, who were ranformed for * 3. 0. After a piece, * 46/b, 10.d. The rest of the spoil was all bestowed upon the souldiers. The Legions of the Samnits being pur- ob. Hers. fued hard at heels, partly by Appius Claudius Pretor, and partly by L. Volumnius Proconiul, met Dall together in the territory of Stella. Where both the Samnit Legions abode, and also Ap-

pius and Volumnius joined and encamped together. There was a sharp and cruel battel fought on both sides. The Romans were incensed with anger and choler against those that had so often rebelled: the other, upon a desperate mind were resolute to hazzard the utmost. So there were flain of the Samnits, 16300; 2700, taken prisoners, and of the Romans there died two thousand

This year so fortunate in war, was by reason of pestilence much asslicted; and for certain prodigious tokens, ful of care and perplexed. For it was reported, that in divers places it rained earth: and that in the army of Appius Claudius, there were many smitten & blafted with lightning. In regard hereof, the books of Sibylla were peruled audiought into. The same year Q. Fabius Garges, Ethe Conful his son, fined and punished by the purse, certain wives who had been convicted and condemned before the people, of Adultery : of which money fo raifed by their fines, he canted to be built the Temple of Venus, which standeth neer the Cirque or Race.

There remain yet behind certain wars of the Samnits, whereof we have now continued our history in thele four books, for the space of fix andiorty years, ever since that M. Valerius, and Au. Cornelius were Confuls, with were the first that warred in Sammum. To let pais therefore, and not to trouble the readers, with a prolix narration of the alternative overthrows given and received between both nations so many years one after another, for all which calamities and losses their hearts and courages could not be daunted or conquered : the very last year, the Samnics, in the Sentinat country, in the Pelignsterritory, at Tifernum, and in the territory of Stella, were de-F feated both by themselves, with their own legions, and also mingled with others; and that; by four armies, and four Roman Captains ; loft the bravest and most noble General of all their nation; saw their consederates and allies in war, the Tuscans, Limbrians, and Gauls, in the same predicament as themselves, not able to stand and maintain their estate any longer, either by their ownpower, on with help of forraign forces ; yet for all this, would they not abstain from war, to little weary were they of defending their liberty, although it were unfortunatly: shooting rather, to be vanquished, than not to attempt the winning of victory. Who is he, that would not think it irksom, and tedious, either to write or read this long suit and train of wars, which they in fighting, were never wearied?

After Q. Fabius and P. Decius, succeeded Consuls L. Posthumius Megillus, and M. Attilius Re-Ggulus. Tothem both, was committed chatge of Samnium, for that the bruit wene, that the enemies had prepared three full armies, the one to go again into Tuscany, the second to invade and over-run airesh the terricory of Capua, and the third to defend their own frontiers. Post humins by reason of sickness remained at Rome, but Attilius went presently with an army forth, to the end that he might surprize the enemies on a sudden in Samutum, before they had taken the field; for to the Senat had given direction: and he found the enemy in the way to meet him, as if it had been fo' of purpose before by them determined, ready there to keep him from entrance and fofar off-were they from wasting the inds of the Samnits, that they could not once enter into Dd_3

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* From ten of

the clock-in

the morning,

their confines; nay, the Samnits debarged them from departure thence, into the peaceable parts to and territories of their allies. Now when as they were encamped affront one against another: that, which the Romans being fo often conquerors, would hardly have adventured, (see how meter despair driveth mento ralh projects and extremities) the Samnits attempted : even to give assault upon the Romans camp. And albeit this so ventrous enterprise sped not well in the final effect, yet was it not altogether invain attempted. There chanced to be a foggy milt, which continued a good part of the day, to thick and palpable, as men could not see before them, I say nor. fo far as without the trench, but not fo much as those that came close to speak one to another. The Samnits hereupon taking the advantage fit for an ambushment, before it was full day light, and the same much overcast and dim with the mist, came as far as the Corps de guard of the Romans, I who in the gates and entrance of the camp warded but negligently: being thus taken on a sudden, they had neither courage nor thrength enough to relift. At the back-fide of the camp, they affaulted the great gate Decumana, seized the Questors pavilion, and that quarter about it: where the Questor himself (L. Opimius Pansa) was slain, and thereupon the alarm was given. The Cos. being with this tumuk raised, commanded two bands or cohorts of allies, to wit, the one of Lucanians, and the other of Sueffans, which haply were next hand, to defend and guard the Pretors pavilion, and that quarter. In the mean while he marched with the legionary bands along the high broad street in the camp, called Principalis, and before they had buckled and fitted their armor about them, they were ranged in battel array; and had knowledge of the enemy, by the ear and onteries, rather then by the fight of the eye: neither could they give an estimate what K number they were. At the first, as doubtful of the event, and missrusting their fortune, they retreated, and received their enemies in, and let them come even into the midft of the camp: but then the Conful cried out, and asked, Whether they meant to be turned out of their own ramparts and holds first, and after have a new piece of work to assail and win them again? So, they let up a shout, and put all their might together, and first made resistance only and kept their ground: but afterwards they fet forward, and pressed upon them: and having once beat them back, they drave them afore them; with the same sear, that they themselves began, yea, and chased them out of the gate and the trench: but to proceed further, for to pursue the chase, they durst not, for fear of some ambushment, by reason of the misty and troubled weather, contenting themselves with the saving of their camp and no more: and so they retired within their ram- L parts having flain to the number welnear, of three hundred enemies. Of Romans, as wel those that were in the first Corps de guard and Sentinels, who kept the watch, as of those that were furprised about the Questors lodging, were killed 230. This bold adventure of the Samnits speeding so well, made them take better heart; so as they would not permit the Romans to encamp farther into the Country, no, nor to much, as to go a forraging into their territory: whereupon they were compelled to retire again, and to purvey forrage in the quiet and peaceable quarters of their friends about Sora.

The bruit of all these occurrents more troublesome and seaful then truth was, being come to Rome, caused L. Posthumius the Cos, before he was well recovered of his sickness, to take the field: meet. Himself now dedicated unto the goddess Victoria, the Temple, which in the time of his Curule Ædileship he took order to be built, with the money raised of certain fines taken of perfons condemned. Then took he his journey to the army, and so went forward from Sora directly into Samnium, to the camp of his brother Conful. But the Samnius distructing themselves, as not able to withstand two armies, were dislodged, and departed back: and the Consuls also parted one from another, fundry ways, to wasterne country, and assault the towns. Possibilities athis first coming, assayed by meer force to assail the town Milionia, and seeing he could do small good that way, at length by rolling trenches and platforms, he approached close to the walls, and wan it: and albeit the town were thus forced, yet there continued a fharp and long fight in all firects and parts thereof, from the fourth hour of the day until the eighth, with N doubtful and variable events for a good while; but in the end the Romans became mafters of the town. Of Samnits were flain 3200 and 4200, were taken prisoners: besides the gaining of other booty and pillage. From thence, he led forth the legions to Ferentinum, but the inhabitants with their bag and baggage, and all that ever they could drive or carry, had quit the cown in the fill night feason, and departed in great filence at a contrary postern gate, which opened from the camp of the enemy. The Conful fo foon as he was come, arthe first approached the walls, as well appointed and provided of all things, as if he should have found as much to do, as at Miliona: but afterwards, perceiving all filent and desolate throughout the City, seeing neither men fall headlong ere he were aware, into the trains of some hidden and privy ambush, he commanded two Cornets of the Cavalry of Latine confederates, to ride about the walls about the counterscarp, and well to view and considerall places. The horiemen finding one or two gates need together standing wide open, and in the very same ways that led from thence, the fresh tracks and footing of the enemies, as they fled by night; rode foftly neerer and neerer to the gates; and there

but ere he departed the City, he proclamed the Rendezvous at Sora, for his fouldiers thereto M normunition within the towers and upon the walls; he held back his fouldiers, defirous and greedy to enter upon the bare walls, so abandoned and dissurnished of defence: and doubting to 0 they might see straight aforethem safe entrance, and the City lying open even from one end to the other: whereupon they brought word back to the Conful, what the City was abandoned, and the

A enemies gone: which was very evident and apparent as well by the very folitude thereof, as the new and tresh marks and traces of their dislodging and departure; as also by the stuff and goods that lay here and there frattered all abroad, whiles they halfned fearfully in the dark, to take their flight. The Conful upon this report, with his hoft drew to that fide of the town, which the horiemen were at and pitching down his enligns not far from the gate, commanded five other horemen to enter into the City; giving order, that when they had gone forward a pretty way, three of them should stay behind in the same place, if they saw all safe and out of danger; and the other two bring him word what they had teen and found. Who being returned, made relation that they were gone so far as they might see about them every way into all parts, & could perceive Bnothing but filence and valt defolation all about, both far and neer: then forthwith, the Conful entred the City, with certain cohorts lightly appointed, and charged the rest in the mean while to fortifie the camp. The fouldiers being once entred, fell to break open the doors; where they found a few filly old folk, and some feeble and diseased persons, with such moveables as were hard to be conveighed and transported : those they rifled, and ransackt; and by certain captives they under-

The Eighth Book of T. Livius.

flood, that divers other towns thereabout, were all with one accord fled and gone: and as for their own countrymen, they departed at the first watch of the night, and they thought no other verily but that in the rest of the Cities, they should find the like emptines and solitude. And as the priloners faid, to it proved indeed and the Conful possessed himself of those forlorn and abandoned towns.

C The other Conful M. Attilius, had so easie war for his part: who as he was marching with his Legions toward Luceria, which he heard was befreged by the Samnits: the enemy encountred and met him in the very entry of the frontiers, and gave him battel: and the anger and indignation on both parts, but the end and iffue more heavy and dolorous on the Romans fide: both because they were not used to be vanquished; and also for that in the very loose and retreat, rather then in combat and skirmish, they found that many more were hurt and slain of their part. Which fearful fight and terror, as it began in the camp, if it had surprized them in the conflict, it would have been an heavy day with them, & no doubt they had received a notable overthrow. And even then, being as it was, they had a careful night, and full of anguilh, thinking verily that the Samnits would prefently affault their camp, or at least wile that in the morning betimes they D must of necessity fight with the conquerors. But the enemies, as their loss was less, so their heart and courage was never the more: For fo foon as the day brake, defirous were they to be gone without any battel, Howbeit there was bur one way, & that lay close and neer to their enemies; which they were not so soon entred into, but they made shew a far off, as if they marched straight to the affault of the camp. The Conful commanded his men to arm, and to follow after him without the ramparts. To his Lieutenants, Colonels and Captains of the Allies the gave feveral charges to do as he thought needful and requifite. They all promifed to execute any direction what foever : but they faid withal, that their fouldiers hearts were done, that they had watched and fit up all night, amongst the grievous wounds and uncomfortable groans of them that lay a dying: and no doubt if the enemy had come before day against the camp, so daunted were they, that they E would have abandoned their colours: and even now for very shame and nothing elie, they forbare

indeed to run away, but otherwise their hearts were gone, and they clean spent. The Consul hearing this thought good to go obout himself inperson, unto every one of his souldiers, and to speak unto them; and even as hemet with any of them, and faw them fo backward, and going about so coldly to take arms and weapon in hand; he checked and rebuked them: crying aloud, and asking why they fat faill? why they loitered and made such delay? saying, that the enemies would come to them within the very camp, and cut their throats, unless they made more haste to fally forth: yea, and forced they should be to fight before their tent doors, if they would not give battel without the trench and ramparts. They that are armed (faith he) and will fight manfully, thall obtainundoubted victory : but the unarmed and naked man that attendeth the enemies coming,

F must either die for it, or endure captivity. As he rated and rebuked them in these tearms, they anfwered flatly again; that they had enough of yesterdays work, and were utterly done; and had neither firength nor blood left them in their bodies: and now the enemies (fay they) feem more in number then they were the day before. Amid these speeches the army approached: and being now but a little way off they might take a full view of them more certainly, and see every thing. Wherupon they faid confidently, that they faw the Samnits to bring with them their stakes and pales to cast a pallaisado, no doubt, round about their whole camp. At this, the Consul cried out upon them for very shame to suffer so soul a reproach and disgrace of a most dastardly enemy." And shall "we be (onoth he) befet and empaled within our own camp, there to die for hunger and famine "with shame, rather then by edge of sword (if there be no other remedy) with honor, like men?

G" The gods speed us well (quoth he) and their will be done : and do every man as he thinks beff: "asfor M. Attelias the Conful, he is refolved even himself alone (if no man else will follow) to meet the enemy in the face, and rather be beaten down and die amongst the Samnits enfigns, "than see the Roman camp besieged with attenth cast, and rampart raised obout it. The Lieutenants Colonels, and all the bands and Coronets of the Cavalry, yea, and the principal Centurions of the formost companies liked well of this, and accepted the Consul his words. Then the fouldiers for flark shame, full faintly take weapon in hand and as slowly, God wor, go forth of camp, And thus in long ranks and files; not close uninted together but broken here and there, with hea-

vy cheer, and as men half vanquished already, they marched after a fort toward the enemy, who H was neither in hope nor in heart better rejolved and fetled then they. For io joon as the Samnits discovered the Roman Standards, suddenly from the vanguard to the rereguard, there went a muttering and bruit from one to another, that the Romans were come forth (the only thing they always leared) to empeach and stop their passage, so as now there was no way for them to sly and escape from them, and save themselves, but must either die in the place, or slav their enemies and make a land even over their bodies. All their packs and fardels, they cast together upon an heap in the midit: and being armed as they were, every man ranged and marshalled themselves in their own arrays. Now was there a very little space between the two armies, and they stood looking one upon another, waiting when their enemies would begin to give the first charge, and set up the I first shout. But neither of both had any stomack to fight. And surely on both sides they had gone fundry ways untouched, and without any blows given or taken, but that they feared both, left if they had dismarched of one part first, the other would have come upon them. Thus of themselves they began a faint fight, as unwilling and loath thereto, with an uncertain and unequal shout; neither stirred any man one foot. Then the Roman Consul, to begin the skirmish, sent out some sew Cornets of horsmen from a side, without the battaillons: wherof the most part fel from their horfes, and others were difarrayed and put out of order: whereupon both Samnits ran out tokill those that were fallen, and Romans also to rescue their sellows. Then the skirmish began a little to wax hot: but the Samnits advanced forward in greater number far, and bestirred themselves (as it feemed) more luftily : and withal, the Roman horiemen being disordered and in confusion, K with their horses affrighted trod under their feet the sootmen that came to rescue. Who beginning once to flie, caused the whole Roman army also to turn their backs. And now the Samnits played upon the backs of the Romans, as they fled: whereat the Conful rode before a gallop to the camp gate, where he bestowed a good corps de guard of horsemen, opposite in the way: and made proclamation, that who foever came toward the camp, were he Samnit or were he Roman, should be taken and used as an enemy. With these and such like threats, he put himself against the fouldiers, that marched fo fast in heaps to the camp. Whither away firrah, (quoth he to eve-Ty fouldier that he met) even here shalt thou find men in arms to fight withal; here shalt thou meet with thine enemy, as well as in the field behind: no entring here into the camp without victory, so long as thy Conful liveth: chuse therefore whether thou haddt rather fight with thy L own countrimen or thine enemies. Whiles the Conful entertained them with this welcom, the horsemen also with spear in rest, and bent full against them, came all about, charging the sootmen upon their peril to turn again to battel. Thus not only the Conful his vertue and prowess served in good stead, but fortune also went on their side : for the Sammits followed not the chase so hard, but that the Romans had both time and ground enough to turn about their enfigns, and to direct their battaillons from their camp against the enemy, Then one encouraged another to go to battel again. The Centurions fnatched the banners out of the bearers hands, and advanced them forward: declaring to their fouldiers, how few the enemies were in number, and how diforderly and out of all array they came against them. In this while the Consullift up his hands to heaven, and with a clear and audible voice, vowed a Temple to Jupiter Stator, if so be the Roman M army flayed their flight, and by renuing the conflict flouid kill and vanquish the Samnits Legions. Hereupon enderoured they on all hands, the Captain and souldier, both horiemen and footmen, to re-enforcethe battel. And even the very gods from heaven feemed to have a frecial regard of the Romans at that time, fo quickly the dice turned, and the enemies were repulsed from the ramparts, and within a small while forced again to the very place where the battel began. Where by reason of their fardels and packs which they had heaped together in the midft, and now lay in their very way, they were flopped in their very passage, and for fear left their goods should be risled and spoiled, they cast a ring round about their bag and baggage. Then the Roman Infantry afront, and the Cavalry behind, compassed them, and charged upon them right fiercely: wherein the midst between, they were either slain or taken. The prisoners were N in number 7300. who were all put naked under the yoak, and fold: the number of them that were flain was about 4800. The Romans for all this had no great lift to boaft and breg of their victory, for the Conful taking view and account of his lois these two days, found by computation, that he missed 7300.

Whiles these things thus passed in Apulia, the Samnits with another power, assayed to surprize and get again Interanna, a Colony of the Romans: situate upon the Latine high-way: but when they could not be masters of the town, they overran and plundered the territory: and having got a good booty of men, women, and cattel, one with another; whiles they were driving the same before them, together with certain Coloners whom they had taken prisoners, they light upon Conful as he returned with victory from Luceria: where they not only loft their spoil, but were o themselves slain as they marched disorderly in long files. The Consul made proclamation, That every man should repair to Interanna, for to own and challenge his own goods, and to receive the same again: and there, leaving his army, went to Rome, against the Election of new Magistrates. When he laboured instantly for a triumph, he was denied that honor; both for that he had lost fo many thousands, and also because he had put his captives under the gallows, and sold them, without farther imposition.

The other Col. Posthumius, wanting subject matter of was to work upon among the Samnits,

A passed with his army into Tuscany : and after he had first pilled and spoiled the Volsinians territory, he gave them battel not far from their walls, who issued forth to defend their frontiers; where there were 2200. Tufcans flain: the reft, by reason that the City was so neer, escaped and saved themselves. Then led he his army into the territory of Rosellum, where he not only laid the fields waste, but won the town also: took prisoners above two thousand and slew under two thousand before their walls. Howbeit, in that year, the peace obtained in Hetruria, was more honorable and renowned then the war had been, Forthree of the strongest and most puissant States, even the very Capital Cities of Tulcany, to wit, Volfinit, Perulia, and Arctium, defired accord. And having conditioned with the Comul, and promifed, to find his fouldiers clothing and corn, to they might

The Tenth Book of T. Livius.

Bhave leave to fend Orators to Rome to treat for peace. obtained at length a truce of forty years. And for that pretent, each City was fined to pay * 500000 Affes. For these acts done, the Consul * 1562, Ltos. having requested triumph of the Senat, for manner and fashion, rather then upon any hope to feel. fpeed; and perceiving fome of them to deny him flatly, as pretending, that it was so lateere he departed the City; and other some, for that without order and direction of the Senat, he passed out of Samnium into Tuscany and that partly his adversaries, & partly the friends of his Collegue, who might take some comfort and contentment, that he also had the repulse with him, were against his triumph: My Masters (quoth he) you that are Senators of Rome, I wil not be sofar mindful of your honor and majesty, as that I will forget my self to be a Consul: and by vertue of the fame authority of commission, wherewith I have conducted and managed these wars; for so much C as, I have happily brought them to end, and subdued Samnium and Tufonny, atchieved victory, and obtained peace; triumph I will, and ask you no leave. And with that he departed out of the Senat. After this, there arole a debate and diffention among the Tribuns of the Commons. Some

of them faid, they would enterpose their negative, that he should not in this manner triumph, and give fo illa precedent. Others gave out, that they would affift him in his triumph, mangre the heads of all their Collegues. After much ado, the matter was referred unto the people, and the Conful being thither called, alledged, that L. Horatius, and Mar. Valerius Confuls, also Caius Marting Rutilius of late days, even the father of him, who then was Cenfor, triumphed without the authority and approbation of Senat, only by the ordinance of the people. Over and besides, he added and faid, that himself also would have moved the people therein, but that he knew that the O Tribuns of the Commons, who were become vaffals and flaves to the Nobles, would have nip-

ped and croffed the bill. As for himself, he protested, that he did and would account of the will and favour of the people, agreeing together, as well as of all their Acts and Decrees whatfoever. So the morrow after, by the affiliance of three Trib. banded against the opposition and negative voices of feven, yea, and against the general resolution of the Senat, he triumphed: and all the people with great joy solemnized and celebrated the honor of that day, But the records do vary much about the acts and affairs of this year allo. Claudius writeth, That Posthumius having won certain towns in Samnium, was after in Apulia discomfited and put to flight: and that himself in perfon being hart, was with some few besides, driven to take Luceria for resuge: and that it was Attilius, that fought in Tuscary, and triumphed. Fabini contrarily reporteth, That both Confuls E warred in Sammium and at Luceria : and that one of the armies was transported into Tulcary: but

which of the Coniuls had the conduct thereof, he hath not fet down withal : also that before Luceria, there were on both parts many flain: and how in that battel, there was a Temple vowed to Jupiter Stator, like as Romillus had done before intimes past : howbeir, before this time, there was no Temple erected, but only a Fanum, [i. a place pronounced, destined, and confectated before to build a Temple on. But in this year at last, the City being now twice bound and obliged to perform one and the same vow, made a conscience of it, and moved the Senat to decree and take order, that the house and temple aforesaid should be edified accordingly.

After this year, there succeeded a brave and noble Conful, L. Paprrins Carfor, as well in regard of his fathers glory, as his own reputation. Also a mighty great war, and such a victory as never F any General wan the like at the Samnits hands before that day, but L. Papyrius again the Confuls father. And as it fell out they made the like preparation for war, with the same endeavor and furniture of most costly and brave armor, as before time. Moreover, they used the help and favor of the gods befides, by a firange kind of induction and inflitution of the fouldiers, binding them to take their oath, after an old ceremonial custom, as if they were to take orders in someholy mysteries; yea, and levied musters throughout all Samnium, after a new form of a law and edich: That who loever of the younger fort and ferviceable men, fit to bear arms, shewed not themselves, and gave attendance at the Generals appointment and proclemation, and wholoever departed without his leave and licence, his head should be forfeit unto Jupiter as accuried and damned. Which done, the Rendezwouz was appointed at Aquilonia, for all the forces to affemble. Where there 6 gathered together, to the number of forty thousand fighting men, even the whole flower and

manhood of Samnium. There, about the midft of the camp, was a plot of ground fet out, well fenced and enclosed all about with hurdles and boords, and the same covered all over with linnen cloaths: the place was two hundred foot square, every way. Then there was a solemn sacrifice celebrated and divine service said, according to an order read out of an old book made of linnen, and the iame by a certain Priest, one Ovius Paccius, a very aged man: who avouched, that he fet these sacred and holy ceremonies from the old ancient Religion of the Samnits, according to the manner and custom, which in times past their ancestors had used, at what time as they completted

complotted fecretly and conspired, to surprise Capua out of the Tuicans hands. When the facrifice H was done, the General of the army by his Pursevant at arms, commanded so cite and call forth by name, the noblett persons, either for parentage, or acts atchieved : who were brought into the place aforefaid, one by one. Amongst other preparations of this facred solemnity (which were able to firike a religious fear and devotion in a mans mind) there were certain altars erected in the midft of this place clotely covered in all parts, and facrifices lying flain all about, and the Centurions standing round with their swords ready drawn. Then the souldier was caused to approach neer the altars (like a facrifice himself, rather then one that should have his part of the sacrifice) and urged by vertue of an oath, to promife, that he would never utter absoad and reveal, whatfor ever he there should see or hear. Atterward he was put to swear, after an horrible and dreadful t form of words, framed and tending expresly to the cursing of his own person, his house and all his race and linige, in case, he went not into any battel, whereloever the Generals should lead him, and if either himself fled out of the field, or law any one to run away, and slew him not outright in the place. At the first verily, somethere were that refused to take such an oath, and presently were massacred by the Altars fide. And lying there along together with the beasts, which had their throats cut for facrifices, they served for a warning to teach all the rest how they made refusal. When the chief of the Samnits had taken this abominable and cursed oath, ten of them were elected and nominated by the foveraign Captain, who every one had in charge to chuse himfelf a fellow, and they likewise successively to take other to them, man by man, until they had made up the number of 16000. And these were called Lineata Legio [i, the linnen Legion] taking K the name of the covering of that inclosure, wherin the Nobility of the Samnits were sworn. These had given unto them brave and glorious armor, with helmers crefted and plumed, because they should seem taller then the rest. Another army there was, consisting of twenty thousand and better, who neither in goodly and tall personage, nor in martial prowers and reputation, nor yet in furniture and fetting out, were inferiour to the linnen Legion aforefaid. Lo, what a number there was of fighting men, even the whole strength and manhood of all Samnium, aftembled and encamped in Aquilon a.

The Roman Consuls took their journey from the City of Rome, and C. Carvilius first; unto whom were appointed the old Legions, which M. Airilim the Coniul of the former year, had left in the territory of Interanna. And with them he marched into Samnium. And mean while i that the enemies were over much bussed and amused about their superstitious ceremonies, and held their fecret and mystical councels, he won by force from the Samnits, the town Amiternum, Where almost 2800, men were slain, and 4270, taken prisoners. But Papprins, having by direction from the Senat enrolled a new army, forced the town Duronia; took fewer prisoners then his Collegue, but in lieu thereof, put many more to the tword. A rich booty there was got, both in the one place and the other. Afterwards, the Confuls overran the whole country of Samnium, but they poiled and wasted especially the lands about Atinium. Carvilius marched as far as Cominium, and Papprius to Aquilonia, where the whole power of the Samnits lay encamped. There, for a good while they neither fat fill, and were altogether idle in the camp, nor yet was there any hot service in the field. They spent the time in provoking them to fight, that gladly w would have fitten fill; or in lying off and giving ground, to those that affailed them: and thus, fay, with threatning, rather then offering battel, they passed the day. For whiles they began ever and anon, and gave over as quickly, there was no iffue feen of any skirmifhes, & the decision even offimall matters and occurrents were prolonged and put offirm day to day. The other camp of the Romans lay twenty miles off : and albeit the other Conful was absent yet his hand and counfel was in every enterprise and exploit. For as there lay a greater weight and charge at Aquilonia, then at Cominium: fo Carvilius had a more careful eye that way, then to the place which himself belieged. L. Papirius being now at all points provided to fight, dispatched a messenger to his Collegue, to fignifie unto him; that he minded the next day, if he were not checked by the Auspices to give the enemy battel: and withal that it was expedient and needful that he likewise N should with all his forces affault Cominium; that the Samnits within, might have neither means nor leifure to fend any succour to Aquilonia. This post had that one day allowed him to doe his messige, and attend his dispatch; and by night he made return; and brought word unto the Gonsul from his Collegue, that he liked well of his purpole and advice, Paprius then immediatly dismissed and sent away the courrier aforesaid, and assembled his souldiers to an audience, where he discoursed at large concerning war in general. Much he spake also as touching the present preparation and magnificent furniture of the enemies, more brave and goodly for shew and oftentation then effectual and of importance in the end: "For they are not the plumed crefts (quoth he) that give the deadly wounds, but the Romans spear and lance it is, that is able to " pierce their guilded and damasked shields : yea, and that other glittering army with milk white o "disper coats must be died red in blood, when they come to firoaks, and to try it out by dint " of fword. The golden and filvered armies of the Sampits, were sometimes by my father put to the fword, and killed to the last man: and they served rather for rich spoils to honour the victorious enemy, then for armor of proof, to defend and lave themselves. This is a fatal gift, " and deffined to our name and family, for to be chosen Generals, and to be opposed against the " greatest puissance and attempts of the Samnits, and to bring away with them, those spoils which might be ornaments to beautifie the publick places of the City. And the immortal gods

"no doubt are present to defend and affift us in our quarrel, against those that so oft have sought A "for peace and alliance, and as often broke the same themselves. And is a man may conjecture "and guess of the will and providence of the Gods, they never were to any army more adverse "and jull of indignity, then to that, which being stained and polluted with the blood of beasts "and men, massacred and mingled together in an horrible and execrable kind of sacrifice; and de-"vowed to a double anger of the gods, having in dread and horror of one fide, the vengeance " of the same gods, witnesses off their breach of covenants with the Romans; and on the other "fide the detettable and abominable curies, compriled in an oath, taken against all covenant and "promife: hath fworn by conftraint and perforce; hateth and deteffeth the oath whereby they "are perjured, and at one time, is in fear of the gods, of their own felves, and their enemies. Thus having shewed unto his souldiers (who were already of themselvs badly and malitiously enough bent against the enemies) that he had certain intelligence of all these things, by the conflant relation averted by certain fugitives that were fled from them unto him; they all being now full of affured hope of Gods help and mans, with one uniform cry called for battel; and nothing grieved them more then this, That it was put off until the morrow; hating in their hearts the rest of that day behind, and that one night, for being so long. About mid-night, Papyrius having received letters back from his Collegue, gat him up closely when all were tast afleed, and sent the chick-mafter to take token, & observe the presage of the pullets. There was not one throughout the whole camp, of what quality or degree foever but had a defire to fight. The highest as well as the lowest were earnest and eager: the Captains might behold and see the fouldiers affection and courage that way, and the fouldier likewife the Captains; in fo much that the fame ardent dente of battel which was in all the reft, reached also even to those that had the charge of the Autoices. For when as the chickens would not peck, the chick mafter adventured to lye and falline the token, and made report to the Conful, that it was "Tripudium folifimum. Whereat the Conful right glad and joyous pronounced that the token was lucky, and that they were to kens fell to fell with the Conful right glad and confuct of the gods; and hereupon he put forth the Gonal or blad this meas for fight under the favour and conduct of the gods; and hereupon he put forth the fignal or bloody eagerly, that banner of battel. As he was now marching forth into the field with his army, behold a fugitive with their haout of the enemies camp, brought word, that twenty cohorts or companies of Samnits, and those fly feeding, were about 400 in a cohort, were gone to Cominium. And because his Collegue Carvilius should some com rest not be ignorant hereof, he presently dispatched a currier in post unto him, and himself commanto the ground, ded the Entiens and Standards to be advanced and fet forward with speed, ordaining the bands and rebounin the rereward for fuccours, and disposing them in divers places, with Captains over the same, ded again; and accordingly. He appointed L. Volumnius to lead the right wing, and L. Scipio the left, and the this was Tripus, horsemen he committed to the conduct of two other Lieutenants, C. Ceditius, and Trebonius, man, and in As for Sp. Nautius, he charged him in all hafte to take off the pack-faddles from the Mules, and their learning to mount the cohorts of the light armed footmen that serve in the wings, upon their backs, and was reputed with them to fetch a compass, and to seize upon an hill there in soft, and in the heat of the con- the best Auflict, to shew himself from thence and to raise as great a cloud of dust as possibly he could. Whiles spicium in that the General was occupied hereabout, there arole some warbling amongst the chicken-masters leged most E touching the Auspice or presage of that day; inso much as they were over heard of the Roman happy success. horsemen; who supposing it a matter of good consequence and to be regarded, advertised Sp. Papyrius (the Confuls Nephew, or Brothers Son) that there was some doubt and question about the Autoice. The youth born in those days when there were no Atheitis, nor Lectures read of despising God and Religion; enquired farther into the matter, because he would not certifie any thing wherof he was not fure: and when he had found out the truth, gave knowledg thereof to the Conful: who said thus unto him, "God bless theemy son, and be not thou dismayed therat, "but fight hardly more valiantly, and do thy best endeavour. As for him that has the charge and "overfight of the Birds and Auspice, if he have made a wrong report, and given up a contrary " presage, or false sign, all the mischief and peril light upon his own head for his lewd lye. As for me F "I was told of a Tripudium, and that the birdsfell heartily to their meat and I hold it for a lucky "Anspice and token of good success unto the people of Rome and the army, and for no other. This faid, he commanded the Centurions to fet those pulletors, in the forefront of the battel. The Samnits also for their part set forward their Ensigns, and their battaillons follow after gallantly set out in gorgeous armor and brave apparrel, in such fort, as the very fight of the enemies represented a magnificent and stately shew to the beholders. But see what hapned; before the first shout given, before the first volly of shot and encounter, the principal Pulletier chanced to be stricken with a javelin lanced at aventure and at random, and fell down dead even before the Enfigns. Which being reported unto the Conful, "Behold the handy work of God (quoth he) the gods are prefent "in this battel, the guilty person hath his due reward. And as the Consul was a speaking these 6 words, lo, just before him a Raven set out a wide clear throat, and cried with a loud note: at which Augury, the Col, rejoiced, and avowed, that the gods appeared never in mens affairs more evidently. And herewith he commanded the trumpets to found, and to fet up a lufty shout then followed a cruel and cerrible fight on both fides, but with hearts and courages far unlike. The Romans were ravished and carried on end to the battel, with anger, hope, and heat of conflict greedy of bathing their swords, and embruing their hands in the enemies bloodshed. But the Samnies

many of them by force of necessity, and constraint of a blind and superstitious religion, even a-

gainst their wills, were forced to make resistance, and defend themselves rather then to fight

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and offend the enemy. Neither had they sustained and held out the first shout, charge and H shock of the Romans (as having now for certain years past been used ever more to go away defeated and vanquished) but that a mightier fear imprinted and setled in their heart roots, held then perforce from running away: for they ever had continually represented in their eye, the whole furniture of that fecret factifice; of those armed factificers and Priests with naked (words; of that hideous butchery of men and of brute beafts, lying flain one with another in their blood intermingled together; of the Altars beiprinkled and stained with the lawful shedding of the one; and the detectable effusion of the other; of the dreadful and horrible execuations; and to conclude, of that frantick, furious, and detestable form of words, composed and devised to the detestation and malediction of their line and race. Being fast bound, I say, with these bonds for sleeing away, they flood to it, and flirred not back, fearing their own countrymen more then the enemies. The Romans from both points, and from the middle and main battaillon charged hotly, beat them down, killed and cut them in pieces, thus amazed and aftonied as they were with dread of gods and awe of man. Small refistance made they, as who only seared to flie and run away: fo as by this time, there was execution and havock made of them almost to the very Standards. At which very instant, there appeared overthwart from the one side a dust, as if a mighty army had raised it to their march; namely, Sp. Nautius (or as some say, Octavius Metius) who had the leading of certain Cohorts called Aleria, mounted upon Mules, which on purpose made a dust greater, then for that number they were. For those variets and new horsemen, as they fat on their Mules and Sumpter-beafts, drew after them trailing on the ground, boughs of w trees full of branches and leaves: and first, there appeared in the fore-front (as it were, through a duskish and dim light) their armour and guidons : but the dust behind them, rising higher and thicker, made shew of a troop of horsemen flanked an army of footmen : wherewith nor only the Samnits but Romans also were deceived. And the Conful himself, to avow the error and bear them down it was fo; cried aloud amongst the formost Ensigns, so as his voice reachedunto his enemies, That Cominium was won, and his Brother Conful was come with victory; and therefore, they should endeavour and emorce themselves to get the day, before that another army should win the honour out of their hands. Thus cried he out on horseback gallopping among the ranks to and fro. Then he commanded the Colonels and Centurions, to make a way for the men of arms. Himself asore, had willed Trebonius and Ceditius, that when they i espied him to bear his spear upright and to shake it, then they should with all the might they had, put forth the Cavalry and charge the enemies. Every thing was done at a beck, according as they were directed and instructed before hand. The wayes were made wide between the files. The horsemen sling out, and with spear in rest charge upon the middle battaillon of the eneinies, and brake their arrayes whereloever they charged. Volumnius and Scipio seconded them with the Infantry: and while they were difarrayed overthrew them, and bare them to the ground. Down went theie linnen Cohorts now, when God and man fought against them, and were difcomfitted : and as well those that took the oath, and the other that were uniworn, fled amain; and without respect of one thing or other, feared none but their enemies. All the footmen that escaped the battel, were beaten into their camp at Aquilonia. The Gentlemen and the men of M arms fled toward Bovianum. The Cavalry of the Romans pursued the horiemen, and the Infantry chaied the footmen. The wings took divers ways, the right toward the camp of the Samnits, the left unto the Town, V. Limnius was somewhat before, and got the Camp. Scipio found more resistance in the City: not for that vanquished men, as they were, had more courage and resolution, but because that walls are stronger to endure an assault, and better to keep out armed men, then a plain trench and rampart. For, from the Courtine, with stones they beat and repulied the enemy. Scipio for cleering well enough that they should be longer about the assault of a strong and senced town unless he dispatched the matter quickly and went through with it, in their first affright and confusion, before they took heart again: demanded of his souldiers. If they could take it well, and abide to see the camp won by the other point of N the battel, and themselves (being likewise Conquerors) to be repelled from the City Gates? When they all cried, No; and faid they would never endure that difgrace: himself with his target over his head, approached the gate, the others following afterunder a target-sense, rush into the City, thrust down the Samnits about the Gate, and gat to the Walls: but to engage themfelves farther into the City, they durst not, being fo few as they were. The Conful himselfe at the first knew nothing of all this, but was occupied about the retreat, and rallying of his men: for now the sun was well neer down; and the night comming on apace, caused every thing evento the very victors to feem dangerous and impicious. But when he was advanced farther, he faw on the right hand the camp taken: and on the left, he heard a confused cry and tumult in the City, compounded of the noise of fighting men, and frighted persons: and even at that inflant, it fortuned, that they skirmished at the gate, Then he rode on, neerer and neerer, and saw his own men upon the Walls, howbeit nothing yet sully performed; but through the rash adventure and fool-hardiness of some few, an overture only made, and some advantage got of performing a great piece of service and worthy exploit. Whereupon, he commanded the forces that were retired to be called, and with banner displayed to enter the City. So soon as they were in, they took the next quarter to the Gate, and for that the night approached, there they refled, and went no farther. But even in that very night, the enemies abandoned the Town.

A There were flain that day before Aquilonia 30340 Samnits, and 3870 taken prifoners: and of field enfigns they went away with 90. Moreover, this is reported and recorded of Papprius, that there had not been lightly feen a General in any battel more lightlome, chearfull, and merry; were it of his own natural diposition, or upon affured considence of victory. Upon which contage and resolution, he could not be revoked from battel, albeit there was some diection and Kraple about the Auspice: and even in the hottrest time, and dangerous point of the conslict, at what time as the manner is to vow temples to the immortal gods: he vowed unor Japater Victor, Islo be that he defeated the Legions of the enemies, to present him with a cup of a sweet and pleasar mead, before he drank any strong and heady wine of the gape; which vow the gods accepted and pliked of, and turned the ill presage of the Auspices to good.

The other Confull had as good speed at Cominium: For at the break of day he approached with all his forces to the wals of the town, and invested it round about: and set strong guards at the gates, for fear they should iffue or fally forth. And even as he was about to give the figuall of affault, there came a messenger post from his sellow Cons, who in great affright brought word of the coming of twenty cohorts to the succour of them within the City: which both kept him short from giving the assault, and caused him to call back again part of his forces, which were arranged and ready under the counterfearp to affail the defendants. Then he gave charge to Decius Bratus Seava, one of the Lieutenants, to take the first legion and twenty cohorts of the wings, and other horiemen, to make head against the reicue of the enemies aforesaid; and wheresoever he met them, there to impeach them, yea, and if occasion served, to give them battel; and in no case to suffer that power to come to Cominium. Himself commanded that ladders should be reared on every fide of the town, and under a fence of targets approached the gates. So that in an inflant the gates were burst open, and the wals scaled on every part. The Samnits, as their hearts served them well enough to keep the enemies from entrance, before they faw any armed men upon the wals: fo, after they perceived, that they were affailed not aloof with stones and darts, but fast by and with hand-ftrokes : and how that they, who hardly and with great difficulty from the plain gat up the wals, having now gained and furmounted the place (which they most feared before) could fight at ease from alost with their enemy, who was not able to match them in the even ground; quit their towers and wals, and gathered all together in the market place, and there for D2 while tried the utmost hazard of battel. But afterwards throwing down their weapons, 15400 of them yielded themselves to the Consul his mercy. There were stain 4380. Thus went the game at Cominium, and thus at Aquilonia.

In the mid way between these two Cities, where a third battel was looked for, the enemies were not to be found. And when they were seven miles off from Cominium, they had a countermand from their own country-men, and were called away, and so came not to the rescue, neither in the one battellnor the other. In the flutting in of the evening, when it began to be dark, being within the tight of the Camp of one hand, and Aquilonia on the other; they might hear a like noise and crystrom both parts, which caused them to pause. But afterwards, when they were over-against the Camp which was fired by the Romans; the flame spreading far r abroad declared the defeat of the Samnits more evidently, and stated them there for going farther. In which very place they laid down here and there in their armour (as they were) and passed a restless and unquier long night, expecting (and yet fearing) the light of the day. At the dawning whereof, and so soon as it began to peep, while they were uncertain and doubtfull what way to take they hapned to be discovered by the cavalry of the enemies: and suddenly in a fearfull amaze and affright, they took them to their heels and fled in great difordet. Those horsemen having pursued the Samnits, who in the night season escaped out of the town, chanced to efpy this forefaid multitude, and perceived they were neither entrenched, nor defended with a good corps de guard. This company was descried also even from the wals of Aquilonia: whereupon by this time the legionary footmen likewise made after them; but they could not overrake r them in the chase, so fast they fled : howbeit the horsemen cut off some, and slew two hundred and fourcore in the tail of the rereguard. In this affright they left much armour behind them, and eighteen enligns, and so the rest of the army faved themselves, and as well as they might in so fearfull confusion, recovered Bovianum. The joy of these two Romans armies was wonderfully encreased, to see one another have so good and fortunate success in their enterprises. Both the Confuls, by each others advice and confert, gave their towns thus won unto the fouldiers to be facked and rifled : and after the goods were out; to fet fire on the empty houses; in such wise, that in one and the fame day both Aquilonia and Cominium were burnt to ashes: and the Consuls, with mutuall congratulation and joy, as well between their Legions as themselves, seasting one another joyned both their Camps in one. Afterwards in the fight of both Armies, Carvilius highly G commended and praised his fouldiers every one as he deferved, and rewarded them with eifts accordingly. Papyrins also for his part, who had performed many and fundry skirmishes as well in the field and battel, as about the winning of the Camp and forcing the City, bestowed by way of honour upon Sp. Nautius, and Sp. Papprius his brothers ion, as also upon four Centurions and the band of the Halfari or Javelineers, bracelets and coronets of gold: and namely, Naurius for that he bare filmfelf to worthily in that journey and expedition, wherein with his counterfeit troop of horsemen upon Mules, he so terrified the enemy, as if he had conducted a main army of men at armes: and young Papyrius for his good service with his cavalry as well in the battel and con-

flich, as also in that night, wherein he forced the Samnits to flie secretly, and quit the City Aqui-H logia: the Centurions and fouldiers, in this regard, that they were the first who seized the gates and wals of that town; as for all the horsemen, in consideration of their manifold travell, and brave exploits shewed in fundry places, he gave them bracelets and little horns of filver. This done. for a fmuch as it was time now to withdraw their army from out of Samnium, either both twain, or one of them alone, they fate in Council and confultation thereupon: and thought it was the better course (to the end that the Samnits might be brought lower, and their state more sensibly decayed) to go forwad fill, and charge them with greater force and refolution, and to purfue the rest that was behind; that Samnium might be delivered up to the Consuls their successors, utterly tamed and subdued: since that the enemies now had no army abroad in field, like either i to give or abide another battel; and there remained but one manner of making war, even to befiege and affault their Cities and firong Towns; by the winning and subversion whereof, they might with the pillage enrich and make their own fouldiers for ever, and with all impoverish their enemies, and make a hand of them quite being now at the last cast, forced to fight for Church and Home. Hereupon the Confuls dispatched their letters to the Senat and people of Rome, containing the effect at large of all their exploits; and then divided themselves, and took two severall waies; Papyrius marched with his legions to the fiege of Sepinum; and Carvilius with his to befiege Voluna.

The Confuls letters were read and heard with exceeding joy, as well in the court of the Councill of the City, as in the Common Hall of affemblies; and this publike contentment and rejoy- K cing was folempized with generall processions, for the space of four daies, and with marvellous zeal, affection, and devotion of private persons in particular, And to say a truth, this victory was to the state of Rome not only great and honourable, but also of great consequence, in regard that it fell out in fo good and commodious a time. For even then, news came, that Tulcany was revolted and rebelled, and men began to cast in their minds, and discourse how they should do (in case ought should hap but well in Samnium) to withstand the forces and invasions of the Tuscans: who taking heart, and prefuming upon the Samnits, and their curfed and execrable oath. by vertue whereof they were obliged to light to the utmost extremity, embraced the occasion and opportunity of taking armes again, whiles both the Conjuls and the whole forces of Rame were diverted and withdrawn into Samnium and there employed. The Embassadors of their al- L lies and confederats, were by M. Airileus the Przetor brought into the Senat, and had audience given them; where they complained, that their Territories were over-run, burnt, and spoyled, by the Tuscans their next neighbours; and all because they were unwilling to revolt from the people of Rome: humbly beleeching the LL, of the Senate, to defend and protect them against the violence, wrong, and outrage of common enemies. Answer was returned unto the Embassadors: That the Senate would have regard that their allies should have no cause to repent of their faithfull allegeance, and constant loyalty; and that ere many daies went over their heads, the Tufcans should taste of the same cup that the Samnits had begun unto them. Howbeit, they would have been flack and cold enough in dealing with the Tuicans, had not fresh news come, that the Falifei also, who had for many years continued in amity and friendship with the people of Rome, M were combined with the the Tulcans and entred into arms, as well as they. The near neighbourbood of this nation, gave an edge to the Senators, and whet them on, to take care and ordain. that their Feciall Heralds should be addressed thither to demand restitution and amends for harms done: which being denied, and no goods restored; by the advice and authority of the Senat, together with the grant of the people, war was proclamed against the Tuscans : and the Confuls were commanded to cast lots, whether of them should pass out of Samnium with his forces, into Tuscany

By this time now Carvilius had won Volana, Palumbinum, and Herculaneum, towns appertaining to the Samnits. Volana was forced within few daies: Palumbinum, the fame day that he came before the wals: but at Herculaneum, he fought two severall battels, with doubtfull and uncer-N tain iffue, yea, and with more loss of his own part than of the enemies. But afterwards he pitched his camp before the town, beleaguered the enemies, and kept them within their walls, gave the assault, and won it in the end. In these three towns there were either taken prisoners of flain in all, to the number of ten thousand: but so, as through fear the greater part by far, suffered themselves to be captives, rather then to dye on the edge of the iword.

The Confuls cast lots for their Provinces; and it fell unto Carviliasto go into Tuscany, as the fouldiers wished and defired who could no longer away with the rigour of cold weather in Samnium. Asfor Papirius, he found a greater power of enemies, and more refistance, before Sepinum. Many a time he was fought withall inbattell arranged: oftskirmished with in his march: year and oftentimes under the very walls, the enemies fallied out against him from the Town, in such O fort as he could not tell what to make of it: for neither was it to be called properly a fiege alone, nor yet altogether a battell fight; considering that the enemies were no more protected and covered themselves, by thestrength of their walls; than the walls were defended by force of arms, and men of war: howbeit in the end, what with fighting and what with skirmifning, the lodged them within the City so as they durst come abroad no more, but kept themselves close, and were befieged indeed: and after long fiege, as well with forcible affaults, as by trenches, baftils, and rampiers, he was mafter of the town: and therefore after he was possessed of it, upon anger and

a choler that they had so long stood out and put him to so much trouble, that there was more blond-fied; and seven thousand died by the sword, whereas under three thousand were taken priloners. The spoil and pillage, which was exceeding great, considering that the Samnits had laid up all their gods in some few Cities, was given to the souldiers. And now lay the snow thick all over upon the ground: neither could menendure abroad in the field without houle and harbor: and thereupon the Conful retired his Army out of Samnium. Against his comming to Rome, it was decreed by the general voice of all men, that he should triumph: and so he triumphed whiles he was in his Magistracy, with great magnificence, and sumptuous pomp, as those daies would afford. For as well his footmen as horsemen marched and passed by in a shew, adorned with their

R gift and prizes of honour, Many a "civick," vallare and "murale garland was feen worn that day, "For faving of Much looking and wondring there was at the spoils also of the Samnits armour and apparel: a Chizens life for with their goodly beauty and glorious hue were they comparable to those that his father had in battel, made won before him, which were commonly feen, and well known in the publike places of the City, of grain, adorned and beautified therewith. Moreover, there were led before him in this triumph and ting fift over pompous entrance of his into the City, certain captives and priloners of noble bloud def. ended, the rampier of men of great worth sometime, and name, as well for their own deeds, as their fathers acts. Great the enemies store of Brass Bullion in Ingots, and not coined was castied in thew, amounting to the weight of *2000533 pound: which mass of brass or copper was raised of the raniome of prisoners. But pales in a ranthe filver which was got in the faccage of the towns came to * 1330 pound weight and above. All pier. C the brais and filver was laid up in the common Treasury of the City, and nothing at all of the "For scaling whole booty given to the fouldiers: and the discontentment and heart-burning that grew thereover the wals hu, was fo much the creater in the common reads have to a heart-burning that grew therefift of an cacby, was so much the greater in the common people, by reason they were charged befides with an mies City; and exaction and contribution for fouldiers pay; whereas if the Conful had not upon a vain-glorious formed to the

humour brought into the City-Chamber, such sums which he had gained from the enemy there manner of the might a good portion thereof have been beflowed freely amongst the fouldiers, & of the furpinthere their due wages paid and differented. Management of a fage their due wages paid and dispatched. Moreover, whiles he was Conful, he dedicated the wall. Temple of Quirinus, which his father, being Dictator, had vowed: for, that himself vowed it in . Two millions the very time of the battel, I find not in any ancient writer; and certainly in so short a space, sive hundred Temple and the market-place were therewith fet out and bravely decked, but they were diffri- floridge on like buted abroad to their allies also and Coloners, near inhabitants, for the decoration and beauti- 13 shill 4.d.

tying of their Churches and publike places. After the triumph ended, he brought his Army to within a tarwinter in the Territory of the Veitins, because those quarters were distressed and annoted by the shing. In this mean while, Carvilius the Conful, having at his first coming given the assault unto Tros- five millings tium, a City in Tuicany granted license to 47001 the richest Citizens, to depart from thence and an unice. by composition, to pay a great sum of money unto him. The rest of the mustitude sell into his

hands, after he had won the town by mereforce. This done, he forced five Cattles, tituate in places E of great strength: where were slain of enemies 2400, and not all out 2000 taken prisoners. He granted to the Falifei (who fued for peace) truce for one year, and yet to make prefent payment of " 100000 Affes, and to discharge the souldiers wages for that year. After these exploits at- "112 li 10 sh. chieved, he departed to his triumph: which as it was less honourable and glorious than that other of his companion in government, in regard of the service performed against the Samnits: so, if we consider with all, the Tuican war, it was equal and comparable unto it every way. Of brais money he brought into the common Cheft * 300000 pound: of the furpluffage of the pillage +637 H.1 ffb. and other spoils, he caused the Chappel of Fors Fortuna to be built, near unto the Temple of the 7 a.o. die. same goddels, dedicated by King Servins Tullas. To the souldiers that served on foot, he gave of his booty * 102 Affes a piece, and twice as much to every Centurion and horfeman. Which re- #6 fh,5 4,66. to ward they accepted more thankfully at his hands, by reason of the nigardice and milery of his fterli Collegue before him. And fo gracious was this Conful, that he protected and faved L. Volumnius, one of his Lieutenants, against the people: who being arrested and called to his answer by M Cancins, a Tribune of the Commons fled for his last help to his Lieutenantship (as they fiy) and avoided thereby the danger of their judgement for that during his abience in that charge his acculation might well be fet on foot and followed, but brought to a final end and definitive ientence,

After this year expired, the new Tribunes of the Commons entred their office: and for that there was supposed some errour in their creation, the fifth day after were other chosen in their Read. The same year there was a Lustram or solemn survey of the City, held by P. Cornelius, Arvi-

it could not be.

& na, and C. Martius Ruilius Cenfors, In which were numbred and affeifed 262322 pols of Roman Citizens. These were in order the fix and twentieth Censors from the beginning: and this was reckoned the nineteenth Luftrum after the first institution. In this year, and never before, the spectators of the Roman Games and Plaies, in regard of their happy success in wars, stood adorned with wreaths and garlands of flowers upon their heads: and then came up the fashion at Rome, borrowed from the manner and custome of Greece, to honour those with branches of the date tree, who won the prizes, and were victors in those solemn Games.

The same year the Ædiles Curule, who exhibited the said passimes and exercises of activity.

* Pigiada,or

Cheronifi.

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paved the causey or high-way with flint or pibble stone, from the Temple of Mars unto Bovilla: It and the sines of certain Publicans or farmers of the City, that were grakers and condemned, paid the charges. Then Papyrins held the great Assembly for election of new Consuls, and created Q. Estima Gurges the son of Maximus, and D. Junius Brutus Seevas, Consuls. Papyrins himself was chosen Praxtor. This year, so joious and fortunate in many respects, could hardly countervail and recompence with all other comforts, one only calamity, namely, a petilence and mortality, which consumed and devoured both town and country, Insomuch, as for thestrangeness and extremity thereof, it was held for a prodigious and portentous sign beyond all-course of nature, and reach of reason. Whereupon, the books of Sibylla were peried, to know out of them, what situe and remedy the gods would vouchsate to shew of this malady and misery. Wherein they found, I that the Image of Æsculapius must be sent for, from as far as *Epidaurus to Rome. But for that by year, reason that the Consuls were bused in the wars, nothing was done, but only one day bestowed wholly in supplications and devour Letanies, to the honour of the said god Æsculapius.

The ten Books next following of T.Livim (usually called the second Decade) are lost: The Arguments whereof remain yet extant in the Abridgments or Breviaries of L. Florm, which instead of the History it self, are set down in this place.

The Breviary of L. Florus to the Eleventh Book.

V Hen Fabius Gurges the Conful, had fought an infortunate battell ag ainst the Samnits, and the Senate were about to discharge and remove him from his Army; Fabius Maximus his father, befought them for his sake, notiooffer him that differace and dishonour. For rather than that (hould come to pasts, he promised to serve in person under his sonin quality of his Lieutenant. Which moved the Senate, and prevaled more than anything else. And he was his words master. For he went to the field, and by his means and good advice, the Corful his fon was fo well assisted, that he defeated the Samnits, triumphedover them, led captive before his triumphant Chariot C. Pontius, Lord General of the Samnits, and afterwards struck off his head. Whiles the City [of Rome] was pitious- M ly visited and afflicted with the plague, there were certain Embassadors addressed and sent to Epidaurus, for to translate the Image of Esculapius from thence to Rome, And instead thereof they brought away a great snake or serpent, which of it self embarked in their ship, and wherein they were verily perswaded, that the puissance and divine power of the said god was resident. And when they had conducted it with them by fea as far as to Rome, it went forth of its own accord, and fram to the Island within Tyberis, where it setled: and in that very place where it took land, they erected a Temple to Æsculapius. L. Posthumius, a Consular man [i.e. who had been Consul] having the charge of an Army, was condemned, and had a round fine fet upon his head, for that he emploied his fouldiers about lome work in one of his farms. The League was now the fourth time renewed with the Samnits, at their earnest suit and request. Curius Dentatus the Consul, after he had defeated and slam N the Samnits, vanquished the Sabins, who were revolted and rebelled, and received them under his obersance, triumphed twice during the time of one Consulhip. Three Colonies were creeted, and peopled, to wit, Castrum, Sena, and Adria. The three Triumvirs to sit upon capitall crimes werethen first created. A softing was holden, and a solemn Lustrum, wherein byjust account were numbred 273000 Citizens of Romans. The Commons, because they were deeply engaged in debt, in regard of grievous and long seditions and dissentions, retired in the end to Janiculum, from whence they were reclaimed and brought again into the City, by the means of Q. Hortenfius the Dittator, who died in the very time of his Magistracy. This book containeth moreover the exploits against the Volsinians, and alfothe Lucans, against whom it was thought good and ordained, to fand aid and succours to the Tyrrhenians.

The Breviary of L. Florus to the twelfth Book.

The Roman Embassadors being murdred by the Senonois in Gaul, and was thereupon denounced and proclaimed against them, Lucius Cacilius the Pretor, foreund with his whole army to be defeated by the m, and past to the sword. When the Roman sleet was spieled and ransacked by the Turentins, and their Admiral besides slain, the Senas dispached their Embassadors unto them to make complaint of these wrongs and oursages; but they were evill intreated and sent away with great abuse. Whereupon, designee was sligens significant them, and was proclaimed. The Sammits revoked. Against 8 whom together with the Lucans, Surians, and Susans, sundry battels were fortunally sounds by divers Roman Capains. Pythus the King of the Epirots for the Albanois] passed over into Italy for to add the Turentins. When a Legion of the Campans was sent under the conduct of Decius Jubellius to Rhegium sthereto lie in garrison, they treacherously slew the natural inhabitants, and seized the City of Rhegium to their own behoof.

The Breviary of L. Florus for the thirteenth Book.

7 Alerius Levinus the Conful loft the field against Pyrthus: by occasion principally that his fouldiers were terrified and amazed at the uncouth fight of the Elephants, After that battell when Pyrimis C viewed and beheld the dead bodies of the Romans, lying flain on the ground; he offerved and warked, that all their faces were turned toward the enemy affront. From thence he went forward spoiling and wasting all the way to Rome. C. Fabricius was sent unto him for to treat about the redemption and ran-(om of the prisoners: and was sollicited by the King (but in vain) to abandon the service of his own country. The foresaid prisoners were enlarged and sent home without paying any ransom at all. Cyneas was Sent as Embas ador from the King unto the Senat; who required, that the King his Master, for to end and compound all quarrels, might be received into the City and amity of the people of Rome: but when it was thought meet to debate and confult of this important matter, in a more frequent affembly of the Senators, Appius Claudius, who many a day had not intermedled with the affairs of State and Councill, presented himself in the Court among the Senators: where his opinion carried the matter clear away. D and Pyrrhus his demand was flatly denied. P. Domitius, the first Cenfor of the Commoners, held a Lu-Arum or survey of the City, in which were found 278222 Roman Citizens by the poll. A second field was fought against Pyrrhus, but with doubtfull event and ilue. With the Carthaginians, the alliance was renewed now the fourth time. When a certain fugitive traitor that ran from Pyrshus, offered to C.Fabricius the Consul for to poison the King, he was sent back again, and the treason was discovered to the King Over and besides, this book containeth the prosperous affairs inwar against the Tuscans, Lucanians, Brutians, and Samnits.

The Breviary of L. Florus, upon the fourteenth Book.

E DYrrhus passed the seas into Sicily. When among other products and seassfull tokens, the image of Jupiter in the Capitoll was overthrom and smitten down with lightning, the head thereof was recovered and sound again by the soot shaiers. Curius Beneaturs, as he was taking musters, sold in poir-slate the goods of one that would not answer to his name when he was called. He deseated Pyrthus after his return again out of Sicily into Italy; and forced him to avoid and depart once for all. Fabricius a Confor-adisor additionation of the Sendary soom P.Cornelius Rushius, one that had been Confol, for that he had in slover plate to the weight of ten pound. There was a Lustrum holden by the Consors, and therein were sound 2712 24 Citizens. A society and alliance was contracted with Ptolomy King of Reypy, Sextilia a prosessed with Min was convisted of maclames and fornication, and buried agaich. Two new Colonies were crested so with Ptolomia and Conso. A sleet of Carthaginians arrived to aid the Marmetinis by occasion whereof the league was broken. This book comprised has shot, the happy exploits againsh the Lucanians, Sammits, and Bratians: together with the death of King Pyrthus.

The Breviary of L. Florus to the fifteenth Book.

He Tarentius being vanguified hath peace granted, and liberty also referred unto them. The souldiers of the Campan legion aforesiad which had posself est of themselves of Rhegium, were bestegad and
ester they had absolutely yielded were every one made shorter by the bead, Certain susty youths of Rome,
who had missis and beaten the Embassacrost of the Apollionats, sen unso the Senat, were delivered unto their hands to be used according to their discretion. The Picentes were overcome in bastell, and obtain
ned peace, Two Colonels were sent, the oneto Atiminum within the marches of Picenum, (i.e. Ancona)
G the other to Beneventum; in Saminum. Now and never before began the Romans to use silver coin for
their money, The Umbrians and Salentius were conquisited, and their slumission of bedience received,
The number of the Quastors was augmented stope eight.

The Breviary of L. Florm to the fixteenth Book.

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* The inhabiants of Meffans.

* Entropias. faith 29 2000. The first rising of the Carthaginians, with the beginning of their City, are in this book related: Against whom together with there King of the Syracussaus, the Senat of Rome ordained to send aid anto the Mamerinstand after much arguing anddebate about this point, while some person ded, or others again dissipated the gentlemen of Rome, who served on hors back, then first crossed the sense have the missipated in many battels and to good purpose against there is who at length craved peace, and had it granted the Censer's the last Lustrum and number daths people: and enrolled 372224 Critizens of Rome, into the substitute book. D. Junius Brutus was the first that ever represented combats of sword-seneers at the sparse to the suterance, in the honour of his father late deceased, One Colony was I planted at Electual. This book comprehendeth besides, the good success of the affairs against the Carthaginians and the Volscinians.

The Breviary of L. Florus for the seventeenth Book.

New Cornelius the Conful, being surprised and environed with a sleet of Carthaginians, and unsider colour of a part, trained forth and called anto them: was villawoully taken prisoner and kept still with them. Cn. Duillius the Conful sought with happy success against this their forestal steet: and was the sirft Roman Captains that rode in triumph, for a navad vistory at sea. In regard whereof this honour for ever after was done anto him, That when he supposed forth in any place of the Cityas hereurs. We done not only one holds the way, and a man go before him with a burning twel, I. Cornelius the Consul won a steld in Sardinia against the slaunaris, set ber with the Consulant, and Hanno the General of the Carthaginians. Artillius Calatinus the Consula, shaving anadorisely engaged his army within a place of great disadvantage, whereas the Carthaginians and coloust: who with a regiment of 300 foot venturously slatted our, and unned all the species of the enemies apon himself. One Annibal a Carthaginian Commander upon the deseat of the Armado, whereof he was Admiral was by his own solutions trussed una and crucified. Attillius Regulus the Consul, having in baetell at lea vangalibed the Carthaginianial open mander.

The Breviary of L. Florus upon the eighteenth Book.

A Teilius Regulus she Conful slew [in Affrick]a serpent of a mighty and wonderful bigness, but with the exceeding loss of his souldiers. And after many encounters and battels with the Carthaginians, when the Senat by reason of his so happy conduct and management of the wars, sent no other to succeed him, he distatched his letters unto them and complained thereof: and among other pregnant reasons that he alledged for to have a successor to come unto him, this was one; That the little inheritance and living which he had suffred waste, by the default or lewdness of his bailists of husbandry. Meanwhiles. as if fortune had been disposed and sought means to shew a notable example in the person of this one man Regulus, as well of adverfity as prosperity, he was overthrown in plain field, and taken prisoner by Xan-M chippus, a renowned Captain of the Lacedemonians, whom the Carthaginians had waged, and sent for to aid them. After this the fundry shipwracks of the Roman Navy, ecclipsed solfcured, and dusigned all the other exploits that the Roman Captains had fortunatly atchieved before, as well by land as sea. T. Coruncanius was the first High Priest or Arch-Prelate, created out of the body of the Commons. M. Sempronius Sophus and M. Valerius Maximus the Cenfors, when they made a review of the Senat, cassed thirteen, and took their embroidred purplo cloaks from them. They held a survey also of the whole City and entred into their Subsidy book 317217 Roman Citizens. Regulus being sent from the Carthaginians to the Senat of Rome, to treat a peaceable accord, or if he could not obtain so much to deal about the exchange of prisoners one for another, bound himself by an oath to return again to Carthage, if he feed not for the exchange aforesaid. And being come to Rome, himself dissinaded both the one and the N other: howbeit, to accomplish and perform his promise by oath given, he made return accordingly, and by the Carthaginians was despitefully put to cruell torture, and so died.

The Breviary of L. Florus to the nineteenth Book.

Aius Cecilius Metellus, in consideration of his fortunate conduct of the wars against the Carbipteinians, vade in a most stately and magniscent triumsh: wherein were showed and led captive thirteen chief Captains of the enemics, and 120 Elephans. Claudius Pulhetts the Conssel, who magre the adverse presents of the Auspicet, would need that and battell, commanded the sacred Pullets to be dougled and drenched over the head in the mater, to see if they would drink, since they respect to eat their own as a superior of the meanth of the seed of the companion. For which he was called home by the Senat, and commanded to nominate a Distator: where apon he declared C. Glaucia, a hase companion, and a person of the means degree and quality: who being constrained to respensive Magintus and the seed of the constraints of the senation of the means of the senation of the senation

A the territory of the Salentins, Another Lustrum was taken by the Censors: wherein were reckoned of Roman Citizens 251 222, Claudia, be sifter of that P. Claudius, who in comempt and despite of the Aupices song be a latted to great sols, fortuned upon a time as speciant from the great Plaies to be crouded
suthe thrust and press of people; whereupon special on which words special points who was the thrust and press of people; whereupon special on which words special points of the rhead,
and past it. Two Prators were now created, the spirst that ever were at Rome. Cacilius Metellus she
High Priest keps perforce within the City A. Potthumius the Consistency less was besides the Flamin
unto Mars; and would not suffer him to be Non-resident, and absent templess from his charge. After
sunds buttels and conssistent many Roman Captains had against the Carthaginians C. Luctaius the
B Consideration the honour of the similar volony, when he had defeated their Fleet; and so made a sull of the sight Panick war. The Carthaginians therefore lead for peace, and had it granted. At what time as
the Temple of Vesta was on a light sire, Cacilius the High Priest recovered and saved out of the slame
the body reliques, two Tribes were added to the rest, Vestina and Quirina, The Falisti rebelled, & withinst dates were subdand, and brought under subjection.

The Breviary of L. Florus to the twentieth Book.

A Colony was planted at Spoletum. An army was led against the Ligurians [i.e. Genowaies,] which was the first time that they were warred upon. The Sardinians and the Corsians, who revolted and C took arms were subdued. Tuccia a Vestal virgin and a Votary was condemned and executed for her incelt or whoredom. War was proclaimed against the Illyrians, for that they killed one of the Embassadors which were fent unto them, and being defeated, confessed themselves subjects to the Romans. The number of the Prators was encreased from two to four. The Gauls inhabiting beyond the Alps (toward France) who came down and entred into Italy, were overthrown and put to the sword. In which war the Romans had by report of the Latins and other confederats and allies to the number of 300000 fighting men that ferved under them. The Roman forces paffed then first over the river Padus [i.e. Po.] where the Freuch Insubrians i.e. Lombards after certain discomfitures were glad to beruled by reason, and rendred them-Selves. Mar. Claudius Marcellus the Conful, having flain Virdumarus the General of the Lumbards with his own hand, went away with the bonour of the third rich and royal foiles got from the enemy D The Istrians were subdued: so were the Illyrians also, after they had revolted and put themselves in arms; and were fotamed shat they came under obedience. The Cenfors held a Lustrum, and sook account of the number of the Roman Citizens, and found in all 270000. The Libertins (or flaves enfranchiled) were reduced into four tribes by them felves, to wit, Esquilina, Palatina, Suburrana, and Collina: whereas beforetime they had been dispersed indifferently, and mingled among the rest. C. Flaminius the Cenfor paved the high way called Flaminia, and built the great Cirque or Theater named Flaminius Circus. And two Colonies were established within those Territories that were conquered from the Gauls to wit, * Placentia, and Cremona.

The one and twentieth Book

Of the Histories of T. Livius of Padua, from the Foundation of the City of Rome.

The Breviary of L. Flores upon the one and twentieth Book.

Annibal, the Chief Commander of the Carshaginians, contrary to the accord of alliance, passed on the river liberus: by whom Saguntum, a City belonging to the allies of the people of Rome, was in the eighth month of the siege forced by assentiate, the river liberus is by whom Saguntum, a City belonging to the allies of the people of Rome, was in the eighth month of the siege forced by assentiate, the river complain of those wrongs and imprise Embassians were sent to the Carthaginians. Anason that they would not make satisfation and amends therefore, war was proclaimed against them. Annibal having passed over the mountains Pyetus, and discomplicad the Volcians, who made head against him, and would have empeached him pall age, mounted the Alps, and after he had pssid through them with great discoult and pains, and repulsed also the French mountainers in sure visions in the mountainers in sure visions was batted of covariety, In which consists, when P. Comelius Scipico was wounded, his son (the same who asterwards was surnamed Asticanus) rescued him, and saved his siste.

G Annibal after he had defeated the Roman army a second time, near the river Tichia, passed over the Appenine: where his conditiers were mightly afflicted and differest edy, reason of fout weather and violence of form and tempess. Concellius Scipicos deduction him was against the Carthaginians within Spain, and took prisoner Mago, the General Commander of the enemies.

The one and twentieth Book of T.Livius.

The one and twentieth book of T. Livius.

He same may I well say, in the Praface and entrance of this one part of my work, which most writers of histories have promised and made protession of, in the beginning of the whole, to wit, That I will write the most famous and memorable war that ever was, even that, which the Carthaginians under the conduct of Annibal fought with the people & State of Rome. For neither any other Cities or Nations are known to have warred together more wealthy and puissant than they; nor at any time ever were they themselves so great, so I strong in forces, and so mighty in means, as now they were. Moreover, they came not newly now. to wage war, without knowledge of the prowefs and martiall skill, one of another; for trial they had made thereof infficient already, in the first punick war. Besides, so variable was the fortune of the field, so doubtfully were their battels fought, that neerer loss and danger were they, who in the end won the better, and atchieved the victory. And to conclude, if a man observe the whole course and proceeding of these their wars, their malice and hatred was greater in a manner than their forces: whiles the Romans took foul fcorn and difdain that they, whose hap before was to be vanquished should unprovoked begin war afresh with the Conquerors; and the Carthaginians were as male-content, and throughly offended, as taking themselves (notwithstanding they were overcome) to be abused too much at their hands by their proud, infolent, and coverous rule over K them. Over and besides all this, the report goeth, that Annibal being but nine years old, or thereabout, came fawning and flattering as wanton children do to his father Amilear, that he would take him with himinto Spain, at what time, as after the Affrican war ended, his father was offering facrifice, ready to pals over thither with an army: where he was brought to the altar fide, and induced to lay his hand thereupon, and to touch the facrifice, and fo to iwear, that fo foon as ever he wereable, he would be a professed and mortal enemy to the people of Rome. Vexed (no doubt) at the heart, was Amilear himself, a man of high spirit and great courage, sorthe loss of the Mands Sicily and Sardinia: for not only Sicily was overhaltily yielded (as he thought) as defoairing too foom of the state thereof, and doubting how it should be defended: but also Sardinia was by the cunning and fraudulent practice of the Romans surprized out of the Carthaginians hands, L whiles they were troubled with the commotion and rebellion of Affrick; and a Tribute besides. imposed upon them. He being disquieted, I say, and troubled with these griefs and discontents so base himself for five years space in the Affrick war, which insued immediatly upon the peace concluded with the Romans; and likewise after, in Spain, for nine years together, enlarging ever still the dominion of Carthage; that all the world might fee, heintended and defigned a greater war than that he had in hand; and if God had spared him longer life, it should have been well seen that the Carthaginians under the leading of Amilear, would have made that war upon Italy, which afterward they waged by the conduct of Annibal. But the death of Amilear happing in so good season [forthe Romans] and the childhood and tendernonage of Amibal together, were the cause that this war was put off and deferred. In the mean time, between the father and the son, Asdrubal M bare all the rulefor the space almost of eight years. This Astrubal had been Amilear his minion. grown highly into his grace and favour, at the first (as men say) for the very prime and flower of his youths but afterwards, in regard of the fingular towardness of a brave and haughty mind, which foon appeared in him, and for his forwardness to action, he was preferred to be his fon in law, and married his daughter. Now, forasmuch as he was Amilear his son in law, he was advanced to the soveraign conduct of the war, with no good liking at all and consent of the Nobility and Peers, but by the means and favour only of the Barchin faction, which bare a great stroke, and might do all in all, among the fouldiers and the common people. Who managed all his affairs, more by policy and fage counfell, than by force and violence : and using the authority and name of the Princes and great Lords of those countries, and by entertaining friendship with the chief N Rulers, won daily the hearts of new nations ftill, and by that means enlarged the power and feignory of the Carthaginians in Spain, rather than by any war and force of arms. But for all this peace with forrein States, he was never the more fure of his own life at home. For a certain barbarous fellow, for anger that his Master and Lord was put to death, slew him in open place: and being laid hold on by them that were attendant about Afdrabal his person, he kept the same countenance still, as if he had escaped and gone clear away : yea, and when he was by cruell torments all full constancy mangled and torn, he looked so cheerfully and pleasantly on the matter, as if he had seemed to and resolution smile a leafur his joy of heart surpassed the pains and anguish of his body. With this Astrabal, for that he had so singular a gift and wonderfull dexterity, in solliciting and annexing unto his dominion the nations aforefaid, the people of Rome had renewed the League, upon these two capitulati-O

Aldrubal kil-

ons and conditions; first, that the river * Iberus should limit and determine the seignories of them both : Item, that the Saguntins, leated in the midft between the territories of both nations, should remainfree and enjoy their ancient liberties. No doubt at all there was now, but when a new Commander should succeed in the room of

Afdrubal, the favour of the people would go clear with the prerogative voice and choice of the fouldiers: who presently brought young Annibal into the Generall his pavilion, and with exceeA ding great acclamation and accord of all, saluted him by the name of Captain General. For this you must understand, that Afdrubal by his letters missive had sent for him, being very young, and hardly fourteen years of age; yea, and the matter was debated first in the Council-House at Carthage, where they of the Barchine fide laboured and followed the matter earnestly, that Amilear the Annibal should be trained in warfare, and grow up to succeed his father in equall provels & great-father of Annineis, But Hanno the chiefe man of the contrary faction; "It is but meet and reason (quoth he) of Bartha, from "that Aldrubal doth demand: and yet formine own part I think it not good, that his request wheree arose Should be granted. When they muled and marvelled much at this lo doubtfull speech of his, the Barchin and wish not what construction to make of it. "Why then (quoth Hanno) to be plain, That flour to dion to of-B"and beauty of youth, which Afdrubal himself yielded and parted withalt sometimes unto An- ten named in "ibals father, for to use or abuse at his pleasure; the same he thinketh by good right he may The speech of "challenge and have again, from the fon, to make quittance. But it befeemesh not us for to ac- Hanno in the "quaint our young youths with the Camp, that under the colour, and inflead of their military in. Senate of Car-"flitution and teaching, they abandon and give their bodies to ferve the lust and appetite of the things. "Generals, What? Is this the thing we fear, That the fon of Amilear should tarry too long ere

" he see the excessive grandeur and soveraignty of his father, and the stately shew as it were of his "royalty? Or doubt we, that we shall not soon enough serve in all dutifull allegeance his natu-" rall fon,unto whose son in law, all our Armies have been left (as it were) in lawfull right of in-"heritance? Nay, I am of opinion, and this is my judgment, That this youth be kept in awe at c "home, under obedience of laws, under civil Magistrates, and learn a while to live in equal conco dition with the rest of the Citizens and subjects: for fear lest at one time or other, this little " fpark do burn outright, and raise a mighty flame. A sew, and those were, in a manner, all of the best fort and soundest judgment, accorded with Hanno. But, as commonly it is seen, the greater

number over-weighed the better.

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Thus Annibal was fent into Spain, and immediately at his first coming, drew all the whole army after him; so highly he was regarded and beloved. The old souldiers beleeved verily that Amilear was alive again, and come amongst them: they thought they beheld and saw the same vigour and spirit in his countenance & visage, the same quickness and liveliness in his eyes, the same proportion, feature and lineaments of his face. And afterwards, within short time, he had so n wrought and wound himself into their favour, that the late rememembrance of his father was the least matter of all others, that won him grace and love among them. Never was there one and The naturall the felf-fame nature, framed and fitted better, for two things that are in quality most contrary; namely, to rule, and to obey. Whereby, a man could hardly differn and judge, whether he was more dear unto the General for the one, or to the Army for the other. For neither Aldruba! would make choice of any one before him, when there was some valiant service or brave exploit to be executed: nor the fouldiers put more confidence in any other Leader, nor go more boldly and resolutely to any enterprise, than under him. Most forward he was and hardy to-all hazards Havertues, and dangerous adventures: right provident and wary again, at the very point of perill and jeo-

pardy. No travell was able to weary and tirehis body: no pains-taking could daunt and break This heart. He could away with heat and cold alike. For his diet and feeding, he measured both his meat and drink by his naturall appetite, and not by pleasure and delightsome taste. For sleepping, for waking, day and night was all one with him. When he had once performed his service, and finished his exploit; if there were any spare time after, therein would he take his rest and repole: and that should not be upon a soft bed neither, nor procured with great curiosity by still filence, and making no noise about him. Full often many a man hath seen him lying on the hard and bare ground, under a good fouldiers jacket and homely cassock cast over him, even among the sentinels and corps de guard. For his apparel, it was not more costly nor braver than his sellows and companions: mary, in his armour and horses he loved ever to be goodly be-seen above all other. Amongst footmen and horsemen both, he would alwaies be a great way formost. And to F conclude in giving a charge upon the enemy, and to begin to battell, he was by his good will ever the first and when the fight was done, the last man feen to retire out of the sie'd. Of these so noble qualities and manly vertues, he had not so many, but there were asgreat vices and imperfections in him again, to counterpoife the same. Cruelty most savage and inhumane, salshood and His vices. treachery more than *Punick: no truth, no honesty, no fear of God, no regard of oath no con- * Ordinary in

science, nor religion. Disposed thus as he was, and inclined by nature, to vertues, and vices, he served full three years

under General Afdrubal. During which time, he omitted and forgat no one thing that was meet either to be executed or enterprised by a man that was himself another day to be a Captain and chief Commander in the wars. From the very first day that he was chosen and declared Lord Ge-@ nerall; as if at the same instant, Italy had been the Province assigned unto him, as if, I say, he had received Commission to war with the Romans, bethought good to make no delaies, for fear lest haply whiles he lingred and flacked the time, some mischance might prevent his designs and cut him short, like as it had overtaken his father first, and Afdrubal afterwards: but present a A people determined to make war upon the Saguntines, by attailing whom, the Romans no doubt were touched, and would take arms and enter into the quartel. But first he led his army into the marking dom of Toledo in Spain. determined to make war upon the Saguntines, by affailing whom, the Romans no doubt were within the ches of the a Oleades (a nation beyond Iberus, rather fiding and taking part with the Carthaginear the City mians, than under their jurisdiction) that he might not seem to have shot at the Saguntins and Oceana

decrees.

b Cluffus fuppoteth it to be Cartagena : fome take it tor Cont# 1 0thers for Tariffa,or rather Algerra. The French Tranflator, calleth it Althera. c Cartagena. dOll Caftella or Caftile. e Salamanca in Caftile. People in Andalufta. g Inhabicants of the kingdom of Toletum.

intended ought against them directly: but that by order and course of his affairs, after he had! fubdued the countries bordering upon them, he had been drawn (as it were) for vicinity and neighbourhood take to that war, and to joyn them also with the rest unto the Empire. And first he wan by force, and tacked b Cartein, a rich City, the leat town and chief place of all that nation Whereupon, other meaner and smaller Cities also, for fear came under his obedience, and vielded to pay tribute. His Army then after these victories, and enriched with spoil and pillage, was brought back to new . Carthage, there for to winter. Where he made fure unto him the hearts and affectionate love, as well of his own countrymen as of the allies, partly, by bestowing the pillage liberally among them, and partly, by making true paintent of fouldiers wages for the time paft. And then in the very prime of the spring he went forward to war upon the a Vaccei. He for- I ced by affault e Hermandica and Arbacula, two Towns of the ! Cartei, Arbacula by the manhood and multirude of the Townsmen held out a long time. But certain sugitives that were sled from Hermandica having rallied themselves, and joyned with other exiled persons of the Olcades, a nation the jummer before jubdued, raised also the g Carpetans to take arms: and set upon Annital, in his return from the Va :cei; and not tar from the river b Tagus, troubled and dilordred his march, heavily charged with spoil and booty. Annibal forbare to fight, and encamped himself upon the bank of the river: and to toon as the enemies were in their first sleep, and all still and husht, passed over with his Army at the foord: and after he had pitched his Camplo far off from the river fide, as that his enemies might have room enough to march away befides him. he determined to fet upon them as they should pass over the river: To his horsemen he gave com- K mandment to charge upon the Regiment of footmen, fo foon as they perceived them to have taken the water: and upon the bank he arranged forty Elephants afront them. There were of the Carpetans, counting the aids and fuccours of the Oleades and Vasces, 1 00000 frong: an Army invincible, if they had fought on even and indifferent ground. Who being both by nature fierce and couragious, and for mustitude confident; prefumptuous besides upon their imagination that the enemy was retired for fear; supposed that the only stay of their victory was, because the river ran between: and fetting up a shout and out-cry, without direction of any Leader in all diforder they ran into the river here and there, every man what way was next him. Now from the other fide of the bank, a great troop of horiemen were entred into the river, encountred them in the midit of the channel, and fought with great advantage. For whereas the footmen uniteady & and not able to keep fast footing, and hardly trutting the foord, might easily be cast slide and overturned, even by naked horsemen, if they did but put forth and prick forward their horses it skilled not how the horsemen on the other side having their bodies at liberty, and able to wield their weapon, with their horses under them standing sure even in the midst of the stream and whirlpools might with ease either fight close hand to hand; or affail the enemies aloof. Many of them befides perified in the water fome by the whirling waves of the river were driven upon the enemies, and by the Elephants trodden under foot, and crushed to death. The hindmost, who might with more fafety recover their own bank, after they were railied together into one from divers places; as fear had feattered them; before they could upon fo great a fright, take heart and come again to themselves, Annibal who with a four-square battaillon had entred the river, forced to ! tile from the bank: and when he had wasted the country, within few daies brought the Carpetans also under his obedience. And now all beyond Iberus was subject to the Carthaginians, the Saguntins only excepted. With whom as yet he would not feem to war: howbeit, to minister some cause and occasion

attempted; but rather that they should attend the return of the Embassadors out of Spain: and

this advice that feemed most safe, was held for the better and took place. And therefore so much the sooner were these Embassadors P. Valerius Flaceus, and Q. Bebius Pamphilus, addressed unto

Annibal before Saguntum, with direction, from thence to go forward to Carthage (in case he would not defift and give over war) and for to demand the Captain himlelf, for amends and fatif-

faction of breaking the league. But whiles the Romans were amused about these consultations &

thereof, quarrels were picked, and feeds of diffentions fown between them and their neighbors, namely the * Turdetans. Unto whose aid, when he was come, that was himself the sower of all * Algarbia, the variance, and had fet them together by the ears; and when it appeared plainly that it was not a matter of right to be tried by law, but an occasion rather fought of fight and open war; then the Saguntins fent their Embassadors to Rome, for to crave aid against that war, which doubtless was at hand. The Confuls at that time of Rome, were P. Cornelius Scipio, and Tiens Sempronius N Longus, who having brought the Embassadors into the Councill House, and proposed matters unto the LL, there, concerning the weal publike, and decreed to fend their Embassadors into Spain to take furvey, and looh into the state of their allies: who also if they thought it meet, should give Annibal warning, not to meddle with their confederats, and molest the Saguntins; and withall, to fail over to Carthage into Affrick, and there make relation of the complaints and grievances of the allies of the people of Rome: when, I say this Embassage was decreed, but yet not fent news came fooner than all men looked for that * Saguntum was already befieged. Then * Morvedre. was the matter propounded new again before the Senare, Some were of mind to dispatch the Confuls unto the Provinces of Spain and Affrick, with commission to make war both by fea and land. Others thought better to bend all their forces wholly into Spain against Annibal. There were 2- O gain of opinion, that so great and weighty an enterprise was not hand, over head, and rashly to be

The one and twentieth Book of T. Livius.

32I

A decrees, Saguntum was by this time with all forcible means affaulted. This City of all other most Saguntum bewealthy and rich, flood beyond Iberus, fittiate almost a mile from the sea. The inhabitants are sieged by Anfaid to have had their beginning out of the Hland * Zacynthus : and some among them, were descended from Arden, a City of the Rutilians: but they grew within short time to this puissance and wealth of theirs, partly, by the fruits and revenews of their lands, and partly, by the traffick and gain of their merchandile, and commodities transported by sea, as also by the great affluence and encrease of people, and lastly, by their straight rule of discipline, whereby they observed their troth and loyalty with their allies, even to their own ruine and finall destruction. Annibal after he had invaded their confines as an enemy, and by way of hostility, with his Ar-

R my overrun and wasted their countrey, besieged and assailed the City three waies. There was one canton or angle of the wall shooting out into a more plain and open valley, than any other place all about: against which he meane to raife certain mantlets or fabricks, under which he might approach with the Ram to batter the wall. But as the place far from the wall, was even enough and handsome for such engins of battery to be driven upon: so after that they came to the proof and execution indeed the success answered nothing to the enterprise begun. For besides that there was a mighty tower over-looked and commanded them, the wall it felt (as in a place doubted and fulpected) was more fortified and raifed higher there than elfewhere: and also the chosen youth and ablest men were bestowed to make more forcible resistance, where there was like to be most trouble and danger. And first with shot of darts and quarels, and such like, they put the enemy back, and would not fuffer the pioneers and labourers in any place to entrench or raife rampiers in lafetv. In process also, they shot not from the wall only and that tower, and shewed themselves there in arms for defence, but also their hearts served them to fally forth, and to break into the guards of the enemies, yea, and to enter upon their trenches and fabricks. In which skirmishes there died not many more Saguntins than Carthaginians. But io foon as Annibal himfelf, approaching unadvisedly under the wall fortuned to be wounded grievously in the forepart of his thigh, with a dart or light javelin, and therewith fell to the ground ; they all about him fled to fast, and were so scared, that they had like to have given over quite and abandoned their mantlets, and other fabricks aforesaid. After this, for some sew daies, whiles their General was under cure of his hurt, they lay at siegerather, than followed the assault. In which mean time, as they rested from skirmish, so they ceased not to invent new devices, and to prepare new fabricks. Whereupon the alfault began again more hot than before: and in many parts at once they fell to raife rolling mantlets, so many and so thick, that some places would not receive them; and withall to drive the Ram against the walls. Annebal had men good store, for it is thought he was 1,50000 in Camp strong, The townsmen with devising means to defend, and see to every place, began to have their hands full: but all would not ferve, For now were the walls bearen with the rams, and many parts thereof shaken and battered: and at one place above the rest, by continual battery there was in h a breach, as the town lay open and naked to the enemy. After that, three turrets, and all the wall between fell down with a mighty and horribly crash, insomuch as the Carthaginians thought verily that with that rush the town had been won: by which breach, as if the wall had protected both E parties before, they ran forth together on each fide to fight. The battell was not like to a tumultuary skirmish, such as are wont to be about assaults of Cities, by the occasion and advantage of the one part or the other; but a very fet and ranged field (as it were) in an open ground between the breaches of the wall, and the houses of the town, that flood a pretty way distant within. Of one fide they were pricked forward with hope, on the other with despair; whiles Annibal thought werily that he was matter of the town already if he held on but a little longer; and the Saguntins feeing their town bare, and void of wals, opposed their bodies in the breach, not onestepping back a foot, lest in the space between he should let in the enemy. The more secrely therefore, and the thicker and cloter that they fought together on both parts, the more were wounded; and there was not a dart could light in vain between their bodies and their armour, but it did mif-F chief. The Saguntins used a weapon called Falarica, in manner of a dart, which they let fly and The description lanced from them, having a long shaft or steel, round and even every where toward the one end, or datt called where it was headed with iron, and bound about with tow, and imeared with pitch. The iron Falarica, head was three foot long, that it might pierce both harness and body through. But the greatest scare that it did was this, although it stuck fast in the target, and entred not into the body, that being driven and flung, when the middle part was fet on fire, by the motion thereof as it flew, it gathered much more fire, forced the fouldier to forlake his armour, and exposed him disarmed and naked to the shot following. Well, the fight continued doubtful a long time, by reason that the Saguntins took better heart unto them, because they had rested beyond their hope and expe-

ctation: and the Carthaginians took themselves vanquished, for that they had not got the victo-Gry, and better hand: whereupon, the townsmen all at once set up a cry, and beat the enemies back to the very breaches, and ruins of the wall, and from thence thrust them out clean, whiles they were thus encumbred and affrighted, yea, and at last discomfitted them, put them to flight, and chafed them as far as their Camp.

In the mean while newscame, that there were Embassadors arrived from Rome: unto whom Annibal dispatched certain messengers to meet with them at seaside, and to give them to understand, That neither they might safely with security of their persons come among the broiles of so many barbarous & fierce nations; nor their Master Annibal amidst those dangerous and tron-

The Oration of Happo in the Senat of Carthage.

vaguana. The

fame which

Virgil calleth

Ara, and the Italians in old

time Saxa.

» A City in

Sicily, Scituate

upon an high

or Monte S.

Tutiano at this

blesome affairs, had any leisure to attend or give audience unto embaffages. He knew full well, H that the Embassadors being not received and entertained, would straight to Carthage. Whereupon, headdressed aforehand his letters and curriers to the chief of the Barchine faction, to frame and prepare the minds of that fide, so, as they of the other part might not gratifie, or do any thing in favour of the Romans, By which means, befides that they were neither admitted by Annibal, nor audience given them, that embassage also was in vain, and took no effect at Carthage. Only Hanno notwithstanding the whole body of the Senate was against him, spake with great silence and affent of the hearers by reason of his authority and reputation, and pleaded to the point of the breach of League, in this wife: "I have quoth he, foretold and warned you in the name "and for the love of the gods, who are the witnesses and judges of covenants and confederacies, I "I have I fav, admonished you, that we should not send Amilear his son, or any of his breed unto "the Camp: for that neither the shoft and spirit, nor the progeny and race of that man can rest " and be quiet; nor the Roman league will ever be affured and established, so long as there rea mained one alive of the Barchine name and family. But fent ye have, for all my words, unto covour armies, a youth boiling in ambition enflamed with a covetous defire of being a King, and one that feeth no other way thereto, but by raising one war after another, to live guarded with "armies and legions about him. In which action of yours, ye have as it were ministred dry fewel, s' and out oilto the fire; ye have, I fay fed that fire wherewith ye now all are fet a burning. Your "armies now befiege Saguntum, from which by covenant and vertue of the League they are de-"barred. Within a while and shortly will the Roman legions lie in siege before Carthage; under K the conduct and guidance, no doubt, of those gods, by whose support and aid in the former war, they were revenged for the breach of the accord and alliance. What? know yet not yet, either "your enemy, or your felves, or the fortune of both nations? This good Captain and gentle Ge-" peral for footh, of your making, would not admit and receive into his Camp Embassadors com-"ing from our allies, and in the behalt also of our allies: wherein he abolished the law of Nations. "Howbeit, they having taken a repulse, from whence even the very Embassadors of enemies, are " not wont to be repelled, are come unto you, and by vertue of their League demand amends of "trespais and restitution or satisfaction for their damages. And presuppose the State be not tou-"ched nor culpable in this Action, they require no more, but to have the author himself in person, "who is the offender. The more gently they deale, and the longer it is ere they begin, the more L "obstinat they will be, and continue with greater rigour (I fear me) if they once begin, Set before Gotha,or Fas Co your eyes the Islands * Egates, and * Eryx: and what for these four and twenty years past, ye have endured both by land and fea. Neither was this beardless boy our Captain then, but his father Amilear himself, even a second Mars, as these his supposts would have him. But what of that? We could not then according to our league, hold our hands, and let Tarentum in Italy a-"lone; like as now we are doing with Saguntum. Therefore, both God and man took the matte ter in hand, and vanquished us in the end: and when we were at arguing and debating the case with discourse of words about this point. Whether Nation of the twain had broken the league? the event of war, as an indifferent and equall judge, awarded victory where the right was, And Carthage it is, against which, Annibal even now hath reared mantlets, towers, and other engins M name, Trapani, " of affault : even now, battereth and shaketh he Carthage wals with the Ram. The ruins of San " quntum (God grant I be a false Prophet) will fall upon our heads, and the war begun with the Saguntins, we must maintain against the Romans, How then? (will some man say) shall we yield Annibal unto them? I know well how small my authority is in this point, by reason of the old grudge and enmity between me and his father deceased. Howbeit, as I rejoyced, that Amilear "was dead, for that if he had lived fill, we should ere now have warred with the Romans: so this " very youth, an impe of his, I hate and deteft as the very fury and fire-brand of this war: whom "I would have by my good will, not only to be rendred unto them, for to purge and explate the "breach of league; but if no man would challenge him for to be punished, I would award that he " should be carried and transported as far as there is sea or land, and to be sent away thither from N whence we might not once hear of him again, and where he might never trouble the quiet and "peaceable state of this City any more. Over and besides, my opinion and resolution is, that some "Embaffadors be fent prefently to Rome, to fatisfie the Senate and others also, with a mefface to " Annibil that he withdraw his forces from Saguntum: and with commission to render up Anni-"bal himself into the Romans hands, according to the tenour of the League: and a third Embas-"(fage likewife to the Saguntins, for to make restitution and amends for their harms and losses al-"ready fustained. When Hanno had made an end of his speech, it was altogether needless, that any one man there should make reply, and debate the matter with him by way of Oration, the whole Senate was to possessed already and wrought for Annibal: and with one voice they blamed Hanno, and founded if out, That he had made a bitter speech, and more savouring of an enemy, O than Flaceus Valerius himself the Roman Embassador. After this, the Roman Embassadors had this answer returned. That the war began by the Saguntins, and not by Annibal. Also, that the people of Rome offered them injury, in preferring the Saguntins before the most ancient alliance of the Carthaginians. Whiles the Romans thus spent time in lending Embassages, Annibal having wearied his men, what with skirmishes, and what with trenching and raising mounts and sabricks, he gave them reft fome few daies and bestowed certain good guards to ward and keep the mantiets and ot her engins of battery. In the mean feafon he encouraged his fouldiers, and fer their

ly, by drawing them on, and alluring them with hope of great rewards. But after he had once in a general affembly made proclamation. That the spoil and pillage should be the souldiers share; they were all so enkindled and enflamed, that if presently he had sounded the signal of battel, it feemed, that no force in the World had been able to refift them. The Saguntins, as they had fome reft from skirmish, and continued certain dayes, neither assailing nor assailed: so they gave not over labouring night and day, for to make up a new wall and counter-mure, on that tide of the Town which lay open by reason of breaches. But after this, grew the assault morehot and furious than before: neither wift they well (the shouts and alarms were so divers and dissonant on Bevery fide) whether to come first, or where was most need of help and succour. Annibal himself was present in person to encourage and exhort his souldiers, where as the rouling Tower was driven which was so high, that it overlooked all the mures and counter-Fabricks of the City, and being once approached neer the walls, furnished as it was in every lost and story, with ordnance of quarrel shot, brakes, and other artillery, beat the defendants from off the walls, so as none durst abide upon them. Then Annibal taking the time, and supposing that he had now a good opportunity presented unto him, sent about 500 Affricans that were pioners with pick-axes, mattocks and such like tools, to undermine the wall yea, and to dig into it from the very foundation. And that was no hard matter to do, for that the cement or morter was not hardned and bound with lime, but tempered with earth and clay, after the old manner of building: and therefore the wall C came tumbling down before it was hewn and wrought into: and through the widebreaches, whole troops of armed fouldiers entred the Town: and withal, they feized one high place above the rest, whereon they planted their attillery and ordnance of slings and brakes, and cast a wall about it, that they might have within the very Citya fort and baltillon of their own, like a Castle to overlook all. The Saguntins likewise raised another mure within along that side where the Town as yet was not taken; So that on both fides they made fortifications, and also fought with all their might and main. But the Saguntins defending the inner parts; by little and little brought their Town daily into a smaller compais. And by that means, as also by reason of the long fiege, as scarcity and want of all things grew more and more so the expectation of forrain aid and inccour was every day less than other: the Romans their only hope, being so far off, and their D enemies to neer on every hand. Howbeit, the fudden rode and journey of Annibal against the * * The inhabit Oretans and "Carpetans, refreshed for a while their troubled and afflicted spirits, These two Na- tants of Ole-Oretans and Carpetans, remement of a write their troubles and annoted spirits, a new two law trans. I need two law trans. I need two law trans. I need two law trans. flaied and detained those Muster-masters, that had in commission to take up all sufficient and able of Toleram. menfor the wars and so, made some snew and sear of rebellion: but being prevented in the beginning by the speedy coming of Annibal, were soon quiet, and laid down their arms. But the assault of Saguntum continued nevertheless. For Maharbal, Himileo his son whom Annibal had lest behind as Lieutenant, fo bestirred himself, that neither the Townsmen nor the enemy found the mils or absence of the General. This Maharbal had made some fortunat skirmishes, and with three rams shaken a good part of the wall, so as he shewed to Annibal at his return, all lying along E and every place full of fresh ruins. Whereupon the army was presently brought against the very Castle of the City, where began a cruel and bloudy conslict, with the slaughter of many on both fides, and one part of the faid fortrels was forced and won-Afterwards there was some treaty of peace and agreement, by means of two persons, Alcon a Saguntine, and Alorem a Spaniard, and some small hope there was of it. Alcon supposing he could somewhat prevail by way of request and entreating, without knowledge of the Saguntins, departed away by night to Annibal. But after that he faw, that with all his weeping he could do no good, but that heavy and intolerable articles and capitulations of peace were exhibited, as from a wrathful conqueror, of an Orator, proved to be a very traytor, and remained ftill in the camp with the enemies; faying, that he was fure to die, who foever should move the Saguntins to peace, r under tholeconditions. For demanded it was of the Saguntins, Imprimis to make refliction to the Turdetans of all harmes and loffes. Item, to deliver up all their gold and filver. Item, to quit the Town, and depart but with one fute of apparel a piece; and there to dwell, where the Carthaginians would appoint. When Alcon avouched plainly, that the Saguntins would never accept of peace with these conditions, Alorous replied again and said, That seeing all things elle now failed them, their hearts also must needs come down, and fail like wife; and sherewith promised

to deliver unto them the tenor of the faid peace, and to be a mediator and dealer in the compaifing thereof. At that time he ferved Annibal as a private fouldier: howbeit, a publick friend he was, and an holt and guest of old to the Saguntins. Who having in fight of all men yeelded up his offensive arms, to the warders of the enemies, and passed the rampiers, was brought (for so him-G felf defired) before the Governor and Provost of Saguntum. Thicher came running presently, a number of all forts of people : but after the reft of the multitude were commanded to void, Alorons was called into their Councel house; and having audience given, made this or the like speech untothem, " If Alcon your countryman and fellow citizen, as he came from you to Annibal for The Oration " to treat about peace, had likewise brought back again unto you from Annibal the conditions of Alorus a

" and articles of peace, I needed not to have taken this journey; who am come unto you neither Spaniard, in casan Orator from Annibal nor yet as a fugitive. But leeing he, hath remained with the enemy, the Senat of "dither through your default or his own, I know not whither, if he pretended and fained canfelels Saguntum.

"fear himself is to blame; but if they stand in danger that report a truth unto you, then are ye in H " great fault. I therefore, to the end ve should not be ignorant, but that there are conditions "offred to you of life, of fafety, and of peace; in regard of old amity and acquaintance, in regard "(I fay) of mutual intertainment long time between us, am now come unto you. And that ye "may believe, that what to ever you shall hear delivered from me, I speak it for your good, and for "the favour of no man elle; this ore thing, if no more, may affure you, that neither fo long as "ye were able to make refistance by your own strength, nor all the while that ye hoped for aid "from the Romans, I never made word or mention of peace unto you. But feeing now, that ye " have not any hope at all from the Romans, and that your own forces and City walls, are able no "longer to defend you: I prefent unto you a peace, more necessary, I confess, than equal and rea- I "fonable. Whereof you may have some hope, in these terms; namely, if as Annibal offereth and " presenteth it like a conquerour, so you will hear of it, and accept thereof as conquered: if I say, " ye will not make reckning of that which you forgo as a loss and damage (seeing by extremity all "is the victors) but that which is left, as gain and advantage, yea, and freely given unto you, Your "Town, wher nof a great part is ruinated by him, and which he hath taken in manner all, that he "mindeth to put you by: your Lands and possessions he leaveth unto you, purposing to set you "out a plot of ground, whereupon you may build your felves a new City. Your gold and fiver "all, as well common treature as private monies and plate, he commandeth to be brought unto "him: the bodies of your wives ar dchildren he is content to spare and save undefiled: upon this " condition that you will depart without armor, and with a double fuit of apparel a peece, and no K "more. These are the impositions that your enemy (a conqueror) demandeth: Which albeit they "be hard and grievous, yet your fortune and flate is such, as you must allow thereof and be conce tent. For mine own part, I am not out of hope, but when you have put all into his hands, he es will deal better by you, and remit iomewhat of these conditions. But I think ye were better to "abide all this, rather than your bodies to be murdred, your wives and children to be ravished, " haled and forced before your faces, as the law and manner of war requireth.

To the hearing of this Oration the people had flocked about, and by little and little entermingled their own affembly with the Senators: and all of a fudden the chief of them withdrew themselves and departed, before answer was given: and brought all their filver and gold, as well publick as private, into the market place: and when they had cast it into a great fire made hastily L for that purpole, most of them threw themselves into it headlong after. Whereupon there being a fear and trouble already throughout the whole City: behold, another outcry befides and noise was heard from the Caffle. For a certain Tower that had been a long time battered and shaken, fell down; fand at the breach thereof, a band of Carthaginians made entry, and gave fign to their General that the City was abandoned of the ordinary Watchmen and corps de guard of the enemies, and altogether lay open and naked. Annibal supposing it was no wisedom to neglect and flack fo good an opportunity, with all his forces at once affailed the City, and wan it in the turning of an hand: and prejently gave order that all above fourteen years of age should be put to the fword. Acruel commandment, no doubt, but yet needful, as afterwards it was well feen in the end and upfhot of all. For who would have spared and taken pity of those, that either shut them-M selves with their wives and children into their houses, and burnt them over their own heads, or

in their armor. gave not over fight before they died? Thus was the Town won with exceeding

flore of pillage within it. And albeit much was spoiled on purpose by the owners, and that in

the massacre and execution they had no respect of age in the sury of their anger : and for all that,

Somethere be that write, how Saguntum was won the eight Month after the fiege began: and

the prisoners fell to the fouldiers share; yet certain it is, that of the goods fold in port-fale, there arole a good round piece of mony: and much rich houshold stuff and costly apparel was sent to Carthage.

Cartagena.

that from thence Annibal departed to winter in new * Carthage: as also, that the fifth month after he departed from Carthage, he arrived in Italy. Which being to, it cannot be, that P. Cornelius N and T. Sempronius should be the Consuls, unto whom both in beginning of the siege, the Saguntin Embaffadors were fent; and who also in their year of government fought with Annibal, the one neer the river * Ticinus, and both together a good while after, at * Trebsa. And we must say, that either all these things were atchieved in shorter time agood deal, or else that Saguntum in the beginning of that year, wherein P. Cornelius and T. Sempronius were Confuls, began not to be befieged; but finally was forced and won. For the battel at Trebia could not be fo long after, as to fall in the year wherein Cn. Servilius and C. Flaminius were Confuls. For that Flaminius entred his Consulship at Ariminum, and was created by T. Sempronius, Consul, who after the battel of Trebia came to Rome to elect Confuls, and after the Election was ended returned again to his army, into the wintering harbours.

About the fame time, as well the Embassadors which returned from Carthage, brought word to Rome that there was nothing but war: as also tidings came, of the destruction of Saguntum. And so greatly grieved and sorrowed the Senators, and pitied withal their allies thus unworthily maffacred, so ashamed in themselves they were, that they had not sentaid in time, so deeply offended and incensed with indignation against the Carthaginians, yea, and so mightily seared the losse of the very main chance at home, as if the enemy had been already at the gates of the City: that in very deed, having their minds possessed at one time, with so many troubles, they rather

A trembled and quaked for fear, than fetled themselves to consultation and counsel. For they confidered and faw very well, that neither a more fierce and warlike enemy ever encountred with them: nor the State of Rome was at any time to refly, to feeble, and to undisposed to war. Moreover, it was commonly faid, that the * Sardi, * Corfi, * Hiftri, and * Illyrici had rather tha lenged . The lienders the Romans, and made bravados of war, than exercised and toiled them in any hard conflicts: of Sandegna. as for the Gauls, they were but tumults, rumors, and alarms which they made, and no wars inot cofice. deed: but the Carthaginians their enemies, they were old beaten fouldiers, inused and hardned This people of for this 23 years in most difficult service of war, amongst the Spanish Nations, and went away e- 1811a. ver with victory: first trained and practifed under Amilea, then under Aldrubal, and now lattly 'The people of B under the conduct of Annibal, a right hardy and valiant Captain. Confidering moreover, that Sulvoma.

now he cometh fresh from the ruin of Saguntam, a most rich City, and passeth straight-wayes over Iberus: drawing after him a train of io many nations of the Spaniards, exercised already by him in the wars: and will no doubt raise the Gauls, a people at all times ready to take arms: so as now they were to wage war in Italy, with no more but all the World befides, yea, and under the walls of Rome, for the defence of the City.

Now had the Provinces been nominated and appointed before to the Confuls: but then were they commanded by casting lots, to part them between them. To Corneling fell Spain: To Sempronius Affrick and Sicily. Likewise decreed it was, that for that year, there should be levied ix Legions of Romans: and of allies, as many as they thought good: also that as great a navy as might C be, should be rigged and set out. So there were enrolled 24000 Roman sootmen, and of horsemen 1800: of allies 44000 foot, and 4000 horie, 220 gallies, with five course of oars on a side, and twenty foills, were fet aflote. After this, a bill was preferred unrothe people, that it might please them to determine and grant, that war should be proclaimed against the people of (arthage. And in regard of that war, there was also a solemn supplication holden through the City: wherein the people adored and prayed the Gods to prosper and bring to an happy end, this war which the people of Rome had determined. And betwist the Con'uls thus were the for es divided: Sempronius had the conduct of two Legions, confifting of four thousand foot, and three hundred horie a piece; also of allies fixteen thousand foot, one thousand and eight hundred

Horse, besides 150 gallies, and twelve barks or foists. With this power for Land and Sea service, D was Sempronius lent into Sicily, from thence to passe over into Affrick, in case the other Conful were able to impeach the Carthaginians for coming into Italy, Cornelius had the charge of a finaller power: for that L. Manlius the Pretor, was fent in Person into France with a sufficient army: but in the number of ships especially, was Cornelius scanted 60 gallies of five banks of ours be had, and no more, (for it was supposed that the enemy would neither come by Sea, nor fight in that kind of service) and two Roman Legions with the full proportion of Horsemen, and 14000 sootmen of allies, with 1200 men of arms. That Province of France (in those parts where the Car- i. 400 to a kethagian was was expected) had that year two Legions of Roman footmen, 14000 allies, belides eith, 1000 Horse from them, and 6000 of the Romans. When all things were thus prepared, to the end that before war began, it might appear they dealt by order of law, and with juffice; and that

E all due complements might be performed, they lent certain grave and ancient personages in Embaffie into Affrick, to wie, Q. Labius, M. Livius, L. Emplius, C. Licinius, and Q. Bebius, First, to demand and know of the Carthaginians, Whether Annibal by their publick warrant and authority, besieged and assailed Sagunium? then, is they avowed the act, and stood to it (as they were like to do) confessing that it was done by the counsel of the State; to give defiance, and proclaim open war against them. The Romans being arrived at Chrhage, had audience given in their Senat-house: where, after Q. Fabius had briefly demanded nothing else, but that one thing which he had in charge and commission, then a principal genator among the Carthaginians stood up and

"Your former Embaffage, my mafters of Rome, was even as vain as this, when ye required and The Oration F" would needs have Annibal to be yeelded unto you; as if he had befieged Saguntum of his own of a Senator in "head. And as for this, that you come with now, how loever in words it feem more mild and Carribage. "Imooth, in very deed and in truth it is more rude and rigorous : for then, was Annibal only "charged and demanded to judice; but now are we both urged to acknowledge a fault, and also " forced to make restitution and satisfaction out of hand; as if we had avowed, and confessed the "action, Formine own part, of this mind am I, that the cafe of the thus to be laid, and the que"ftion brought to this iffue, not whether Saguntum w.s before thy a privat perion, or publick
"Councel; but whether by right, or wrongfully. For to enquire and examine whether our cirizen "and subject have done this by our advice, or of himself, percaineth to us alone, as a so to censure "and punish him accordingly: with you we are to debate this point only, Whether it might stand

G" with the league to do it. of no? And therefore fince it pleafeth you that we should dispute and "diffinguish, between the action of a General, warranted by the publick State, and an enterprise s' proceeding from his own motive; ye shall understand that there was indeed a league between "you and us, contracted by Lattarius the Conful, wherein there is a clause, comprising the allies " of both parties: as concerning the Saguntins (who as then were none of your confederats) there

was not one word at all thereins, but in that league. (ye will fay) that was contracted with Af-drubal, the Saguntins are expression anneal and excepted: to which I have nothing to plead, but even that which I have learned of you. For ye your felves denied, that ye were bound to fland

" to that accord which C. Luttatius your Conful first made with us, because it passed neither by H "consent of the nobles, nor grant of the people. Whereupon, there was another league anew "drawn out, and by publick agreement enacted. If you then, be not tied to obierve your e leagues, unless they be auctorited by the nobles, or ratified by the people ino more can the league " of Asarabal oblige us, which he concluded without our privity and knowledge, Forbear there "fore to ipeak either of Sagantum, or Iberus; and what your mind hath to long conceived, let "it hatch now at length, and bring it forth. Then Q. Fabrus the Roman Embaffador, having made a hollow lap within the plait and fold of his fide gown, Here quoth he, within this lappet, we present and offer war and peace unto you, take whether ye will. At which word, they all cryed out at once with as great stomack and boldness: Mary even which you will your ielf, I Whereat he let his robe loofe again; Why then, there is war, quoth he, take it amongst you; Let come say they all again, and welcome be it; and as willingly as we accept thereof, so shall we sollow and manage it as throughly.

This direct demand, and round denouncing of war, feemed more for the honor of the Romans, than to make much dispute and argument about the right of the caute, and of the covenants; a vain matter before, but now especially, after the winning and defirmation of Saguntum, For if the question were to be decided by words and reasoning, that league of Afdrubal which was exchanged for the former of Luctuities, was not the fame nor the tenor thereof to be compared : feeing that in the accord of Luctarius, this branch and proviso was expressely added, That it should stand good, and be ratified, if the people approved thereof:] but in this of Afdrubal, K there was no such condition at all: and besides, the covenant for so many years space during his life, was so established and confirmed, and no word to the contrary; that when the very maker and author thereof was dead, there was no change and alteration. And yet, put case they should have flood upon the former alliance; the Saguntins were therein well enough compriled and provided for, in that the allies of either part were excepted and comprehended. For neither was this chuse added [They who at that time were allies] nor yet were they excepted againft, who afterwards should become, or be admitted allies. And seeing that it was lawful to entertain new confederats, who is it that would judge it reasonable, either that no man should be received unto amity for any good defert whatfoever; or being once received into protection, should not be defended accordingly: Provided alwayes, that no allies of the Carthaginians should either be solli-L cited to rebellion, or received again, if of themselves they once revolted.

The Roman Embassadors, as they were commanded at Rome passed the seas from Carthage into Spain, for to vifit all the Cities, and to fee whether they could either draw them to their fociety, or withdraw them from the Carthaginians. And first they came to the Bargusians, where being courteously emertained (for weary they were of the Carthaginians government) they stirred up many other nations beyond Iberus, to have a defire to change for a new world. From thence they States from banding with the Romans: for thus in a folemn affembly a fage and ancient father among them framed his answer. "With what face can ye (Romans) require us to prefer your friend-

came to the Volicians, whose notable answer reported throughout all Spain, turned away all other "Thip and amity before the Carthaginians? iceing that the Saguntins who did the same, have been M principal Vol. "more cruelly by you their allies betrayed, than by their enemies the Carthaginians destroyed? Giass in Spain, "Bymy advice go and seek you conseder at there, where the woful calamity and misery of Sagnsto the Roman fram is not known. The lamentable ruins of which City, as it is a doleful example, to it shallbea " notable warning to all nations of Spain, that no man everafter repose trust in the protection er and fociety of the Romans. Whereupon, they were commanded to depart the borders of the Volicians immediately, and in no Diet or Councel of Spain, had they afterwards any better entertainment, and more courteous language. Thus having in vain gone through all Spain, they took their way into Gaul: where they saw a strange light, and a fearful sashion: for all in amour (such was the guife and manner of the country) they came to their publick affemblies : and there, these Embassadors after they had set out in goodly words the greatness and glory of the people of Rome, N and highly magnified their large empire and dominion, and therenpon made request, that they would not give the Carthaginians leave (who minded to make war upon Italy) for to pass through their Cities and Towns : hereat they fet up fuch a laughter, with a certain grumbling and murmuring, that scarcely could the youth be stilled and quieted by the Magistrats and Elders ; so sottifh, to foolish, and shameleis seemed this demand, in their conceir that they should once imagine that the Gauls were such fastes, as they would be content (rather than to let the war passe into Italy) to avert and turn it from themselves, and to suffer, yea, and offer their own territories to be spoiled and foraged, for the safety (for sooth) of other mens Lands, who were but meer aliens and strangers unto them. The noise and garboit being at length busht and appealed, this apfwer was returned to the Embassadors: "That neither the Romans had deserved so well nor the O " Carthaginians fo ill at their hands, that they should take arms either for Romans, or against "Carthaginians. But contrary-wise, they were advertised, that some of their nation, wereby "the people of Rome driven out of the marches and confines of Italy put to pay tribute, yea, and

" indured other outrages and indignities. The like demands and aniwers passed to and fro in

other Conncels and Assemblies of Gaul: neither could they meet with any friendly entertein-

ment, or have peaceable words given them, before they came * Maffilia: where, after diligent

inquiry, and faithfur fearch made by their allies, they had true advertisements, that Annibal

asorehand had wrought the hearts of the Gauls to his own purpose, and was possessed of them: but they understood withal, that they were not like to continue long in good terms of kindness and favor even to him, (to fierce and favage, to untractable are they, and untamed by nature) unless their Princes and Rulers be ever and anon well fed and plied with gold, whereof that nation of all other is most greedy and covetous. The Roman Embassadors, having thus gone their circuit over all the States of Spain and Gaul, returned to Rome; not long after that the Coff, had taken their journey into their Provinces: where they found the whole City possessed with the expectation of war: fo rife and currant was the rumor and bruit abroad, that the Carthaginians were already passed over the River Iberus.

Annibal after the winning of Saguntum, had retired himself to winter in new Carthage: and there having intelligence what had been done and decreed as well at Rome, as at Carthage | in Africk I and that he was reputed not only the Captain General and Conductor, but also the very author and cause of all this war; so soon as he had divided and sold the rest of the booty and pillage that remained, thought good now to make no longer delayes, but affembled the fouldiers of the Spanish Nation, and to them he spake in this manner, "My trusty friends and loyal consede- The speech of erats, I am periwaded that ye your felves do fee as well as I, now that all the States of Spain are in Annibal to his epeace and quietness, that either yeare to make an end of fouldiery, and all our forces to be caffed Spanith foul-"and discharged from service; or else that ye must remove the war into other Lands. For so dies. "fhall these Nations prosper and slourish, and not only enjoy the blessings of peace, but also reap C" the fruits of war, if we will feek to gain riches, and to acquire glory and honor from others.

"Since therefore we are to war shortly far from home, and doubt it is when you shall see again "your houses, and whatsoever there is deer unto you; if any of you be decrous to visit home, his "wife and children, kinsfolk, and friends, I give him licence and free paiport. But I command " you withal, to shew your selves here again before me in the beginning of the next spring; that "with the help of God, we may in hand with that war, whereby we shall pur hase both worthin "and wealth. There was not one in a manner but well accepted of this liberty to frankly offered by himfelf, and were delirous to have a fight of house and land both for that every one already longed for their friends and kindred, and forelaw in farther time to come, a greater mils, and cause of more longing after them. This rest all Winter time, between their travelspast, and those they D were soon after to endure, refreshed as well their bodies as their minds, and prepared them to abide and endure all new pains what loever. So in the very prime of the ipring, according to the Edict aforesaid, they all assembled together again. Annibal having taken a muster and survey of the aids that were lent unto him from all thole Nations, went to * Gades; and there, to Hercules * cadie, or Cahe paid his old vows, and bound himself to new, if the rest of his enterprizes should speed well les Males, or and have good fuccels. After this, dividing and casting care indifferently, as well for offensive as Cales. defensive war, doubting left whiles he went by Land through Spain and France into Italy, Africk should lie open and naked to the Romans from Siely side; purposed to for life and make that part fure with firong garrisons. In lieu whereof, he sent for fresh supply out of Africk, specially of Archers and Javelotiers, and those lightly armed: to the end, that the Africans might serve in

E Spain, and the Spaniards in Africk; like (both the one and the other) to prove the better fouldiers, far from their own countries, and being bound as it were, with mutual and reciprocal pledges. So he sent into Africk 13850 footmen, armed with light targets, and 870 slingers of the Illands * Baleares, 1200 Horsemen also out of fundry Nations, Which forces he disposed, partly *Two Illands for the defence of Carthage, and partly to be divided through Africk, for the guard thereof. He Majorica and fent withal, certain Commissioners into all their Cities to take up fouldiers, and enrolled 4000 of Minerica. Of their chosen youths, who should be brought to Carthage, there to lie in garrison, and to serve for some columba hostages. And supposing that Spain was not to be neglected, and the rather, because he was not and Nura. ignorant how the Roman Embassadors had visited the same round to see how they could sollicit and work the Princes and rulers to their mind, he committed the charge of that Province to his p brother Afdrubal, a valiant and hardy man; and furnished him with good forces, especially out of Africk, to wit, 11850 Africans footmen, 300 Ligurians, 500 Balear Islanders. To this power of footmen, three hundred Horse of the * Libyphornicians, a Nation mixt of Carthaginians and * Within the

Africans. Of * Numidians and Mores, that coast upon the Ocean, 1900. with a small cornet of Kingdom of 200 Horsemen of Ilergetes out of Spain. And because he should want no manner of Land help, Tiange. fourteen Elephants besides. Moreover, there was a fleet allowed him for the desence of the Sea-Inhabitants confts. For by what forces and service the Romans had before got victory, thereby it was likely, Bild-it gerid. that they would fill maintain and continue their wars, \$ Gallies therefore of five banks of oars,

he had at Sea, two of four, and five of three. But of the five oared gallies aforefaid, he had no more but two and thirty, fitted and well appointed with rowers and marriners, and so were the G five of three banks. From Gades, the army of Annabil returned to winter in Carthage: and from thence he paffed by the City * Ecosifis, and marched forward with his forces to there and the Sea-coalts. * Hitmator Met Where it is reported, that in his sleep he dreamed, and saw a vision namely a young man of divine quintile.

shape and semblance, saying. That he was sent from Jupiter to guide him in his voyage into Italy, The vision of and willed him therefore to follow him, and in no wife to turn his eyes from him one way or other. Also, that at the first he being scared and affrighted, durft not look either about or behind,

The answer of

but followed him stills afterwards (as men by nature are curious) when he cast and discoursed in

his mind, what it might be, that he was forbidden fo to see behind him, he could not hold and the rule his eyes, but mult needs look back: and then he beheld behind him, a terpent of huge greatnels coming amain, and all the way as it went, to bear down trees, groves, and thickets: and after allthat, he perceived a great storm and tempest ensuing, with mighty thunder-claps. Now when he was debrous to know what this so great consumon and strange fight might fightly, he heard a voyce, faying, That it betokened the ruins and wasting of Italy: willing him therefore, to go still forward with his voyage, and fearch no further into the fecrets of the Gods, but leave them to the hidden destinies. Annibal right joyous at this vision, passed over Iberus with his whole power, divided into three parts having fent terrain before him with gifts and rewards into all parts whereas he should march with his army, to gain the hearts of the Gauls; and withal, to I feek out and discover the passages of the Alpes, So he crossed the River Iberus with 90000 foot. and 12000 Horse, strong. After this, he subdued the llergetes, the * Bargusians, * Auselans, and * Aquitain, which lyeth under the hills Pyrenai. The government of all these Nations, he set over

* The people of Pertus. * Morali in Ca-«Guienne.

Granada, or

Almaria.

* Roseffillon.

to Hanno, that he might have at his command the freights which joyned France and Spain together. Unto whom heallowed 10000 footmen, and 1000 horse, for to defend and keep in obedience those countries. After that his army was on foot and began to march through the forrest Prenaus, and that there ran amongst the barbarous people a more certain bruit, That they were to make war with the Romans; three thousand footmen of the Carpenats, returned back; and for certain it was known, that they departed not, for fear to much of the war, as the tedious journev and unpassable wayes of the Alpes. Annibal, considering that either to recal them or to keep K them by violence, was a dangerous matter; for fear left thereby he should provoke the fierce flomacks of the rest; sent home again above 7000 of such, as he perceived to be weary, and to have no mind to the service; and made semblance withal, that the Carpetans were by his leave difcharged. And doubting left long flay and ease there, might tempt his foundiers, and give occasion of mutinies, with the rest of his forces he passed Pyreneus, and pitched his camp before the Town * Illuberis. The Gauls, albeit they were advertised, that it was traly, at which Annibal shot; yet because the bruit was blazed, That the Spaniards beyond Iberus, wereby force subdued, and firong garrisons placed in their Cities: certain Nations of them, for fear of servitude and bondage, role up in arms, and affembled together at * Rufcino. Which being related to Annibal, he fearing more that they would flay him in his journey, than endanger him in fight; fent certain L Orators or Embassadors to their Princes and great Lords, to fignify unto them, "That himself "in person would gladly parle with them, and that it should be in their choice whether they "would come neerer to Illiberis, or himself go forward to Ruscino: where, being neer together, they might more easily meet and conter. For as he was willing to receive them into his camp,

"and would be glad to fee them there: so he would not think much of his pains, to repair unto

riers between. But so soon as the Lords of France, who presently removed their camp to Il-

and presents, they gave his army good leave to pass through their confines along the Town

liberis, were come willingly enough to Annibal, as being bribed and corrupted with money M

"them himself, as one that was thichercome, as a friend and guest unto France, and not as an "enemy; and would not by his good will draw a fword (if the Gauls would let him alone) "before he were entred within Italy. And thus much verily passed by messengers and cour-

Rufaino.

In It aly this while, the Embassadors of Marfeilles had brought no other word to Rome, but that Annibal was only gone over Iberus: but, by that time, the Boil had Hirred up the Infubrians to

mutiny, and were revolted themselves, even as if he had passed the Alpes already: which they did not so much upon old rancour and malice to the people of Rome, as for that, they took it ill and were discontented, that there were Colonies brought lately into the Gauls country, to be planted about * Padus, * Placen ia and Cremona. Whereupon they arose suddenly, took arms, and entred by force into those parts, and made so foul work and fearful havock, that not only the country people and villagers, but also the three Roman Commissioners called Triumvirs, to wit, Caias N Luttatius, Aul. Servilius, and Titus Annius, who were come to fet out the Lands and territory to the faid Colonies, not truffing the walls of Placentia, fled to * Mutina. That Luctatius was, one of them, it is not doubted: but some records have Q. Acilius and C. Herennius, instead of A. Servilius and T. Annins: and others again, nominate P. Cornelius Afina, and C. Papirius Mafo. It is uncertain also, whether they were the Embassadors sent to the * Bais, to reason or expossulat the matter, that had abuse offred them, and were evil intreated; or that the Triumvirs above faid, were fet upon and affailed as they were measuring out the Lands But whiles they were thus befieged at Mutina, and those Boians lying at fiege (a nation unskilful altogether in the feat of affaulting Towns, and likewise of all other most cowardly, to attempt any martial exploits) whiles they lay idly about the wals, and never once advanced against them, they began to make shew of O a treaty for peace. Whereupon the Roman Embassadors or Commissioners, being by the chief of the Gauls called out to parle, were not only against law of nations, but with bleach also of their faithful promife, and word which they had given that time, apprehended: and the Gauls faid plainly they would not let them go, unless their hostages were delivered them again. These news touching the Embassadors being reported and Mutina with the garison in danger: L. Manlius the Pretor, in great anger and indignation, brought his army in more hast than good order, before Mutina, There were in those dayes great woods about the high way, and most part of the country

A wilds and wasts, not inhabited: where he having engaged himself without his espials, was intrapped within an ambush slott many of his men, and hardly recovered the open champain country. There he incamped himself strongly: and for that the Gauls had no heart to assault, nor hope to win the camp, his fouldiers courages were refreshed; albeit it was well known that they had received a threwdfoil, and knew their forces to be much impaired. Then began he to march on, in his journey afresh. And so long as he led his power through the open country, the enemies were not in light : but when they were entred the forrells again, they fet upon the rereward of them: where, besides the great fright and damage of all the rest, 800 Roman souldiers were left dead in

the place, and the enemies went away with fix enfigns. But afterwards, the Gauls ceafed to moleft B and trouble, and the Romans gave over to fear, fo foon as they were passed, and escaped the rough, cumbrous, and unpatlable forrests. And the Romans being now able in the open and champian country to march with fafety, made hast to get to * Tannetus a village neer unto the Po. * Tantao. There within a fort which they made for the time, with the help and provision of victuals by the river, and the aid also of certain Gauls called * Brixians, they detended themselves against the enemies, whose number daily encreated. After this sudden tumnit was reported at Rome, and that the LL, of the Senat were advertised, that besides the war with the Carthaginians, the Gauls were up in arms: they gave order, that C. Airilius the Pretor should go (with one Roman Legion, and four thousand aslies, who were enrolled by the Comus in a new levy) to aid Manlius: who

without any skirmish (by reason that the enemies were fled for fear) came to Tanetus. Also P. C Cornelius having newly levied one Legion in lieu of that which was fent with the Pretor, departed from the City of Rome, and passing with 60 Gaussalong the coasts of Tuscany, Liguria, and so forward of the Salves, shorely arrived at Massilia, and encamped near the next mouth of * Rho- * Rhofae. darus (for the river is divided into many branches, and so dischargeth it self into the Sea) being not fully of belief that Anmbal as yet had passed over the mountains Pyrenas. But when he underflood that he was ready even then to pais Rhodanus also; and doubting in what place to encounter and meet inm, his people as yet not well recovered, after their being fea-fick: he fent before, 300 elect men of arms, guided by the Massilians, and certain Gauls that came to aid; for to disco-

ver all, and to take a full view of the enemies fafely without danger.

Annibal having appealed the rett of the country, either for fear or by means of mony, was now D come into the country of the * Volcans, a puillant people and a valiant. These inhabit along * Avignon. both the banks of Rhoda : w : and misstufting that they were notable to defend their Lands against the Carthaginians, on that fide of the River which lay to them: because they might have the whole River to serve them for a good defence and rampier, transported over the Rhofm all in manner that ever they had, and kept the bank on the other fide. The rest of the inhabitants neer to the River, and even those also in whose territories Annibal had set foot already, both he himfelf with gifts allured to gettogether from all parts shipping, and to frame new vessels: and they of themselves likewise, were as willing to have his army transported, and their own country eased and delivered (they cared not how foon) of so great a multitude of troublesome guests. Whereupon, there was got together an huge number of lighters, barges, and boats especially, which

E were made in half without great workmanship; in which the people inhabiting thereby nied to transport wares and commodities from one to another. Other new whirries also, the Gauls began first to make of the hollowed trunks of trees: and after them, the fouldiers for that they had both flore of timber and faw the workmanship but sleight and easy, made in hast certain bottoms, such as they were, like troughs without form or fashion, regarding no handlomeness at all, so they would but flote on the water, and receive burden, in which they might convey over

themselves and that which they had

Now when they had prepared and made all ready for their passage, the enemies on the other fide right against them, kept and covered all the bank along with men and Horse, purring them to much trouble and fear. Annibal therefore to withdraw them from that place, commanded Hanno Fithe fon of Bomilear, at the first watch of the night, to go up the stream along the river side, one dayes journey, with part of the forces, and thole most of them Spaniards: and wheresoever he first could espie a convenient place, to cross the river, and to land as secretly as he could: and then to fetch about with his men, that when need were he might charge upon the back of the enemy. Hereunto were appointed certain Gauls for guides: who from thence conducted them some 25 miles above to a little I and compassed about with the river, which here spred out in bredth by reason that it divided it self, and thereby the channel was not so deep: wherethey shewed him a place of passage. There, in all hast they cut down and hewed timber, and made boats, to set over Horse and man and other burthen. The Spaniards made no more ado, but fast ning their appared to vessels of lether like bladders, sull of wind, and laying their bucklers thereup n, sat alost and G paffed over nimbly. The rest of the army also, with joyning planks and troughs together, was fet over. Where having encamped neer the river, as being weary with their night journey, and toillome work, they rested one day to re resh themselves, whiles their Captain studied and was occupied, to execute his commission and his intended service in good and onvenient time. The morrow, after, they removed from thence, and gave knowledge by smoke that they were passed over and not far off. Which when Annibal perceived, for that he would not lose the vantage of that time, he gave fignal to his men alfo to get over the water. Now had the footmen already their boats prepared and fitted. And the course and ranks of barges (which to receive and

* The river

The City

Plassance.

* Modena.

break the force of the current from above, transported the Horiemen, besides the Horses that swam it after) made for the imall boats that passed beneath, a gentle and calm water. For a number of Horles Iwam after the ships, haled by the bridle reins which were tied to the poups, besides those, which being sadled and bridled, and fitted to serve the men of arms to soon as ever they were landed, were bestowed in barges and serry boats. The Gauls stood upon the bank with loud hooping, hollowing, yelling and finging after their manner, who haking their targets over their heads, brandishing and florishing their swords in their right hands, shewed themselves ready to receive them, albeit fo great a number and World of barges and boats full in their eye over against them, together with an hideous roaring of the water, might have scared them: besides sundry noises of mariners and souldiers, who laboured and strived to break the power and force of the I water, and who being on the other fide of the bank encouraged their fellows that were paffing over. And thus frighted enough as they were, with the tumult and noise presented before their faces: behold there arose a more searful and terrible outcry behind their backs, upon the forcing and winning of their camp by Hanne. And himself in person came soon after: so that they were our infear on both fides. For not only out of the thips there was a great multitude got to Land. but also a power at their backs unlooked for, came forward and charged them. The Gauls, after they had made some refistance, and saw they were easily put back; brake through, where they espied the way to lie most open, and so in great sear they fled divers wayes into their Towns and Villages. Annibal then, having conveied over the rest of his forces by leifure, cared no more now for any French ftirs and tumults, and to encamped himfelf. But for the transporting of the K Elephants, I suppose there were fundry devices: and certainly, however it was, the thing is diverfly recorded. Some fay, that when the Elephants were gathered together upon the bank, the most couragious and fiercest of them all, was chafed, angred, and railed of purpose by his maffer or keeper: and when he was purioed of the beatt, and to fave himself fled from him, and xook the River, thereupon the Elephant followed after him as he fwam, and so drew after him the whole drove of the reft: and as any one of them (fearing the depth) failed to wade, the very force of the River carried him to the other fide. But it is more credibly and certainly reported. that they were conveyed over incertain barges: which as it was a faler way and furer course before it was practited, so when it was done and past, it was more easily credited. They caused therefore one vessel or barge, 200 foot long, and 50 foot broad, to reach from the strand side and L the shore into the River; which because it should not be carried down with the course and fiream of the water, they fastned to the bank above with many strong ropes, and like as it had been a bridge, they covered it over with earth, that the beafts might boldly go thereon as upon the firm ground. Now there was another barge full as broad, but of length only 100 foot; firted and appointed to pass the River, and was tied and coupled thereto: and when as the Elephants (driven after the females going before) upon the fleady barge, as it had been upon a causey, were sone over into the leffer which was fall ned unto it; then prejently was it looled from the bonds wherewith it was flightly tyed, and so haled and drawn by certain galley boats, directed withours through to the other bank. Thus when the first were landed, they went for more still, until they were all fet over: and verily, folong as they were driven on fill, as it were upon a long bridge, M they nothing feared: the formost only were assaid when the barge was loosened, and they parted from their fellows, and to were caried away into the wide and deep River, where thronging and fitugling together, and juffling one another, they made some trouble, whiles they that were outmost gave back from the water asmuch as they could until such time as very fear (when they faw all about them nothing but water) caused them to be quiet. Some of them also like raging beafts as they were, and unruly, fell out into the River, but by reason of their heaviness, they flood fure, and casting their Governors, they fought the founds foot by foot, by little and little, and got fafe to Land.

The one and twentieth Book of T. Livius.

Whiles the Elephants were thus transporting over, Annibal in the mean time had sent 500 Numidian light Horsemen to the Romans camp, as espials to discover the ground, where they N were to learn what forces they had, and liften after their defigns and purposes. This wing and troop was encountred by three hundred Roman Horsemen, sent as is aforesaid from the mouth of Rhodanus: where there was a more cruel skirmish than for so small a number, for besides many hurt, there were flain on both fides in a manner alike: but in the end, the fear and flight of the Numidians gave the victory to the Romans, being now already much travailed and wearied: on whose part (being the winners) were slain 160. not all Romans, but some Gauls: and on the losers fide who were overcome, there dyed above 200. This beginning and prognofication as it were of the war, as it portended and prefaged an happy end and fuccess of the whole unto the Romans: fo it shewed plainly, that the victory would hang long in equal balance, not without much effusion of bloud, and danger of their part. The conflict being thus determined, they returned each O one to his own Captain. As for Scipio, he could not refolve to take any course himself; but according as he saw the plots and enterprizes of the enemy, so to frame his own. And Annibal 2gain being uncertain whether to go forward with his journy begun, into Italy, or to give battel unto the first army of the Romans that came in his way and met him: was drawn away from all present conflict, by occasion of the coming of the Embassadors of the Bois and of a great Lord and Potentate, called Matalus; who promiting to be his guides unto him in his voyage, and companions in his perils, thought it good, and gave advice to invade and fet upon Italy first of all before

A any other war, whiles forces were entire in heart, no where put to the hazard, and to give them as it were the first hansel. The common multitude of the Carthaginians (for that the former war was not clean forgot and out of remembrance) feared verily their enemies, but more their infinit journey, and the Alprespecially, the name whereof to men not experienced, was very searful & rerrible. Whereupon, Annibal being now resolute to march onward in his journey, and to pass into Ital: aftembled his people to an audience, and by fundry means, as well by way of rebuke, as also by encouragement, windeth and affayeth the minds of his fouldiers. "I marvel (quoth he) what "fudden fright or new fear hath poffeffed your hearts, that ever before now have been unduunted; " who have lerved to many years, and alwayes won the victory; who departed not out of Spains B " before that all those Nations and Lands, which lie enclosed between two divers Seas, were "brought in subjection to the Carthaginians; who taking indignation and great dildain, that

the people of Rome should require all those to be yeelded unto justice (as offenders and male-"factors) that had beneged Saguntum, have thereupon passed the river Lorus, with this intent "even to destroy and extirp the Roman name, and to set free the whole world out of their servi-"tude and bondage: no manthought it long then of his travel from East to West, from the setting " of the fun, to the rising of the same : now when as ye see the greater part (by far) of our journey "done and past, the forrest and mountain of Pyrene u, amid most fierce and ruel nations surmoun-"ted; that great river Rhodanus, passed over, maugre the hearts of io many thousand Ganls that

"would have impeached your passage, yea, and the force of his main tream overcome: now I say, C " when you are within the fight of the Alps; to the other fide whereof lieth Italy close; ye faint as "it were; and stand still tired at the very gates of the enemies. Why? what other thing take ye the " Alps to be but high hills? And imagine they be higher than the cliffs of Pyrensi, What? there is "no land (I am fure) that reaches up to heaven, and no place for men univperable. But for the "Alps they are inhabited and they are tilled, they breed and feed living creatures and cottel: and are they accessible indeed and passable for some few, and unpassable for whole armies? These very "Embaliadors whom you've here, flew not over the Alps with wings, neither were their ance-"Hors time out of mind born and bred there but came from other parts as strangers, and inhabited "It dy before; yea, and oftentimes have gone over the same Alpsin huge multitudes, together with

"their wives and children, in manner of travellers and pilerims that feek new countries to inha-D" bir: what should there be unp flable then or impossible for the armed souldier, carying about. "him nothing but instruments of war? For the winning of Saguntum, what petils, were adventu-" red, what travels were endured and ivallowed for eight moneths space? should any thing then " feem to hard and difficult as to stay them in their enterprise once begun, who aim at no less than " to conquer Rome, the head City of the world? And have the Gauls indeed forced and won "that in times past, which the Carthaginians despair now to come unto? Therefore, either ye "mult coniels your felves inferior in ftomack and valor to that nation, which to oft (thele dayes (paffed) by you have been vanquished; or else make reckoning with affored hope, that the goodly " fair fields that ie between Tyberis and the walls of Rome, are the end of your journey.

When in these terms he had exhorted and encouraged his souldiers, he commanded them to E take their repail and repose, to cherish and refresh their bodies, and to prepare themselves for the march. The morrow after he departed crois from the banks of Khodanus, and entired the inland parts of France: not for that it was the more direct way to the Alps, but because he thought the further he went from the Sea fide, in to much leffe danger he should be of meeting the Rumans, with whomhe was not minded to fight, before he was arrived into Iraly, After that he had mans, with whome was not an illand, where the two rivers * Arm and Rhodanus iffur * The River ing out of fundry parts of the Alps, and taking a direct course, after they have run through a good same. part of the country fall at length together and meet in one and the ground lying between is called by the name of the lland. Neer there, inhabit the * Allobroger, a Nation even in those dayes * The people nothing inferior, either in wealth and pulffance; or in fame and reputation to any people or state of Savoy accorpotting interior, entrex in weath and puntation, or interior and varian earning them, ding to Subar of the Gaule what foever, But at that very time there was some discord and varian earning them, discording to Subar of the Gaule what foether whose day, But Daylor

by occasion of two brethren who were at Rrife for the crown and Kingdom: the elder (whole name was Branem , and had before enjoyed the Seignory? was depoted and thrust out by his Martinum, younger brother, and a lufty crew of the youth's who as they had less right on their fide, so they Rhenanas, and werethe mightier. The deciding of this variance, was referred and put over unto Annibal, in as others, good and fit a time for his purpole; as he could have wished a and he for sooth was made the impite and judge, to determine whether of them should be King: who restored the elder to the Kingdom + like as it would have been adjudged by the award of the Senators and Nobles of the country. For which benefit and good turn, he was ferved with victual, and flore of all things abundantly, yea, and with rayment and apparel, which he was driven to provide aforehand, for G the name that went of the Alpi, which for their coldness were in great discredit.

e name that went of the Alps, which for their colonies were in great unction.

Having thus appealed the debate of the Allobrogen, and minding now to let forward to the in Provents, the standard that the standard to the sta Alp: he would not go the direct freight way, but turned on the left hand to the * Trications, rem. and from thence passing by the frontiers of the * Vocontians; the mirched into the Tricotians; *Valdevile, or and never was he stayed or impeached in his journey before that secame rothe River ' Druentia, the country of which descending also out of the Alps, is of all other Rivers in France most bard to be passed Bellon. over: for although it carry with it a mighty force of water, yet will it bear no veficl, be sale it is crux, kept and reffreined with no banks, but running at once by along divers chanels, maketh ever Danate.

* Entrecafteaus

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* Genes

new foords, and casteth up new shelves and whirl-pits, (for which cause also a footman hat ha much ado to wade therethrough, and knoweth not the foords) besides, it tolleth down round stones and pibbles, whereby there is no sure nor safe footing for him that would wade through And it chanced at that time, that it swelled and was risen high by fall of rain, and by land-floods. and canfed them to have very much to do, that paffed over it: and over and befides all other difficulties, they were of themselves troubled and disquieted through their own fearfulness and sundry cries which they made. Publius Cornelius the Conful, about three dayes after that Annibal diflodged from the bank of Rhodanus, was arrived with his army (arranged in a fourfquare battel) as far as the place where the enemy was lately encamped, purpoking without any flay to give him battel. But seeing the hold abandoned, and that he was not like to overtake him, being to I far gone forwards; he returned to his ships at Sea, supposing by that means, with leffe danger and difficulty, to encounter Annibal as he descended from the Alps, But left that Spain (which was the Province allotted unto him) should be left disfurnished of Roman succours , he sent his brother Cn. Scipio with the greatest part of his forces against Asdrubal: not so much to defend their old allies, and procure new, as to drive Afdrubal out of Spain. Himself with a very fmall company returned to *Genua, with intent to guard Italy, with that army which was about

Annibal being departed from Druentia, marched for the most part through the champion countries, and came in peace and quietly, to the foot of the Alps, for any trouble from the peafants that there inhabited. And albeit he had some knowledge of the Alps before by report, if (which useth to make things that are uncertain, much more than indeed and truth they are) yet feeing now neer at hand the height of those Hills, and the snows, entermingled along with the skie; the rude and mishapen houses set upon rocks; the cattel, sheep, oxen, and horses, singed with cold; the people with long shagg'd hair, and without any trimming, both living and liveless creatures, even parched, stiff and stark with frost; and all things else more strange and ilfavoured, than can be spoken: then began his souldiers to sear afresh. So soon as they advanced forward, and began to march up the first cliffs, there appeared over their heads the mountain people, who had seized the Hills: who if they had kept the secret and hidden vallies, and suddenly all at once chatged upon them they would have made a foul flaughter of them; and put them to flight. Then Annibal commandeth the enfigns to stand still, and sent certain Gauls afore, as espials; by whom I. he understood, that there was no passage that way: whereupon, he pitched his camp amonest those craggy and seep rough places, upon as large a plain and valley as he could find. Then by the same Gauls (who much differed not in tongue and manners from the other; and had entermingled themselves in talk with the mountainers) heunderstood, that they kept the passage, but in the day time, and flipt away in the night, every one to his own harbour. So at the break of day he mounted those steep hills, as if he would openly in the day time march through the streights. Thus having spent the day in making semblance and shew of one thing, and intending another, he encamped himself strongly in the place where he had rested and staid: and so soon as he perceived, that the mountain people were departed from the fleep hills, and kept not so fireight watch and ward; after that he had made shew of fires, more than for the number of those that re- w mained behind; and left with the Cavalry all the bag and baggage, with the greatest part of the footmen: himself in person took unto him the nimblest, most active, and valiant souldiers lightly appointed, and with all speed passed through the streights aforesaid, and encamped on the very hills which the enemies before held and befet. Then in the morning betime his camp dislodged and the army behind, began to march and fet forward. By which time the mountainers, at the ordinary fignal given, came forth out of their Castles and Forts, and met at the usual plate of their accustomed guards: but then all at once they might see some of the enemies over their heads, to have gained their own fortress, and others also marching in the way. Both which objects at one time presented to their eye, made them blank and to stand still in a muse a good while. But afterwards, when they faw Annibal his army, diftreffed in the fireights, and in great trouble N. and disorder among themselves in the march, by reason especially the horses were so affrighted? supposing, that the least fear and terror (besides) that they could procure, would be enough for their enemies overthrow and confusion, they croffed the rocks overthwart, and (as they were accustomed and used to them) ranto and fro, up and down through the blind and unhaunted bywayes. But then verily, the Carthaginians were much encumbred; as wellby their enemies, as also by the disadvantage of the place, and more ado there was among them (whiles every one strove who should first escape the danger) than with the enemy. There was nothing that disordered and troubled the army, in the march, so much as their own hories, which (by reason of the distonant and divers cryes, that the ecchoes between the woods and vallies redoubled) were affrighted; and also if any of them chanced to be fricken, galled, or wounded; they kept fuch winting, and flinging a- O bout them that they overthrew and made great havock of men, and of all forts of carriage. Befides, the press was so great, and the streights of both sides so steep and craggy, that many a man was thrown down head-long a mighty heights yea, and some of them armed: and the sumpter horses and beasts for carriage especially tumbled down amain with their load as it a house or Cafile had come down with a michief. Which, although it were terrible to behold, yet Annibal for a while flood fill, and kept his own men togethers for fear of encreasing this disorder and affright. But after that he faw his army disbanded and marching in difarray, and that it was to no pur-

A pose to lead his army safe through the streights, if he lost the carriages: for sear hereof, he ran down from the higher ground, and albeit, with the violence of his charge, he discomfited the enemy, yet he encreased the trouble and fear of his own people. But that was soon appealed in a very moment, after the wayes and passages were once cleared, by reason of the Mountainers that were fled : fo that within a while the whole hoft passed through, not only are ale and leifure, but also in a manner without any noise at all. This done, he seized upon a Castle, which was the chief strength of that country, with other villages lying about it: and for three dayes space he victualled and maintained his whole army, with the Cattel of his prisoners. And for that he was now neither molefted with the Mountainers, who were at the hift discomfitted, nor B greatly encumbred with the difficulties of the wayes, in those three dayes he rid a good deal of ground, and journeied a great way into the country; until at the length he came to another coast well peopled (for such Mountain and Hilly quarters;) where he had like to have been overtaken, not by open force, but even in his own professed cunning: first, by a subrise practice, and after by a secret ambush. Certain ancient men, the Rulers and Governours of the Castles, repaired unto Annibal as Orators, faying, That they having been taught and made wife, by the profitable example of other mens harms, made choice, rather to trye the amity, than prove the force of the Carthaginians; and therefore were willing to do his commandment, and be at his devotion: requesting him to take at their hands victuals and guides for their journey, yea, and hostages also for better assurance of promises to be performed. Annibal neither overhassily be-C lieving them, nor yet churlifhiy distrusting and refusing their offer, lest being rejected and cast off, they might become open and professed enemies; gave them good language, and a courteous answer, received the hostages whom they gave, accepted victuals, which they had brought with them to maintain his army by the way, and followed their guides, but so, as his army was not dilarraied in their march, as if he had been amongst his friends, and in a peaceable countrey. First, went in the van-guard the Elephants, and the Horiemen; himself marched after with the flower and strength of his Footmen , looking all about him with an heedful eye, So foon as he was entred a narrow passage, which of the one side lay under a steep Hill that commanded them aloft, the barbarous people role out of their ambush from all parts at once, both before and behind, and charged upon him both a far off and neer at hand; yea, and rol-D led down mighty huge flones upon them as they marched. But the greatest number came behind upon their backs: against whom he curned and made head with the power of his footmen, and without all peradventure (if the tail both of his army, had not been frong and well fortified) they must needs have received in that lane and streights, an exceeding great overthrow. And even then, as it was, they came to an extremity of danger, and in manner fell into a present mischief. For whiles Annibal made long stay, and doubted whether he should engage the Regiment of footmen within the freights, for that he had not left any fuccours in the reregard to back the footmen, like as himfelf was a defence to the Horiemen; the mountainers came overthware, and flanked them; and breaking through the files of the battel, befet the way, and croffed upon him. So that Annibal took up his lodging for one night, without his carriages and Hosfe-E men. The morrow after, when as the bagh irous people ran between them more coldly than before, he joyned his forces together, and passed the streight not without great damm see and loss; but with more hurt of the sumpter Horles than of men. After this, the Mountainers (fewer in number, and in robbing wife rather than in warlike fore) ran in heaps, one while upon the vanguard, other while upon the rereward, as any one of them could either get the vantage of ground, or by going one while afore, and by staying another while behind win and catch any occasion and opportunity. The Elephants as they were driven with great leiture, because the ough these narrow streights, they were ready ever and anon to run on their noies: so what way soever they went, they kept the army fafe and jurefrom the enemies; who being not used unto them, durit not once come neer. The ninth day he won the very tops of the Alps, through by-lanes F and blind cranks: after he had wandred many times out of the way, either through the deceifulnels of their guids; or for that when they durft not trust them, they adventured rashly themfelves upon the vallies, and gueffed the way at adventure and went by aim. Two dayes abode he encamped upon the tops thereof, and the fouldiers wearied with travel and fight rested that time: certain also of the sumpter Horses (which had slipt aside from the rocks) by following the tracks of the army as it marched, came to the camp. When they were thus overtoiled and wearied with these tedious travels, the snow that fell (for now the star Vergily, was set and gone down out of that horizon) increased their sear exceedingly. Now when as at the break of day the enfigns were fet forward, and the army marched flowly, through the thick and deep frow; and that there appeared in the countenance of them all, flothfulness and desperation: Annibal ad-G vanced before the standards, and commanded his fouldiers to stay upon a certain high Hill, (from whence they had a goodly prospect and might see a great way all about them) and there shewed unto them feats, and the goodly champian fields about the Po, which lie hard under the foot of the Alpine Mountains: faying. That even then they mounted the wals not only of Italy, but allo of the City of Rome; as for all befides (faith he), will be plain and easy to be travelled: and after one or two battels at the most, ye shall have at your command, the very Castle and head City of all Italy. Then began the army to march forward: and as yet the enemies verily themselves adventured nothing at all, but some petty robberies by stealth, as opportunity and occasion served.

Howbeit they had much more difficult travailing down the hill, than in the climbing and getting h up; for that most of the passages to the Alps from Italy side, as they be shorter, to they are incre poright: for all the way in a manner was fleep, narrow, and flippery, to as neither they could hold themselves from sliding, nor if any tripped and slumbled never so little, could they possibly (they flaggered fo) recover themselves and keep sure footing, but one fell upon another, as well Horse as Man. After this they came to a much narrower rock, with crags and rags so steep downright, that hardly a nimble fouldier without his armor and baggage (do what he could to take hold with hands upon the twigs and plants that there about grew forth) was able to creep down. This place being before naturally of it leif freep and pendant with a down-fall, now was choked and dammed up with a new fall of earth, which left a bank behind it of a wonderful and montrous I height. There the Horsemen stood still as if they had been come to their wayes end : and when Annibal marveiled much what the matter might be that stayed them so, as they marched not on: word was brought him that the Rock was unacceffible and unpaffable. Whereupon he went himfelf in person to view the place, and then he saw indeed without all doubt, that although he had fetched a compais about, yet he had gained nought thereby, but conducted his army, to paffe through wilds, and fuch places as before had never been beaten and troden. And verily that (of all other) was such, as it was impossible to pass through. For, whereas there lay old snow untouched and not trodden on, and over it other show newly fallen, of a small depth; in this soft and tender fnow, and the fame not very deep, their feet as they went, eafily took hold :but that fnow, being once with the going of so many people and beafts upon it, fretted and thawed, they were fain to k go upon the bare ice underneath, and in the flabbery frow-broth, as it relented and melted about their heels. There they had foul ado and much flrugling, for that they could not tread fore upon the flippery ice: and again going as they did (down hill) their feet fooner failed them : and when they had helped themselves once in getting up, either with hands of knees; if they chanced to fall again, when those their props and stayes deceived them, there were no twigs nor roots about. whereon a man might take hold, and reft or flav himfelf, either by hand or foot. And therefore all that the poor beatts could do, was to tumble and wallow only, upon the flippery and glaffie ice, and the molten flabby fnow. Other whiles also, they perished, as they went in the deep inow, whiles it was yet foft and tender: for when they were once flidden and fallen, with flinging out their heels, and beating with their hoofs more forcibly for to take hold, they brake the ice L through; so as most of them, as if they had been caught fast and settered, stuck still in the deep, hard frozen, and congealed ice. At laft, when as both man and beaft were wearied and overtoiled and all to no purpole, they encamped upon the top of an hill, having with very much ado clented the place aforehand for that purpote: fuch a deal of frow there was to be digged, shovelled, and thrown out. This done, the fouldiers were brought to break that rock, through which was their only way: and against the time that it was to be hewed through; they selled and overthrew many huge trees that grew there about, and made a mighty heap and pile of wood the wind semed fith for the time to kindle a fire, and then they fer all a burning. Now when the rock was on fire and red hot, they powred thereon from Vinegar for to calcine and diffolye it. When as the rock was thus baked (as it were) with fire, they digged into it, and opened it with picke-axes, and made them deicent gentle and early, by means of moderar windings and turnings: so as not only the Horks and other beafts, but even the Elephants also might be able to go down. Four dayes he spent about the levelling of this rock : and the beafts were almost pined and loft for hunger. For the hill tops for the most part are bare of grass; and look what forage there was, the snow overhilled it. The dales and lower grounds have some little banks lying to the sim, and sivers with al, neer noto the woods, yea, and places more meet and befeening for then to inhabit. There were the labouring beatts put out to grass and passure, and the couldiers that were wearied with making the wayes, had three dayes allowed to reft in. From thence they went down into the plain country, where they found both the place more easy and pleasant, and the natures of the inhabitants

In this manner, and by this means principally, entred the Carthaginians into Italy, five months after they departed from new Caribage / as some write:) and within fifteen dayes overcame and passed the Alps. What power Annibat had, when he was arrived in Italy, the historians do not agree. They that speak with the most, write that he was 100000 foot, and 20000 horse strongs they that make the least of it; fay they were 20000 foot, and 6000 horse, L. Cincius Alimentus, who hath delivered under his hand, that himfelf was taken prifoner by Annibal (a writer of great authority) would induce me sufficiently to believe him, but that he setteth down the number of confusedly, by adding to the rest, the Gauls and Lightians. He recordeth, that counting them, the Infantry was 80000, and the Cavalry 10000, which was conducted into Italy (but likely it is that from all parts there came more thither than fo, and fo fome Authors do report,) and that be o heard from Annibal his own mouth, that after he had passed Rhodanus, he had lost 36000 men, and a great number of Hories and other beafts of burden, when he was come down into the Taurins Country, which was the next Nation in Italy, adjoyning to the Gauls. Which being a thing agreed upon amongst all, I marvel so much the more, that there is any doubt, on which side he went over the Alps: and that commonly it is believed, that he passed by a place called Penninum, and that therenpon the top of the Albitook the name, and was fo called. Colins faith, he took his way over by the top of Cremon: both which passages surely would have

A brought him not into the Taurius country, but through the mountain forselfs, unto the Gauls called Libui. But neither is it probable, that in those days the fame passages were open into France: considering, that the wayes which lead to Pennium were environed with nations half Germans. And certainly the Veragrians, who inhabit this very top (in case a man may build ought upon this conjecture) never knew that these mountains took the name of any passage of the Carthaginians, that way: but of some one place consecrated in the top of the hill, which the peasants and mountainers called Pennium.

Very happily and fitly it fell out for the enterprise of his first designments, that the Taurins the next nation he came unto made war upon the Infubrians. But Annibal being bufied in refresh-Bing his army (that now had most feeling of their harms which they had caught before) could not arm the same to the aid and graphing of either party: for eale after travel, plenty upon icar.ity, good keeping and delicate, after loathsome nashiness, did by a sudden change greatly alter and diftemper their lean and pined bodies, well neer favage and wild grown. Which was the cause that P. Cornelius the Conful, being arrived and landed at Pife, after he had received of Manlius Attilias an army of new and raw fouldiers, fearful for fome shameful disgrace and defeat lately received, made halte and highed him to the Po, for to give battel unto the enemy, before he were well refreshed and in heart again. But by that time that the Conful was come to Placentia. Annihal had dislodged and removed his camp, and won by assault the chief City or Town of the Tauring, because it willingly yeelded not to accept of his amity and protection; and surely not by sear only. but also of voluntary good will, he had gained unto him the Gauls that inhabited about the Po. but that the sudden coming of the Consul interrupted and surprized them, as they were casting about to fpie some opportunity of rebellion. So Annibal dislodged, and removed out of the Taurins country, with this opinion, that the Gauls especially, being doubtful as yet what part to take, would follow him being present in place, Now were the armies in manner one in fight of the other, and the Generals approached nigher together: and as they were not yet well known one unto the other, so they had already both of them a great opinion, and reciprocal admiration one of the other. For as Annibal was much renowned, and his name right well known among the Romans, even fince before Saguntum was loft: fo Scipio was taken of him, and reputed for fome fingular and excellent man, in that he especially above all other, was chosen General against him. Which mutual conceit and impression they had, they augmented themselves one to the other: for that Scipio, albeit he was left behind in France, yet he met Annibal, and was ready to make head against him, so soon as he was passed the Alps: and Annibal again, because having enterprifed fo great an adventure, as to pass the Alps, and now brought the same to good effect. But Scipio to prevent Annibal in crofting the Po before him, removed his camp to the river Ticinus : and for to encourage his fouldiers, before he hrought them forth to battel, he made an Oration unto them, and began in this manner,

"My valiant fouldiers and truly friends, if I were now to lead that army into the field, which "I had with me in France, I would have forborn to make any speech at all unto you ; forto what "purpose needed I to exhort, either that Cavalry, which so valiantly had vanquished the horse-E" men of the enemies at the river Rhodanus: orthole legions, with whom I followed in chase as it "were; even these very enemies, and whose falling off and resufing battel, I take to be a confession "of victory? But now for as much as that army, being indeed levied for the province Spain, " ferveth with my brother Cn. Scipio, under my name and commission, where it pleaseth the Senat and people of Rome, they should be employed, to the end that ye might have a Consul to be "your Captain, against Annibal and the Carthaginians, I have willingly offered my self to this "war. If being then, your new Captain, and you my new fouldiers, meet it is and convenient. "I should use a few words unto you. And to the end you should not be ignorant, either of the "manner of this service, or quality of your enemy; with those menye are to fight, whom in the "former Punick war ye overcame both by land and fea; of whom for these twenty years ye have F" received tribut; from whom ye have won (as the due wages and reward of the war) Sicily "and Sardinia both, and them do hold and occupy. In this battel therefore, both you and they are to carry that mind, and to to be affected, as winners and lolers are to be for never think that "it is valor and hardinels that provoketh them now to fight, but meet necessity and compulsion enforces them to the field. Unless you wil believe that they who when they had an entire army and unfoiled, refused battel, should now have greater hope, and take more contage, after they have lost two parts of their hope and foot, in the very passage of the Alp; and of whom, there. "have more perished in a manner, then remain alive. But well some man say, True it is, few they "are in number, but front in heart, and tall of hand, whole firength & puissance, no force is hardly "able to abide. Images they are nay, to say more truly, the very shadows of mep, and no better: with hunger bitten, with cold flaved loft for want of keeping, fpoiled with natinels, and flithy, or ordere, bruifed and weakhed among that focks and craggy cliffs: over and befides, joints and "marrow died up and burg", their finews fhrunk, hard, and (tiff again with cold and chilling frow, their lims finged with bitter front, their armor cruthed bruifed, and their weapons bro-"ken; their horses, no other then lame jades and poor hide-bound Tits. See what horsemen lo "what footmen ye are to fight withal. Beleeve me, ye shall have the very reliques and last rem-" nants of enemies, and not enemies indeed. And I affure you, nothing fear I more than this, that

"before ye shall skirmish with this kind of enemy, it will be thought that the Alexalready have

* 21.fail.3.d.

"variouished and deseated Annibal. But peradventureit was so meer, and reason would, that H "the gods themselves without mans help, should against that Captain and nation, which had bro-"ken league and covenants, begin the war first, set it in good forwardness, and bring it to the point " of an end; and then we, who next to the gods have been offended and wronged, should finish "the same thus begun to our hands, and brought to so good a pass. I fear not that any man here "doth think, that I utter these brave and glorious words only for to hearten you, and that my "felf think otherwise in heart, then I speak with tongue. I might have gone my self well enough "into Spain, my proper and peculiar province, (where I had been aforetime) and with an army of mine own: I should have had my brother there, both a counsellor to me in my distresses, and "a companion with me in my dangers. I found Afdrubal rather then Annibal mine enemy, and I " no doubt, the affairs and charge of the war far less then here. But when Lailed by the coast of " France, and upon the bruit and news of this enemy was fet a land, I tent my Cavalry before, and " removed camp as far as to Rhodanus, and in a battel of horsemen for with that part of my forces "it was my hap to encounter and fight) I discomfitted the enemy: and for that by land I could "not overtake his Infantry, so hastily they marched away, like men that fled) I was fain to return "to the fea, and embark again into my ships: and with as great expedition and speed as I could "make (confidering to great a compass about of sea and land) at the very foot of the A/ps, I was "ready to encounter and affront him. Can it be thought then, that whiles I shunned and avoided " fight, I fell by chance and at una wares upon this dread and redoubted enemy? or rather, that "I followed him hard at heels? and challenged him, to draw him forth unto a battel, thereby to K "have it decided who should have the victory in the end? I would gladly make tryal, whether " all of a fudden the earth hath brought forth for these twenty years, Carthaginians, of another "mould or new stamp: or whether they be the same that fought neer the Islands Egates, and " whom ye fent away, and let go from Eryx, valued after the rate of 18. * deniers a piece, and no "more : and fain would I iee, whether this Annibal be the concurrent of Hercules; to undertake "his journeys and voyages, as he faith himself: or one left by his father, a tributary, a vasfal, and " a flave of the people of Rome: who, but that he is tormented in continence for the outrage and "and cruelty committed upon Saguntum would have some respect and regard, if not of his na-46 tive country (conquered and jubdued) yet of his own house, of the peace and covenants writeren by his father Amilear, and his own hand: Amilear (I fay) who at the commandment of our L "Confulremoved his garrifon from Eryx; who furning and froming, received with forrowful "heart the grievous and heavy conditions of peace imposed upon the conquered Carthaginians; "who capitulated and covenanted to abandon Sicily, and to pay a tribut to the people of Rome: I "would have you therfore(my hardy fouldiers) to fight against him not only with the same con-"rage as you do with other enemies, but in a certain heat of choler & indignation, as if you should fee your own fervants and flaves on a fuddento rife up in arms against you. We might wel, if we " had been so minded, when they were enclosed and thut fast within Eryx, have put them to the or namost extremity of all worldly pain, and famished them. We might have passed over with our "victorious Armado into Africk, and within few days forced and razed Carthage, without any " battel fought. We pardoned them at their humble request, and took them to mercy; we let them M out where they were belieged and beleaguered; and notwithstanding that they were by us sub-"dued, we made peace, and contracted amity with them; and afterward, when they were moleer fied and diffressed with the Africans war, we counted them within our protection. In recom-"pence of these good favours and demerits, they come against us, under the leading of an humoerous brain-fick and furious young man, to invade and affail our country. And I would it had "pleased God, that we had all this war for our honor only and reputation, and not for our latery er and our lives. But we are to fight now, not for the holding and possession of Sicily and Sardinia, as in times past; but for our freehold, and the inheritance of leady: and that which more is, "there is no army behind our backs to withstand and make head against the enemy, if we chance to fail of victory; neither are there any more Alps, which while he is getting over we might have N es leignre in the mean time to affemble and prepare new forces. Here in this very place (fouldiers) "must we stand to it, and make resistance, as if we were fighting under Rome walls. Let every man et think that he is not only to defend and ward his own body, but to protect his wife and little chilet dren: and let every one regard and take care, not for his privat affairs and domestical charge, "but often confider this, That even now the Senat and people of Rome beholdeth and feeth our "hardy deeds, and look how our force and valor now speedeth and sheweth it self, such from et henceforth will the state and fortune be of that City and Empire of Rome.

These words had the Consulto the Romans, But Annibal, supposing that his men were first to be encouraged by representation of some deeds, & then exhorted with words; having marshalled his army in a round compais(as it were) to behold some spectacle in a Theatre : he set in the midft of of them all, the prisoners mountainers, bound (as they were hand and foot: and cashing down at their feet, the armor and weapons of the Gauls, he demanded of them by attuchman, or interpreter, Which of them (upon condition to be eased of his bands, and to have armor, and an horse of fervice, given him for a prize of victory) would enter into combat, and fight at the utterance for his life. And when they allanswered with one voice, That they would wish no better, and not one of them but called for a fword & required to fight: and therupon, the lots were shuffled to be call, & not one there was but wished himself to be the man, whom fortune would chuse for the cobat.

A Then every man as his lot fell, in token of cheerfulness and contentment of spirit, leapt for joy among his fellows that rejoiced in his behalf, fell a dancing after their manner, and to (haftily) took arms and weapons: all the while that they were in fight there appeared such affection and disposition of mind, as well in them that were in the same state and condition, as also in those who flood there as spectators only in the multitude to look on; that no less happy and fortunat were they accounted, who ie chance it was to die in the place, then those who had the upper hand. Upon the fight of some couples that were thus matched in combat, he dismissed them and whiles he saw them in this good mind, so well affected and resolute, then he affembled them all together to an audience, and thus by report he spake unto them.

"My valorous fouldiers, if in the confideration of your own fortune, ye will anon but beer "that mind, which even now ye shewed in beholding the example of the state of others; the jour-"ney is ours, and we have the victory. For that was not a dumb shew and bare pageant, but a ve-"ry mirror and pattern of your own condition: and I wot not, whether fottune hath compafied "about with harder bonds and greater necessities, your own selves, or your prisoners. On both " hands, as well the right as the left, enclosed ye are, and shut up within two seas; and have not so "much as one ship to embark in for to escape away, and save your selves, Before you neer at hand "is the Po, a greater river, and more violent then Rhodanus; behind you are the Alps to hem you "in; the Alps, I say, which ye hardly passed when you were in heart and lusty. Heremust ye "either get victory (firs) or lose your lives, even where ye have first encountred your enemy; and C" the same fortune, which hath laid upon you necessity of fight presenteth and profereth unto you

"(if you go away with victory) fuch rewards, as men use not to wish for greater and more hono-"rable at the hands of the immortal gods. If by our manhood and valour we should but reco-" ver and win again Sicily and Sardinia, which were got from our fathers; those were rewards "and prizes sufficient; but now, over and besides, what riches or treasure the Romans in so many "triumphs, have gathered, laid up, and held in possession, all that will be ours yea, and the owners "thereof themselves withal, Go to it then a Gods name, and take arms, in affirred hope of gaining "so rich a booty and reward. Ye have all this while been long enough a courfing and chafing "the wild beafts in the wide and defart mountains of * Lustrana and * Celtiberia, and have feen * Portugal,
"no recompence and fruit of your travels and dangers: it is now high time for youto ferve in * Distay, or as D"the wars for good pay and rich rewards, and to receive great wages and prizes for your labour found think "and painful service; you that have measured so long a voyage, passed over so many mountains Arragon. "and rivers, and marched through so many armed and warlike nations. Here is the place where

"here will she give you a condigne recompense and salary, after you have served and followed

"fortune hath fet down the utmost bound, and pitched the farthest point & limit of your labors;

"the wars the full time, by order and law required. Never think that the victory will be so hardly "atchieved, as the war in name is counted difficult. For oftentimes an enemy of small or no rec-"koning and regard, hath given a bloody battel; yea, most noble States, most renowned and "glorious Kings, have in the very turning of an hand been overthrown. For, setting aside this goodly, gay, and glittering name only of the Romans, what is there wherein they are with you E" to be compared? To say nothing of that continual warfare of yours, for 20 years space, with such « valour and happy fuccels: even from Hercules pillars, from the Ocean, from the utmost bounds "of the earth, through so many nations of Spain, and most fell and cruel Gauls, ye are come thus "far with victory. And now shall ye fight with an army of new and untrained souldiers, who no "longer ago then this very summer, were beaten, put to the sword, vanquished and besieged by "the Gaulsian army(to say a truth)not known at all to their own Captain, & as little acquainted " with him. And to speak of mine own person, if not born yet at leastwise brought up in the very "tent and royal pavilion of my father (a most noble warrior and renowned Captain of his time) "who have subdued Spain, conquered Gauls, overcome not only the people of the Alps, but that "which is much more, the very Alps themselves. Should I make comparison between my selfe,

I "and this half-year Captain, who hath abandoned and left his own camp and army? Unto "whom, if a man should this day, present the Carthaginians and Romans together, without "their enfigns and colours, he could not tell, I dare well fay, of whether army he were the lea-"der and Conful. For I make no small account, I tell you of this (my tall fellows) that there is "not one of you all, who hath not many a time and often seen and beheld my self in person, per-"forming some warlike and military exploit; and unto whom I (as beholder and eye witness of "his valor) cannot recount the time and place of his worthy deed & fervice. Then ye praised and "commended me, then ye rewarded & honored me with divers gifts & presents. And even I (who "have been a fouldier trained up and taught by you. before I was your General) will march in "battel against them, that know not one another, and are unknown likewise unto their Captain.

G"Which way soever I turn and cast mine eys, me thinks, I see all full of couragions stomack, and " forcible puiffance. The footmen, old beaten and practifed fouldiers, lances and men of arms, with "bard horses, and the light horsemen likewise, chosen forth of most hardy and valiant Nations: "of one fide, most faithful and resolute allies; on the other, doughty Carthaginians, ready to "fight, as well in countries defence, as also for most just and due revenge. We come of our "felves to make war, and we descend into Italy with banners diplayed, resolved to fight with "So much more courage, as they commonly who are assailants, hake greater stomack and more hope then the defendants. Over and besides, our hearts are kindled, and our minds pricked

"on and provoked with tenfe of injuries and indignities. First and formost they required, that I is "your General should be delivered unto them, as a condemned prisoner at the bar: then they " would have had all you that were at the affault of Saguntum, yeelded up into their hands, to be " put to most extream torturs & execution. A people they are, ful of all excessive crucity, insolent "and proud beyond all measure; they would have but all intheir power, and at their dispositions "they must prescribe, limit, and set down, with whom we should war; with whom we may "make peace; restraining and enclosing us within the tearms and bounds of hills and rivers "which, fortooth, we must not pass: and they themselves keep not the limits, which they appoint, "Pais not (lay they) Iberus in any wife; meddle not at all with the Saguntins; come not neer "them, Saguntum standeth upon the river Iberus, step not one foot forward, we advise you. It I " fufficeth not their turn, that they have taken from us our ancient Provinces, Sicily and Sarili-"nia, unless they may have away Spain too. And if I should depart from thence, and quit that "Realm aifo, they would not flay there, but will pass over fraight into Africk: nay, they have " fent over this year already two Confuls, the one into Africk, the other into Spain: nothing "have they left for us, but that which we can win and hold with the twords point. Well may "they be cowards, and play the idle lusks, having a place of retuge to retire unto, who in their 66 own country and ground may be received, when they take their heels and run through waves " without danger, to fave themselves. As for us, it stands us upon to play the men, and to make " account of no mean defigns between victory and death, but upon certain delpair of all shifts be-"fides, either to obtain victory; or if fortune shall fail and give us the foil chuse rather to die figh-"ting, than to be killed flying. If this be lettled and deeply imprinted in your hearts, if this be your "refolution, I will fay once again, The day is yours. A more poinant and sharper goad, than "this, to provoke men to victory never gave the immortal gods to any whatfoever.

When by these Orations, the 10th diers hearts of both sides were inflamed to fight, the Romans made a bridg over 1:01ms; and for defence of the bridg, erected a sconce and fort thereupon. But Annibal while the chemies were buse at work, sent Maharbal with a Cornet of Numidians; to the number of 500, light horiemen, to overrun and waste the territories belonging to the allies of the people of Rome: commanding him withal to make as great spare of the Gauls as he could, and to tollicit and perswade their Nobles and Lords unto rebellion. After the bridg was finished the Roman army passed over into the Insubrians country, encamped themselves upon certaine I hills, five miles off from a village where Annibal alfo lay in camp: who feeing there was abattel toward, fent speedily for Maharbal back again, and the horsemen: and thinking belike, that he could never fav enough to his fouldiers, and admonish them sufficiently to do well and animate them to fight, he called them all again together to an andience; where he proposed, and promised unto them openly, certain affired rewards, the hope whereof might incite them to fight namely, Imprimis, that he would endow them with fair lands in Italy, Africk, or Spain, where they would themselves to have, and to enjoy to him and to his heirs for ever, as free hold in frank tenure, without service: if any one would chuse to have money rather then land him he would content with filver. Item, of the allies, as many as hereafter were defirous robe enfranchifed Citizens of Carthage, they should have their free burgeosie: & those that had a mind rather to return home again, M he would endeavor and bring about that he should live so well, as not one of them would wish for to exchage his state with any of his neighbors and countrimen whatsoever. Last of all, look what bond servants attended and followed their masters, to them he promised freedom; and that in lieu of them, he would deliver again, unto their mafters, two for one, of the flaves takencaptives in war. And that they might be affured, that he would perform all these promises, he held with his left hand a Lamb, and in the right a flint stone, and prayed solemnly. That if he sailed herein, Jupiter and the rest of the gods, would so kill him, as he slew that Lamb . and presently after his prayer done, he smote the Lamb on the head, and dasht out the brains. Wherear they all every one, conceived and embraced affured hope unto themselves, that the godssaid Amenand were on their fide and supposing that the only stay of enjoying their hopes, and obtaining their N rewards, was, because they had not fought already; with one heart and voice they called for

The Romans for their part, were nothing to lufty; for befides other things, they were affrighted with new prodigies and fearful fights. For it hapned that a Wolf entred their camp, & after he had worried and torn those that came in his way, escaped unhurt. Also a swarm of Bees setled upon a tree that grew over the General's pavilion. Which strange tokens being purged and cleared by an expiatory facrifice, Scipio with his Cavalry and darts lightly appointed, went toward the camp of the enemy to view their forces, and to observe how many and of what condition and quality they were; and there he encountred Annibal, who also was gone forth with his horsemen to discover the country about. At the first they saw not one another, but afterwards, by reason of the thick dust of that rose upon the march of so many men and horses, they knew that enemies approached necr. On both fides the battaillons made a stand, and every man buckled himself to the skirmish. Scipio placed his Archers and horsemen of the Gauls in the forefront: the Romans and strength of Allies, he best owed behind for succours in the reregard. Annibat set in this battel, his great batbed horses with his lances and men of arms, and strengthned the wings with Numidian horsemen. The very first charge and shout was scarce done, when the Archers aforesaid retired among the rereguard in the second battaillon: by occasion wherefithe horsmen alone fought a good while in

qualbattel: yea, and afterwards, because the footmen that were intermingled among troubled and difordered the horses, many eitherfell, or else alighted from their horses, to go thither where they faw their fellows to be environed and overcharged. The conflict became very doubtful in many places until such time as the Numidians (who were in the wings) wheeling about by little and little, shewed themselves behind the backs of the Romans: this featful fight troubled them greatly, and the fear was encreased by reason of the Consul his hurt; the extream danger whetof, was put by and avoided by the refeue of his fon (then a very stripling as yet, and scarce had any hairupon his face) this youth is he, who had the honor of happy ending this war, furnamed

The XXI. Book of T. Livius.

afterwards (upon the noble victory and memorable conqueit over "Annibal and the Cuthagini-Bans) Africanus, But the Archers were they that fled failett away, even tho'e whom the Numidia ans let upon first. The rest that were horsemen, keeping thick and close together, recovered their Conful within their files into the midft of them: and protecting him not only with their weapons, but also with their bodies, brought him back safe unto the camp : retiring all the way reither diforderly nor like fearful men over hattily. The honor of laving the Conful, Calius attributeth unto a bondflave of Liguria. But I verily would rather believe it of the fon: which also the gree's ter number of authors do affirm, but the common tame goeth of the faid bondslave. This was the first battel with Annibal: wherein it easily appeared that the Carthaginians were better in Cavaly, and therefore the open plain field fuch as were between the Po and the Alps, were not fo good for the Romans to fight in. The night following therefore. Scipio commanded his fouldiers fecretly

C without any noise to truss up bag and baggage, and to dislodge: and removed from Ticinus, and made hafte to Po: that whiles his boats were not yet unlooted one from the other, in which (as. upon a bridge) he had brought over his army, he might without any trouble and pursuit of the enemy, conduct the same back again. And they came to Placentia before that Annibal knew they were departed from Ticinus; howbeit, he took some of them that made stay on the hither side of the bank, as they were too flow about disjoining and loofening the forefaid bridg of boats : upon which he could not pass over, by reason that when both ends were let loose, the planks and all, went down the water with the fiream. Colius writeth, that Mago with his horses, and Spanish footmen, prefently, swam over the river; and that Annibal himself led over his army at the upper foords of Po: for which purpole, helet the Elephants along on arow to break and bear off the

D violence and stream of the current. A thing jurely that they were hardly able to do, who were skilful and by long experience knew the nature of the River very well. For it foundeth not like a truth that horsemen with their armor and horses safe, could overcome so great a rage of the river, although we should grant that all the Spaniards gat over upon blown bladders or leather vesfels, and befides, they had needed many days to fetch a compais for to find the foords of Po, over which, the army (laden with carriage) might be conveighed. But those authors carry more credit and authority with me, who write that scarcely in two days they found a place to make a bridge (of planks joined together) over the river, and that Mago and the Spanish light horsemen were fent that way over before.

Whiles Annibal on this fide of the River, staid in giving audience to the embassages of the Gauls, the conducted over the regiments of footmen more heavily armed: in the mean while, Mago and the horfemen, after they had passed the river, marched one days journey apace toward the enemies at Placentia. And Annibal (few days after) encamped himfelf flrongly fix miles from Pla- English miles. centia: and the morrow after in the fight of the enemies he put his men in array, and made them as appeared in offer of battel. The night following there was a petty massacre committed in the Romans camp before in this by the Gauls that came to aid: but greater was the garboil and tumult, then the harm indeed For book. about 2000 footmen, and 200 horsemen, having slain the warders at the gates; fled away to An-

nibal: whom he spake courteously unto, and when he had drawn them on, inhope of great gifts and rewards he dismissed every one into his own City and Country to sollicit and perswade their countrimento fide with him. Scipio taking that maffacre as a foretoken and overture to the Gauls revolt in general; and supposing, that now being once guilty and tainted with this offence, they would in a madness run all to take arms and rife. Although still he were fore of his late wound, yet the night following at the relief of the fourth watch, he marched filly, and removed his camp neer the river Trebia, into the higher countries, and hills, that were more troublesom for men of arms. But he wrought not so closely and without the knowledge of the enemy, as he did at Tieinus. For Annibal having tent out, first, the Numidian light Horie, and then all his Cavalry; without question had disordered and endammaged the rereward, but that the Numidians for greediness of prey and booty, diverted aside, and turned into the tents, abandoned and for laken of the Romans. Where, whiles they spent time in ransacking and risling every corner of the camp (and when all was done, could find no pillage worth the flay) the enemy escaped their hands. And

G when as they had espied that the Romans were newly got over Trebia, and pirched out a plot for a camp, they intercepted a few of them that lingred about the river, and flew them. Scipio not able now to abide any longer the grief and pain of his wound, by reason of the shaking and shogging of his body as he travelled, and thinking it good to expect the coming of the other Conful his Collegue, (whom he heard already to be fent for out of Sieily) chose out a place neer theriver which seemed most safe for to encamp in, and it he fortified. Annihal also lay not far off incamp; who as he was proud upon the late battel of horsemen, so was he perplexed for want of victuals, which scarcity encreased upon him every day more and more,

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* Meffina.

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and a Cape

as he travelled through the enemies country, finding in no place provision aforehand. Whereup-H on, he went to Classidium, a town wherein the Romans had bestowed and laid up great flore of grain: where, as he prepared with violence to force the town, there appeared some hope of treason, by corrupting of P. Prundisinus, the captain of the garrison there, and that with no great fum of money; for in confideration only of 400, peeces of gold given unto him, Claffidian was betraved unto Annibal: the very florehouse and garner of corn that the Carthaginians had all the while they were in leaguer neer Trebia. Upon those prisoners that were taken when the garrison and fort was betrayed he exercised no cruelty because that in the beginning of his affairs he would win himfelf a name and opinion of clemency.

Whiles the war by land continued thus at Trebia, there had been some warlike exploits atchie- I ved both by fea and land about Sicily, and the Islands that lie against Italy neer unto it, both by Sempronius the Conful, and also before his coming. Twenty gallies with five ranks of Oars. and a thousand armed men, were sent from the Carthaginians to invade and waste the coasts of Time. ly. Nine of them arrived at * Lipara: eight fell with the Island of * Vulcan, and three were dis * Lipare, one of the Islands ven by tempelt into the fraights of Sicily. Against them being descryed within kenning, there were twelve ships let out from * Meffana, by Hiero King of the Saracusians, who hapned at that *Vulcano, ano- time to be in Messana attending the Roman Conful his coming; and without any resistance made he boorded those three ships and brought them away into the Haven of Messina. By those that were taken priloners, it was known, that befides the twenty ships aforeigld, fent against Italy to which Fleet they were) 35 gailies of five course of Oars, made fail for Sicily, to follicit and per-K swade the old allies there to revolt, Item, that the especial point and design that they shot at was City in Sicily. to feize upon * Lilybaum: but they thought verily that by the same gust or tempest wherein they were scattered, that other Fleet also was cast upon the Island Egares. And according to this intelligence, the King from M fa a writeth to Amylius the Roman Pretor or Governor of Sicily adthe Eye of Sicivifing him to keep a throng garrifon in Lilybeum: whereupon the Lieutenants and Colonels shout the Pretor, were tent from him with all speed to all the Cities about, to give order, that their people might be in readines, to keep good ward, and above all, to hold Lilybaum fure. And for preparation of war, there went forth a proclamation, that the failers and marriners should bring into the ships ten days provinon of victuals and meat ready dressed, to the end that upon the fie nal given at an hours warning, without all delay, they should a shipboord: Also that all that dwelt I along the coast, should from their sentinels, watch-towers, and beacons, espy when the enemies fleet approached. Now (aihert the Carthaginians of purpose stayed the course of their ships, that they might come just before day to Lilybaum) they were discovered, both for that the Moon shone all night and also be ause they came under sail which they had hoised up. So foon therefore as the fignal was given out of the Sentinels and watch-towers, & alarm cried in the rown, the mariners were foon imbacked the fourtiers also were bestowed, some to man and guard the wals, and guard the gates, others toter e in the ships. But the Carthaginians perceiving, they were to deal with them that were provided for them, (as being advertised of their coming) forbare to enter the havenuntil day, and imployed the time in firiking fails, in untackling their ships, and preparing them for a battel. When it was broad day light, they retired into the deep, to have fea room e-M nough to fight and that the enemies ships might have free egress out of the haven. The Romans for their part refused not battel, comforting themselves with the remembrance of the valiant exploits performed in that very place, and truffing also upon the number and valour of their fouldiers. They were not fo foon lanched into the open leadout the Romans were defirous to grapple, and to come close to hand fight: but contrariwise, the Carthaginians held off aloof, willing to proceed by cumping and policy more then by strength and meer force; and to make trial rather of the nimbleness and agility of their ships, then either of the prowels of men, or goodness of armor: for as their Fleet was sufficiently turnished, and to the full, with a multiude of marriners, lo was it ill provided of fouldiers; and where foever they grappled together, and came to hand-fight, they had not an equal number of men armed to hold play with the enemies: which being once N perceived, the Romans gathered heart, and redoubled their courage, by reason of their number; the other fide again were discouraged and out of heart, for their default of fouldiers. Infomuch as seven Carthaginian gallies were soon invested round and boorded, the rest sled. Of souldiers and marriners together, 1700, were in them taken; amongst whom, there were three great Gentlemen of Carthage. The Roman fleet flill entire and whole, fave one veffel only that was bouged and pierced (yet able to be brought back) returned into the haven.

Presently after this battel, and before that they of Messana had knowledge thereof, T. Sempromins the Conful arrived at Meffana; and as he entred within the found King Hiero met him, with a fleet well furnished and richly decked and coming forth of his royal ship into the Admiral of the Con uls, he welcomed him, and rejoyced for the fafe return of his men and flips, and pray-o ed God that his voyage into Sicily might prove happy and fortunate. Then thewed he unto him the present estate, and the affairs of the Island; opened the designments of the Car liaginians; and premifed withal, that with as good a mind and found heart as in the former war against the Carthaginians, when he was a young man, he had aided the people of Rome; so nowin his old age he would affift them: and for proof hereof, he would of his own free coff furnish both the Confuls legions, and also the marriners with corn and rayment. Among other matters he enformed him how Lilybaum, and other Cities on the lea coast were in great danger, by reason of

A some among them that desired a change and alteration. Whereupon the Consul thought good to make no delay, but to fet fail with all ipeed to Lilybaum, whom the King and his royal fleet accompanied: and as they were failing, tidings came of the foresaid battel before Lilybaum, and how the enemies ships were either scattered and put to flight, or boorded and taken.

The Conful having bid King Hiero adieu, with his fleet (etfail from Lilybaum, leaving behind him the Pretor to detend the coast of Sicily, and crossed the sea himself to the Island * Melita, * Milla, which was held by the Carthaginians. At whose coming, Amilear the son of G seo, Captain of the garrifon there, rendered himself, and 2000, souldiers within a very few, together with the Town and the Island. From whence, within few days he returned to Llybatam: where the primers

B (excepting certain noble persons of high parentage) were by the Contul and the Pretor both sold openly in port-fale. When the Contul thought Sicils on that coast fure enough, he fet fail from thence towards the Mands of Vulcan, for that the bruit went that a fleet of Carthaginians there lay at road: but there were no enemies to be found about those Islands: for it chanced they were already passed over to waste along the river and coast of Italy; and having for raged the territory of * Vibo, they put the City also in great fear, As the Consul returned backagain to Sicily, tidings a nivena, or came that the enemy had made rodes into the country of Vibona: and he received letters also from Vibona. the Senat, concerning the coming of Annibal into Italy, and therefore that he should with all speed possible aid and succour his Collegue. The Consulbeing at once troubled with many cares, presently embarked his army, and by the Adriatick sea, sent them away to " Ariminum, To Sext,

C Pomponius his Lieutenant, he gave the change of 25 Gallies for the defence of the territory of Vibo, and the sea-coast of Italy, With M. Emplus the Pretor he lest a seet augmented to the pumber of fifty fail : which done, and all things fee in order in Sicily, himself with tenships coafted along Italy, and arrived at " Ariminum, from whence he put himself in his journey, and marched with one army to the river Trebia, where he joined with his fellow Conful, Now were both Confuls, and the whole puissance and force of the Romans opposed against Annibal, so and appeared plainly, that either with that power the Empire of Rome might be defended or elie all their hope was gone, Howbeit one of the Confuls being weakned and discouraged with the defeat of his horsemen in one battel and dismayed bendes with the furthe had received in his body, defired to have the right deferred: but the other coming fresh and lusty, and therby more hardy, would D abide no delay.

It fell out to at that time that the Gauls inhabited all the Country between the two rivers Trebia and Po: who whiles these two most puissant nations were at strife and warred, held off as neuters, and favoured neither fide, making full account of the good will and grace of that parr which should have the better. The Romans because they would now make no fitr, and have no more irons in the fire, took the matter well enough: but Annibal was very much thereat offended, giving out very often, that he was fent for by the Gauls for their deliverance and liberty. Upon this indignation and displeasure, and for that also he would seed his men with booties, he commanded 2000 footmen, and a thousand horsemen, most of them Numidians, and some Gauls among to overrun and spoil all the country forward, even to the banks of Po. The Gauls standing in need Fof help, and having until that time kept themselves in doubtful tearms, were forced to turn from those that offered them wrong, and to encline and cleave unto the Romans that should revenge their injuries and protect them. Whereupon they fent Embaffadors to the Confuls, requesting the Romans help for their land, which by reason of the exceeding fidelity, and too much to iatry of the inhabitants toward them, was now endangered. Cornelius liked neither the cause, ingreet the time to deal in such affairs: he had the nation befides in suspicion and jealousie, as well for mamy treacherous parts, as also (in case he would or could forget all other lewd pranks of theirs) for the same disloyalty and falshood of the Boians. Sempronius contrariwise thought it the wielt bond to keep their allies in faith and allegeance, to defend those that came first to band and fide with hm. But nowithstanding his Collegue cast doubts and held off, yet he sent his own F Cavalry, and a thouland well neer of footmen darters amongst them, to guard the country of Dard beyond Trebia: who coming suddenly upon the enemies, and charging them at unawares, as they came scattered afunder; and out of order yea, and most of them laden with spoil, mightily affrigh-

ted them, and made a foul flaughter and pursued them in flight, as far as to their flanding tamp, and corps de guard. From whence (nevertheless) they were beaten back by the multitude that iffued forth : but by new succors from their own companies, they renued the fight again. The fight afterward was doubtful and variable: and although they made a faving bargain on both parts yet the common voicegave the honor of victory (fuch as it was) to the Romans rather then the e-'nemies. But no man made a greater matter of it, and reckoned it more to the full, then the Cof. himself. "He joyed he made his boast, that he had got the better, with the help of the same for-

G"ces, which under the conduct of the other Con'ul, came by the worfe, And now (faith he) the fouldiers are comforted and refreshed wel enough, and none there is but my brother Contui that "would have the battel deferred: who no doubt is more hen-hearted than bodily hurt; and for "the remembrance and imart of a little green wound, quaketh to hear of the field 180 of all things " cannot away with edg-tools; But we must not thus sit still here and wax aged for the pleasure of one crasse and lickly person For what reason is it, that we should drive off longer, and spend more time in vain? What other Conful expect we to make up the third? or what stray befides should we look for? The Carthaginians lie encamped in Italy, and well neer within the view and fight

"of the City of Rome; and it is neither Sieily nor Sardinia taken from them by conquett, nor to "Spain on this fide Iberus, which they shoot at, to win again: but that the Romans should be "thrust out of their native soil and country wherin they were born that is their drift and design. "ment. Oh how deeply (quoth he) would our Fathers figh, how heartily would they groan, "they who were wont to mannage war about the wals of Carthage, if they should see us their off-foring and children, two Confuls with Confular and roial armies in the midft of Italy, frighted thus and panting for fear within our camp? And that Annibal hath subdued and brought under his subjection ail the country between the Alps and Appenninum? These and such like speeches uttered he to his Collegue, as he fat by his beds fide, where he lay fick : thus toake he, as in an open audience, in the Cost, pavilion and all that quarter, to the fouldiers. The time also of the E-1 lection of magistrates at Rome, being so neer at hand, set him forward for fear, lett the war should be deferred unto the new Coff, and the opportunity withal, of winning all the honor to himself whiles his Collegue continued fick, pricked him on. Whereupon, for all the contradiction of Cornelius, which he nothing weighed and regarded, commandment he gave to his fouldiers to be ready to give battel anon unto the enemy. Annibal as one that knew and law well enough what was belt and fafeft for his enemy, could hardly imagin or conceive any hope to himself, that the Confuls would enterprize any thing rashly, or without advisement; but when he understood by hear-fay, that which afterwards by good proof and experience he found true, namely, that the one of them by nature was hot, halty, proud, and furious: and supposing, that he was the prouder and more furious for the late good hand he had of his forragers; made no doubt and distrust K of the happy success and issue of a battel, whensoever it should come. Marry, careful he was, that no good time and opportunity presented unto him, should be overflipt: but to try the hazzard and fortune of the field whiles the enemies fouldiers were raw and untrained; and the betterand wifer man of the two Generals, was unmeet for fervice, by reason of his wound as yet uncured; and the courage of the Gauls lufty and forward: for well he wift, that a mighty number of them would the more unwillingly follow, the further they were drawn from their own home. Amnibal, I say, hoping that by these and such like occasions, a battel would be soon offered; desirous also himself to bid battel, if the enemy staid long: and being advertised besides by the Gauls, his espials (whom he employed to hearken out and learn what he defired to know, and thought them more fure, because they served in both camps) that the Romans were ready for the L field; then began he (rafty Carthaginian as he was) to feek out a convenient place for an ambush. Now there was in the mid way between, a river running within the borders, having very high banks of either tide, and therefore lying close hidden, and all about overspred with moory weeds, with briers, brambles, and brush-wood, as for the most part, such for let places are overgrown withal. Which when Annibal in person had ridden about, and well viewed, perceiving that it would afford lurking holes handsom enough even for horsemen there to be hidden, This shall be the place (quoth he to his brother Mago) which you shall keep. Chuse therefore out of all the horse and foot a hundred lusty tall sellows of each; and see you repair with them to me at the first watch, for now is it time to take repast, and to refresh your bodies. And with that helent. out to the camp the Criers, to call the fouldiers to supper. And long it was not, but Mago was M come with his chosen men. I see (quoth Annibal) ye are goodly men of person, and sufficient, And that ye may be as able in number, as hardy in courage, elect ye also out of the Corners of of horie and iquadrons of foot, nine a piece fuch as your felves to fort withal. Mago shall shew you the ground where ye must lie in ambush you shal find the enemy as blind as beetles, altogether unacquainted with these seats a d cunning devices.

Thus Annib I having committed unto Mago a thousand horsemen and as many footmen himfelf betimes in the morning, willed the Numidian Cavalry, when they were passed over the river Trebia, to ride braving before the gates of the enemies, and by darting and shooting into their guards, to provoke and draw them forth to fight: with this ditection moreover, when the skirmish was begun, to fall off, and seem to retire by little and little, and so to train them on this side N the river, This charge had the Numidians, But the other Captains, as well offoot as horse, were commanded to let their Companies all to their breakfast: which done, to arm themselves, and with their horses ready sadied, to attend the signal of battel. Sempronius upon the alarm and hurliburly of the Numidians, as being forward and defirous of fight, first brought forth all his horsemen, and bare himse f bold and considert in that service; after that six thousand footmen; and at last, all his whole forces; and led them to a place which before he had designed and appointed in his mind. It fell out to be in Winter, about the midst of December, and a snowy day it was in those parts lying between the Alps and Apenninum. Now by reason of the rivers and moors so neer, both horse and men were exceeding cold: also for that they were hastily on a sudden, called forth taffing, and unprovided of all means against the cold, they had never a whit of heat lest in 0 them: and the neerer they came to the air and vapour of the river the sharper cold pinched and pierced them through. But when as once they followed upon the Numidiansthat gave back, and were entred into the water (which by reason of the rain that sell by night was risen brest-high) they were not so soon gotten out again of the river, but all their bodies begun to chill and be fiff again for cold that scarcely they could hold their weapons : and withal, as the day went further on, for very hunger they fainted. But Annibal his fouldiers, who in the mean time had made fires before their tents, and had oyl fent them to every company, for to supple and soften their joints

A and lims, and taken their repail, and eated at leafure; when they heard lay, that the effermes were passed the river, with hearts couragions and bodies stell and listy, take them to their weapons. and come forth to fight in ordinance of battel. The Baleares, and light armed men, to the number almost of 8000, he ranged before the standards in the front: after them he placed the footmen, better appointed and armed to the proof, even the very strength and manhood of all his forces: about the wings he fet 1 0000 horlemen, and behind those wings, he divided and appointed his Elephants both on the one fide and the other.

The Conful Sempronius feeing his horfemen following the chale on the four, and out of order; and how at unawates they were charged again by the Numidians, who upon a fudden turned and B made head upon them, founded the retreat: and when they were rallied about him, he compailfed his footmen with them. The Romans were in number 1 8000, of Allies and Latines 2000. befides the aids of the *Cenomanes: Which Nation of the Gauls only, continued faithful and true * Davide Main. to the Romans. With these forces came they into the field, and began the battel. The first charge of the skirmish was given by the Islanders of Baleares, upon whom, when the legions made head with greater violence, their light armed men were quickly brought into the wings: which was a cause that the Roman horiemen presently were sutcharged and distressed, For whereas of the infelves they were but 4000, horse, and hardly able to withstand the shock often thousand horsemen of the other, the Romans also were wearied, but most of the Carthaginians fresh and untainted: over and befides, they were overwhelmed with a cloud (as it were) of darcs, flung and C that by the Beleare Islanders: Moreover the Elephants which appeared aloft from the hindmost ends of the wings frighted the horses especially, and not only with the strange sight, but also with as uncouth a fcent and favor, made them flic every way. The battel of the Infantry was equal in courage of heart, rather then in firength of body: which the Carthaginians, (as having a little a' fore taken repair) brought fresh with them into the field: but contrariwise the Romans were lifling and weary, and for cold even flark and benummed. Howbeir their flomacks would have ferved to have held out and withflood to the end, if they might have fought with focimen onely. But both the Baleares, having difordered the horiemen, flanked them with their fhot, and also the Elephants by this time were entred into the middle battaillon of footmen; and withal, Mago and the Numidian light horse (so soon as this bartaillon was unawares gone past their am-D bushment and lurking holes) start up and arole from behind, and pur them in exceeding trouble

and fright. Yet for all there inconveniencies and diladvantages (to many on every fide) the main battel a good while flood unmovable and flirred not, but kept the array, and especially (Berond the expectation of all men) against the Elephants, For certain footmen placed for the purpose, by flinging of darts forced them to turn head: and when they were once turned fromwards, they followed hard upon them, pricking and galling them under the tails, in which place by realon of the tender skin they are foon wounded. Whom when Annibal saw thus feared and ready to turn upon their own part, from the main battelto the flanks and outfides, he commanded them to be driven unto the left wing upon the Gauls that came to aid, and presently enforced them to run away. The Romans feeing their auxiliary Gauls put to flight, were driven into a new fear. Wher-E upon fighting now as it were in a ring and round on both fides, there were among them to the number also of 10000, who seeing no way else to escape, brake through the middle battaillon of the Africans, which was frengthned with the aid of the Gauls, and that with a great flaughter of their enemies : and feeing they neither could return into their camp (the river being between) nor for the rain well differn how to succour their fellows, they took the way straight to Placen-

tia. After this, thereft brake forth in all parts. They that took the river either perished in the

fireams and whirl-pools : or fuch as made stay to enter, were by the enemy overtaken and flain.

But as many as here and there fled scattering through the fields, following the footing and tracks

of the battaillon that retired back, came to Placentia. Some for fear of the enemy, adventured boldly to take the river, and being once over, recovered the camp. The rain and snow together, and F the incolerable cold killed many, as well men as beaffs and in manner all the Elephants. The Carthaginians followed the enemies in chase as far as Trebia, and there gave over : and returned into the camp to clumfie and frozen, as scarcely they felt the joy of their victory. By reason wherof, the nightfollowing, whenas the guard of the Roman camp, and the remnint of that great company offouldiers passed Trebia with float-boats and flat barges, the Carthaginians either perceived them not indeed for the noise the tempelluous rain made, or for weatines and fore wounds were not able to ftir, and therefore made semblance, as though they knew not of it. And so whiles the Carthaginians were at reft, the army was by Scipio the Conful brought (in a fill march) to Placentia: and from thence having croffed the Po, came to Cremona, because one Colony alone should

not be charged with the wintering of two armies at one time. G Upon this defeat and overthrow, there arrived fuch fearful tidings at Rome, that they believed verily and looked for no other but that the enemy would come with banner displayed straight to the very City: and that there was no hope nor help left behind to defend their gates and walls from affault and violence. For feeing that the one Conful was vanquished at Ticinus and the other also, who was called unto him out of Sicily; fince both Confuls, and two consular armies were thus defeated, what other Captains, what Legions remained now to be fent for, to aid? As they were in this agony and fear, Sempronias the Confurcame home: who with very great danger had passed through the enemies Cavalty, which was spread here and there all about, to setch in booties;

and more by venturous hardiness then good advice and hope, either to miss them unespied, or to refift if he had happed upon them, he got away. And after he had held the affembly for ele-H ction of the Confuls (the only thing above all other for that present most defired) he returned into his standing camp to winter in. Now there were created Consuls, Cn. Servilins, and Cn. Elaminius the second time.

Howbeit the Romans were not in quiet within their wintering campifor the Numidian horsemen ranged about, and made excursions into every quarter, and (those who troubled and empeached them, more then they) the Celtiberians and Portugals. Whereby all convoy of victuals from every part was stopped, but only that which came by the Po, in Keels and such like vessels, Neer to Placentia there was a merchants town, both fortified ftrongly, and also well furnished t with a good garrison: upon hope to force that castle or town, Annibal went with his horse and foot, lightly armed; and supposing that to carry the matter covertly, would avail much to the effecting of his purposed enterprise, he came upon them in the night; howbeit he was not so close and secret, but he was descried by the watch : who suddenly set up such an alasm, that it was heard as far as Placentia. Whereby, the Conful fomewhat before day was there with his Cavalry, having commanded the Infantry to march on after, ranged in a square battaillon. In the mean while the horsemen skirmished, wherein Annibal was hurt, and departed out of the skirmish, by which means the enemies were frighted, and the Castle and hold manfully defended. After few days that he had taken his eale, before he was well cured of his wound, he went forward to affault Vicumvie. That was a town also of merchandize (or mart town) and had been fortified by K the Romans in the Gauls war. Whereupon, the people bordering there about on every fide, uled thither to make repair, and much frequented the same: and even then for fear of rodes and excursions many of the Peasants and rural people retired themselves thither for refuge. This multitude (fuch as they were) upon the report of the valiant holding and defence of the fort by Placentia, were encouraged, and took arms, and went forth to encounter Annibal. And in the midway they chanced to affront him and skirmish in no battel array, but as they marched disorderly: whereas they were on the one fide, none but a rude and confused fort; and on the other fide. both a Captain that might trust his fouldiers and fouldiers also that might reckon upon their Captain, there were to the number of 35000, discomfitted and put to flight, even by a few of their enemies. The morrow after, they yeelded themselves and received a garrison within the walls; and L fo foon as upon commandment to give up their armor, they had obeyed and fo done; prefently a fignal was given unto the conquerors to fack and spoil the town, as if it had been forced by affault: where there was not forgotten and omitted any calamity what loever, that might afford in fuch a case memorable matter & sufficient argument for writers to record. So pitiful examples were practifed upon the poor filly wretches, of all looiness and luft cruelty, and inhuman pride and outrage. And these were the expeditions and enterprises of Annibal atchieved for this winter time,

After this the fouldiers took repole, but no longer then the intollerable cold lasted: For immediarly upon the very first and doubtful tokens of spring; he departed from his wintring hold, and led his army into Tuscany, purposing to adjoin unto him (either by sorce or love) that nation also, as well as the Gauls and Ligurians. But as hepasted over Apenninum, there arose so terrible a M fform and tempest, and surprised him, that it surmounted well-neer the foul trouble and encumbrance endured in the Alps. For the wind and rain together did beat and drive upon their very faces. At the first, for that either they were to lay away their armor, or else in striving and labouting to march on against the weather, and by the whirl-puffs of wind turned round about, and ready to be borndown, they flood flill but when as now the violence and fury of the florm flopped their breaths, suffered them not totake their wind at will, they were fain to turn their backs, and fit them down on the ground for a time. Then see, the skie thundered amain, and made an horrible noise, and amid those terrible cracks redoubled it lightned thick. Whereupon, they lost their hearing and seeing and for fear, all of them became astonied. At length it poured down, and thereby the wind and fform encreased more forceably upon them. Whereupon they were driven N to this necessity, even to pitch their camp, even in that very place where they were so suddenly caught and overtaken tempest. But that was to them the beginning of a new toil and travels for neither could they spread and display ought, nor pitch any thing surely: neither would that which was pight down, continue and abide the wind, which rent and tare, and broke every thing, and hurried it clean away. And within a while the water that fell, and by reason of the wind was raised aloft, being congealed once upon the cold tops of the hills, turned into a kind of hail and snow together, and came upon them with such a force, that leaving all things else, the men were forced to lie along, groveling upon their faces, rather diffed and smothered, then covered with their hillings, Hereupon enfued a frost, so violent and outragious, that of that miserable and pitiful heap of men and beafts, that lay there along, there was not one for a good while could raise o and lift up himfelf when he would, by reason, that for stark cold their sinews were benummed, that they could hardly bend and bow their joints. Afterwards, at length, when with bellitting and chafing their limbs, they gat some heat, and came again to themselves, and that here and there in tome places they began to make fires; every one that had no means to todo, ran and fled to the fuccor and help of others. Thus for two days they remained there pinned up as if they had been besieged. Many a man and beast, and seven Elephants also of them that remained after the battelat Trebia, were starved and perished.

By occasion hereof, Annibal departed from Apenninus, backagain toward Placentia: and when he had marched ten miles on his way, he fat him down and encamped. The morrow after he led against the enemy 12000 soot, and 5000, horse, Sempronius the Consul also, being now returned from Rome, refused not battel: and the same day, the enemies were distant but three miles asunder. The morrow after they fought on each fide most fiercely and course oully and with variable event and fortune. At the first on iet, the Romans had the better hand, so far forth, as that not only in fight they overcame their enemies, but also after they had discomfitted them, and put them back, they chased them into their camp, and anon assailed the same, Annibal having ordained some few to defend the rampart and the gates, retired the rest thick and close together into the midst of B the camp, and commanded them to give ear, and be intentive to the fignal, when he would have them iffue forth. Now was it the * hinth hour of the day, when the Roman Conful having toiled * Three of

and wearied his fouldiers to no purpose, and seeing no hope to win the camp, sounded the retreat, the clock at-Which to foon as Annibal heard and faw the fight withal to flack and wax cold, and the enemy ter noon. retired back from the camp, presently fallied forth himself with the whole strength of his Infantry, for he had tent out his horfemen both on the right hand and the left after the enemies. There had not been lightly a more fierce and cruel barrel firucken, and more memorable, for the final mischief of both parts, if the day would have given them time to have fought longer. But the night parted the fray, which was hotly begun with exceeding flomack and courage. Whereupon, the confronting and charging one of another, was more eager, then the flaughter bloody between them; and C as the fight in manner was equal, so they parted with loss alike. For of each side there died above

fix hundred footmen, and half as many horsemen. But the loss on the Romans side was greater than in proportion of the number, because certain of the degree and calling of Knights, and five Colonels, and three Captains of the Allies, were flain.

After this journey, Annibal went into the country of the Ligurians, and Sempronius to Luca. To welcome Annibal at his first coming into Liguria, there were delivered unto him two Roman Questors or Treasurers, Cn. Fulvius, and L. Lucretius, who were intercepted by the Ligurians, & taken in a train of ambush, with two Colonels, and five others besides, whole fathers by calling were as good as Senators fellows: and this was done, because he should assure himself the better, that the peace and amity contracted with them, would be faithfully kept and observed.

Whiles these things thus passed in Italy, Cn. Scipio who was sent into Spain with a fleet and army for sea and land; having set sail from the mouth of Rhodanus, and compassed the mountains Pyrenei, arrived at a place called Emporia: where he disbarked and landed his forces, and reduced unto the Roman Empire all the country, beginning at the Lacetans, and so from thence all the sea coast as far as to the river Iberus, partly by renewing their ancient leagues, and partly by devising mens to contract new. Whereupon, there arose a great name of him for his clemency; whereby he prevailed not only with the States by the fea fide but also amongst the inlanders and mountainers, even to the nations that were more fierce & favage: with whom he not only made peace, but also wrought them so, that they took arms in his quarrel; and there were levied from among them, certain firong cohorts and bands for to aid and fuccour him. Hanno, whom Annibal had Eleft for defence of that province, was not ignorant hereof: and therefore, before all was gone, and the country allenated, he thought good to meet with this mischief: and having pirched his camp in fight of the enemies, fet his men in ordinance of battel. The Roman Captain likewise refolved not to defer the fight; knowing that fo, he might be forced to encounter both with Hanno and Aldrubal, and rather yet he defined to deal with them one after the other fingle, than at once with both But this battel was not so much dangerous. Six thousand enemies were left behind flain, and two thousand taken priloners, together with those that were left for the guard of the camp. For both the camp was forced and won, and also the General himself with certain guards was taken prifoner. Moreover Stiffum, a town neer unto the camp, was won by affault: howbeit, the spoil and pillage of the town were matters of small worth and value; namely, the houshold It fluff, and fuch pelf and trumpery of barbarous people, and certain poor base slaves. It was the camp that enriched the fouldiers: by reason that not only the army which was now vanquished, but that also which with Annibal served in Italy, and left behind them about Pyrenens, all good things to speak of, that they set store by, because they would go lightly, and not be encumbred with carriages. Before any certain report of this overthrow came to Afdrubal, he had passed over Iberus with 8000, footmen, and 1000, horsemen, as purposing to make head against the Romans at their first coming: but when he heard how the field was lost, and the camp withal, he turned his journey to the fea And not far from * Tarracon, he found the fouldiers of the Armado, * Tarragona. and the marriners befides, wandring and firagling over the fields (for usual it is, that happy fuccels should breed careless negligence) whereupon he sent out his horsemen every way, and with G great flaughter and flight he chaled them to their ships: and not adventuring to make any lon-

ger flay thereabout, for fear to be furprised of Scipio, he retired backto the other fide of Iberus. Sciple also upon the first report of these new enemies, having fallied his forces together in great hafte, after he had flightly chastifed a few Captains, and left behind him a small garrison at Tarracon, returned with his fleet to Emporia, He had no sooner departed from thence, but Asdrubal was there in his place; and having induced and incited the State of the Ilergetes (who had given hoftages to Scipio) for to revolt and rebel, even with their own youth walted the territories of all those that continued faithful confederates to the Romans. Afterwards, when Scipio was

roused once out of the place where he wintered, the enemy retired again, and quit all the country on that side Iberus. Then Scipio having in hostile manner invaded the countries, abandoned and lest by him that was the author and canse of their rebellion, and by that means the nation likewife of the Hergetes, after he had driven them all within Athanagia, which is their capital town, he laid fiege unto it round about, and within few days brought the whole feignory of the Ilergetes under under his obedience : and besides a greater number of hostages then before (which they were constrained to deliver) he condemned them in a good round sum of money. From thence he went forward against the Ausetanes, neer to Iberus, being affociats also to the Carthaginians: and having beleaguered their City, he fore-layed and intercepted the Lacetans as they came by night to succour their neighbors, not far from the town, even as they were at the point I to enter in. There were flain of them 12000, and the rest being well-neer all disarmed, sled every way scattering here and there over the fields home to their houses. All the help and desence that they had who were within, was only the foul and cold winter weather, evermore naught and hurtfulto affailants that lie forth. The fiege lasted thirty days, during which time, seldom fell the snow less then sour soot deep, and so covered the pentises and mantilets of the Romans, that when the enemies flung firelundry times thereupon, that alone faved the same & nothing else, In the end, upon the departure of their Prince Amursitus, who was fled to Asdrubal, they yeelded, upon condition to pay twenty talents of filver, & fo Scrpio returned to Tarracon, there to winter. But that year, at Rome and about the City, were many strange and prodigious signs seen, or at

leastwise (a thing usual when mens minds are once touched with religion, and given to make X

feruple) many were reported, and foon beleeved. Among which, this was one; that a babe of con-

dition free born, and but half yeer old, cried with a loud voice in the herb market Io Tris mohe.

Church, and lighted upon the very Shrine or Altar of Juno. In the territory of * Amiternum,

in many places were feen men, as it were, in white garments, but only afar off; for as folk went neerer and neerer, they appeared not, and could not be met withal, In Picenum it rained stones: I

and at Cere the lots were found diminished; and in Gaul, a Wolfe drew forth a watchman his

were ordained, and a present of gold weighing* 40. pound, was carried unto Juno at Lanuvium. And the dames and matrons of Rome erected a molten image of brais for Juno in Aventinum: and at Care where the lots were diminished, was appointed a Lectiflern, and a procession or imp

plication to Fortune in Algidum. At Rome also there was a Lectiftern solemnized to Juventa the M

goddess of youth and a solemn procession at the church of Hercules, Moreover, express command-

ment was given to all the people, to make procession and supplication at every Altar and Shrine

of their gods. And to god Genius, they facrificed five greater beafts. And C. Attilius Serranus the

Pretor, was commanded to pronounce afolemn vow, in case the Common-weal continued in the same good estate, ten years, and decayed not. These portentous prodigies thus expiated,

and vows made according to Sibyls books, eased mens hearts mightily of their religious sear. Then

one of the elect Confuls, to wit, Flaminius, to whom were allotted those Legions which

* 3750 pound ferling, according to the Talent:

Also in the beafts market, an Ox of himself undriven, climbed up to the third lost or flory of an house, and from thence being frighted with the stir and noise of the dwellers by, cast himself down. Moreover, there was seen inthe welkin or element, the resemblance of a navy of ships; and *The goddels the Temple of Lady * Spes, standing in the herb market, was smitten with lightning. Likewife at Lanuvium the spear of Juno shook and brandished of itself: and a Raven flew into Juno's

Hope. * Pelcara.

sword out of his scabbard, and carried it away. For other prodigious tokens, order was given to the Decemvirs to peruse the books of Sibylla. But for the raining of stones in Picenum, there was ordain a Novendial feast for nine days: and for the expiation of the other prodigies, the whole City in manner was occupied in their devotions. And now above all other things the City was solemnly purged, and greater beasts killed in sacrifice in the honor of shose gods, for whom they

* 15. day of

* Of eight

wintered at Placentia, fent an Edict with Letters to the Conful, that the Army should bein camp at Ariminum, upon the * Ides of March. His putpole was, to enter into his Consulship in the Province, remembring the old contentions and debates which he had with the Nobles, N first when he was a Tribun of the Commons, and afterwards when he was Conful, as well about the Consulfhip (of which, they would have deprived him) as also, about the triumph, which they denied him. Hated he was besides of the Senat, for the new Act or Law, which Q. Claudius (a Tribun of the Commons) had made, so prejudicial to the Senat; and only C. Flaminius) of all the Nobles, supported it and set it forward:namely, That no Senator, or father of a Senator, should have a Ship at Sea, bearing above * 300. Amphores: forthat was thought sufficient to transport their commodities and fruits to Rome, rifing out of their Lands and livings. And as for all other gain by traffick, it was not beseeming a Nobleman and Senator. This matter having been debated with great contention, caused the proposer of this law (Flaminian) to incur much evil will and displeature with the Nobility, but it procured him the affection and love of the Commons, and in O process of time a fecond Consulfhip, Supposing therefore, that with iterating the Auspices, and putting him to take the prefages anew by the flight of birds, and by finding other delays, upon occasion of the Latine holy days, and one business or other belonging to the Consuls charge, they would detain and keep him back ftill in the City; he fet a countenance, as though he would take a journey like a private person, and so departed secretly into the Province. Which things when it was once blazed abroad, made the Nobles who were afore malicionfly bent against him, to be angry anew; and they gave out, that it was not the Senat only, that C. Flaminius warred

againft, but the immortal Gods allo. For he, who before time had been made Cof, without regard of taking Ampices, and having the appropriation of the hads, when he was reclaimed and called both by God and man out of the field, obeing not; and now, having a heavy conficience, furcharged with offences patt, hath fled from the Capitol and the folemn nuncupation and making of vows, for that he would not upon the ordinary day of entring his Magistracy, visit the Temple of Jup. Ou. Max, nor (because he was odious to the Senat, and they likewise bated of him alone) fee them, and ask their advise and counsel; nor proclaim the Latin Holy-dayes, and celebrate to Jup. Latidie, the folemp yearly factifice apporting Alban Hill: nor yes, after he had entred into the Capitol by the lucky flight and token of birds, pronounce his yows there, and depart from R thence in his rich coat-armor toward the Province. They laid moreover, that he was flipt and folniecretly away like a drudge that followeth the camp, without the enfigns and ornaments of authority, without Sergeants and Officers, as if he had been banished, and so left his country, minding belike to enter his government more for the honor and dignity of Ariminum than of Rome, and to put upon him his purple robe of effate, embroided with scarlet rather in an hostelty, and common Inne, than in his own house. They all every one opined and judged that he should be recalled and brought back again peremptorily, yea, and be forced personally at home to perform all duties belonging to God and man, before that he went forth to the Province and to the army, About this embellinge (for they thought meet to fend Embaffadors) went Q. Terentius, and M. Antistin: but they prevailed no more than in his former Consulfhip the letters missive had done, c which were fent from the Senat. A few dayes after he entred his office, and as he was faciliting, the Cast or young Bullockbeing already trickt got away from the hands of the facrificers, and spotted many of the standers by with blond. But they that stood far off, not knowing what the matter was of that ftir, fled away, and ran to and fro: which of most men was judged a foretoken and prelige of some great affright and trouble. After this, when he had received the two legions of Sempronius the Conful of the year before, and other two, of C. Attilius the Pretor, he beganto conduct his army into Tufcany by the way of Apenninum.

The two and twentieth Book

Of the Histories of T. Livius of Padua, from the foundation of the City of Rome.

The Breviary of L. Florar upon the two and twentieth Book.

Nnibal came into Herruria, after he had lost one of his eyes by occasion of continual watching in A the marihes, through which he marched four dayes and three nights, without taking his repole & fleep. C. Flaminius the Conful a rash and inconsider at man, went forth, contrary to the warrant and apfirep. C. riaminustrie Conju. a ray ana-novnjuorus man, went joren yours my rorne marrant and ap-prob tion of the Asspires, and caused the sield-ensignt to be dugged out of the ground, when otherw se they could not be plucked up: and being mounted on Horsel ack, fell with his head forwa d from his horse. His fortune was to be surprised in an ambush by Aunibal, which he had laid for him neer the Luke called Thrasymenus: where he and his army were defented, and fell upon the edge of the sword. Six cauca interpretation where we amount in made an efeape; now it flanding the faithful prome to that thousand Romans, who brake through and made and them; were by the fallhood of Annibal pact in prijon. When upon the news of this overthrem, there was great mourning and foreign at Rome, there fortuned two mothers to die for very joy, that beyondsheir hope and expectation, they recoursed their joins, and fan them alive, whomshey E Supposed to binie been flain in that field. Invegina of the forefaid defeat, there was vomed a sucred fring, according to the bloks of Sibylla. After this, when Q Fabius Maximus the Dittator fent against Acmbal, would not come to a fet buttel with him, for few he fooded hazard in fight the fouldiers lately tremous, roma no come u ages vascerous among principal and proud of fo many victories, and by rife and daunted with adverse overshrows as airly archemy suff and proud of fo many victories, and by making head, and opposing himself only against Annibal, empeached his attempts and enterprises. Me Minutius the General of his Horfes, a man of a proud spirit and brains fick humours with charging the Distator, and accepting him paid the people for a fearful and comardly person, prevailed so much that by werene of their power and authority-showed joyned in equal commission and commandwish the Dictator. By means whereof, the army and this forces were passed in differently between them, and Minutius gave an means worred free arms anaime joines, were purveishing francis or were uniformly and the comment of the comments of the com prefent danger. By occasion of which goods win, he was evercome, and his stomack come down insomuch, as he was consent so joyn in camp with him, and faluted him by the hame of Fathers commanding all his own foundiers of a the same to their fellow souldiers while F Maximus. Amibal after he had we steer cover and cover compassed about by Fabius : but by a depice of tythe little basins of thre fire unto oxes borns, and serving them on fire put to flight and et afed door the guards of the Romans which kept the fraights of Calicula, and by that means gat through the pallage of that forrest. The same Annibalsat what sime as he made

havock and burned all the territory about forbare to touch the Landof Q. Fabius Maximus the Dift a. H tor, to the end, that he might bring him suto suspicion of treason to the State, After this, when Emylins Paulus, and Terencius Tarro were Confuls and Generals of the army, there was a battel fought mith Annibal, to their exceeding loffe and inter overshrow, neer unto a village called Canna. At which field there were flain of Ramans, 45000, together with Paulus the Conful, and fourfere Senators, befider thirty other brave per fonages that had been Confuis or Pretors, or at leaftwife Adiles of State. After this d feat, when the noble young Gentlemen of the City (for very defpair of the State) were in counselts abandon Italy, P. Cornelius Scipio (a Colonel, who afterwards was furnamed Affricanus) held his meked fword over their heads, as they fat in confuttation, and fware a great outh, that he would repute him for a mortal enemy that would not swear after him : and hereby effected thus much at their hands, that by vertue of an oath, they obliged themselves not to depart out of Italy and for sake their native country This book containeth besides, the fright and lament ation made within the City and the affairs and exploits atchieved in Spain, with more happy fuccefs, Opitha and Fesonia, two professed vestal Virgini, weie convicted of Incest, and condemned. By reason of smal number of souldiers and serviceable men for the wars, there were 8000 flaves put in arms. The Captivestaken prisoners in the wars, when they mish have been redeemed, were not ransomed for all that. A fokemn meeting there was for Vasto his wickenne home, with great thanksgiving, because he had not despaired of the Common-weak.

The two and twentieth Book of T. Livius.

TOW approached the spring, when Annibal removed out of his wintering holds, after he had affaved before to pais over the Agennine, but in vain, by reason of the intolerable cold; where also he stayed in great sear and danger of his own person. By which time, the Gauls, who having rifen up in arms on his ide, for hope of spoil and pillage, feeing now in flead of harrying and carrying away of booties out of other mens Lands, that their own country was become the place of the war troubled and molefled as we I with the one army as the other which abode there all winter turned their hatred and malice from the Romans back again upon Annibel : In fuch fort, as after he had been jundsy times forelaid by the fecret trains of their Princes, and in danger to be murdred, he escaped only by the deceiptiulness and fallhoods practifed among their own felves. For with what inconfrancy and levity they had confpired together, with the same they bewrayed one another and detected the conspiracy unto him. By mean whereof, as also by changing one while his apparrel, another while the bonet and attire of his head, by errour alio and mistaking, he avoided the peril, and saved himself. But so it was, that even this fear in which he flood, caused him to remove the sooner out of his wintering harbour,

About the same time Cn. Servilius entred into his Confulship at Rome, on the Ides of March where, after he had propounded to the Senat concerning the affairs of the Common-weal, the hatred and malice which the LL. had conceived against C. Flaminius, was renewed afresh. For they faid, that they created two Confuls, and had but one. For that lawful government and atthority which Flaminius should have had, that auspice of Magiltracy which was meet and due, he ought to have carried with him from the City, from the publick and private habitations, after he had celebrated the Latin holy-dayes, and offred factifice upon the mountain Altan, and made his solemn vows accordingly, within the Capitol. But since for default herein, he departed from the City a private person, the Ampices of government could not follow and accompany him : and being gone without them, he might not lawfully take the fame anew in forrein foil. Now there were fundry strange prodigious tokens besides, reported from many places at once, which mich encreased their fear: namely, that in Sieily certain fouldiers javelins were on fire: and in Sadinia, a Horsemans walking staff, as he went the round, and visited the watch upon the wall, burned in his hand : That upon the fix and and Sea shore, there were seen many light fires, so as all the coasts shone again withal: That two shields sweat blood : That there were some foulditry smitten dead with lightning: That the circle and body of the sun appeared in sight less in compais and eclipied: Also, that there fell from the skye burning stones, at Preneste: And at Arp there were feen in the Element, Paim or Date Trees: and the fun fighting with the moon: Moreover, at Capena two moons arole and shewed in the day time: that at Cere, the waters ran mingled with blood: That the very fountain of Hercules yeelded and cast up water besported with blood: That as folk reaped in Autium fields, certain bloody ears of corn light into their baskets: At Faleris the heaven seemed to cleave in funder and open, and to shew as it were a great chink; and out of the place where it gaped, there shone a great light: That the lots of their own felves diminished, and one fell out of the pitcher, with this inscription, Mars brandifies hand for keth his fpear. And about the same time or Rome the Statue of Mars sweet in the high way Apple, o neer to the images of the wolves : and at Capua the welkin feemed to be on fire, and the form a moon to fall down in a rain or shower. After this, mengave belief also to prodigies of ar less importance: namely, that some mens goars, in stead of hair bare wooll: that a hen turned into a cock, and a cock proved to be a hen. These things as folk reported, were declared abroad, and the authors brought into the Senat: where the Conful propounded before the L.L. and required their advice, as southing matters of Religion. Whereupon, there passed a decree that these strings tokens, some should be purged and explated with greater sacrifices, other with young sucklings

and that for three dayes, there should be supplications at all the Shrines and Altars of the Gods. As for other matters, afterthat the Decemvirs had looked into their books, such provision was to be made, as the Gods in their veries should foretel to stand with their pleasure and contentment. So, by the advettisements and directions of the Decemvirs it was decreed as followeth: First, and foremost, that to Jupiter there should be made of gold a thunderbolt or form of lightning weighing * 50 pounds, and another of filver, presented unto Juno and Minerva, Item to Juno * 1800 liftin Regina there should be facrifice offred in the mount Avenue, and to Iuno Hofpita in Lanuvium, of greater healts: Item, that the dames of Rome, making a contribution (every one to their avility) of a ium of money, should offer an Oblation anto Juno Regina and bring it into Aventine, and R there solemnise a Lectistern: Item, that the very Libertin or entranchised women also, should according to their power, lay their money together and make a p. elent for the godde is Feronia. These things accomplished, the Decemvirs sacrificed in the market place of Ardea, and for that purpose killed greater bealts. Last of all, by direction out of the books of Sybilla, now in the month December, they celebrated a facrifice at Rome in the Temple of Saturn: and commandment was given that a Lectitern should be solemnized (which bed and table the Senators themfelves spred and set out with all the furniture) and a publick feats bendes, in any hand: and throughout the City both by day and night were proclaimed the solemn Saturnaha: and order directed, that the people should hold and observe that day, as holy and festival, for ever,

Whiles the Contul was bufied at Rome in pacifying the Gods, and levying fouldiers, Annibal C (who was departed from his wintering fort, because the rumor ran that Flaminius the Consul was come as far as Aretium) albeit he faw another way more ready and commodious (though it were somewhat farther about) yet choic that which was the neerer through the matishes, whereas the River Arnus at the same time had overflowed his banks more than usually. As for the Spaniards, Affricans, and all his old beaten fouldiers (the very flower and strength of his army) he commanded to march formost together with all their baggage and cariages among them, to this end, that if they were forced any where to stay, they should not fail and want necessaries about them: the Gauls he appointed to follow next: and because he was desirous that those kind of people, should be in the middle ward, and the Horsemen likewise to go after them hindmost in the reregard, he charged Mago with the light Horsemen of the Numidians, to guard the army D and keep them cloie together in their march, but especially to have an eye to the Gauls, and keep them in, for fear lest they for tedionsness of travail, and weariness of long way (as they are a Nation tender enough and not able to abide any hardness) should either slink away, or else stand fill. They of the vantguard what way toever the guides led them and went afore, passed through thick and thin, waded through great Rivers and deep quicklands; and albeit they were mired and in a manner overwhelmed and swallowed up of bogs and muddy quagmires, yet they followed Aill their colours. But the Gauls, if their feet chanced, to flip, could not hold themselves, and when they were down, they were not able to arite out of the durty floughs and holes : neither could any of them comfort his corps with contage, nor help his heart with hope of better. Some of them hardly haled their heavy hams, and drew with much adoe their lazie legs and lagging E lims after them: others, whose hearts were done for tedious toil and travail, when they were once down, lay dying amongst the jades and other beasts, which also were conched along every where. But that which hurt and undid them most, was their want of sleep, for they had watched four dayes and three nights continually without a wink. Now when as the water had to covered and overspred every place, that they could find no drieground, to lay their wearied bodies on, they were fain to pile their packs one upon another in the waters, and to cast themselves alost upon them. All the way as they went, they might see the beasts and Horses lie every where on heaps overthrown and dead: which terved them a while, inflead of Couches for want of other means, who fought but only for some thing or other, that appeared above water to repose themselves upon, for to take a nap. As for Annibal himself, (who had already an infirmity in his eyes, p which came first by the distemperature of the spring season, now hor and then cold he was mounted upon an Elephant, the only Elephant that was left alive: this beaft bare him a good way above the water: but by reason that he had overwatched himself, and the moist nights besides together with the damp and milt of the foggy fens stuffed his head and filled him full of the wms, and because neither time nor place served for any cure and to take Physick, he lost one of his eyes

Thus after many a man loft, many a Horse piteously perished, when he was got out at length of these soul sens and miry manishes, in the first dry ground that he came unto, he pitched his camp: and was certified by his espials and vantcourriers whom he had sent out before, that the Roman army, lay about the walls of Aretings. Then with great diligence and careful enquiry he G endeavoured, to found the intern and the defigns of the Conful; to know the coasts and fite of the country; to hearken what waves he travailed; to learn what forces he had; to be advertifed how he was flored and provided of victuals; and to understand all other things expedient for his purpole in such a case, and necessary to be known. The countrey was most fertile and fruitul, as any one in all Italy, to wit, the goodly champian fields of Tufcany, lying between Fefule, and Aretium, plentiful in corti, abundant in cattel, and richly flored with all good things. The Conful was from and proud, by reason of the former Consulfhip that he had born: little account hemade of the Majefly of Laws, and anthority of Senators, and as small regard and re-

verence

verence he had of the Gods themselves: which rashness, as it cost him nought, but was ingraffed's in him by nature. fo fortune had nourished and mainteined the same with prosperous success in his affairs at home, and wars abroad; fo as it appeared evidently, that fince he respected neither God nor man, and deigned not to take their counsel and advice, he would go rashly to work. and do all in hast, hand over hand, without discretion. And to the end he might be more forward to plunge himself headlong into these his infirmities and impersections, Annibal devised to anger him, and to move his patience. Leaving the enemy therefore on his left hand, he put him. fell into the way to Fejula for to wast and spoil the country of Tuscany; and shewed to the Conful a far off, what foul work and havock he possibly could make, with fire and sword. Then Flaminius, who of himself would not have rested and sate still, in case Annibal had been quiet; feeing once the goods of his allies and friends, harried and driven away even before his eyes, and thinking it tended greatly to his shame and dishonor, that a Carthaginian should march thus at his pleasure, through the mids of Italy, and without any empeaching and controulement, to pass on forward, even to befrege and affault the walls of Rome; when all others about him fitting in counfail, gave advice for profit and fafety, rather than for shew and bravery; namely, to paule awhile, and expect the coming of his Colleague, that they might with joynt armies, with one heart, and with common accord of counfel, conduct and manage the war; and in the mean time, with the Cavalry, with Auxiliary or aid-fouldiers lightly armed, repress the enemy, and stay him from spoiling so licentiously at his pleasure; in a great chase and choler he rose up, and departed out of the Councel, and prefently founded the march, and gave the fignal of battail : and withal, g "Nay we were best (quoth he) to remain and fit here still before the walls of Aretium : for this, be like, is our native countrey, and here is our place of habitation: as for Annibal, let him descape forth of our hands, and wast all Italy; let him spoil afore him, and over-run all with fire "and fword, until hebe as far as Rome walls : and let not us, in any case once stir from hence, be-"fore that the Senators fend for C. Flaminius from Aretium, as sometimes they called Camillan "from Veii. With these and such like reproachful and taunting words, he commanded in all half the standards and enfigns to be plucked up, and called for his Horse. He was not so soon mounted on his back, but the Horse fell presently, cast the Rider over and over with his his head forward; and there lay Flaminius the Conful under foot. As they all, that attended about him, were affrighted and troubled in mind, at this unlucky prefage and fore-token, in the very beginning of i his enterprise; word moreover was brought unto him, that one of the port-enfigns was not ble to pull up his enfign, do what he could, and putting his whole firength unto it. The Confulturning to the messenger, What? hast thou any letters besides (quoth he) from the Senat, to prohibit me for giving battail? go thy wayes, and bid them dig up the enfign, with help of spade and mattock, if their hands be so benummed for sear, that they can not pluck it up: and with that began the army to march. The principal Leaders and Captains, besides that they agreed not, but gainfaid this course, were much difmayed and terrified with this twofold prodigious fign: but the common fouldiers rejoyced and took great pleasure, to see this forwardness and animosity of their General: having an eye rather to the end of their hope, than to the cause which they had to hope io. Now Annibal wasted in all manner of hostility that he could devise, the territories between the Town Cotona, and the lake Thrasymenus, and all to whet the edge of the Confuls flomack, to chase his hot bloud, and to provoke him for to be revenged, for the harms and wrongs done to his good friends and allies. And come already they were to certain places, naturally made as it were for an ambush, whereas the lake Thrasymenus lieth hard at the foot of the Hills of Cortoma: for there is between, but a very straight and narrow passage, as if there had been left so much space of ground, only for that purpose, and nothing else. For if a man go but a little surther, the plain lieth more open, and groweth larger, and from thence the hills begin to arife aloft. Annibal in the open ground pitched his camp, for himfelf with his Africans only and the Spaniards to lodge in, and made abode. The Balearians, and the other light armed fooldiers; he led about behind the Mountains: the Horsemen he placed at the very gullet of the streight passage, where N the little hills handsomely covered and hid them close; to the end that so soon as the Romans were entred in, when he had put forth his horsemen against the gullet of the streight, all might be enclosed within the lake and the Mountains. Flaminius being come to the lake the day before at the Sunsetting; the morrow after, before it was full day light, without discovering and cleering the coasts by any scouts and espials sent out before, passed through the streights. After that his army began to be spread and displayed more at large, as the plain opened wider, he espied and perceived those enemies only which he had before his face: for the ambushes lay close hid-The battail at den, both behind his back, and over his head. Annibal having once got the enemy (as he would) enclosed thus within the lake and the Mountains, and environed with his forces, gave the fignal to them all for to charge: who came down every man the neerest way he could: and o so much the more were the Romans affrighted and troubled with this sudden occurrent, by reafon that the mist which arose out of the lake, was settled thicker in the plain, than upon the hills: whereby the Companies and Squadrons of their enemies coming out of many Vallies, were feen well enough one of another, and therefore more joyntly gave the charge all at once together. The Romans hearing the cry and shour which arole from all parts, before they could well difcern and see, perceived themselves compassed all about and surprised, and were assailed both affront, and on their flanks, ere they could put themselves in battail-ray, as they ought, make

C and law well, that on both fides and flanks the mountains and the lake; that afront and behind, the enemies battailons hemmed them in; then they knew evidently there was no hope of life but in their right hand and force of arms. Then every man became a Captain, and encouraged himfelf to fight manfully: so as the batteril began afresh, not in order by the Principes, Hast ati, and Triarii, nor according to the accustomed manner, whereby the vanguard should fight before the main battail and the standards, and behind them the reregard, and that the fouldier should keep his ownlegion, his own cohort, band, and company; but at a venture, even as it hapned, so they went to it and buckled, pell mell: and as every mans heart served him, to he marshalled himself to fight, either before or behind. Their courage and animosity was so ardent, their spirits and minds so intentive to the battel, that being as there was, a terrible earthquake at the very instant, D which overthrew and turned upfide down, a great part of many Cities in Italy, tutned afide the couries of great Rivers out of their channels, and dravetheir streams against the current, forced the Sea into fresh Rivers, yea, and overturned Mountains with mighty fals, and laid them flat; yet there was not a man who fought in that battail, that once heard or perceived it. The conflict lasted almost three hours. Sharp it was in every place, but about the Consul most cruel: and look in what part soever he saw his men distressed and in hazard, there courageously he aided them. By reason that the flower and bravest gallants followed him, and was himself for: his own person goodly beseen in his rich armour, he both affilled the enemy most furiously, and alio defended his own citizens as valiantly; so long, until a certain Insubrian, a man of arms (Ducarius was his name) one that knew his vitage well enough, This is (quoth he) to his coun-E try-men, the Consulthat deseated our army, put to the sword our Legions, wasted our territories, and he that destroyed and sacked our City. Now will I offer him as a sacrifice out of hand to the gholts and spirits of those our fellow citizens, who by his means have been piteously slain: and therewith setting spirs to his Horse, he rode through the thickest troop and presse of his enemies : and when he had first slain his Esquier outright (who opposed his body between, and etchimical against him, seeing him coming so surriously he ran the Consol quite through the body with his lance. And when he would rather than his life have distarmed and risted him, the Triaris stept, with their targuets over his corps, and so kept him off. Hereupon from hence first many began to flie ; but anon, neither deep lake nor high mountain, could impeach and flop their fearful flight: like blindmen they ran and lought means to make escapes; were the lane never so F parrows, were the Hills never to fleep and craggy, horse and man, man and armour, fell headlong one upon another. A number of them feeing no way afte to escape, entred into the Like by the first edges and shallow brims thereof, waded so far, and went up so high; that they left their heads and shoulders, onely above the water. Somethere were, who madvifedly (such was their fear) fought to lave themselves by swimming. Which being an endiels piece of work, and beyond all hope, their wind and breath failing them, they were either stifled and swallowed up of the gulfs, or after that with too much half, they had over-laboured and toiled our themselves, they did what they could to swim back again; and with much ado to recover the Land: and there, by the enemies Horfemen who had taken the water, were they killed every where, and cut in pieces. Six thouland or thereabout, of the vanguard, who infilly brake through C the mids, mangre the heads of their enemies, unwitting of all that was done behind, escaped fate out so the golder, and having ferzed the top of a littlehill, there they flood, and might hear only the outches of ment she rating and ruftling found of their armor, but how the battel went of fped, neither could they know, nor yet differn for the thickness of the dark mift. But now, when they were come to some ods, and one side went down and had the worse, by which time the heat of the fun had broken and dispatched the mift, and the bright day appeared; then through the slear lights the hills and dales shewed evidently, the havockes overthrow that was made, and how Hh 3

The two and twentierb Book of T. Livius.

A their armour and weapons ready, and draw their fwords. When all the rest were thus amazed,

and at their wits end, the Conful alone, for all this imminent danger, shewed himself nothing

daunted or afraid, but fet in order the ranks and files which were shuffled and blended together,

according as time and place would give him leave; and marshalleth his fouldiers, (who turned

every way as they heard the fundry and divers noises) and in the best manner he could devise, he

comforted and encouraged them, willing them to fland to it, and fight like men, forthat there

was now no means elie to escape. "All the vows and invocations upon the Gods for their help,

se would not serve, but only it was mereforce and mere manhood must do the deed and they were

"to make way by dint of word, through the midft of their enemies battaillons: and the leis men

"feared, the less danger commonly betided them, Howbeit, by reason of the noise and hurlibur-

their own Enfigns, their ranks and places, that scarcely their heart would serve them to take arms,

and to buckle them, as they should, fitly for fight: in such sort, as some of them were surprised and

born down laden rather with their harnes, then covered and defended therewith. And in fo great a mist and darkness, more use they had of ears than eyes; for at the grones of their wounded sellows, at the blows and strokes upon the bodies and armour resounding again, at the confused

shouts and shrikes of hardy and fearful men one with another, they turned their faces, and calk

their eves every way. Some as they would have fled, light into the press of those that were fight-

ing, and there were let faft: some again as they returned for to fight, were born backward by

companies that ran away. Afterwards, when they had affayed in vain every way to get forth,

R ly,neither counsel nor command could be heard: and so far off were the souldiers from knowing

the Roman army was fouly discomfitted and defeated. For fear therefore, that the enemy (having H descried and seen them a tar off) should send out against them the Cavalry, up they were with their Enligns in all halt, and got them away with all speed possibly they could. The morrow after, when over and befides all other calamities, they were in danger of extream famine, and that Maharbat (who with all his power of Horse pursued them by night, and overtook them) had given his faithful word and promise, that if they delivered up their armour, he would fuffer them to depart in their fingle garments, they yeelded themselves. Which promise Annibal faw performed as truly, as all Carthaginians use to do, and false Carthaginian as he was, he clapt them all into prison, and hung irons upon them. This is that noble and famous battel fought at the Lake Thrasymenus, and of those few overthrows that the Romans had, the most memorable of all others. 15000 Romans were there flain in fight: 10000 were scattered: and flying I through fundry parts of Tuscany, gat to Rome. 1500 of the enemies lost their lives in the field. But many more of both fides afterwards died of their wounds. Others there be that report much murder and flaughter on both fides. For mine own part (befides that, I love not to write vain untruths, nor any thing without good warrant, and yet the humour of writers for the most part is too much given that way) I have followed for mine Author Fabius especially, who lived about the time of this war. Annibal having enlarged without ransome as many of his prisoners as were Latins, and put the Romans in freight ward, culled out from among the heaps of his enemies that lay one upon another, the dead bodies of his own men, and commanded they should be buried: and having with great care and diligence made search also, for the dead corps of Flaminius to inter it, he could never find it.

At the first news in Rome of this overthrow, the people ran together in exceeding fear and trouble, into the common place of Assemblies. The Wives and Dames of the City, went up and down to and fro in the freets, and enquired of whomfoever they met, what inddain calamity this was, whereof the bruit went; and what was become of the army? And when as the multitude affembled thick(as it were) to a publick audience, turning to the Comitium and the Senat-House, and called upon the Magistrats: at length somewhat before the sun-fet, Marcus Pomponius the Pretor came forth and faid, A great battel hath been fought, and we have loft the field. And albeit they heard of him no more than this of certainty, yet they filled one anothers ears with rumors, and carried home with them these news, to wit, that the Consul was killed, and a great part of his army with him flain: that there were but a few left alive, and those either fled and scattered up I and down in Tulcany or elfe taken prisoners by the enemy. And look how many casualties & misfortunes follow the overthrow of an army, into io many cares and perplexities were the spirits and minds of all those plunged, who had any kinstolk that feered under Flaminius the Cof. all the whiles they were ignorant, what was the fortune of their friends. And no man knew for certain, what he was to hope for or to fear. The morrow and certain dayes following there flood at the gates a fort of people and those were women more than men, waiting to see their friends themtelves or those that could tell tidings of them- and ever as they met with any they would flock about them, and be very inquintive: neither could they be plucked away from them of their acquaintance and knowledge; before they had questioned everyparticular circumstance, from point to point in order. There might a man have feen an alphabet of faces, in those that departed from w the messengers, according as the tidings was joyful or woful: there might a man have seen a number coming about them to accompany them as they returned to their houses, either rejoycing for their good hap, or comforting them for their misfortune and calamity. The women especially, as well in joy, as allo in forrow, were in their extremities. One above the rest (as it is reported) standing at the gare, upon the suddain fight of her for alive & safe, fell down dead at his very feet. Another, who had received an untrue report of her fons death, as the far mourning ar home within her house in great fortow of heart, to foon as ever the law him coming into the house, for exceeding, joy yeelded her half breath, and died. And for certain dayes the Pretors kept the Senators together in Councel, from the fun-rising to the setting, consulting under whose conduct, and with what forces they might beable to withfrand the pursance of these victorious Carthaginians, But N before they were throughly relolved of any determinat purpose and courseto be taken, suddainly there arrived other news of a fecond loss, namely, that 4000 horimen under the leading of C. Controuse the Propretor levitrom & Servitisethe Colume his Collegue, were inclosed by Annibal in Mustria. For thicher they had taken their way upon the news they heard of the battail at Thrafamenas. The bruce and rumor hereof hammered diversly in mens heads, Some, whose minds were possessed already with great of a greater calamity, shought the loss of that Cavalry but small, in comparison of the former defeat: Others effeemed that which happed, not according to the imporrance of the thing it felt but like as it falleth out in the natural body of man, that if it be crafte and weak every occasion, be it never to fmall and light, is more offentive puto it and looperfelt than a greater caute and object in a found and firongrounditurion even fourthen any crois or ad-O werfith happeth appeorhe politick body of a City of CW dileased (as it were) and fickly, we are not to measure & weigh the same by the greatness of the according to the feeble and decated efface thereof, able to endure and abide nonew matter, that may furcharge and grieve it, what focuer. And the reform the City of these rook her felt to the foveraign falve and approved remeds, which the had long defired, and yet not applied and need of late; namely, to the nomination of a Dictator, And because the Cambul himself was absent, by whom alone it was thought he

A might be named; and by reason that Isaly was so overspread and forlated with the Punick forces. there might no courier be well dispatched, nor letters safely sent unto him: and for that the people had not authority or themselves to create a Dictator, they therefore elected a Pro-dictator(a thing that was never feen and practiled before that day) namely, Q. Fabius Maximus, and for his General of the Cavalry, M. Minneius Rufus, These had commission from the Senat, to fortify the walls and Towers of the City, to plant and bellow guards thereon, where they thought meet, and to cut up and break down the bridges upon the great rivers; shewing hereby, that fince they were not able to keep and defend Italy, they were now to fight for house and home, and to guard the very City. Annibal in this mean time was come directly by the way of Umbria, as far as to Spoletum, And after he had grievously wasted and spoiled the territory, he assaid to give assault to that City; but

R from thence he had the repulse with the lois of many of his men. And gueffing by the strength of that one Colony (where he feed but badly in the attempt of it) how great and difficult the enterprife might be of affailing the City of Rome; he turned another way into the * Picene country, * Marca Antenot only abounding in plenty of all kind of corn and grain, but also affording rich spoil and pillage: which the hungry and needy fouldiers for aged and caried away as greedily, beyond all meafure. And therefor certain dayes he kept a flanding camp, and refreshed his souldiers, toiled as well with winter journies and boggy wayes as also in the late battel, which was more joyous and fortunate in the loole and parting, than light and easy in the conflict and fighting. After he had refled and reixeshed his souldiers sufficiently, who took more pleasure inbooties and prizes, than in ease and repose, he dislodged, and journied forward; wasting and spoiling first the * Pretutian * Abruggor.

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Cn. Jerushin the other Coniul, having had some light skirmishes with the Gauls, and won from them one mean Town of small importance, after he was adventised once of the death of his Colleague and the defeat of the army, fearing even then what danger might betide the walls of his native country, lest peradventure he should be absent in the hazard of the main chance, put himfelf in his journey toward the City of Rome. Q. Fabius Max, the Pro-dictator aforelaid the same day that he entred his office, affembled the Senate, and began first with matters of religion, and concerning the Gods: and after he haddard open unto the LL, of the Senat, that the Conful Flaminins had faulted more in the neglect and contempt of Divine ceremonies, and the Aufpices, than

n otherwise in rashness and for want of skill in seats of war ? and that the Gods themselves were to beconsulted about the purging and expiation of fins and offences, and what might appeale their wrath; gained and obtained this one point, That the Decemvits were commanded to repair unto the books of Sibylles (a thing not usually decreed : but when strange signs and prodigious wonders are reported) who having peruled the books of destinies, made relation and informed the Senators, first, That the vow made more Mars, for the good faccels of that war, was not performed with due complements, and therefore ought to be at ecomplished anew, and in more ample manner : alio, that the great Games and Plaies thould be vowed unto Junter, with Temples likewife to Venus Erycina, and to " Mone. Moreover, that a folenth supplication and a Lectifern should " The goddels be celebrated, and a facred Spring vowed, if the Gods granted them an happy end of war, and of Underflan-

E the Common-weal to remainin the same share, wherein it flood before the war began. The ding-Senat gave order, that foralmuch as Fabini was to be emploied in the wars, M. Amplius the Pretor, frould have incharge to see all the premises performed with all good speed, according to the will and mind of the Collectge of the Bifhops or Prolate. These Ordinances of the Senat being enacted, Lucius Carnelius Lentulus the Arch-prelate, with the advice of the whole Colledge of the Prelates, thought good and gave advice; that first above all other things the opinion and pleasure of the scople (as southing the facred spring) should be known, for that without the voyces and coment of the people it could not be vowed; And in this form of words was the bill propounded tune the people; Pleafeth is you, that this grace may pass and the thing done mith your affent inchionale? if the fines of the people of Riome and the Quirites for fire years next enfuing con-I sinus fafrity mefer ved in chefe wars, as I defice it fould, then that the people of Rome, and Quirits perfarm an abdatron and officerebed and promifed namely, in the war between the people of Rome and the Carthaginimes, and inclusioner with the Gaulton this lide the Alps to wit, that the encreaf which the fpring hally seld and afferd our of beep and forme, goats and line, and all things that hall be prophane be

be which shall faculties a maje the works who will with in what manner howill and in what fort so ever he an many jump may no may now more or wing nourie wine manner to will and in wine jor , to ever, we had facrifice, what fooded be facrificed he is be counted graphenia Cruck as much ist if any manifemer maintant kill the fame with a server it is not be imperch unterliment community of any perfore concent away the fame or hide it out of the may let it not be imparted for was hadhefu unua le prople nor to him from whom it shall be fo follen or hidden. If one chance by G semanach au furrifica upon an anlucky or difficult day let it be accounted good and lainful whether by night er day, which has bound or free fall facrifice levit be taken and held good. If before is the Senat and people fout or distant bofe fact if cor is so done, or fout favrifice, let the people be affolled and discharged freely therefore And for the lame purpole were the great games (hefore vowed) performed with the ex-

Santificed unta Supreces uccessive from that that the Senute and people Ball Jaordan Icers, that

penie of 13 274 19 A files and opening part of an Africation to the fattifite of 700 Oren to Jupier, 1041 II. 14. Scot white Osen and other factifices, into many other failits. After thele vows pronounced and h. 4d.fleri. made accordingly, the Supplication was proclaimed to in procession there went with their wives &

children.

children not only the multitude of the City, but also of the country, so many as had their private H

estate, any way depending upon the publick. The Lectistern likewise was prepared and trimmed. and continued for three dayes: and the Decemvirs deputed for holy ceremonies had the ordering thereof. The facred beds were openly to be feen . one for Jupiter and Juno, another for Nettune and Minerva: a third for Mars and Venus: a fourth for Apillo and Diana: a fifth for Vulcan and Vefta: and a fixth for Mercury and Ceres. Then were the Temples vowed: unto Venus Erycina, Q. Pabius Max, the Diotator, vowed one Temple. For so it was delivered from out of the books of * The goddess destinies, that he should vow it, who had the soveraign rule in the City, and unto * Mens, Atilius of Understan- the Pretor vowed another. Thus when Church matters touching Religion were finished the Dictator propounded concerning war and the State: namely, with what Legions and how many the Senat thought good to withstand the victorious enemy. And a decree passed, that he should receive the army at the hands of Cn. Servilius the Cof. and enrol befides of the citizens and allies, as many horimen & footmen as he thought convenient and that he should do and order all things at his own discretion, for the good of the Common-weal. Fabius said, That he would adjoin unto the army of Servilim, two Legions more: which being levied by the General of the horsemen, he proclaimed that they should meet together upon a certain day at Tybur: and when he had published a proclamation, That who foever inhabited within any Towns or Callles unlenced should depart into places of fafety: and that all should remove out of the villages of that country through which Annibal was to go (but first to fet on fire their houses, and spoil their corn, that he might find nothing there when he came he went himself forward by the high way or causey Flaminia, to meet with the Conful and the army. And when he discovered them marching about Otriculum K by the river Tyberis, and faw the Conful with his horsemen coming forward to him, he sent a Sergeant, to give warning to the Conful, for to come without his Lictors to the Dictator, who obeyed his commandment. And as their meeting together, represented an exceeding great shew of the Dictatorship unto citizens and allies both, who by reason of discontinuance so long time, had welneer forgotten that government: behold, there came letters from the City importing news. that certain ships of burden transporting victuals from Hostia into Spain for the army there, were by the navy of the Carthaginians boorded and taken about the found or haven of Coffa. Whereupon immediatly the Conful was commanded to go to Hoftia, to take up all shipping at Rome or at Hoftia, to furnish them with faylers, and man them with fouldiers, and so to pursue the Armado of the enemies, and to keep the coafts of Italy. A mighty number of men was levied at Rome. The L. Libertins also, who had children, and wess of lawful age so serve, sware allegeance unto him, to be histrue fouldiers. Out of this army of civizens, as many as were under 35. years of age, were shipped; the rest were lest behind toguard the City. The Dictator having received the Consuls army at the hands of Fulvius Flaccus his Lieutenant, went through the Sabins Country, and arived at Tyber, whither he had commanded the new fouldiers to repair at a day. From thence by cross wayes he returned into the high way or causey Latina, even to Preneste: from whence (having fearched diligently by his espials, all the wayes) heled forward toward the enemy, purpoling in no place to hazard the fortune of bastail, but upon necessity. The very first day that he encamped not far from Arps, within the fight of his enemies, there was no ho with Annibal, but without further delay, he came forth into the field in battail array, bad him battail, and offred w fight. But feeing his enemies quiet, and no stirring in the camp, he fell to taunting and reviling them: faying, That now at length yet, the martial hearts of the Romans were danned and tamed and feeing they refused fight, they confessed plainly, and granted themselves inserior unto him in valor, prowels, and glory: which faid, heretired into his camp. Howbeit, chafing and fretting secretly in his mind, for anger that he had to deal hereaster with a Captain, far unlike to Flaminist and Semprovius: and that the Romans now at last, being schooled and taught by their own harms, and to their great coft, had fought out and got a Captain to match Annibal; Wreightwayes he began to fear the wifedom of the Dictator, and not his force but having had as yet no tryal of his constant relolution, he fell to disquiet his mind, and to tempt him with often removing his own tents, and wasting the fields of his allies even under his noie: one while heseemed N to march away apace out of all fight, another while he would of a fuddainftay, and lie close in some by-place and corner, out of the way, to spie when he could take him in some plain and even ground. But Fabius led his army, and marched above on the higher grounds, a prety distance off from the enemy, to as neither he would let himgo clean and abandon him, nor yet encounter with him. He kept his fouldiers for the most part wishin the camp, save only when necessity otherwise constrained. For purveyance of forage and fewel, they went neither few in number, nor stragling afunder. The wards of Horsemen and those that were lightly armed, standing alwayes in order of battail, and ready prepared and furnished for inddain impressions and rumults, vecided both security to his own souldiers, and also danger to his enemies, as they ranged all abroad and for aged the Countrey. In this manner never was the main chance put to the venture all at once O offortune: and the small tryals of light (cuffling and skirmishes (begun in latery and security, by reason of the recourse of releve so neer) inured and heartned the souldiers, frighted with somet foils, and made them at length to diftruft less either their own valour, or fortune. But Annie bal was not more discontented and displeased, non more ready to crosse and thwart these so wholfome policies and counfels of his, as his own General of hot fmen, who wanted nothing elfe but soveraign command, to overturn headlong the Common-weal: a man in all his designA ments violent and hasty; and of tongue intemperate. And first secretly among some few, but afterwards openly in the hearing of all men, he termed Fabius, in stead of a stayed and sober man, slow and dull: in itead of wary and heedful, timorous and fearful: attributing unto venues the names of vices of neer femblance: and having a fingular dexterity to debase his betters and superiours, exalted himself thereby: a cunning cast, of all others the worst, and yet hath mightily prevailed and sped too well in many that have used it, Annibal from Arpi passeth into Samnium, wasteth the country of Besteventum, winneth the City Telefia, and flill provoketh (of fet purpose) the Roman Captain, if haply he could incense him by to many indignities and losses of his allies, and fo draw him to fight on even hand.

R Amongst a great number of Italian consederats and allies, whom Annibal had taken prisoners at Thrasymenus and dismissed, there were three Campane horsemen, whom Annibal even then had tolled on, and allured with gifts and fair promifes to win unto him the hearts of their country-men. These brought word unto him, that in case he would lead and bring his army into Campania, he should soon be Lord of Capua. And albeit the thing in it self seemed greater than the quality of the perions that counselled him thereto: and therefore stood in mammering, one while in good hope and affurance, another while in tear and diffrost: yet they periwaded him as last to remove out of Samnium into Campania. After he had admonished them very often, to fee that they made their word and promites good by deed, and commanded them with alto

return unto him with some of their principal Citizens and Country-men, he sent them away, C Himself gave commandment to his guide, to conduct him into the territory of *Cassum: being *S.Germane. advised by those that were skilful and acquainted with the coasts of those parts, that if he could gain aforehand that pase and forest, he might exclude the Romans from coming to rescue and succour their consederats. But the ambiguity of the name, and the Carthaginian language far differing from the Latine, cauled the guide to mistake Cassinum for Casinum: and so missing of his intended journey, he came down, through the Alifane, Calatine, and Calene Countries. into the plain champian region of Stella, Where feeing all the coalls environed round about with Mountains and Rivers, he called the guide unto him, and demanded where he was: and when he answered, that he should that day lodge in Cassimum, then and not before, the error was found; and he knew that he was far out of his way, for that Casinum was distant in another n Countrey far off. And after he had bearen the guide with rods, and hanged him up by the head,

for an example to terrifie all others, he fortified himself within camp, and sent out Maharbal with the Horsemen into the Falern Country, to fetch in booties. So they wasted and spoiled as far as the waters of Sinuessa. Much harm did these Numidians, but the flight and fright of the people was far greater. And yet notwithstanding that great fear, when all was on a light fire as it were, and nothing but war, the Roman allies continued fill firm in their faithful allegeance: and the reason was, because they were ruled under a just and moderar government, and neither refufed, northought much cobe subject unto their betress, the only bond of loyal fidelity. But so foon as he had pitched his camp by the River Valenruis, and that the most goodly and pleasant Valenrois Country of all Italy was on fire, and the Villages every where burned and smoked again; whiles

E Fabins led his power over the ridge of the Mountain Massieus, the sedicion was like to have broken out again, and certain Captains of the mutiny began to be enkindled afresh. For there had been great quietness, and all was still for some sew dayes; because seeing the army march fafter than their usual manner was, they supposed verily, that they made more speed and hastned, to fave Campania from being spoiled and wasted. But when they were come to the formost edge and point of the Mountain Massicas, and that the enemies were within fight, burning the dwelling Houses of the Coloners and inhabitants of Sinnessa, and likewise of the Falern Country, and all this while not one word of battail;" And are we come hither indeed, quoth Minutius, to behold only and to fee, and feed our eyes with looking on our allies, confumed and wasted "with fire and (word) and if we bash at nothing else, can we for shame abide to see the Calamity p" of these Citizens here, whom our fore-fathers planted in Sinue ff. as coloners there to inhabit, "to the end that all this tract and coast should be safe from the invasion of the Samnits? But be-

"hold, it is not a neighbour enemy (the Samnit) that fireth it but a forrein and alien, even the The musinor s "Oration of the world, (whiles we fland at a Minating Carthaginian who from the farthest and most remote parts of the world, (whiles we fland at a Minating "bay, trifie off ftill, and for lazinels do nothing Jis come forward even hither unto us. And are we "fo far degenerat (with forrow of heart I speak it) from our progenitors and fathers, that along " which coast they thought it dishonorable unto their empire, for the Carthaginian Armadoes "and ships to flote, sail, and side sive should see the same now pesseted sall of enemies, the Nu-"midians and Moors? We, who ere while taking foul (corn and great difdain to fee Saguntum "besieged, called not only upon men , but also upon the faith of alliances and the Gods to wir-

G" ness: fland fill gazing upon Annibal marching spainst the walls of a Roman Colony, and rea-"dy to affault it. The imoke of the villages and the fields now on fire, is ready to put out our eyes, and to choke us up: our ears refound and ring again with the pireous cries of our allies that e weepand lament, and cal oftner unto us than unto the Gods for help: And we here lead our army "as it they were a flock of sheep, over the shadowy forests, and hills out of the way, hid among " the clouds and thick woods to keep them from the heat of Sun. If Furius Camillus had been of "mind, by ranging and wandring over hils and forests in this manner, to win again the City out of "the hands of the Gauls, as this our new Camillas for footh (fought out of purpose to be our only

"Dictator in this our diffres and hard effate) goeth about to recover Italy from Armbal, Rome to "had been French at this day; which I fear me, if we go thus coldly to work, our ancellors have " faved and referved to often, for Annibal and the Carthaginians. But he, a brave man, and a "Roman indeed, that very day when word was brought to Veii, that he was chosen Dictator by "the suffrages of the people, and approbation of the Senators, although Januculum was high e-"nough, where he might have fet him down and beheld the enemy at ease, descended into the "plain and even ground, and the same day in the very mids and heart of the City, where now 66 Gaulbury or Bufta Gallica flandeth, and the morrow after, between Rome and Gabes, flew the "Legions of the Gauls. And what should I say of that, which happed many years after, when at " the streights of Candium we were put under the yoke by the Samaits our enemies? Whether 11 " pray you, did L. Papprius Curfor feek ont the mountains of Samnium, or rather lie hard upon " Luceria and befiege it, provoking and challenging the victorious enemy; and thereby shookoff "the yoke from the Romans neck, and laid it upon the proud Samnits? And what other thing "elle of late dayes but expedition, gave the victory to Conful Luctatius? Who the morrow after "that he discovered the enemy, fet upon his fleet heavily fraught with victuals: and overcharged "as it was with her own munition, jurniture and provision, junk, and destroyed the same. It is "meer folly to believe and think by fitting still, by bare prayers and vows, to vanquish and subdue "the enemy. Our forces must be put into arms, and brought down into the plain that man to man "may cope and buckle together, By adventuring bolding by action and execution, hath the Roman " Empire grown to this height; and not by these conceits and devices, which fearful cowards K "term the wary policies of war. As Minutius spake these words in preaching wise; a number of Roman Colonels and Horsemencame flocking about him. Yea, and these lusty and rash speeches of his, came even unto the ears of the footmen: Soas, if it had lien in the voyces and election of the fouldiers; out of all question they feemed willing to prefer Minutius before their General Fatius, But Fabius again, regarding alwayes, with good eye his own men, no less than his enemies, carrying a resolute mind, invincible ever before of any other; albeit he was well ware, that not only within his own camp, but also now at Rome, he heard ill for his temporizing and flow proceedings: yet drew he out the rest of the summer, and held on stiffy the same course and purpose, & never altered his former manner: until that Annil al being clean disappointed of long defired battail, bethought himself anon and looked about for some places of winter abode considering, That L. the country where now he was, rather yeelded plenty for the present, than store for long continuance: as standing upon Hortyards and Vineyards, and all things planted rather for stuits of pleafure and delight, than for necessity and profit, Intelligence hereof being given to Falim, by hisespials, for that he knew well enough, that Annib. I was to return through the same streights, by which he had entered the Falern countrey; he holdeth and keepeth the hill Calicula, with fufficient garrifons and likewile Castlinum, a City divided by the river Vulturinus, and parteth the Falern and Campane countries afunder. Himfelf bringeth back his power through the fame hills, having fent out to discover and espie 400 Horsemen of confederats, under the conduct of L. Hostilius Mancinus, who being one of the crue of those lufty youths, that oftentimes heard the General of the Horsemen giving out abroad brave words and stout speeches, at first went forward in manner w of an espial, to discover and espie the enemy from a place of safety and security: and when as he law the Numidians ranging all about the villages, and slew some of them also whom he took at a vantage, fireight-wayes his mind wholly possessed and set upon fight; and so forgat the charge and direction of the Dictator, who had commanded him to go forward as warily and as closely as he possibly could, and to retire himself again before he came within fight of the enemies. The Numidians charging and recharging him afront one while, and flying from him another while drew him almost unto their very camp when as both horse and man were outweated. From whence Carrale, who then had the conduct and command of the Cavalry, fet out against him lustily upon the ipur and before they came within dare-short put the enemies to flight, and followed them continually in these almost five miles. Mancinus seeing neither the enemy to give overpursuse nor any N hope to estare away exhorted his men, and turned head upon them, overmatched as he wasevery way: where he himself and his choicest Horsemen were beset round and slain: the other taking themselves again to sie for life, first cameto Cales, and after through by-lanes and difficult wayes, to the Dictitor. That day, as hap was, Minutius had joyned himfeli to Fabius having been afore fent to keep with a strong guard, the forrest or pase, which above Tarracina, groweth irto a parrow guller, and reacheth to the fea; for fear left if the advenue of the way Appia, were without defence, A. n. b. I might enter and invade the country of Rome. When the Dictator and the General of Horsemen had joyned their forces together, they encamped upon the very high way, that Annibal was to passe with his army. Now were the enemies two miles off. The morrowalter, the Carthaginians took up with their army all the way between the one camp and the other. O When as the Romans were quarted even under their very trench and rampier, in a place no doubt of great advantage, yet for all that approached Annibal with his light Horsemen : and to provoke his enemies, fought by starts and fits, charging upon them, and retiring back again with great nimblenesse. The Romans kept fill their standing, embettailed as they were. The fight was cold and lingering to the mind and liking of the Dictator, rather than of Annibal: and where there were of the Romans part 200 flain, there dyed 800 of the enemies. Then feemed Annibal * castellizzo. after, to be enclosed and shut up as it were and besieged within * Castlinum, seeing that Capua,

Samnium.

A Samnium, and many rich and mighty Nations confederate with the Romans, were on their backs to furnish them with store of victuals. And Annibal contrary-wife was like to take up his wintering place, within the crags and rocks of Formit, amid the Sands of Linternam, and the mostly standing pools. Well wift Annibal now that he was laid unto hardly, by the same cunning fleights, that he had used himself. And therefore when as he could not eleape away by Casilman, and seeing that he must needs to the Mountains, and passe over the top of Callionia: for fear lest that the Romans should set upon his army enclosed in the vallies between the Mountains, he devited a stratagem, by way of a ridiculous flufion, to beguit the eye-fight of his enemies, and to fruitrate and deceive them of their expectation; by means whereof, he purposed in the beginning of the night. B closely and by flealth to gain the Mountains. The manner of his crafty device was this. He caufed to be gathered out of all the villages thereby many fire-brands ; then took he certain bayins or small fagots of bruth-wood, dry flicks, and such like traft, and tyed them fail to the horns of the Oxen, whereof he had tame and wild, a great number that he drave before him amongst other prizes gotten out of the country: fo as he might make wel-neer two thouland head. To Afdrubal he gave in charge, that fo foon as it grew to be dark night, he should drive those Oxen with their horns fer a fire toward the Mountains, and especially if he possible could, to the very streights and gullet which the enemy kept. It began no sooner to be dark, but Annibas with great filence diflodged and removed his camp, and the Oxen aforeisid were driven a good way before the enfigns and the army. When they were come to the foot of the Mountains, and to the C ftreight passages, immediatly the signal or watch-word was given to fire the Oxes horns, and to chale them up against the Hill. The beafts, what with fear to tee a light fire plazing over their heads, and what with pain to feel the heat now come to the quick flesh and the roots of their horns, fell tunning up and down, as if they had been mad. By this their gadding thus all at once every way, all the coppiles and iprings thereabout were let on a light fire, and feemed as if the whole woods and hills had burnt withat: the thaking of their heads allo to and fro without flay. made the blaze greater, and gave thew and temblance of men running from one place to another. They who were appointed and fet to keep the passages of the streights, so soon as they saw certain fires upon the tops of the Hills, and over their heads, supposing themselves to be entrapped and enclosed with fire on every fide, abandoned their hold, and kept their standing no longer; D and whereas the flame shone most out, thinking that to be the fatest way, they sped them this ther, even to the top and ridge of the Mountains. Then and there, they light upon certain of the Oxen wandring altray from their company, and at first seeing them a far off, but not well differning them , they imagined that they foit fire , and breathed there biszing flames out of their months; and wondering at the ftrange fight, ftood ftill amazed and aftonied. But when as afterwards they discovered the device, and found it out to be a labrile and deceirful invention, proceeding from mans brain, they miltruited withal some secret trains and am with, and with an exceeding noise fled away as fast as ever they could, and stumbled upon the vancurriers of their enemies, that were lightly armed. But they were affraid as well of the one lide as the other, to begin any skirmith in the night featon, and flayed until day light. In the mean while, Annibal E having conducted his whole army through the streights, and killed some of his enemies in the very pale, encamped himself in the territory of Alifas. Fabine delerged this tumult well enough, but doubting tome privy ambush, and abhorring urterly all night battails, kept his men within the strength of their rampiets. At the break of day there began a skirmish on the fide of the hills in which the Romans as being far more in number, had environed on every fide the light-armed fouldiers of the enemies, and foon deteated them, but that's band of Spaniards, fent back of purpole from Annibal, came to refcue them : who being better acquainted with the Mountains, and more light and nimble in running among the croggs and cliffs, by reason of well of the agility of body, as the fashion of their light harnesse; casily in that kind of skirmish. avoided and thirted from their enemy, heavily armed at all pieces, and used to fight upon the polain, and to fland firmly and keep their ground. Whereupon in the end they parted afunder one from the other, but nothing neer on even hand i for the Spaniards in a manner all, wene cleer away unburt, the Romans loft fome of their men; and to on both parts they returned to their camps. Pabine likewile removed, and having haffed over the ftreights of the forest. encamped in an high ground, and ftrongly fituate even over Alifu. Then Annibal making as though he would march through Samminm toward Rome, returned back, walting and spoiling the country as far as to the Peligni. And Fabius hovered ftill upon the Hill tops between the my of his enemies and the City of Rome; leading his holt fo, as neither he departed far, nor yet encountred and agrouted his enemy. Then Annibal turned his way, and departed from the Peligni, and retired himfelf into Applia, until he was come as far as Gerion, a City Cabandoned and forlorn of the inhabitants, by reason that a part of their wall was fallen downdecayed and rained. The Dictator fortified his camp in the territory of Larisson. Now was he tent for home from thence to Rome, by occasion of certain folemn facrifices : whereupon. be conferred and deale with the General of the Cavalry, not only by way of ablolute commandment, but also with advice and perswafions, year, and as one would say, by prayer and intreaty." "That he would truft more upon confiderate counsel, than doubtful fortune, and be directed "and guided rather by him , than follow the steps of Semprenius and Flaminism ; and not "think there was nothing done and effected, and make no reckning of this, That the enemy had

se been dallied withal, and trifled out, mocked and daluded atmost all the summer long. Why even M "Physicisus (quoth be) many times do more good to the lick body of the patient x by giving reft "and repole, than by firring and disquissing the humons therein. And no small matter usit, that "we are vanquified and overcome no more; at an chemics hands lie often used to wickery. And er after continual foils and overthrows, to have had reftly and a time of breathing. Having in this wife admonished the General of Horse aforehand (but all in vain) he took his way to Rame, In the beginning of this fummer, wherein thele exploits were performed , war began also in Spain both by Sea and Land. Afdrabal to that number of thips which he had received ready rigged and well appointed of his brother, joyned other ten. To Hamilton he gave the charge of a fleet offerty fail: and fo, looling from Carthage, whiles his thips kept neer to Land, he conducted his I army along the River upon the ftrand, ready to give battail to the enemy, howleever he should hap to encounter him either by Land or Sea , Ca. Scipio after he had intelligence that the enemy was removed out of his wintering harbour, at the first had likewise the fame intention and purpole, but afterwards doubting to encounter by Land, upon the exceeding great report that went of new aids, he embarked his belt and most choice souldiers, and with a fleet of 35 fail, fer forward to meet the enemy. And the fecond day after that he had looked from Taracene, he came to the rode diffant ten miles from the mouth of the River Iberus. From whence, two Pinnaces of the Maffilians were fent out afore, and brought word, that the Carabaginian Armado rode in the month of the River, and that the tents were pitched upon the bank. And therefore to the end that he might furprise them at unwares, and unlooking for them, with all the feating terrour at \$ once, that he could possibly, he weighed anchor, and let fail toward the enemy. In Spain there are many Towrs standing upon high grounds, which serve the inhabitants of the country in good flead, both as watch-Towers to discover, and also as iconces to withit and Theeves and Rovers. From whence the enemies ships were descryed first, and a signal given to Afdrubal in such fort, as the tumult and trouble arose upon the Land, and in the camp, before any was seen on the Sca and amongst the ships a for as yet neither noise of oars, nor any ordinary stir elic of mariners, was heard; nor yet the capes and promontories between suffered the fleet to be feen. But then, all on a suddain, certain Horsemen sent from Afdrabal one after another, commanded the fouldiers (who either wandred along the strand, or fate quiet within their pavilions ; looking for nothing leffe than fight that day) prefently in all hafte to go aboore, and to arme, for that the Ro- I man fleet was not far from the haven. This commandment the Horfemen that were lent, gave every where. And within a while Afdrabal came in person with the whole army. All was on a burry, and full of findry starms ; whiles both mariners and fouldiers, made natt to be shipped, rather like men that fled from Land, than went to fight. Scarce were they all embarked, when fome of them loofed from the shoar, and plucked up Anchors, others out the Anchor Cables. for that nothing should tray them: and all that they did, was with such hafte, that whiles the fouldiers were occupied in making themselves ready to fight; the mariners were hindred in their bufines: and whiles the mariners made speed, the fouldiers were kept from taking their armour, and fitting themselves therewith. By which time Scipio was not only approaches neer, but also had marshalled and ordered his ships ready to fight, So as the Carthaginians were trong bled as well with the burly burly and tumult of their own people, as with the affanit and battel of their enemies. And having (to fay a truth) made an affay and proffer of fight; rather than begun any indeed, they turned a way their fleet, and fled. And feeing, when they were once put to flight (by reason they were parted asunder all abroad, and lay open to so many of their com mies, tollowing them upon the poop all at once) that they were ready and easy to be bouged and pierced, they rowed on all hands to the fhore. Some were fain to wade to Land, others leave to drye ground ; one fort armed, another fort unarmed ; and to efcaped to their company, embattails ed along the strand. Howbeit, in the very first encounter and onlet, two Carthagician shape were taken, and four funk. The Romans, albeit they law the enemies, makers of the land, and might behold them it and in battail array all along the River fide upon the banks, yet made they no N fray, but chaied the fearful fleet of their enemies : and fo as many thips; as either had not cracked iplicted; and broken their ttems, with dafning upon the flore, or were not run aground; and fluck faft by their keels in the shelves, those they drew up, and warped that the deep; with ropes faltned to their poops; and lo of thirty they took five and twenty. And yet, the taking of thele veffels was not the belt and goodlieft work of their victory: but this paffed all, that with one light skirmish they became L L. of all the Sea along those coasts. And therefore arriving with Visa loyofs, their whole navy before " Honofea, they landed their men, won the City by forcible affault, lacke it, and from thence went forward toward Carehage. And after they had toraged and wated all the territory about, at the last, they fired the very houses that Joyned to the walls and gares of the * Guardaman, City. From thence the Armada laden now and charged with rich pillage, failed as far as * Longuar 9 or the cape of sica. Where they found great store of Spare [to make Cables] provided and laid up there by drabal to ferve the navy : and when they had taken thereof almuch as they needed, they made light fire of all the reft. Neither coulted the Roman fleer slong the continent and main only and " roles, or I- fourted those parts which lay out into the Sea, but pasted also unto the Rie Ebajas : where they affanked bothy for two dayes force, the head City of the Hard, with much ado, and had effect. And when they perceived, that they pent time in vain, and were patt all hope to wo it, they fell to rob and spoil the country? and after they that rifled and burned certain villages.

A and got a greater booty & pillage than they had out of the main, they retired themselves to their thips: and thither came Embassadors from the Islands Baleares unto Scipios craving peace. From thence he came back with the fleet, and returned into the hither part of the Province, whither reforted unto him the Embassadors of all the Nations that inhabit about Iberus, yea, and of many alfo, from the farthett part of all Spain. But of States, that abiolutely came under the obedience of the people of Rome, doing fealty and homage unto them, and giving holtages for affurance of their allegeance, there were above 120, Scipio therefore, taking himself strong enough in land forces, went on as far as to the chaie of " Cafinlo, And Afdrutal retired himself into " Luftiania, near " colling la the Oceaniea, Hereupon the rest of the summer was like to be quiet: and quiet had it been, for vela n any thing that the Carthaginians did to the contrary, But, (over and besides the natural dipositi- Portugal, on of all Spaniards unconstant, busie, and evermore desirous of novelties and alterations. Mardonius a Nobleman, who before time had been the Lord and Prince of the Hergetes, feeing the

Romans retired backfrom the forrest, toward the sea-coast, stirred up the the people of his coun-

trey, and invaded the peaceable Territories of the Romans affociates, for to spoil and waste the

fame, Against whom there were sent from Scipio three thousand Romans, besides certain auxiliary

fouldiers also, lightly armed; who in a light skirmish discomfited his forces, (as being a power

gathered in halte, and disordered flew many, took some prisoners, and disarmed the greater part

of them. Nevertheless, the rumour of this alarm caused Astrabal, as he departed to the Ocean,

to crois the river Iberus back again, for the refeue and defence of his friends and Allies, The Car-

mada, when inddennews diverted the war another way. The Princes of the Celtiberians, who

had sent the Embassadors of their country, and hostages unto the Romans, upon a messenger dis-

patched unto them from Scipio, arole up in arms, and entred the Province of the Carthaginians

with a firong and puissant army, won three towns by affault; and afterwards, in two battels

c thaginians were encamped in the territory of the Ilercaonians, and the Romans near the new Ar-

which they fought with Afdrubal right valiantly flew 15000 enemies, and took 4000 prisoners, and many military entigns they bare away. Whiles Spun flood in these terms, P. Scipio came as L. Deputy into that Province, continuing still his government after his Consulfhip expired, and was lent from the Senat with thirty ships of war, eight thousand souldiers, and great store of victuals. This great sleet, in regard of D many hulks and thips of burden which accompanied it, was kenned and discovered afar off, to the great joy both of Romans, and alfo of their friends and affociats, and arrived within the port and haven of Tarracon. Where the foundiers were disbarked, and Scipio joyned with his brother: and from that time forward they agreed together, and with one accord managed the war. And whiles the Carthaginians were amuted with the Celtiberian war they made no stay, but paffed over Iberus, & leeing no enemy they marched on toward Sagantum; for that the bruit went, that the hostages of all Spain, delivered unto the custody of Annibal, were kept there in hold within the Castle, but with a small guard about them. That was the only pledge which staid all the Cities of Spaine, wholeminds were well affected and enclined to entertain league and lociety with the Romans, but they feared lest if they should revolt, it would cost the lives of their E children. This bond which held Spain in awe, one man eased them of, by means of a device and practife more witty and subtile than honest and loyal. There was at Saguntum, one Acedux a Nobleman of Spain, trusty and faithful aforetime unto the Carthaginians : but then (as the nature is for the most part of these Barbarians) as fortune altered her countenance, so changed he his allegeance. And supposing, that if he should flie unto the enemies, without performing some notable treason, and delivering into their hands one thing or other of great importance, he should be counted no better than a vile; base, and infamous creature, he cast about how he might wind himfelf into these new Allies, and win them by some good service, unto their best and greatest behoof. And confidering all the means that Fortune might bring within his compais to effect; he employed himself especially at the length, to let free and deliver those hostages; thinking that It the only way to win and procure unto the Romans the amity of all the Princes and great men of Spain. But knowing assuredly, that without warrant from Boft ar the Constable of the Castle, the keepers of those hostages would do nothing, he setteth in hand and cunningly goeth to work with Boft ar himself. Now lay Boft ar in Camp without the City by the water fide, to impeach the Romans for entring the haven. Thither came Acedux to him, withdrew him apart into a secret place, and declared unto him as a man ignorant, in what state things stood. Namely, "That it was fear and nothing elfe, that kept the Spaniards unto that day in obedience, because "the Romans were so far off: but now the Romans were encamped on this side therus, as a sure "fortrels and place of refuge unto them if they minded any innovation and change of State: and therefore seeing they could not long be kept by feir, they were to be obliged and bound G" unto Annibal by some favour and good turn. When Bostar marvelled and demanded, what sudden demerit this might be, and of io great consequence. "Mary (quoth he) send back "the holtages into their own Cities. An acceptable present that will be, both particularly to "their parents: who are of greatest calling and reputation in their own countries, and also ge-"nerally to all the Cities and Nations. Every man (you know) is defirous to be trufted: and Corthemost part, credit given frankly usso one, bindeth him surely to be most faithfull. The "ministery and charge of conducting the hostages home to their own houses, I will require to "have mine own felf, that I may farther a plot and device of my own, with mine own proper

* 7.lib.16,th.

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"Gervice and employment: and the thing which of it felf in nature is acceptable. I will in what I H " can grace and commend the same, and make it more meritorious. Having thus perswaded the man being not altogether to wily as other Carthaginians naturally are, he went by night lecretly as far as the Corps de guard of the enemies, and after he had met and talked with some Spaniards that were auxiliary fouldiers in the Camp and by them was brought before Scipio he declared up. to him his whole intent and defignment, and the canfe of his coming. And after they had given and received faithful promise mutually between them, and agreed of time and place for the delivery of the hostages unto Scipio, he returned again to Sagumum. The day following he spent with Boft ar, in receiving Commission from him, for the execution of this matter. And thus being dismissed and having his dispatch, he purposed to go in the night, to the end that he might (for. I footh) avoid the watch and wards of the enemies, the Romans: and at the hour appointed he raifed those who had the guard and custody of the children, and put himself on his way; and simple man he) as if he had been altogether ignorant of that which hapned, brought them within the compass of an Ambushment, forelaid beforehand by his own wily and crafty device: and so were they brought into the Roman Camp. All other points bendes, concerning the rendring of the hoftages, according to the agreement and appointment with Boftar, were performed in the fame order as they should have passed, in case all had been done in the name of the Carthaginians, and to their behoof. But the Romans won much more thank, and gained greater favour thereby, than the Carthaginians could have attained in the like curtefie. For the Carthaginians whom in their properous success the Spaniards had found by experience to be rigorous unto E them and proud) might have been supposed if they had done it now, to have been mollified and made more benign and gravious through adverse fortune and fear: but Scipo the Roman General at his first coming, and unknown before time, began with a notable example and testimony of clemency and liberality. And Acedian befides reputed a wife and prudent man feemed not without great reason to have made exchange of his Allies and Friends. Whereupon they all defired with one accord to revolt and prefently they had taken arms indeed and rebelled, but for the approach of winter which forced as well Romans as Carthaginians to betake themselves to their winter harbors.

These were the occurrents that fell out also in Spain, in the second summer of the Punick war: whiles in Italy the wife and wary delaies the industrious temporizing of Fabius in the manner of L his warfare gave the Romans tome respit and intermission of their foils and overthrows. Which as it wrought in Annibal no small trouble of mind and perplexity, to see that the Romans at the last had hoten for their General a man who managed war by discourse and guidance of found reason & not by adventure or fickle fortune; so it was despised of his own Citizens, as wel those that were armed abroad, as gowned at home: & namely when during the abience of the Dictator, there hapned to be a field fought through the rashness of the Generall of the Cavalry, with more joyfull fuccess to speak truly than happy and fortunate. Two other things there were befides, that caused the Dictator to be worse thought of, and in great disgrace and obloquy. The one through the desentful and wily policy of Annibal: who being enformed by certain fugitive Traitors (that fled from Rome unto him) which were the lands and possessions of the Dicta-M tor; gave express commandment when he had destroyed the country about, and made all even with the ground, to forbear all kind of hostility there only, and to touch nothing of his, either by fire or iword : to the end it might be thought there had been some packing between him and Annital; and that this was the hire and onfideration agreed upon between them two. The other arose from an action of his own: namely, about the exchange and coursing of certain prisoners or captives: which peradventure at the first appearance might have seemed doubtful and sufpicious (because therein he staid not for to have the Commission and approbation of the Senat) but in the end and up shot it turned no doubt, to his singular praise and commendation. In that enterchange abovefaid it was capitulate between both Generals, of Romans and Carthaginians, (like as it had been afore in the first Punick war) That whether side received more Captives N than they gave again, should yield for every one souldier * two pound and a half of silver. When it fell out therefore that the Roman Dictator Fabius; had received more prioners by 247 than Annibel, and the paiment of the filver for them due; after much debate in the Senat house, (because he had not direction therein from the LL.) was delaied, and no order taken therefore; he Roman denafent his fon to Rome of purpose, to make sale of his lands, which had not been eudammaged by Annibal: and so to his own cost, and out of his private purse dis harged a publike debt.

Annibal now lay in leaguer before the walls of Gerion, a City which he had won and fet on fire, and referved a few houses standing, to serve him instead of barns and garners for his grain. From thence he fent out two third parts of hisforces to purvey corn: and remained himself in guard with one third part, ready in arms, (but lightly appointed and without any bag and bag-O gage) in a meet and convenient place; both for defence of the Camp, and also for discovery of all the oasts about that no assault were made upon the purveyors. The Roman Army lay then in the Territory of Larinum, and the Captain General was Minntins Commander of the horiemen, because the Dictator (as is abovesaid) was gone to the City of Rome. But whereas these had usually encamped before, upon some high hill and strong place of security; now they began to draw down into the vale and the plain ground, and to devile crafty means and fraragems beyond the natural reach of the Commander himself; namely, how they might affail

A either the purveyors as they stragled about in the country, or set upon the Camp of their enemies. left with a small power and guard to defend it. Annibal was not ignorant, that together with the General, the whole manner and conduct of their warfare was changed; and that the enemy would fight rather more rashly and hastily, than wisely and warily. And himself (who would have thought it, confidering the enemy was approached nearer) fent out a third part only of his fouldiets to provide corn and forrage, and kept the other twain with him in the Camp: he removed also his tents nearer to the Romans, almost two miles off from Gerion, to a little hill within the fight of the enemies, to the end they might know he was minded and ready to refere and defend the purveyors, if haply they should be charged upon. Then espied Annil al another hill nearer, and B standing even over the very Camp of the Romans. For the gaining whereof, (seeing that if he should have gone by day time openly, he had been no doubt prevented by the encinies, who would have leized it first, by reason it was nearer unto them)he sent certain Numidians by night, who surprised it and kept it. But the Romans making little or no account of their small number, drave them the morrow after from thence, and thither removed their own tents: 10 as then, there was but a little distance between one Camp and the other, and the same, in a manner wholly takenup and replenished with Romans and withall, at the same time, the horiemen of the Romans with certain footmen lightly armed were fent out at a postern gate of the Camp (which opened not upon the Carthaginians) against the forragers, whom they discomfited, put to slight, and flew a great number of them. Neither durst Annibal issue forth to skirmish i for, having fo r few about him, he was hardly able to defend his Camp, in case it had been assaulted. So he was driven now to use the policy and shifts of Fabius, (for part of his forces were away) and managed his war, fitting fill as it were, and keeping the enemy at a bay and at flaves end: and so retired with his fouldiers to the former Camp, under the walls of Gerian. Some write, that there was a field pitched, and a fet battel fought with banners displaied, wherein Annibal at the first encounter was discomfited and chased to his Camp: but from thence they issued forth who were within and so the sear turned upon the Romans, who on a sudden were put to the worst that by the coming of Numerius Decimus (a Samnit) with fuccour, the fight was reenforced and renewed. This man, not only nobly descended, but also of great power and wealth, as well in Bovianum his native Country, where he was born, as throughout all Samnium (by order and commandment from the Dictator) came with a power of 8000 toot, and 200 horsestoward the Camp; and being espied by Annibal on the backfide, gave both parties good hope of fresh and new aid. But when the voice went, that Fabius at the same time was coming also from Rome, Annibal for fear of being entripped within tome Ambush, retired back with his own men, and the Romans made pursuit after him; and with the help of Numerius the Samnit, won in one day by force two fortrefles, So there were 6000 enemies slain, and 5000 Romans. And yet as equal in a manner as the lois was of both parts, the rumour ran to Rome of a brave victory, with letters allo in post from the General of horlemen full of folly and vanity. Much arguing there was and debate about these matters both in Senate, and before the people fundry times. And when all the City besides was joyous, and the Dictator (alone) gave no credit either to the bruit that was blazed, or the letters; faying withall, E That if all were true, yet he feared more the fawning than frowning of fortune: then M. Mache lus a Tribune of the Commons stepped forth and faid, "That this above all was not to be fuffe. The speech of "red: that the Dictator, not only while he lay in Camp, opposed himself against all goodness, and Merellu a-

"frained all valorous fervices but also being absent from thence, crossed and disgraced that which gainst Fabius, " was well done and worthily atchieved; and that he, of purpole, drew the war in length and pro-"longed the time to the end he might continue the longer in government, and be the man alone " to command all, both in the City and abroad in the Army : for one of the Confuls was flain in "battel, the other under a pretence & colour of puriuing the Carthaginian fleet, was sent out of the "way, ar enough off from Italy: as for the two Przetors, they were employed both in Sicily and " Sardinia: and yet neither of those two Provinces had any need of a L. Deputy there. And M. F " Minutius Generall of the horsemen, was kept prisoner as it were, and might neither see enemy, "nor do any martial exploit, And hereupon it is (quoth he) that not only Sammium (whereof the " possession was surrended unto the Carthaginians, as if it were a territory lying beyond [berus] "but the Campane, Galene, and Falern territories were utterly overrun and wasted, whiles the "Dictator abode fill at Cafilinum, and with the legions of the people of Ram defended his own "lands & polleffions only. And when the Army and General of the Cavalry, were defirous of bat-"tel they were kept back enclosed in a manner within the compass of the Camp & their weapons "taken from them, as if they had been captive enemies : Se at length when the Distator was once "departed from them, they iffued forth of the Camp, like men delivered from fiege, & so diffrom, fried & put to flight their enemies. In confideration of all these things, (he said) if the Commons

G " of Rome were of that courage, as sometimes they had been he would boldly have put up a bilifor "to deprive C. Fabias of his government. But now for this time, he would propound a more in-different & reasonable law, by verme whereof the Compander of horsemen may be made equal. " with the Dictator in authority and power, Yet 10, as that Q. Fabius might not be sent unto the "Atmy, before that he had fubflitted & ordained another Col, in the room of C. Flaminius. The Dictator forbare altogether to come into any of these assembles of the people, as a man in action and pleading nothing popular, and who framed not himself to the humor of the common peoples Neither was he in the Sepate house heard with patience, at what time as he either magnified

The two and twentieth Book of T. Livius.

Fabius his words in the Senate.

and extolled the valour of the enemys or rehearled & reckoned up the loffes and foils received for H two years space through the rashness and unskilfulness of the Commanders and faid withall that the General of the horsemen was to answer and give account for fighting against his edict and express commandment." Moreover (quoth he) if I were in place of soveraign rule and government. " & to do all according as I thought good, I would effect and bring to pais, within few daies, that "men should know that a good warrior was to make small reckning of fortune but wisdom, wit. 44 and counsel were to guid and direct all, And for mine own part, I deem it a great honor & glory "to have preferred an army in a time of trouble and danger from shame and ignominy, than to " have flain many thoulands of enemies. After he had made thele and tuch like freeches & reasons in vain and created for Col. M. Attilius Regulus: for that he would not be present to debate the I question concerning the right and authority of his own government, he departed by night season toward the army; even the very day before that the forefaid law in build be propounded. The morning came and the commons were affembled to an audience: wherein men feemed rather fecreely in their hearts to malice the Dictator, & to affect and favour the General of the horlemen. than durft come forth and be seen to persuade and set forward that which pleased them all in common, And not withstanding the bil was exceedingly well liked of yet there wanted one to give fome credit and authority thereunto. At length, one stepped forth to set it onfoot, namely, C. Terentius Varro, who the year before had been Prator, a man not only of obscure degree by calling, but also of vile & base parentage descended. His father was (as they say) a Butcher, who kept shop and fold meat himfelf, and trained up his fon as his apprentice in the fame mechanical and fervile # occupation. This Varro being a young man, and well left by his father (who was grown rich, and gained greatly by his trade) gave his mind and conceived some hope to live more gentlemanlike: and took a great liking to the common place, and pleading at the bar: exercifing himself in entertaining causes of base persons, against the estate and name of honest Citizens and of good reputation: by means whereof he grew to be known among the people, and afterwards was advanced to place of worship and honour. And having been Treasurer of the City, and born both Ædileships, as well that of the Chair, as the other of the Commons: and at ength gone through one Pratorship he aspired now higher, inhope to be Consul and full craftily waited his time, and sought to wind himself within the favor of the people, by means of the ill opinion and hard conceit they had of the Dictator: & thus he alone went away with all the affectionate love of the Commons. L All men that were either at Rome, or in the Army, both good and bad, in general (excepting the Dictator himself received and admitted that bill as made to his diferace and shameful reproach. But he with the very fame gravity and conflancy of heart, endured these injurious course & dealing of the people raging against him, wherewith he had born his advertaries slandering & charging him before the multitude: and having received in the way as he fournied letters importing the decree of the Senar for dividing his authority equally with the General of the horiemen, and being affired that not withflanding his commission were parted and communicated with another, vet his skill and sufficiency of conduct and command, remained skill with himself with a mind invincible as well against Citizens as enemies, he returned to the army. But Minutal, who before that time was hardly to be endured, both for his fortunate success, and also for the favour of the M common fortinow verily beyond all measure and bounds of modelty, vaunted and gloried in that had conquered & got the maftery over Fabius as well as over Annibal. That Fabius I say who "in time of diffress and calamity, was the only warrior and Captain that could be found out to march Annibal: that the superior Magistrate was by the consent & approbation of the people, (a thing never to be found in any record of Chronicles) made but even equal with the inferi-"or; to wit the Dictator with the General of horsemen; and in that City, wherein the Comman-"ders of the Cavalry were wont to quake and tremble at the rods and axes of the Dictator. So conspicuous and evident in theeies of the world, was his felicity and prowess above all others. And therefore minded was he tofollow his own fortune, and to take his time: in case the Dicta-"tor fill continued lingting in floth and idleness, condemned in the judgment both of God and N et man. Wherupon, the very first day that he & Fabius were met together, he faid that they were above all things to determine & fee down in what fort they might order this their equal authority of government. He for his part thought it best, that each other day or if longer time between were supposed better) they should one after the other afternatively have the full and whole command of all for the time in their feveral turns: that if any occasion of fighting a barrel were preferted, they might be able to countervail the enemy, not only in countel, but also in power and frength. Q. Fabing liked not of this; supposing that what soever lay in the hands and disposition of his rash collegue must needs be subject unto the arbitrement of Fortune: Saying moreover unto him," That he was indeed to impart unto him government and rule, but not wholly to depart "therefro, and thirt himself out." And therefore he would never willingly fail, but (to his power) 0
"manage by counsel and discretion offerare or other: neither would be divide with him either " time or daies, but the forces and armies : that Mojatias might have one moyty, and himself anoes theres fince he might not prefervealt by his own counsel & policy, yet he would endeavour (10 far as he could to fave somewhat. And so much he prevailed that they parted the Legions between them, as the manner of the Confuls was. The first and fourth fell to Minutens, the lecond and third to Fabius. In like manner they divided the horfemen number for number, and the auxiliary fouldiers of Allies and Latines. The Generall of the horsemen would needs likewise that they should be encamped a under.

Annibal conceived hereupon a two-fold joy, (for hewas not ignorant of all that was done among the enemies, partly by intelligence given him from thence by fugitives, and partly by means of his own efcouts and ipies) for he made this reckoning, both that he should deal wellenough with the lavish rashness of Minutius, and handle him in his kind; and also that the prudent policy of Fabius was abridged and diminished by the one half. Now there was a little hill between the Camp of Minutus and the Carthaginians: and no doubt there was, but that he who could gain it aforehand should have the vantage of the enemy, in regard of the ground. That hill Annibal was not fo defirous toget without skirmith, (& yet it had been a matter of good importance) as willing thereby to give some occasion of fighting and scuffing with Minutius, whom B he wist very well to be alwaies forward enough to encounter him and make resistance. The plain all between, seemed at the first fight nothing commodious nor good for men that would lay an ambushment, because it was neither over-grown with any woods, nor yet in any part roughly over-pread and covered, fo much as with briers and brambles. But in very deed, the ground was naturally made for to cover and hide an Ambuscado: and the rather, because in so naked and bare a valley, none would have imagined and suspected any deceirs trains, and for elaying of wait. And yet there were in divers nooks and corners thereof certain hollow rocks and caves, and fome of them of sufficient capacity to receive 200 armed men. In the clurking holes there were beflowed 5000 of horsemen and footmen one with another, some in one place, some in another, according as they might commodiously lie there closely hidden. And yet, lest that the stirring of C any one that might chance to go forth unadvifedly, or the glittering of armour, should be wray the trains in so open a valley, Annibal by sending our at the break of day some sew for to seize the aforefaid hill, withdrew the eyes of his enemies anotherway. These at the first view were deipised of the Romans for their small number, and every man was desirous to be doing with them, and their fingers itched for to let the enemies back, and drive them from thence. The General himself Minutius, assool-hardy and forward as he that was most, sounded the alarm, and commanded to go to the winning of the place, braving and threatning of the enemies full vainly. First, he sent forth his light armed mento skirmish, but afterwards, the Cornets of horsemen, set close and jointly together in array: and at the last, seeing the enemies seconded with new succours and supplies, he advanced forward himself with his Legions in order of battel. D And Annibal, wherefoever he perceived his men to be diffressed, made out continual fresh aides one after another, both of horse and foot, ever as the fight encreased and grew hotter: to as now he had his full army in field, and they maintained battel on both fides with all their power and main forces. First, the light armed Romans, notwithstanding the disadvantage of the ground, defirous to get up against the hill, (possessed aforehand of the enemy) were put back, and beaten down again: infomuch, as in their retire, they put the horlemen in fear that followed hard upon them, and fled for refuge to the Enfigus of the Infantry. The main battell of the Legionary footmen, among all the rest that were affrighted, only remained without sear, undaunted; and feemed in a plain, fer, and downright field without ambush, likely enough to have held their own, and in no respect to have been over-matched; so couragious they were, and had taken such E heart upon their fite victory, some few daies before. But the enemies starting suddenly out of their Ambuscadoes, so troubled, disordered, and terrified them, flanking them on both sides and charging withall behind, that neither their heart served any of them to fight, nor their hope remained to fly and escape away. Then Fabius hearing the first cry, and knowing thereby that they were in great fear, and feeing befides a far off their battell difordered and in difarray, "I thought even as much (quoth he) and no sooner than I seared, it is sallen out: Fortune I see well, hath "over-ranght fool-hardiness, and taken it tardy. The man, for footh, that must need s be made e-"quall with Fabius in government, feeth by this time, that Annibal is his good Mafter, & his beeter by ods in prowels and fortune: but we shall find out some other time to chide and to be anegry. Come on now, forth with your flandards and enfigns, let us wrest from our enemies hands F "the victory, and wring from our Citizens mouths confession of their errour and trespals. Now when some of them were slain, and others looked about which way to make escape and flie: FAbius with his forces shewed himself, as sent down from heaven to rescue them. And before he came to lance one javelin, or began to joyn battell and fight one stroke, he not only staid his fellows from running away, but also his enemies from surther heat of fight. As many of the Romans as were disbanded and scattered asunder all abroad, repaired again speedily from all parts, and rallied themselves to the entire battell: the rest who by whole troops had turned their backs, made head again upon the enemy: and one while giving ground and retiring by little and little, another while standing in a ring and round together stediast, kept this order by turns: so as now, both they that were discomfited, and those that were unfoiled became reduced into one body G of a battell, and advanced their enfigns against the enemy. By which time Annibal sounded the retreat, and openly confessed and said, that as he had vanquished Minutine, so he was soiled and overcome of Fabius. Thus when the more part of the day was spent with variable for sune, and all retired again to their Camps, Minutius called together his fouldiers, and pake unto them after this manner: "I have oftentimes heard it spoken (my good souldiers) that he is the best man "and most infficient, who knoweth himself what is best to do: next to him is he esteemed, that " will be ruled and directed by fage advice & counsel but he that neither hath the skill to advise an-"other nor the grace to be advited by another, is simply of the worst nature & good for nothing. ~

66 Since that we therefore are not so happy as to attain unto the highest degree of wit, and per-H of fection of nature, let us content our felves with the fecond place, and keep a mean between: "and whiles we learn to rule, let us fettle our selves and resolve to obey him that is wifer than "our selves. Let us joyn in Camp with Fabins, and when we have presented our selves and our "enfigns before his pavilion and tribunal, fee that when I falute him by the name of Father (as is befeeming his excellent majefly, and the benefit by us of him received) that ye also call those " fouldiers your Patrons, whole valiant hands and trufty arms erewhile protected you: that this "day may give us yet, if nothing elfe, the honour and name of thankful persons, Having thus said, he gave commandment to pack up bag and baggage, and to dislodge and as they marched in good array toward the Camp of the Dictator, they firmek both him and also all about him into a wonder and admiration, And having pitched their enfigns before the Tribunal: then Minstius the Ge-

His foeech to the Dictator. neral of the horse went forth before the rest: and after he had greeted Fabius himself as his Father. and the whole Army likewife faluted those about Fabius, by the name of Patrons: "To my pa-"rents (quoth he) O Dictator, unto whom I have made you equall in name only (as much as my congue will give me leave) I am bound and beholden for my own life only and no more: but to so you I am indebted for faving both my life, and all these here. The Act therefore and ordinance of the Commons which hath been a clog and burden to me rather than an honour, here of my "felf I renounce, revoke, and abolish : and (that which I pray God may prove to the good both of you and me, of mine army and yours, as well that which is preserved, as that which is the pre-"ferver) lo I submit and surrender again my self under your command and government, together K "with these ensigns and legions thereto belonging; beseeching you to pardon me, and to entertain me in the room of the General of the Cavalry, and those here with me, every man in his former place. Then interchangeably they gave their hands one to another: and the fouldiers (after the affembly dismissed) were curteously invited, and triendly entertained, as well by them that were unknown unto them as or their acquaintance, and so the day, dolorous, heavy, and almost dismall and accursed turned to be joyful and testival.

So foon as tidings came to Rome of these occurrents, and the same confirmed as well by the letters of the Generals themselves, as also by the common voice of souldiers from both Armies, every man, the best he could, praised and extolled Maximus up to the sky; whole honour and reputation was as great in the opinion of Annibal and the Carthaginians, for then and never before, L they found, that they had to deal and war in fialy, and with Romans. As for the two years space before, they fet so light both by Roman Captains and souldiers, that they could be hardly perswaded that they warred with that Nation, whereof there went to great a fame, and of whom their forefathers had reported such wonders and terrible things. They say also, that Annibal as hereturned out of the field, gave out these words, " That the cloud which setled on the hill tops, ho-"vered so long in the wind that it proved a tempestuous storm in the end.

Whiles these things were doing in Italy, Cn. Servilius Geminus the Conful, having failed about the coasts of Sardina and Corsica with his fleet, and received hostages both of the one Isle and the other passed over into Affrick: and before that he landed in the continent and firm land, he wasted the Island * Meninx, and having received * ten talents of filver of the inhabitants there-M about, for fear left their Territory also should be consumed with fire, and spoiled as well as the rest; he came to Affrick, and there set his forces ashore. From thence heled his souldiers and marriners likewise one with another disbanded and out of ordersas if they were to rob and spoil fome defart Islands, unpeopled and void of Inhabitants. Whereupon they fell unadvisedly into an ambush, and being unskilfull of the country, and therewith but few and scattered they were soon enclosed among many, and with much flaughter and shameful flight were driven and beaten back to their ships. The fleet thus having lost a thousand men, and one Treasures of the Army among them called Sempronius Blasus, loosed in great haste from the shore (which now was overspread by enemies) and held their course for Sicily, and at * Lilybaum was set over and delivered to T.Ottacilius the Prator, for to be brought back again to Rome, by P. Sura his Lieutenant. Cn. Servilius N himself journeyed through Sicily by land, and crossed the narrow seas into Italy: for both he and his Collegue M. Attilius were fent for by the letters of Fabius, to receive the Army at his hands, now that his fix-months-foveraign government was well near expired. All the Annals in a manner do record, that Fabius was the man, who during his Dictatorship, sought and waged war with Annibal. Calins writeth also, that he was created Dictator by the people. But both Calins and the rest, either knew not or else forgot, that the Consul Servilius, who then was far from Rome, and in the Province of France, had the lawful right and authority only to nominate a Dictator: and because the City so affrighted, by reason of that notable overthrow could not stay so long, they were driven to this shift, That there should be created by the people a Pro-Dictator or Di-Etator his Deputy. But the noble acts and glorious renown of that General, together with the O

ly this point, and caused the Pro-Dictator to be reputed Dictator and so called The Confuls, M. Attilius Regulus, and Cn. Servilius Geminus, having received the army (asis beforefaid) fortified in good time the places for wintering harbour (for it was then the Autumn feafon) conducted and mannaged the wars together in great concord, and followed the same polirick course that Fabius had done before them. For as Annibal made rodes at any time to purvey corn, they would meet him just at every turn, in sundry places, and either cut off the tail of his

title of his Image, which might recommend his housemore honourable to posterity, gained east-

A men, or intercept and catch them as they went scattering, but never hazard all in one set field the only thing that the enemy that at, by all the means he could device. And to near driven was Annibal, and to those terms of want and scarcity, that but for very shame (left by his dislodeing and departure he might he thought to flie) he would have retired back into Gallia, as being out of all hope to maintain and fuftain his Army with victuals in those parts, in case the new Confuls who next succeeded, should hold on still the same policy and manner of warfare. Winter now approached, and all the war that was continued and refted about * Gerion: at what time * circonsta. there arrived at Rome Embassadours from Naples, who brought with them, and presented into The Embassathe Council-House, forty massie boles of beaten gold: and withall delivered this speech, and faid, dors of Naples B"That they knew full well, how the Treasure of the people of Rome was wasted and confirmed "by long wars. And for almuch as the faid wars were maintained, as well for the defence of the

"Cities and Lands of allies, as for Rome, the very head, mother City, and principall Citadel (as it "were lof all Italy, and for the loveraign dominion and Empire thereof the Neapolitans thought "it meet and reason, that what store of gold their ancestors had left unto them, were it for to a-"dorn and deck themselves, or to relieve them in time of need and necessity, with it they were "to aid and help the people of Rome in their advertity. And if they could have bethought them-"felves of any other means befides, wherein they might flead and befriend them they would as es willingly and frankly have made presentment thereof: saying, moreover, that the Senators of "Rome should do them an high pleasure, if they would make account of all that the men of NatC" ples had, as their own; and judge them worthy, at whose hands they would vonchiase to accept "a present, much greater, and more precious in regard of the mind and affection of the givers

"than the substance and value of the thing. The Embassadors were highly thanked, as well for their liberality and munificence, as for the care they had of them; and that boll was only received which weighed leaft. About the same time, a Carthaginian spy, who for two years space had walked unknown and unsuspected, was detected and apprehended now at Rome: and after his hands were cut

off, was suffered to depart. Five and twenty flaves were crucified for a conspiracy contrived in Campus Martius. The informer was made free, and had * 20000 pound of brafs bullion given him * 60 pound 7. for a reward. There were also sent Embassadors to Philip King of the Macedonians, to demand the description Dagain Demetrius Pharius, who having been vanquished in plain field, was fled unto him. Others likewise were dispatched to the Ligurians, as well to expostulate with them and complain, that

they had succoured Annibal with men, money, and other munition: as also to hearken and learn (seeing they were so near) what the Boians and insubrians did or went about. Besides, a third Embassage was addressed as far as to * Illyricum, unto King Pineus, to enquire and call for the * sclavonics Tribute, whereof the term was expired and past: and if he were minded to take a longer day, than to receive hostages and pledges of him for security. See how carefull the Romans were and what a provident eye they had not with Handing the great war which lay heavily upon their necks and shoulders, to their other affairs: insomuch as no one thing in the world, how distant and remote foever, was by them neglected. But as concerning religion, and Church matters, they E made some scruple of conscience, that the Temple of Concord (which L. Muzlius, L. Deputy in

Gallia, had vowed two years before in time of a fedition and mutiny of fouldiers) was not as yet fet out to workmen for to be built or edified accordingly. And therefore two Duumvirs were for that purpose created by Æmylins the Prator, or L. Governour of the City, namely, Cn. Pupiand Cafe Quintins Flaminius: who gave order, that the Temple should be built upon the Capitoll hill. The same Prator, by vertue of a decree of the Senate, sent his letters unto the Confuls, importing thus much, That if they thought good, one of them should repair to Rome for the creation of new Confuls; and that himself would summon the Parliament against that day which it should please them to appoint. The Consuls wrote back again according to the premiles. That they might not depart far from the enemy without damage of State: advising them to hold an affembly for the Election aforefaid, by authority of an interregent, rather than that one of the Confuls should be called away from the wars. But the LL, of the Senate thought it better to have a Dictator chosen by one of the Consuls, for the holding of that high Court of Parliament. So L. Veturius Philo, was nominated Dictator, and he choice for Generall of the Horsemen M. Pomponius Matho. But these men being not duly and lawfully created were commanded at the fortnights end to give over their places, and then the matter grew to an Interreign. The Confuls had their Commission, for government and conduct of the Army, continued and confirmed for one year longer. The Senators named for Interregents, first Cn. Claudius Como;

was holden, with much contention and debate between the Nobles and the Commons. The G Vulgar people endeavoured to advance unto the Confulship C. Terentius Varro, a man of their own coat and condition, one crept into good liking and favour with the common fort by oppofing himself and contesting against great personages, and by other popular practises and courses that he used to win grace among the people; as namely, by abasing the greatness of Fahius, and the Majefty of the Dictatorship : for nothing was there else in him, to commend him to the world, but a malicious mind to bring others into diffrace. The Nobles withflood the Commons all they could, to prevent this mischief; That men should not take a custome to be their equals, by means of inveighing and making head against them. Bibius Herennius a Tribune of the Com-

the son of Appius; and after him, P. Cornelius Asina. During whose Interreign, the Parliament

* Gerbi,or * x87 g li. fter. according to the leffer Attick talent.

? Marfalla.

The Ocation of Ribius Heren ius a Tri-

mons, and kiniman to C. Terentins, blamed and accused much not only the Senate, but also the Augurs, in that they forbad the Dictator to finish and go through with the election and so by drawing them into hatred, sought to purchase favour and credit unto Terenistar his Candidate, who flood to be Conful. First, quoth he) whereas the Noblemen for many years together, sought "occasions of war, and trained Annibalinto Italy, the same perions craftily have made a long war " of it, when it might have been brought to a final end before now. Also, when it was well feen "that they might have fought a battel with the compleat power of four legions all together; leeing "that M. Minutius in the absence of Fabius had a lucky day: two legions only and no more, were "offered and exposed as it were to the enemy to be hewn in peeces: and then afterwards, they "were refcued and laved from maffacre, and the very edge of the fword: to the end that Fabius I "might be called Father and Patron: even he, who to fay a truth, first impeached the Romans for "vanquishing the enemies, before that he saved them from being vanquished. Moreover, the "Confuls that succeeded, following the same course and artificiall setches that Fabius pra-"Stifed before them, drew out the war fill on length, when they had good means of victory, and " might have fully finished it, A complot (no doubt) contrived and concluded among all the No-"bles. And never will they see to make an end of war, before there be a Consul chosen, a meer "Commoner indeed, to wit, a man never feen afore, and of the first head. For those who are of "Commoners now made noble, are all alike and of the same prosession; they draw all in one "line, and have learned one lesson; and ever since that they have lest to be contemned of the No-"bility, arefaln to despite and disdain the Commonalty. For who seeth not, that in seeking to K "have an Yoterreign, their only purpole and reach was that the Election might be full and wholly "in the power and ordering of the Nobles? That was the thing which the Confuls aimed at, in "Haying behind in Camp with the Army: & alterwards when there was a Dictator created against "their wills for to hold the great affembly for the Election, their drift was, and they wrought to, "and brought it about in the end, that the Augurs should give it out and pronounce, that there " was an errour committed in creation of the Diotator. And therefore, faith he, the Commons can-"not of all things away with theie Interreigns : and verily, one of the Confulships (at least) ap-" pertain of right to the Commons of Rome; and no doubt, the people in their free election would "more willingly make choice of one to be Conful, and confer the dignity upon him, that loved erather to win the victory at once, than to continue commander in the Army a long time. When L

* [Such as by delcent and birth were pure Commo. ners but by place, become ot the Nobili-

the Commons were once enkindled and set on fire with these speeches and remonstances, albeit three of the Patritii were competitors, namely, Pub, Cornelius Merenda, L. Manlius Volfo, and M. Emplius Lepidus, and two * new Noblemen, who were already familiar and aquainted with the Commons, to wit, C. Attilius Serranus, and Q. Elius Patus, of whom the one had been High Priet, and the other Augur: yet at length was C. Terentius only created Conful, to the end that the elelection should be in his power, that he might choose unto him a Collegue at his pleasure. Then the Patritians having a sufficient tryall, that their Candidates and Competitors were of small force and not able to prevail, urged and put forward L. A. mylins Paulus, who sometimes had been Conful with M. Lalius, in the condemnation as well of himself as of his companion, escaped the peril of being burnt, and was well finged and forched, as it were in the fire: a man of all M others most milchievously bent against the Commons: him they usged, I say, to stand for a Confulfhip notwithstanding he refused a long while, and alledged many reasons against it, And so the next Comitiall or Parliament day, by occasion that all the concurrents and competitors aforelaid that flood with Varro, gave place and left off their fuit, he was chosen to match with the Consul elect, for to thwart and crofs him, rather than to be affiftant unto him in the government. This done they proceeded to the election of Pretors, wherein M. Pomponius Matho, and P. Furius Philus were created Unto Pomponius fell by lot the jurisdiction within the City of Rome and unto P. Furius Philus, Detween the Citizens of Rome and forreiners. Two other Prætors besides were chosen, M. Claudius Marcellus, to be sent L. Deputy into Sicily, and L. Posthumius Albinus into Gallia, All were created in their absence, and excepting Terentins the Conful only, there was no N Magistracy conferred upon any, who had not aforetime born and exercised the same: for divers valorous and hardy men were passed over and lest out, because in such a time of trouble, it was not thought good to prefer any man to a government, wherein he was raw and unexperienced. The Armies also were augmented; but to what proportion they arole, either in Cavalry, or Infantry, I dare not fet down any thing for certainty; so greatly do authors vary both in the number and quality of the forces. Some lay, there was a new supply of 10000 souldiers enrolled. Others affirm that to the five legions there were were adjoyned four new befides, to the end they might employ nine legions in the wars. Also, that the legions were increased in number both of foot and horie: to wit, with the addition of one thouland footmen, and three hundred horiemen in every Legion: for sometime before, a Legion contained 4000 foot, and 200 horse, cal-O led Quadrata legio: whereas at first Romulus ordained it to be 3000 of the one, and 300 of the other so as a Legion consisted now of five thousand foot, and three hundred horse: and that the affociats (hould double the number of horiemen, and find even proportion of footmen with the

Some Historians have written, that at what time as the battell of Canna was fought, the Romans were in Camp 87200 strong, But in this they all agree, that the Romans warred with greater preparation, and more force and sury than in years past, because the Dictator had put them A in good hope, that the enemy might be vanquished and subdued at once. But before that these new Legions advanced under their enfigns and banners out of the City, the Decemvirs were commanded to go and perule the books of Sibylla; by reason that men were commonly put in fear, and terrified with news of strange fights and prodigious tokens. For the rumour went, that both at Rome in the Avenine, and also at Arieis, it rained flones, much about one time ; and that in the Sabins Country (which no doubt portended a great maffacre and flaughter) there issued out of a certain fountain, waters hot, with much bloud: and men were more terrified therewith, because it did fo many times together. Befides, in the ffreet called Fornicata toward Campus Martins, divers persons were biasted and smuten to death with lightning from heaven. These prodigious R figns were expiate and purged with due remedies out of the forefaid books, Embaffi dors also from the City of P. fram, brought unto Rome a prefent of maffie boles of beaten gold. Thanked

they were like as the Neopolitans before them but the gold was not received. At the same time there arrived at Ofication K. Hiero a fleet of ships, ready rigged, and furnished The Embellawith flore of victuals , The Syracufian Embaffadors were brought into the Senare house, where does of K. Hiethey declared," That K, Hie o to foon as he heard of the death of C. Flaminius the Conful, and the ro, in the Senac " defeat of the Army, took it is heavily that no proper calamity of his own, or loss incident unto "his kingdom, could have troub ed him more, and touched him nearer: and therefore albeit he

"knew full well, that the grandeur and courage of the people of Rome, was ordinarily more admies rable in their adversity than in prosperity and welfare, yet he had sent all those things, where-C " with good friends and faithfull Allies are wont to furnish their affociats in time of war praying "the LL of the Senar, in any case not to refuse the same, but to take all in good worth, And first & "formost for good luck take and fortunate presage, they have brought with them the Image of Vi-" Etory in gold weighing 320 pound: requeiting that it would please them to accept the same to * 11520 lib-"have and to hold it, as their own for ever Moreover, they had transported with them 300000 fletl. "Modios of wheat, and 200000 of barley, to the end they should be at no fault for victuals, and "9375 quar-"were ready moreover to bring in more, according as they should need, and to what place they ters, reckoning "would appoint. As for footmen heavily armed, and horsemen he knew well the people of Rome Medicanus, "would use none but natural Romans, or at least wife Latines. But for as much as he had seen and which is sup-

64 observed in the Roman Camp, forrein aids consisting of light armed souldiers, therefore he had posed to be Observed in the Roman Camp, orient aids confitting or light armed condities, therefore he had proceed to the 1900 Archers and Slingers, a meet and competent power to match with the Baleares and builded and a builded and a builded and a half of London half of London half of London. "thele gifts and reall presents; they counselled and advised them, that the Lord Deputy of Strily measure. "should pass with his fleer into Affrick; both to find the enemy work, and give him his hands "full of war at home : and alto to afford him less respite, and worle opportunity, to send aid and Succour to Annibal. The Senate returned this answer again unto the King : That King Hiero " had done the part of a right good man, and a fingular friend and allys who ever fince that he was " entred into amity with the people of Rome, hath held on the same coursefull, in keeping his "faithfull allegeance, and never failed, Bunan all times and in all places succoured and advanced "the State and Empire of Rome, with all bottny and princely munificence: which the people of F. "Rome took most thankfully, as in right they ought. As for gold, some other Cities likewise had "f brought and offred unto them, but accepting only in good worth their kindness received it not. "But the Image of Vittory, and the happy presage and foretoken thereof they gladly accepted and " for that bleffed Saint they appointed and dedicated even the Capitol, and Temple of Jup. Opr.

"Max. to be the feat and fhrine thereof a that being confectated in that Caffle and highest for-

" trees of the City of Rome, it might be propice and gracious, and remain firm and fast to the peo-

" ple of Rome. As for the flingers and archers; together with the corn they were delivered to the

Col. Fire and swenty gallies, with five ranks of oars to a fide, were joined to the Navy which was

under the conduct of T. Oft acilius the Pro-prator in Sieily: who had commission, if he thought it good and expedient for the commonweal, to pais over into Affrick, The Confuls having fimished E the musters and levied souldiers, staid a few daies, untill their allies were come with aid from the Latines. Then were the Souldiers particularly (a thing never done before) by their Colonels, put to their corporal oath, and (worn to make their repair at the Confuls commandment, and without their leave not to depart: for until that day there passed nothing but a sacramentall parole & simple promise in general. For whensoever the horsemen resorted to their Decuries, and toomen to their Centuries; both they of the Cavalry in their Decuries, and also of the Infantry in their Centuries, sware (after a fort) voluntarily among themselves, That they would not abandon their enfigus by way of flight or upon any fear mor go out of their ranks, unless it were to fetch either some offensive armour, orto smite an enemy, or to save the life of a Citizen. Which having been

aforetime a voluntary covenant & accord between themselves, was now by the martial Tribunes G or Colonels reduced to a formal and folemn oath, and bound the fouldiers to observe them same, of necessiny. Yet before the entigns fet forward and marched out of Rome, the Conful Varro dealt many hot words and brave orations in the affembly of the people, intimating & purporting thus much in effect: That the Nobles had called for war in Italy where it was like to remain long cmough, and to flick close to the ribs of the common-west, if the were ferred with many fuch Generals as Pabini was. " As for my felf (quoth he)I shall (I trow) vanquish the enemy, the first day "that I fet eye upon him, yea, and finish the war at once for ever. But his Collegue Pandar made but one only speech, even the day before they were to take their leave of the City which was not

hard words nor girded at him otherwise than thus;" That he marvelled much, how any Captain,

The Oration of Q. Fabius Max. to L. A. mylius the Conful.

"before he had experience either of his own army, or of his enemies, and knew the scituation of " the place and ground and the nature of the country, fitting as yet within the City in his gown. "could perfectly tell what he was to do in the field, and in arms: and be able also to foretell and "let down the very day, wherein he was to encounter and joyn in ranged battel with the enemy, "For his own part, he would not cast thus aforehand, nor plot his designs and counsels before due "time & feafon, which prefent occurrences are wont much more to minister unto men, than men to fit them to the occurrents that shall happen. This would be wish with all his heart, That the "enterprises taken in hand warily and with discretion, might prove as lucky and fortunate. As for I "inconfiderat rashness, besides that it implieth folly, hathever to that day sped but ill. Thus it was wel feen that this man of himlelf enclined to prefer fafe proceeding &advised couled before doubtful waies & tool-hardy courses: & to the end that he might persever in that resolution more constantly, Q. Fabin, Maximus at his departure (by report) bad him farewel, in this or such like manner. "If either you, O. L. Emplius, had a Colleguelike unto your telf, (which I could rather wish)or "that your self were surable to your Collegue, these my words to you were altogether needless "and superfluous. For you twain, being two good Consuls, would even without my speech do all "things faithfully to the good of the Commonweal: and contrariwile, if both of you were bad, "ye neither would vouchiase to give earto my sayings nor ponder in mind my counsels. But now, when I confider your companion what he is, and your felf, to be a man of that quality & worth, K " you are here whom alone I am addressed to direct my whole speech; to you, I say, whom me "thinks I torefee already, like to be in vain and without effect, an honelt man and a good Citi-" zen, For if the Commonweal be halt and lame but of one fide, as great fway and authority will "bad projects & leud courses carry, as the good sage, and wholsom counsels. For you are far out of the way and much deceived, O. L. Emplius, it you think to be less troubled with Annibal than "with C. Terentius. And I wot not well; but I greatly fear, that you shall have a more cumbrous " adversary of the one, than a daugerous enemy of the other. For, with Annibal you are to fight "in the field, and in time of battel only: but with Terentius you shall have to do in every place, and "at all hours. Against Annibal and his Legioos you shall make head, and have the herp of your "own Cavalry and Infantry : but General Varro will affail you even with your own fouldiers, Far L "be from you in any ill sense the late remembrance of C. Flathinias, for I love no such unlucky " prefaging. Howbeit, he began his mad firs when he was once Confidand never before: when "he was in his Province with command, Soin the Camp with his Army, and never elfe. But this " Varro, even before he stood for the Contulthip, and all the whiles he was a suitor therefore, and "now likewife, that he is Conful, before that he facth camp or enemy in field, is horn-made and "talketh like a man befides himfelf. What foul workthen (think you will be make when lie shal "fee himself with armed youths about him in the Camp, who now amongst peaceable Cleizens in "their gowns and long robes within the City, discreth fo great florms and tempelts, cracking "and vaunting at every lecond word, of nothing but fight, skirmish, and battel ? What a toil, I say, "will he keep there, where no fooner a word poken, but a blow given and when upon directi- M " on prefently ensueth execution? But in case this man (as he faith flatly he will) fall immediatly "to firike a battel, either I know not what belongeth to Art military, and have neither skill how "to conduct this kind of warfare, nor any experience of the quality and nature of this enemy, or es else there will be another place more noble and memorable by our defeat and overthrow, than " was the Lake Thrasymenus. But it is no time now to stand upon these terms, and to gloriste "my felf in comparison of this one perfor who have loved (asit is well known) to exceed and go " beyond all measure in despiting glory & honour, rather than in desiring and covering the same. "But the truth is this & fo it will be found in the end, that the only way to was against Annibal, " is that which I took and alwaies nied. Neither is it the iffue and event alone (forthat is mafter "and teacher of fools) which sheweth & proveth this unto us, but even reason it self which hath, N "and will be still the same and immutable, as long as things in the world hold on as they do. We "war, (you see) in Italy, at home, in our own ground and place of residence: all quarters round "about us, full of our own Citizens or friendly Allies: who daily help us, and will be ready flill " to furnish us with armour, men, horse, and victuals. Sufficient proof and testimony of their faith-"fulnels have they given us already in our hard diffress and advertity. Space and process of time "maketh us better ftronger, wifer every day than other, and more constant and resolute: Con-"trariwise, Annibalis in a strange and sorrein land, in his enemies country, in the midst of all "things that are crois and adverse unto him, far from his house and home, far from his native foil, s having peace no where, neither by sea nor land. No Cities receive him and give him entertain-"ment no wals he hath, within which he can retire himself insafety. Nothing seeth he, whereso-O "ever he goeth, that he can say is his own. From day to day, from hand to mouth, he liveth of rapine and spoil Scarce a third part hath he of those forces, which he transported over the river I-"berus Hunger and famine hath wasted more of them, than the edge of the sword and for this er small remainder that is left, he is hard and scant provided of food and sustenance. Make you any "doubt then but we shall vanquish him, whiles we sit still and take our ease, who day by day de-"caieth sensibly, and waxeth old and feeble, who neither hath store of victuals to maintain an " army, nor supply of men to make up his broken bands, nor mals of money to entertain them.

"How long was he fain to fight for Gerion, a poor little Calle in Apulia, as it it had been for the " wals of Carthage it felf? Neither will I boalt and magnifie my felf at all before you O Emplus. "Do you but only confider, how Cn, Servitius and Artilius, the last Confuls, placed mock-holiday "with him and dejuded him. This is the only way of lafety O L. Paulus, which I tear me our own "Cirizens will make difficult and dangerous unto the mielves, more than the enemies can. For "you shall have your own fou dier, and your enemies both of one and the same mind. Varro the Roman Conful, and Anabal the Carthaginian General will aim and reach at one and the se felf-same thing. And you, being but one man must make account to relist two Captains: and re-66 fift them you shall well enough, if you will stand firm and hold your own against all bruits and B " speeches of the people, if neither the vain-glory of your fellow that shall be blazed, nor the in-"famous rumours that shall be fassly blown abroad to your disgrace, shall once sir you from your constant resolution and maintenance of the truth. O d sayings these be, and common prove by "That right and true-dealing may well be fick but it shall not die: it may lie ableeding but shall of not miscarry. And he that will despite vain glory shall attain in the end to true glory. Let them call you and spare not fearful for careful, cold and flow for wife and considerate, an ill fouldier and ignorant for a skilful warrior and experienced, But be not you dismaied: I had rather hear "a wile and soberenemy to fear you, than see foolish and brain-tick Citizens to praise you. Ade venture all things holdly, Annibal will concern you: enterprise nothing rafuly, he shall dread wou. And yet my purpose is not, neither speak I this that you should enter into no action at all: C 6 but my meaning and advice is, that in all your doings you be guided and directed by lage rease son, not haled and carried away with blind fortune. Order the matter so, that all things lve "within your compais, and at your disposition. Stand ever armed and upon your guard. Have e vour eye about you fill, and keep good watch, that neither you lofe any opportunity that shall or present ittelt unto you, nor yield unto the enemy any occasion for his advantage. Take time and " leifure, your shall find all things clear plain easie, and certain. Contrariwise, hast maketh waste: it is ever to feek it forefeeth nought, but is flark blind, The Conful aniwered to these speeches, with no light som cheer and gladiome countenane, The answer of

The Conful aniwered to these speeches, with no light som cheer and gladiome countenane, as contessing. That all he spake was rather true in substance, than easie in execution. "For (said "he) if the General of bordemen were so violents, and not ro be endured of you, who were his "Dictator and so versign Commander; what courte shall take, what shift may I make, what "power and authority suffi ient, am I like to have to sway against my seditious, quartellome, and "heady Collegue? For mine own part, in my former Consulhip, I hardly escaped as Gouring, and much ado I had to pass through the light fire of the shaning peoples doom and heavy "censure wherein I was well foor ched and half-burnt, I wish all may be well in the end. Howbeit, "I sam thing shall fall out otherwise than well. I had rather hazard the pikes and darts of the ene"mies, and seave my like behind, me, among them, than put my self to be tried again by the voices "and suffrages of angry and testy Citizens, Paulus had no sooner delivered this speech, but (as the report goeth) the went forth on his journey, and the chief LL, of the Sena accompanied him, The their Commoner Consul was likewise attended of his favourits the Commons, more looked on & gazed at for their multitude and number, than regarded for the worth & quality of their persons. So soon as they were arrived at the Camp, and that the new army was intermingled with the

old, they divided the whole army into two camps & ordred the matter fo, that the new which was the leffer should be nearer to Annibal: and in the old, the greater number and the wholestrength and flower of the main forces should be quartered. Then they sent away to Rome M. Attilius the Conful of the former year, who excused himself by reason of his old age, and defired to be gone. But they gave unto Cn. Servilius the charge and conduct of one Roman Legion, and befides of two thouland horsemen and footmen of their allies in the lesser Camp. Annibal, notwithstanding he well perceived that the power of his enemies was re-enforced by one half more than before, yet wondrous joyful he was at the comming of these new Consuls. For not on y The had nothing left him of victuals, which from day to day he purveyed for, to serve his present need and no more; but also there was no more to be had; and nothing remained for to fill his hands with; by reason that after the territory was not safe to travel in, the corn from all parts was conveyed unto the Arong walled Towns, and there laid up: fo that (as afterwards it was known for certain) he had scarce corn enough for to serve ten daies and the Spaniards, by occasion of the dearth and want, were at the point to revolt unto the Romans, if they might but elpy a good and commodious time therefore. Over and befides, to the inbred raffinels and over-hally nature of the Contul, Fortune also ministred matter to confirm him therein. For in a certain tumultuary skirmish (to trop and impeach the forragers and Plunderers of Annibal, and which began rather by chance, as the fouldiers hapned to encounter one another, than Gupon any confiderate counsel aforehand, or by direction and ommandment from the Generals) the Carthaginians had the foil, and went by the worft; for of them there were 1700 flain: but of Romans and Confederates, not passing 100. And when in the train of victory they hotly followed the chace in difarray the Conini Paulus, who that day had the absolute command (for they governed by turns each once his day) restrained and stated them. Varro thereat chased and frested crying out aloud. That he had let the every elcape out of his hands: and if he had not thus given over the purfuit, the war might have been ended at once. Anubal took this lois and dammage nothing near the heart, but rathermade full reckonieg, that he had caught

Æmylius to Fabius•

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(as it were) with a bair & fleshed the auda ioniness of the fool-hasty Conful and of the new soul-H diers especially. For he knew as well all that was done amongst the enemies, as in his own Calm; namely, that the Generals were not futable nor forting one unto the other and that of three parts of the army, two in a manner were but raw tresh, and untrained souldiers. And therefore suppofine he had now got place and time favourable unto him, to contrive and compass some stratagem, the night to lowing he led forth his fouldiers, carrying nothing about them but their armour; and abandoned the Camp full of all things, as well private goods and furniture, as publike provision: and beyond the next hils, he bestowed secretly in ambush his footmen well appointed and in ordinance of battel on the left hand; and the horiemen on the right; and conveighed all his carriages into the midst between two flanks: to the end, that whiles the enemy was builted in rishing I and ransaking the tents, forlorn (as it were) and forsaken by the flight of the owners and masters, he might surprize him laden and encumbred with bag and baggage. He left nehind him in the Camp many fires burning to the end that the enemies should verify think and believe that under a precended shew of an army in Camp his purpose was to hold and keep the Consuls amuzed still where they were, whiles himself in the mean time might gain more ground and escape further away: like as he had plaid by Fabius the year before. When day-light was come, and the Coff. faw, first that the standing guards were gone, and perceived (as they approached nearer) an unwonted filen e they marvelled much. But after they discovered certainly that the Camp wasabandoned, and no person remaining behind: there was running of all hands who could runsaflet to the pavilions of the Cost, with news that the enemies were fled, in such tear as they left K their tents standing entire, and had quit the Camp wholly: and to the end their flight should be more feeret and not descried they had left light fires burning in every place. Then began they all to cry and call upon the Coff for to command the handards and engine to be brought abroad and to lead forth in pursuit of the enemies, and without any tray to make spoil and havock of their Camp. And in truth one of the Coff, was no wiler than the common foundiers, But Paulus replied, and told them ever and anon, that they were to be cir lumipeet and wary, and to look about them what they did for fear of an ambush. Yet seeing in the end no remedy and that otherwise he could neither stay the mutiny, nor rule the Captain thereof: he sent out M. Statilius (the Provost marshall) with a troop of Lucan horsemen in espiall to discover the coasts and see all were clear : who having ridden hard to the gates and given order to all the rest for to stay without the forti- L fications, himself with two horsemen besides entred within the rampire, and having looked and fearched every corner advitedly, he retired and made relation, That past all peradventure there were knaves abroad and a piece of treathery was in hand: for why, there are fires made (quoth he) on that fide only of the Camp that looked toward the enemy the pavilions fland open and all things of price and value which they fer more flore by are left at random even to fit our hands: and we have feen bendes in divers places, filver plate and coin scattered along the way here and there, as it were a bait laid to train us to a boory. These circumstances reported, of purpose to withdraw their minds from covetous and greedy desire of pillage; set them on and kindled them the more. And the lou diers had no looner cried aloud, that unless the I gnal were given, they would fet forwards without Commanders: but they had a captain flraight at hand to lead them M the way: for immediatly V. rrofounded the march, Paulus who of him est made flow half, and perceived besides that the birds in taking the Auspice, approved not this enterprise nor gavegood tokens of happy speed, gave order straightwaies that his Collegue should be advertised of the unlucky Auspice, who was ready now to set out of the gate with his standard & that in any wise he should flav. Wherewith albeit Varro was not well content, yet the late misfortune of Flaminius, and the memorable overthrow at fea of Clandius [* Pulcher] Conful in the Punick war, wrought fome scruple of conscience and sear in his heart. But it was even the fair grace of the gods (if a man may so say) and nothing else, which put by and deferred rather than impeached and inhibited the danger and deliruction that hung over the Romans heads, For as good hap was, it chanced at the very instant, when the Consul commanded the ensigns to be brought into the Camp & the fouldi-N ers would not obey him, that two flaves (who served sometime two horsemen, the one a Formian, and the other a Sidi, in and who in the year when Servil.us & Att. lius were Conjuls among other forragers were taken prisoners by the Numidians) made an escape and fled that day to their old masters again, Who being brought before the Coss, advertised them constantly, that the whole army of Annil al lay close in ambul ado on the fat ther tide of the mountains. The coming of these bordslaves to right and jump as they did, caused the souldiers to obey their Coss. Whereas the one of them by his ambitious courting and feeking unto them at the first for a Confulthip, and afterwards by his unfeemly indulgence and pleasing of them, had lost all his majesty and reputation among them.

Annibal, when he faw that the Romans rather began to ftir without ed ice, than fill to run o rashly on head to the full, and that his crarty device was disclosed and took no effect, returned again into his Camp. Where, he could not for want of corn make abode many daies: and bendes, not only sopldiers (who were not all one mans children, but a consused mixture of all Nations) ber and y'v to plot and enter into new defignments, but also their Captein himself was of many minds. For whereas they began with muttering and grumbling, and afterwards with open mouth, to demand and call for their due wages, complaining first of the dearth of victuals, and in the end, of meer hunger and famine: and withall a rumour ran, that the mercenary fouldiers,

A and the Spaniards especially, were minded and intended to give him the flip, and to turn to the enemy; Analbal likewise bethought himself otherwhiles as it was said, how he might flie into Gallia, but to, as he would leave his Infantry behind him at fix and feven, and so be gone with his Cavalry alone. As men, I say, were thus plotting and devising in the camp, he resolved at length to dislodge from then e, and to remove into the hotter countries of Apulia, where the harvest was more timely: confidering withal, that the farther he went from the enemies, his fouldiers who were by nature light-headed and inconstant, would not so easily revolt and slie from him. So he took his way by night, and made fires likewife, and lett a few tents franding in fight, that the Romans tearing the ake trains and ambush as before, might keep in, and not stir abroad. But when B as the same Statilius the Lucan, having scoured all the coalls, both beyond the camp, and the other fide of the hills, and brought word, that he had discovered the enemies afar off dismarching, then bee an they the morrow after to think and confult of making after him with hot pursute. But albeit both Confuls continued, as ever before, the same men still, that is to say, diversly minded, and perfifting in their feveral resolutions: but so, as all in a manner accorded with Varro, and none agreed unto P. ulus, but only Servilius the Conful of the former year: yet according to the opinion and counses of the major pars, they went both together (for what might hold that which fatal necessity driveth to make Come much renowned and famous for the notable overthrow and defeat of the Romans; Neer this village Annibal had encamped under the wind Vulturans, and had it on his back; which wind, when the fields are (corched and burnt with drought, is wont C to bring with it conds (as it were) of dust. Which as it was good and commodious for the very

camp it fest, o it was like to serve in special stead, when they should range their battel in orders and light, with the wind blowing on their back, against the enemy, whose eyes the dust was ready to put out flying with the wind full in their faces fo abundantly,

The Consuls having diligently learthed the wayes and tried the passages ever before them, followed Annibal hard, and so soon as they were come to Carna, had him in fight: where they for ified two camps, of like diffance almost asunder, as at Gerian; and divided their forces like as before. The river Aufidus ran close by both these camps, and yeelded watting places according as either of them had occasion and need, but not without some scussing and skirmish. But from the leffer camp, which lay on the farther fide of Aufidus the Romans had more liberty to water, beto cause upon the farther bank there was planted no sconce nor guard of the enemy. Annil al having

possessed himself of a good plot of ground to his mind, commodious and meet for the service of horsemen(in which kind of forces he was invincible) ordred his battaillons in array, & by putting out certain Numidian light horse, made a bravado, and bade the Consuls battel. And even then it fell out, that both the Roman camps were disquieted and troubled anew, what with the mutiny of the fouldiers, and what with the difagreement and jarring of the Confuls: whiles Paulus laid hard unto Varro, and let before his eyes the raffinels of Sempronius and Flaminius: and Var-70 again hit him home, and twit him with the example of Fabius, which made so goodly a shew in the eyes offearful, idle, and cowardly Captains: both of them fell to protefling and calling God and man to witness, the one giving out, that the fault was not in him that Annibal was E now Lord well-neer of all Italy already, and why? because himself was kept short and tied fast enough by his Colleague, and the fouldiers whose hot blood was up, and who were eager of fight, had their weapons even plucked out of their hands: Empliss on the other side complaining, that if ought should hap amils unto the Legions thus betrayed, and offered wilfully and unconsideratly to the danger of don't ful battel, not with standing he were not blame-worthy but innocent altogether, yet should he be the first that smarted, and be partaker of the mischief and missortune: and yet he would gladly see, whether they who were so ready and hasty of their tongue to speak, would be as nimble & active of their hands to fight, when the time came. Thus whiles they fpend time in chopping of Logick & quarrelling one with another, rather then in good & fober confultations, Annibal who had flood arranged a good part of the day ready to fight, minding to retire his F other forces into his camp lent forth certain Numidians out of the battel to charge upon the Ro-

mans on the other fide of the river, who from the leffer camp went for water. There being a difordered & confused multitude, were not fully landed on the bank, but with the shout only & tumult of the Numidians, they were discomfitted and put to flight: whereupon the enemy rode farther, even to the standing Corps de guard, quartered before the rampart, and hard at the very gates of the Roman camp. This was fuch an indignity offered to the Romans, to fee themselves now thus braved and bearded even in the very camp by the auxiliary fouldiers, and the raftal fort of the enemies, that there was no other thing stayed the Romans from passing the river presently, and embattelling themselves, but only this, that it was Paulus his turn that day to have the soveraign command of all. And therefore the morrow after, when it came to Varro his course for to rule, * That is a

G without any advice of his companion, he put forth the * figual of battel, and with all his forces fearles caffock put in order of battel, went over the river. Paglas also followed after him, as one who might out of the Gewell enough millike and disallow the purpose of his Colleges, but of the millike and disallow the purpose of his Colleges. well enough mislike and disallow the purpose of his Collegue, but otherwise could neither will lion nor chuse, but second him, and takepart in the execution. Being once over the river, they join The memoras allothe forces which they had in the imaller camp, unto the other: and in this manner they or ble battel of dred the battel. In the right point which was neerer to the river, was arranged the Roman Ca- canna. valry, and after them the footmen. The left point on the outfide, was flanked with the horimen of the affociats: within stood their Infantry: but in the middle part were bestowed the Archers

and loofe fhot, close to the main battel of the Roman Legions; and of all the rest of light armed H auxiliary fouldiers, confided the van-guard. The Confuls led both the points, Terentius the left. Emylius the right, Cn. Servilius had the conduct of the main battel. Now Annibal by the break of day, having fent before the Baleare flingers, and his other light armor, passed over the river, and marshalled them in battel array, ever as they came to land. The horse as well Gauls as Spaniards. he opposed in the left point, neer to the bank, even against the horesemen of the Romans: the right confifted of the Numidian light horse: and the main battel was strengthned and fortified with his Infantry : but in such manner as the Affricans flanked both, in manner of wings: and between them were bestowed the Gauls and the Spaniards in the midst. A man that had seen the Affricans, would have taken most of them for Romans, so armed were they with Roman armor, t gotten much of it at Trebia, but most of all at Thrasymenus. The Frenchmen and Spaniards had rargets neer of one fashion, but their swords were unlike and far differing. Those of the Gauls were very long and not pointed. But the Spaniard, whose manner is rather to fight with the thrust and to foyn, then to sash and strike edglong, had handsome short curtilasses, and sharp ar the point. And after this fort flood these two nations armed before the rest (terrible to behold both for the bigness of their persons, and also for their habit and attire.) The Gauls all from the navel upward naked: the Spaniards with linnen wastcoats or jackets, glittering wondrous bright, bordred and embroidered with purple and scarlet. The compleat number of all, as well horse as footmen, that flood embattelled, amounted (as they report) unto forty thousand foot, and ten thoufand men of arms. These Captains had the leading of the two points, to wit, Asdrabal comman & ded the left, Maharbal the right. Annibal himle fin person with his brother Mago, conducted the middle battel. The Sun shone sidewise upon the slanks both of the one and also of the other army, very indifferent and commodious to both parts were it that they were so placed and marshalled offer purpose, or chanced at adventure so to stand: the Romans with their faces full south, the Carthaginians into the north. But the wind which the inhabitants of that country call Vulturnus, arose and blew full upon the faces of the Romans, and raised such store of dust, and drave it fo upon their eyes, that it took away their fight and prospect. The cry and shout began on both fides, and the Auxiliary fouldiers put themselves forth first to skirmish, and charged one another with their light shot. Then the left point of the Gauls and Spanish men of arms encountred and ran full upon the right hand of the Romans Cavalry, nothing at all after the order of t horle-service, for they were of necessity to affront one another straight sorward, as having no room lest about them to fling out and ride at large, being flanked on the one hand with the river, and enclosed on the other with the battaillon of footmen. Whernpon I fay, they were forced to charge full butt from both parts, directly before them fo long as their horses stood close and thrust together: but at length when they began to stir and wince, the riders, man to man, fell to take hold and claspe one another and every man to pluck his enemie besides his horie, so as now they were driven much what to fight on foot. This conflict was rather sharp then long : and to be short, the Roman Cavalry was discomfited and put to flight. And anon, as the horse made an end of their fight, beganthe skirmish of the foot also. At the first the Gauls and Spaniards equal to their enemies both in force and courage maintained the conflict right hardily, and kept their order and M arraies. At length the Romans cast about and devised on what side, and with what form of a close battaillon, to force back that pointed squadron of the enemies, ranged very thin, and by so much the weaker, and bearing out withal, from the rest of the battel. Now when they had once driven them to retreat, and give ground, the Romans pressed on still at one instant, and with the same violence pier ed through them as they fled for fear headlong, until they were entred as far as to the very midst of the vanguard and main battel ; and finding none able to stand in their way and make refistance, they gained in the end the very rereward of the Africans: who having drawn in from both fides their skirts and wings, flood together flrong, and firmly kept their ground. The Gauls and Spaniards continued fill in the midft, form what advanced without the reft of the battel. Now when this pointed foundron was driven in by the Romans, and made even and equal first N with the front of the battel, and afterwards upon farther enforcement, gave way for them to pals in a lane through the midst thereofiby that time the Africans charged upon their flanks and whiles the Romans unwarily were engaged over far within them, they came about them on the skirts, and within a while having stretched out and spread their wings, enclosed the enemies round on their backs also. Hereupon the Romans who had performed one battel and conflict in vain, were forced to give over the Gauls and Spaniards whom they had disaraied and put to flight; and were to begin a fresh fight with the Africans : and that to their own great difadvantage ; not only because they being enclosed and pent up in a straight room, were to deal with them that had compassed them all about and were at liberty; but also because they being wearied, were to maintain a new skirmish with those that werefresh in heart, and lufty. And now by this time, in the left O point of the Romans battel, where the horsemen of their affociats were marshalled to affir in the Numicians they we e faln to close fight: which at the first these Numidians began but coldly and faintly, after the deceitful manner of Carthaginians, unto whom they were fast and neer neighbours. For 500, of them or thereabout, having besides their usual javelins and darts which they commonly carry, thort daggers or skeins hidden under their cuirass and harness, made temblance of riding away from their own companies, and fiding to the Romans, with their bucklers at their backs, all of a judden dismounted from their horses, and throwing their bucklers, targets,

A and spears at their enemies feet, were received within the main hanel and from thence condiched to the hindmost in the rereward, were commanded there to abide behind at their back. And until fuch time at the skirmith joined on all findes, they continued durer. But when they faw every mans eve and mind bulied and occupied in the conflict, shencier caught up those buckless that lay, firewest and feattered among the dead bodies alkabroad, rand played upon the battel of the Romans from behind: and what with wounding their backs; & cutting their handrings, they made fool work and flaughter among them, and more then that, raifed a greater fear and tumple by far, Now when the Romans in one place were frighted and ran away, and in another fought for life, struct only with delpair of all means to eleage: Aldrubal who had the charge of that side, Beanfel the Numidian horiemen; who lought but coldly with those that flood affront them, to be withdrawn from the midlt of the battel, and fent themes purimethe enemies in the chair. And to the Affiricans over, weary now with execution and killing, rather then with any other fight, he joined the Gauls and Spanish footmen to affilt them. On the other side of the battel, Paulus, albeit at the very first shock and encounter; he was fore wounded with a bullet from out of a sling, yet oftentimes he made nead against Annibal, and kept his battaillons close and thick together, yea, and in divers places required the conflict, and ever more the Roman horiemen guarded and protected him. But at the last they left their horses, because the Conful his strength failed him to rule his own, and to fit him. Whereupon there was one brought word unto Annibal, that the Conful had Commanded his men of arms of light afoot. Then (quoth Annibal, as the report goeth) Yea, mar-C.ty: But how make gladder would I be, if he delivered them into my hands bound hand and foot? And surely the horsemen sought to after they were alighted, as if there had been no doubt, but that the enemy had the victory, Howbeit, although they had the worfe, yet they chofe rather to die in the place, then to flig: and the victors angred at the heatt with them for thus staying the accomplishment of the victory, went down with them, and killed outright all those whom they could not make to give ground and yeeld. And yet a few such as were wearied with much toil and overcharged with many wounds they enforced to retreat. Anon they were all difbanded and scattered alunder and as many as could, recovered their horses, and fled away. "Cn. Lentulus a Co-"Ionelieeing(as he rode by)the Confulfitting all agore blood upon a ftone: Ah L. Emplias (quoth "he) whom the gods ought of right to regard and fave, as being the only guiltless man, and in-D " nocent of this days work and unhappy overthrow, take here this horie of mine, while fome "vigor and firength remaineth in you. Able I am to mount you upon him, to accompany and " protect you also. Come I lay, and make not this battel more curied and forrowful by the death " of a Conful. Without it, I wot, we have canfe enough already, and too much, of dolorous tears "and woful amentation. Whereunto the Conful made this answer: I give thee thanks, O L. Cor-" nelwi gra-metry for thy kindnels, and God bleis thee in this thy vertue and orowels. But take "thou head to thy felf, left by thy foolish pity of me, thou lose that little sime which thou hast to "escape out of the hands of the enemies. , Save thy felt, and gothy ways to the LL: of the Senat, " and will them all from me in general to fortifie the City of Rome, and man it well with firong "guards, priors the enemy follow the train of victory, and come again it. But more particular"ly, let D. Fabine understand that L. Empline yet, was mindful of his whollow precepts all the whiles he lived, and now also forgas them not at the hour of his death's And fuffer thou me to yeeld untonature, and let go my last breath, even here among the heaps of mine own flain foul -diers, that I may red my days and die neither an accused and gulty persons not in my Constitu-" thip fland up so accuse my Collegue, and to defend mine own innocency, and justific my felle, "by the blaming of another. As the Conful uncered their words, first the multitude of his own citizens in the rout, and then the enemies in purpit, ran over him; and not knowing who he was, overwhelmed him with javelins and darts good flore. As for Lenteln, his hotis carried him away to a little hill. Then shey fled all amain as fast as they goodd, 7000, recovered the lester camp, and ten thousand the greater; and upon two thousand pur themselves into the village in self-of F. Conney But because it was an unwalled and senseless commenter were immediately environed by Conde and the horizonen, and to perithed every one. The other Conful made no temblance, there he was oftended or dipleased with the companies that this fled, were it of purpole, or as it chanced and accompanied with fifty men of arms or thereabout escaped to Kankfin. In this battel were flain of Ramans (by report) 30000, toppost, and 2700, horiemen : and in a manner, see many besides of allies, as of manual divisers. Amongs whom there was one Conful, two Treasurers, La Antiline and Euriar Bilanulas, 21, Colonels: fome also who had been Confuls, Pretors, and And the common the common that it is a second to the common that the common th at the twee the. For like authis was eliet amportance, then the others an acceed of that which could also the coolies has an in the enemy flayed his hand purised not his victory: foil we Considering the construction of the army it was the greater and for she shame fulflight more of the one of the construction of

Kk 2

him and asfor the other Contail, whiles he lay a bleeding and dying, all his forces to focal as A book their hedsas bear Selekarati il sam

Now these being a number imboth camps, half dilarmed, and wholly without their chase Commanders: the Captains of the greater Camp fent a meffenger unto the other, willing then to come over thicker, that they mighe march in one entire company together, and devare to Comit. and in the night feafon, whiles their enemies were falt afleep; as partly wearied with long felic and parts charged with wine & good theer after their joyful victory. This advite four their were that milliked arrogether and rejected. For why (fav they) might not they come hither themselve tous, as well as fend too us, fince we may as foon to join together Because, I work all the ways besween are full of enemies, and they chose rather to hazzard the bodies of others, then adventine

fouldiers.

their own persons into great danger. Others were not so much displeased for any distilled right min.

The speech of tion, as their heatts failed them to take in hand the enterprise thereof. Then spake P. Sombrid. P. Sempronius as Fudit anus a Colonel. And will ye rather those (quoth he)to be taken captive by a most cove-Tuditanus, to it cons and cruel enemy? And to have your heads valued at a price? And that Chapmen coming to buy you in oben market, frould ask every one of you this queffion, Whether artthora Ro-"man Citizen, or a Latin Confederate? And to by thy difgrace; reproach, and milery another man "hall get honor, and thy felf none. Ye are not (Tiee well) like to Lucing Amylins, who made "choice to die valiantly, then to live in frame and obloquy;" nor to many other to brave and "hardy men, who lie about him dead on the ground by heaps, But before day light furorize he " and greater troops of enemies befor the patiages, let us break through thefe, that in diforder and t Mout of array, make to tout notife at our gates. The point of tword and edge of courses, is able to " pais through enemies, fland they never to thick and close together. We will make a pointed has setaillon in wedg-totm, and pierce through their loofe and thin iquadrons, as eafily as if nothing "frood in our way. Go with me therefore as many of you, as are willing to fate your felves and the Common-weal. The word was no fooner out of his month, but his fword was out of feabbard, and with a pointed battaillon took his way through the midft of the enemies; and when the Numidians flanked them, and thot hard at their right fide that lay open to them, they thifted their targets to their right arm, and to escaped, to the number of 600, unto the bigger camp, and forthwith from thence, joining to the other greater company, they retired themselves safe to Canalium, These exploits were performed by men yanquished, more upon a present se of conface, as each L mans natural inflinet guided, or chance led him, then either any fage advice of their own, or com-Now when all the rest came about Annibal intillediatly upon this noble victory to congratulat

and rejoice with him, yea, and to advise him, that after so great a battel performed he should the zeft of that day, and the whole night following, both refresh himself, and also give rest and repote to his wearied fouldiers: Maharbal, General of the Cavalry, was of miled that it was no giving over thus: Nay (quoth he) that you may know of what confequence this battel is, you hall break yourfalt and ear your dianer five days hence in the Capitol. Follow hardly with your horiemen, that they may fee you and come, before they hear that you are comming. No latth Manibalagain, let curriers on Gods mine go afore, and spare not to carry news thereof. Your worlds are good, M andir is a gay matter and planfible you fpeak of: but the way thereto is longer, and more then I I can preferrly conveive and comprehend: I give you thanks Maharball and I commend your good mind and forwardness but we had need to deliberat and paufe firther upon this point the fourth Mahaphal) irue it is, I fee well, thut God hath not endued one man with all gifts. Thin half the way @ Anhibal, to wing victory but not the grace to ulea victory Andingely, in this one days delay abor was containly believed, flood the falety and prefetvation of the City & Empire of Rome Themberow after to foon as ever the day began to appear they milided only and intended the gal thering of spoils, and to view that great butchery and Haughter a pitiful and lamentable figlit even to the very enemies to behold. So many thoughed Romans lay there along in every place, horiemen and foommen pell mell, one with mother, according as their hap was to meet together, N and exher to join in light or die in flight Some were leen to afficing all bloody from our of the midt of the flaughtered bodies, the flass the bitter morning cold had nipped their wounds, and made them to flart up by reason of their thant, and were by the enemy knocked down again and killed. Other some they found lying stope fill slive cur shorter by the thighs & hams, who offed their bare necks & throats to be one & calld unto them to let forth the reft of their blood Divers were found with their heads covered within the earth, who as it appealed had made themselvs holes & and garrers he the ground for this purpose, to inter themselves whereinto they thrust their mouther & faces, & being aried with mould call over them, were to thisled & chocked. But above all the risk there was a state drew every mass eye upon him & made them all to wooder, a New andres with his note and ears piecously musicied & cope but yet alive, lying under a Roman dead. O For when his hands to wounded as they were would not ferve him to handles weapon for very anger he fel mad & lay (fo long as he had any breath within him bising his enemy with his teeth.

After they had spent a good part of the day in gathering spoils, Himbel marched forward to affeulethe lesser compand first and formost he curred aside the arm of the ever that stanked them. and so excluded them from the water. But they all within being over-wearied with tolk with watching and bleeding of their wounds, yeelded fooner then he looked for a und covenanced. Imprimity to deliver up their aprilet and howes: Ithm, to pay too. Qualifigate

A peeces of filver, for every Roman: 200, for every one of the Allies: and every bondman 100 a peece. Item, that after this ranfom paid, they should depart in their single apparel. Thus they received their enemies into the camp, and were themselves put all in ward: but, Allies and Citizens by themselves, apart one from the other. While they trifled time there, there were about 4000, footmen, and 200 horlemen, even as many as either their strength or hearts would serve. who out of the greater camp fled to Comfium, some marching in order, others scattering abroad over the fields, which was not the worse way of the twain, and less safe. And then the camp was furrendered to the enemy, by those that were hurt and heartless, upon the same conditions that the other was. A rich booty was there gotten: and fetting ande horses, and men, and filver, which R they used much in trappings and capacitons of their hories, (for fouldiers, be ye sure, occupied

very little filver, either in their own appartel, or at their boord) all the pillage was given to be rifled and ranfacked amongst them. Then he gave commandment, that the dead bodies of his own men should be gathered together for to be buried. And as men say, they were to the number of eight thousand, all right valiant and hardy men. Some Authors report, that the Roman Contul also was sought up and interred. As for those, which escaped to Canus sam, were by the Canusins entertained only within the walls, and lodged in their houses: but a noble Lady and a wealthy, named Bula, relieved them with some victual, apparrel, yea, and money also in their purses for their journey. In regard of which bountiful liberality of hers, after the war was finished, she wis

highly honored by the Senar of Rome.

C. Now, there were amongst them four Colonels, namely, F. shius Max. of the first Legion, whose father had been Dictator the year before; and L. Publicius Bibulus, of the second Legion, together with P. Cornel, Scipio, and Appius Claudius Pulcher of the third Legion, who had been Ædile but lately afore: and by general confent of them all, P. Scipio, a very young man, and Ap. Claudius were chosen to bear the soveraign rule, and to have the absolute command and conduct of the army. But as they fat with some few others, in counsel together about the mannaging of their main affairs, behold P. Furim Philus, whose father had been a Consul, gave them to understand, that all their consultations were in vain, and that they did but softer and cherish a soolish hope of an overthrown state : for the Common-weal was in a desperate case, past all cure, and remediless. Alfo that certain noble young Gentlemen, of whom L. Cecilius Metellus was the principal, minn ded nothing elie but to take sea, and were ready to embark, to abandon It aly, and to fly for succor to some King or other. This evil tidings as it was most grievous and heavy in it self: so falling out

as it did, presently upon other missortunes so suddenly and unlooked for, put them into their dumps, and wonderfully amazed and aftonied them all. And when they that were present in place laid their heads together, and thought good to call others to counsel upon this point, Scipio a young man, even then predestined to be the fatal Captain of this war, answered: What do we here? (quoth he) it is no time now to fit confulting in fo great extremity, but leaving all discourfes, presently roproceed to action, and to do some exploit. As many therefore as are willing to fave the Common-weal, take arms and go with me forthwith for no where are our enemies (to fay a truth) encamped against us more, then where such designments are plotting and contriving. E Forth he went with a few following after him, unto the lodging of Metellus: and finding therethe

young Gentlemen afore aid, close together in counsel thereabout : he drew his fword, and brandisht it naked over their heads, as they sat in consultation. " I swear before you all (quoth he) "and I swear from my very heart, and no man urgeth me thereto, that I for my part, will neither "forfake the Common-weal, nor fuster any Citizen else of Rome to abandon her. And if I fail wit-"ting and willing, then confound me O Jup. Opr. Max. and bring a most shameful end upon my "house, my family, and all that I have. Swear thou O L. Cecilius after me, as I have done, I ad-"vise thee : and ye all that are here present take the same oath : for whosoever shall refuse, know "he affuredly, that upon him I have drawn this fword. Hereat they being no less terrified, then if they had feen the Conqueror himself Annibal in person, took the oath every one, and yeelded r themselves unto Scipio, forto be kept in ward to serve against Annibal.

At the lame time, whiles these things were working at Canusium, there arrived at Venusia, upon four thousand foot and horsemen together, such as in their flight had been separated asunder all over the fields, and repaired unto the Consul there. The Venusins took order for them all, that they should be gently entertained, and carefully tended, and divided into several honses: and they bestowed upon the horsemen, a fide cassock, a coat, and * 25. Quadrigates a peece: and * 15 5. 7.4,0b. gave ten Quadrigatest o every footman and armor befides, to as many as wanted. And in all o- fler, A Quadri, ther couriefies of hospitality, both publick and privat, they strove and endeavoured that the peo- gate, which is a ther courteles of hospitality, both publick and privat, they fixove and endeavoured that the peo-ple of Vennfu should not in any kind of friendly offices, come behind one woman of Canufium. coyn among coyn among the Romans, and the great multitude, the burden and charge lay more heavy upon dame Bu-the Romans,

& fasfornow their number was rifen to be ten thousand. Then Appins and Scipio having intelligence the same than that the other Conful was alive and well, dispatched a messenger presently, to advertise him how Desarius: calmany footmen and horlemen there were in all with them and to know his pleasure with al, whe-led so of Quather he would command the army to be brought unto Vennsia, or abide fill at Canusum. But Varior drawn ro (the Conful) of his own accord brought his forces to Canufium. So as by this time, they made with four hora pretty good shew of a Consular army, and seemed sufficient to defend themselves, if not by ses, represenforce of arms in the field, yet at least wife, with the strength of walls within the town. But the ted on the one news came to Rome, that there was not formuch as this finall remnant left of Citizens and fide of the

Consederates together: but that the two Confuls and both the armies were put all to the swords: and hewn in pieces to the last man, Never was there known lo great a terrour and turmoil with. in the walls of Rome (and the City still remaining in fafety.) I will therefore even at first, fink under my load and faying nothing at all : and never will kgo about to recount those things by difcourse of words, which in reporting, I should make less then they were indeed. For there went not now, a flying rumor first of one foil, and then of another; to day of this loss, and to morrow of that; as the year before, when the Conful and his army were defeated at Thralymeneus; but manifold overthrows together were multiplied and altogether at once to wit, how both the Confuls were flain, and two Conjular armies loft: no camp, not a pavilion of the Romans left flanding: neither Leader nor Souldier remaining alive: and how Annibal was now become Lord of Apulia, of Samnium, and well neer of all Italy tull and whole. And verily, there is not (I suppose) a nation under the cope of heaven befides, but would have been overwhelmed and crushed utterly under the huge heap and heavy weight of so great a ruin & overthrow. Should I compare therwith the defeat and foil that the Carthaginians received at the Island Agates, in a conflict at feat wherewith they were so quelled, and their backs so broken, that at one clap they lost Sicilia and Sardinia both, and that which more is, yeelded themselves tributaries and subjects to the people of Rome, Or should I make comparison of their unfortunate and unhappy battel in Africk afterwards? wherein this very same Annibal gave overplay, yeelded the bucklers, and confessed himself vanquished. Nay, they are not any way comparable with this, but only that they were born and fupported with less courage, and valour of mind.

Well, to proceed, P. Furius Philus, and M. Pomponius the Pretors, affembled the Senat in the K Court Holtilia, for to consult about the defence and guard of the City; for they made no doubt, but now that the armies were both defeated the enemy would speedily come to assault Rome, the only piece of work, and warlike service that remained behind undone. But being to seek what counsel to take, and what remedy to devise for redress of these calamities, so exceeding great and grievous, and yet not known to the full, and interrupted and shrewly troubled besides with the clamorous noises and plaints of women: whiles that in every house almost, they ceased notto mourn, weep, and wail confusedly, as well for the quick as the dead (because as yet it was not o-"penly and for certain known who were alive, and who were flain.) Then Fahius Max. gave "his opinion, that certain light horsemen should be made out and sene forth by the highways Ap-1. " pia and Latina, and to ride along, and enquire of them whom they happed to meet with, (such I "mean as fled, and were scattered here and there as under) if happily some of them could report "upon his knowledge, what was become of the Confuls, and the armies: and in case the im-"mortal gods had of their mercy and compaffion spared some poor remnant still of this milerable "and woful Empire, for the Roman name; where that refidue of small forces was; what way Az-" nibal took; and whither he was gone after the battel was fought; what preparation he maketh, "what presently he is doing, or intendeth for to do. His advice was, I say, that to espy, hearken " and learn certainly, these premises, certain lusty young men, active and industrious, should be "imployed. But for the LL, of the Senarthus much, that confidering there were few Magistrates "at home, and those not able to rid the City of this tumultuous and fearful hurliburly, therefore M "they should take upon themselves, to debar the dames and women for coming abroad, and " force them every one to keep home, and tarry within doors; to reftrain the plaints and outcres " of housholds and families ! to cause silence throughout the City; to take order that all Boss, "and messengers of news, should be brought before the Pretors; and that every man should at-"tend at home the tidings, good or bad, that concerned himself, or his own state. Over and be-"fides, that they should set warders at the gates, to see that no person went out of the City and "compel every man to hope for no other earthly fafety for themselves, but in the preservation of "the City, and walls thereof. And when the tumult and hurry is once hufbt, then (quoth he) "may the Senators well be called again into the Councel-House, and consult for the desence and "fafeguard of the City. When all the affembly liked well, and approved of this opinion, and wenty, every man on Fabius his fide without contradiction, so as the market place, by authority of the Magistrates, was cleared and voided of the multitude, and the Senators were divided and gone fundry ways to appeale the uproars: then at last, came letters from Terestius the Conful, importing, that L. Emyleu the Conful was flain together with the army : that himself was at Confium, busie in rallying the reliques of so great an overthrow, as it were after a shipwrack upon the fea: and there were ten thousand souldiers of them, or very nere, and those much out of frame and good order. As for Annibal, he fat fill now at Canna, bufily occupied about the ranfoming of prisoners, and intentive to the rest of the spoil and pillage: not measuring the victory with the mind and courage of a conqueror, nor yet after the guife and manner of a noble warrior and great commander. Then were the privat and particular losses also divulged and spread abroad through o every man his house and family, and the whole City was so filled with forcow and lamentation, that the Anniversary solemnity of facrifices to Ceres was forelet, because it was not lawful for those that mourned to celebrate the same: and there was not a matron throughout the City, but was in heaviness and forrow for the time. Lest therefore other sacrifices likewise, as well publick as privat, upon the same occasion, should be neglected and discontinued, there passed an Act of the Senat, by vertue whereof a term was prefixed, to make an end of mourning within this-

ty days. Now was the trouble of the City no fooner allayed, and the Senators called again

A into the Councel-Honfe: but to mend the matter, there were other letters brought out of Sicila from T. Octacilius the Vice-pretor, notifying thus much, That the realm of Hiero was much wafed by the Carthaginian navy : and when he would have succoured him at his earnest fuit and petion, there was another Armado ready rigged, decked and furnished, riding by the Islands Eggates, waiting the opportunity of the time, that when the Carthaginians perceived once that he had turned and bent hisforces to the defence of the coast and river Syracule, they might immediatly fet upon Lilybaum, and the rest of the Roman province. And therefore in case they were minded to aid and maintain a confederate King, and defend the Realm of Sicily, they must of necessity rig and man another fleet out of hand. When the letters both of the Conful and also of the Vice-Pre-

B tor were read, agreed it was, and thought meet, that M. Claudius, Admiral of the fleet which rid in the harbour of Ostia, should be sent unto the army at Canussium, and letters be dispatched withal unto the Conful, willing him upon the delivery of the army unto the Pretor, to repair unto Rome with all speed possible, and not fail, so far forth as he might, without any detriment and hindrance of the Common-weal. Besides these so great losses and adversities, men were put in sear with fundry prodigious tokens: and among others, in that one year, two Vestal Virgins, Opimia, and Floronia, were detected and attainted of manifest whoredom: the one of them was buried quick, as the manner was, under the ground at the gate Collina, the other killed her felf, L. Can-

quick, as the manner, was, miner the Bishops, whom now they call * Minores Pontifices) the party * The Pery who had committed fornication with Floronia, was by the chief or high Priett to beaten with rods or Minor Pre-C in the Comitium, that he died under his hand. This heinous tack, and enormous offence falling lates, out among so many missortunes and salamities, was reckoned, I say, (as usually it is) for a portentous fign; and therefore the Decemvirs were commanded to fearth and perule the Books of Sibylla. And Q. Fabius Piltor was fent to Delphos, to confult with the Oracle there of Apollo, and to learn, by what prayers and supplications they might pacific the gods, and what would be the

end of so great and fearful miseries. In the mean while, out of the learning contained in those books of destinies, there were performed certain extraordinary Sacrifices: among which, a Frenchmantogether with a French woman; likewise a Grecian man and woman, were let down alive in the beast market into a vault under the ground stoned all about: a place aforetime embrued and polluted with the blood of mankind facrificed, but not according to the ceremonies and religin on of the Romans. When they had sufficiently (as they thought) pacified the gods, M. Claudius Marcellus sent from the haven of Ostia for the defence and guard of the City, 1500, souldiers; whom he had levied and enrolled for the service at sea. Himself having sent afore the legion belonging to the Armado (which was the third) with Theanes Siducinus a Colonel, and delivered the fleet unto P. Furius companion with him in commission: within sew days after made haste, and

with great journeys arrived at Cannsium, At Rome, by vertue of the Authority of the Senators, M.

Junius was created Dictator, and T. Sempronius General of the horie, who proclamed a muster,

and enrolled all the younger fort above 17. years old, yea, and some also under that age, that yet

were in their * Pretexta, and were not come to * Toga virilis. Of these were made up four legions * It was the were in their * Praexta, and were not come to 1000 wirths, of these were made up 1000 wirton full, and a thouland horiemen. Likewise they sent unto their Allies, and namely, to the Latine nauppergarment
E tion, to receive souldiers from thence according to the form of the league: giving commandman children ment, that harnels, weapons, and all other habiliments of war, should be in readiness. Also to used unit they furnish out the army, they plucked from the Temples, and publick Galleries and walking Places, were fully it. the ancient spoils and armor of their enemies. And for very need and want of free men, they were the ancient spoils and armor of their enemies. And for very need and want of free men, they were compelled to devise a new kind of mustering never used before: for they bought up in open market; with the City money, 8000, butly strong young men, meer bond-slaves: but they demanded the otherwise they demanded they are the other they demanded they are the other they demanded they demanded they demanded they are they demanded they demanded they are the are they are t first of every one by himself, whether they were willing to serve in the wars, and so they put called Pma, & them in armor. And they thought it better to take up and levy fouldiers thus, then to redeem and any out @. buy again their own who were captives, albeit they might have been ranformed for smaller sums because it was buy again their own who were captives, albeit they might have been raniomed for minner forms of money. For Annibal, after this fo fortunate field fought at Ganna, fetting his mind wholly up-without any

F on the affairs belonging to an absolute conquest, rather then any more wars; caused his captives purple, which to be brought forth, and severed the Roman consederates apart from the rest; and unto them they put on at (as he had done aforetime at Trebia, and the Lake Thrasymenus) he spake graciously, and sent 17them home unrantomed. The Romans also he called unto him, and gave them kind and loving words, more then ever he had done before. "What? we and the Romans (quoth he) war not "mortally and deadly one with the other to the utmost : nay, our quarrel is rather for honour "and foversignty. And as my father and progenitors afore me, were subdued of the Romans, and "yeelded at length to their valor and prowers: so the only thing that I seek for, and indeavor unto « is this, That they likewife in their alternative turn, may give place unto my felicity and vertue " together. And therefore I grant the Romans this favor and liberty, to redeem their prisoners:

G" and this shall be the ransom, for every man of arms I demand 500, Quadrigats, 300 for a foot-man, and 100, for a bondman. And albeit the horsemens ransom was somewhat inhanced, above that sum which they capitulated for, when they yeelded, yet glad they were to accept of any condition and covenant, what soever. So it was agreed, that ten out of them should be chosen by voices, togo to Rome unto the Senat : and he took no other pledge for assurance of them but their oath, that they would return again. With them was sent Carthalo, a Noble man of Carthage with commission (if he could perceive haply the Romans encline to peace) to offer unto them conditions, and to capitulate with them. They were not fo foon gone out of the camp, but one

of them (a man of no Roman na ture and disposition) made semblance, as if he had forgotten H somewhat behind him, and so to discharge himself (for sooth) of his oath, returned into the camp, and before night overtook his company again. When word was brought, that they were coming to Rome, there was a Lictor feur out to meet Carthalo upon the way, and to warn him in the name of the Dictator, before night to depart out of the confines of the territory of Rome. But the Committees of the Captives had audience granted them in the Senat-house by the Dictator.

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And the principal man among them, Marcus Junius, spake in this manner. "Right honourable, and my very good LL, of the Senat, There is not one of you all ignorant. of M. Junim to a that nener any City what foever, hath been at lefs charge for redeeming of priloners taken in "wars, and made fo small regard of them, then ours. Bur if we be not blinded in our own con-"teit, and think better of our cause, then there is reason: never were there any souldiers that fell "into the hands of our enemies, more to be accounted of by you then we are. And why? We yeel-"ded not our weapons in battel for cowardize and fear, but after that we had flood well neer un-"til night fighting over the dead bodies of our fellows flain, and so maintained the fight to the "very last, then we retired our selves into the camp. The rest of the day and night following, "notwithstanding we were weary with travel, and faint of our hurts, yet we manfully defended "onr rampart. The morrow after, when we were befet and invested round about by the conque-" rors army, yea, and excluded from water, and faw no other hope at all to break through our e-"nemies, ranged to tirong and close together, and thinking it not a matter of reproof, and against " the law of arms, that when 50000, of our Citizens were flain in field, some Roman fouldiers. "should remain alive after the battel of Canna; then and not afore, we agreed upon a fum of "money, that being rantomed, we might be fet at large, and so we yeelded unto the enemies our "weapons, wherein now we saw no help at all. We have heard likewise, that our ancestors re-"deemed themselves from the Gauls with a sum of gold: and our fathers also, notwithstanding "they were most straight laced, and hardly brought to capitulate and compound for peace, yet "fent Embassadors to Tarentum, for to redeem their captives : and both those battels, first in Ita-"In with the Gauls, and then before Heraclea with Pyrrhus, were not so ignominious and shame-"ful for the losse it self, as for the fright and beastly running away. But the plains of Canna are " covered all over with heaps of Roman bodies; and we that be here had not remained alive af-"ter them, but that the enemies strength held out no longer, nor their word would serve to kill r " any more. And yet there be some of our men also who fled not back in battel: but being left "behind to guard the camp, were taken priloners by the enemy as well as we, at what time as it "was surrendred into their hands, Certainly, I envy not the fortune, nor repine at the welfare and "good estate of any Citizen or fellow souldier, neither would I be thought the man, who by de-" basing another, would seem to advance my self. But even they verily (unless peradventure good "footmanship and swift running deserve reward) who for the most part fled out of the field un-" armed, and never flinted before they gat Venusia or Canusium over their heads, cannot justly pre-" fer themselves before us, nor boatt and glory, that they stand the Common weal in better stead "then we, Find them you shall (I doubt not) good men and valorous souldiers: so shall you us "too, yea, and more ready to do true service to our country, in that by your bounty and good M "means we have been ranfomed and testored again into our country. Ye have levied fouldiers of "all ages and degrees, and I hear say, there be 8000, bondmen in arms. We are no fewer in num-" ber our telves, and redeemed we may be with as small moneys as they are bought, I say no more "but to, for if I should make farther comparisons between us and them, I must do wrong to the "Roman name and nation. This is a special thing moreover (my LL.) which in mine advice ye " are duely to confider in this deliberation, in case ye be so hard-hearted, as to have no regard of "us, or of our defett, namely, in whatenemies hand ye leave us. It is with Pyrrhus peradventure, "who used us being his prisoners, like friends and guests. Nay, is he not a Barbarian and Cartha-"ginian? who whether he be more covetous or cruel, can hardly be imagined. O that ye faw the " irons and chains, the nafty filthiness and foul usage of your Citizens. I am affured, you would N " be no less moved and affected to compassion at the sight thereof, then if ye beheld on the other "fide your Legions lying flain all over the plains and fields of Canne. Ye may observe and behold "the forrowful chear, and falt tears of our kinsfolk standing here in the porch and entry of this "Court, and waiting for your answer. And if they so fare, and are so pensive for us, and for them "that are absent, what heavy hearts have they themselves (think ye) whose liberty and whose " life lieth now a bleeding? And in good faith, if so be Annibal himself would, contrary to his "nature, be respective and merciful to us, yet should we think our lives did us small good, so long "as we are reputed of you unworthy to be ransomed and redeemed. There returned in times past " to Rome certain captives, fent home by Pyrrhus without any ransom paid, but the returned ac-" companied with Embassadors, right honorable personages of this City, who had been sent for O "their redemption. And shall I return unto my country again not essented a Citizen worth
"300. Deniers. Euery man hath a mind by himself, and a fanse of his own my LL. And I wot "well, that my body and life is in jeopardy. But I fear more the hazard of honor and good name, "left we should be thought condemned and rejected by you. For the world will never believe, "that, you did it to spare your purse, and to save money.
When he had made an end of his speech, immediatly the multitude who were gathered toge-

ther in the common place, fer up a lamentable and piteous cry, and held out their hands unto the

a Councel-houte, befeeching the LL of the Senat to let them have and enjoy their children, their brethren, and kinstolk again, The very women alto, for fear and necessity, thrust themistives among this preis of men in the market place, But when all others besides the Senitors were worked they began to debateand confult about the matter in hand. Great variance there was in abinion. Some thought it realou, that their ranfom were disturfed out of the common theft others were of mind, that she City should be at no charge at all for their redemption : marry they would not be againfair, but that they might be enlarged and delivered at their own toft and expenses. And in cate there were any that had not ready coin enough for prefent payment, the chamber of the City thould lend them money, to as the people might have good recurriey, as well by fureries B bound, asby their good and lands, morgaged for the fatisfaction of that debt. And when T Manling Torquarus, a man of the old world for precife feverity, and as most folk thought too too hard and auftere in this point, was demanded his opinion, he spake, by report, to the caple in this

wife, it iol wife. 101

"If the Committees (quoth he) had treated and made fait, for the redemption of them only The Oration of The Monlies "that are captive in the hands of the enemies, and there flaied; if they had not touched the per- of T. Manlius "fon of any other belides, I would in few words have knit up my verdict and judgement of them. the Senate "For what need I to have done elle, but put you in mind, and exhort you, to observe the custom

delivered unto you from your ancestors, and to maintain the example, so good and necessary for "the service of war. But now, seeing they have not only judified, but also (as it were) glorified C "themselves, in that they yeelded unto the enemies, and thought it good reason to be preferred. " nor only before them that were taken prifoners by the enemies in the field, but allo those that

" faved themselves, and escaped to Venusia and Canusium; yea, and before C. Teremius himselfthe "Could : I will not hide any thing from you my LL, but acquaint you with every thing that was st done there. And would to God, that the words which I will utter here in your prefence. I " might deliver at Carufium, even before the body of the army, the best witness of every mans "cowardife or valour: or at least wife, that P. Sempronius were present here alone whom, if these " fellows would have followed as their leader, they had been fouldiers at this day in the Roman " camp, and not captives at the devotion of the enemies. For whiles the enemies were weared " with fight, joyous and jocund of their fresh victory, and most of them retired into their own D "camp; they might have had the whole night to fave themselves at their pleasure: and if that were "not, yet being seven thousand strong, they had been able to have made a lane through them, ec were they never for hick, and to have broken away in despight of their hearts. But neither at-" tempted they to much of themselves, nor yet would follow the leading of another. P. Semproni-" no Tuditarius ceased not all night long almost, to exhort, to admonish, and encourage them, for "to follow his conduct, to take the time when but a few of their enemies were about their camp, "whiles they were at repole and reft, and whiles the night lafted favourable unto them? lorto thide and cover their enterprises per fwading with them; that before day light they might saily, wreath unto places of fecurity and arrive lafely acted Cities of their Allies. Like as in the days " of our Grandfathers, P. Decini a Tribun Colonel in Sammum; like as of late time when I was

E a young man my felt; in the first punick wat, Calpharrite Flamma aid mno three hundred his voluntary soulders, at what time as he minded to lead them to the gaining of a little Hill state. "ding in the midlt of his enemies. Let us die hardly my fouldiers, and by our death fave and de-" liver pur Legions, befet and befreged round about, It P. Sempronius had fald formulatoy but "he would never have effected you men of valour nor yet Romans, if no man among you would "have born him company, or feconded him in that fingular vertue. But he finewed you a plain and
"have born him company, or feconded him in that fingular vertue. But he finewed you a plain and
"easie way," leading as well to life and fafety, as to honour and glory, "He offered himself to be "your guide, to bring you to your native connery: to your phrents, your wires and children: hee
"would not your hearts ferve you to escape and save your felves. Where had your hearts ferve
"then, if he would have had you to die for your country? 50000, of our Chizens and Obliede." F "rates lay that very day flam at your feet. If fo many examples of manhood and vettue could "normore you, nothing in the world will ever move you; it fo great a foil and overthing with a morable to make you despite and fer little by this life; none will ever do it Despression.

"name, and long after your native country, whiles ye are free and in falety : may, define to be in "your country, whiles it is your country, and whiles yeare Chizensthereof. Now your elefte * and longing comes, too live, being distranchiled, having loft your former efface and right of a Cittednamed our felves bondflaves to the Carthaginians. Think ye for a peece of money to account your liberty again, and to return to your former degree, from which through faint-"heartethetsand cowardize ye prefallen? You would not hearken nor give carto P. Semprani-

"heartemets and cowardsze ye arctaiten ... I on wome not nearsten nor give earter a particular year of the year of yea "right haldward valiant then with their fwords drawn, fee thele dallardly beatls farther off, P. " Semponius; trell you; had fomewhat ado, to pass the ranks and squadrons of his own countri-" men before the could break through the burraillon of his enemies. Longeth our connery to have

" their for her Citizens who if the rest had been like them; should by this day, have had never

-a one-of them that fought at Canne, for her Cirizens Off feven thousand armed fouldiers, where ar were found 600 that had the heart to break away; mangrothe enemies; po sicape and settled with liberty, and with their armor, home imoleheir country, not withflancing there were forly thous landenamies to relifythem), how early then and lafely, deem you, might apower almost of two Leasions, have passed through them and gone their ways I We had had this day my Lordit wenty "thougand at Canufium, of right brave hardy, and loyar fouldiers. But now which way can thefe frequentles possibly be reputed true and faithful Citizens (for valiant foul diers, Lam fure they will "nor think themselves, nor take up on them to be, unless a man could be perswaded and be-Seewe they were such lighto would have impeached and withstood the resistor getting away even "when they were at the point to open a passage; or that they rather do not envy now; I bit the Mafery and also the honor of others which they have won by prowels it knowing in their own I "conscience, that their timoronshels and cowardliness was the cause of most ignomition band " shameful tervitude. They loved better to close within their pavilions, and to look for the day "light and the enemy together: when as in the still dead time of the night; they had the athortunity to eleape. But how then? Although their hearts failed them. to break away out of the " camp, yet to defend the same manfully, they had contage and valor enough. Befieged they were Mraitly beleaguer'd : invelted they were day and night for a good time and in their armor forced "to fland upon their guard, and manfully they quit themselves within their ramparr, ardar length "(God wor) when they had affayed and endured all extremities, when all fugcors failed themfor "fusientation of this life; so pinched with hunger and so enfeebled, that they were not able to bear their own armor and lift up their weapons; overcome at the laft, rather with the necessit. " ty of mansfrail nature, then by the violence of the enemies, the y, good men gave over and week-"ded themselves, Nay for sooth, it is neither so nor so. The morrow morning when the sun arose, "the enemies advanced and approached toward the rampart: and within two hours after with-"out any trial and hazard of skirmish, they delivered up their weapons and themselves: Thus ve "see what their good fervice was, for two days together. When they should have stood to it in "field, and fought, then they fled back to their tens: when they were to guard and defend their "fixeench and rampart, they furrendered them to the enemy; good no where, neither in battel nor sin bafil. I agree to ransom you, you (I say) when you ought to have fallied orth of the camp. se linger behind and flay ftill: and when need war, to abide by it and to defend it like valiant men, "furrender camp, give up your weapons, and yeeld your own bodies to the enemy? Nay, but to Appeals what I think, my fentence is (my LL.) that these fellows deserve no more to be ransomed. "then those to be delivered unto Annibal, who issued out of the camp, pierced through the midl "of the enemies, and most valiantly saved themselves for to do service another day in their connstry, When Manlius had faid, albeit the prisoners were allied neer in kindred to most of the Senators; yet over and besides the precedent of the City it felf, which never from the full beginning favoured the redemption office fouldiers, as inferred the neltwes to be taken priloners: the ransom it fell, which amounted to a good round sum made the rot pause; because they were unwilling both to empty the publick treasury; (having already disbursed great sums, in buying up bond flaves, and arming them for the wats) and also that Annibal (who as the voice went; was at a very great fland for money) should be enriched therby. When this their answer was resumed, M 15hWite No redemption of captives; there was a new fit of weeping and wailing afresh added to the former fortow of the people, namely for the loss of for many Citizens and fo with many a tear that they shed, with fundry plaints and moans which they made, they accompanied the Commisters abovelaid, as far as the gate. One of the ten went home to his house the same time; who unona fraudulent and cautelous return made into the enemies camp, as is aforelaid, supposed he had arguer himself and disburdened his conscience of his oath. Which being known and recounsed to she Senat, they were all of mind that he should be apprehended, and attended with a good and influent guardat the charge of the City, and so carried back to Annibal. There goeth another report of these Captines, that first there came ten of them as Committees; and when it was debated in the Senat, and doubt made, whether they thould be admitted into the City or no N they were at length received, but to, as that they had no audience in the Senat : and upon longer Gaumadethen they looked for, three others followed after them, to wit, L. Scribonist, G. Calpurmina and L. Manhus. Then by mediation of one Tribun of the Com, a kiniman of Scribenius, the master was propounded in the Senat concerning the ranfom of the captives; but granted it would not be: whereupon the three latter Committees returned to Annibal, and cher tenthet fint came; remained fill behind : who upon a colourable occasion, had made an errand back to dusibal, when they were well onward on their way, to take a note, for footh, of the names of the ptifoners, and therebystemed to have disharged their conscience of the oath. Also, that in the Senat, there was hard hold, much question and variance, about the delivering of them again, into the hands of Annibaliand how at last, they who were of opinion to have them gendered and lent back, failed of their purpole, by reason they came short by some voices and opinions, and that theoother fide carried it clean away, But by the next Cenforsthat came in place, they were lo marked and branded, with alk notes of difgrace and shame, that some of them immediatly made themselvs away with their own hands and the reft forbare, not only the common place and market all their life time after, but allo came not abroad, in manner, to be feen in the very fixeet, and never loaked out of their doors. Thus a man may sather marvel, that authors should so differ among themA felves, than from any of them pick out and differn the truth. But how much greater, this overthrow and loffe at Canna was, than any other before time, appeareth by this evident argument in that those Allies, which ever to that day flood fast and fire unto them, now sell to shrink and fail: and furely for no earthly thing elfe, but because they began to despair of the main chance of the whole State and Empire. For hereupon there revolted unto the Carthaginians, the Attellans, the Calatins, the Hirpins, a part of the Apulians, all the Samnits, except the Petellins, all the Brutti in general, and the Lucans, And more then these, the Surrentins, and the whole trast wellneer, of the Greeks along the sea coast. The Tarentins, Metapontins, the Crotonians, the Locians, and all the Gauls within the Alps, And yet for all these defeats, and rebellions of their Allies B and Subjects, were not the Romans one whit enclined to make any mention of peace, neither before the coming of the Conful, nor yet after that he was returned, and renewed again the dolorous remembrance of that woful overthrow received. And even at that very inftant so high minded was the City, and so far from drooping and being cast down, that as the Con'ul returned homeward from fogreat a defeat, whereof himself only was a principal cause, he was not only met upon the way by all the States and companies of the City in great numbers, but also highly thanked, in that he despaired not of the State of the Common-weal: who, if he had been the General and Leader of the Carthaginians, should have been sure to have smoaked for it, and endured all extremity for torment and punishment.

The three and twentieth Book

Of the Histories of T. Livius of Padua, from the foundation of the City of Rome.

The Breviary of L. Florus upon the three and twentieth Book.

He Campans revolted unto Annibal, Mago was fent to Catthage, with news of the victory at Canna: and in the entry of the Councel-House; he poured out (on the stoor) the golden rings which had been plucked from the fingers of the Romans there flain, which by report exceeded the measure of a Modius. Upon these tidings, Hannothe noblest personage among all the Carthaginians, perswaded with the Senat of Catthage, to sue unto the people of Rome for peace, but he prevailed not, by reason of the Barchin fide and fattion, that gain-faid him. Cl. Marcellus the Pretor fought fortunatly before Nola, in a fally which he made out of the town against Annibal. The Army of Annibal fell to riot at Capua E and gave themselves to such sensuality, while they wintred there, that both in bodily strength, and also in courage of mindthey became much enfeebled. Casilinum was besieged by the Carthaginians, and the inhabitants within were driven by extreum famine, to eat thongs and leatherings, plucked from off their fields and targets, yea, and to feed upon Mise and Rats. They lived with Nuts which the Romans sent unto them down the river Vulturnus. The body of the Senat was replenished by receiving unto them a new Supply from out of the order of Knights or Gentlemen, to the number of 197. L. Polhumius the Pretor. was together with his army defeated by the Gauls, and put to the word. Cneus and Publius Scipioes. vanquilbed Aldrubal in Spain, and had the conquest thereof. The remnant of the army descated at Canna was fent away and confined into Sicily, and commanded not to depart from thence, before the war was fully finished. A league and society was concluded between Philip the King of the Macedonians and F Annibal, Sempronius Gracchus the Conful, discomstited and slew the Campans. Moreover, this book containeth the fortunate exploits archieved by T. Manling the Lord Deputy in Sardinia, against the Carthaginians and the Sardi: who took the General himself Asquibal, together with Mago and Hanno, prisoners. Claudius Marcellus the Pretor vanquished and defeated in a let battel before Nola, the army of Annibal: and was the first that put the Romans in some good hope of better success, after they had been toiled out with so many foils and losses.

The three and twentieth Book of T. Livius.

Nnibal after the hattel fought at Canne, and the winning and ranfacking of both the Roman camps, diflodged anon, and was removed out of Apulia into Samnium, being fent unto, for to come unto the Hirpins country, by Statist, who promited to betray and deliver the City of Cooffa into his hands. Now there was a Citizen of Cooffa, named Trebius a nobleperionage and of great name in his country. But the bend and faction of the Coffanes (a family of great power, by favour of the Romans) kept. him down and over-weighed him: but

after the fame of the battel of Canna and the coming of Annibal, divulged and blown abroad by the the speeches of Trebius those Cossanes abandoned the City; and so was it without any conflict rendered unto the Carthaginians, and received a garrilon. Annibal leaving behind him there, all the pillage and baggage that he had, divided his army into two parts : giving Mago in charge. to posses himself of the towns of that country, which would revolt of themselves from the Romans: or elfe to force them thereunto, in case they denied and refused so to do. Himself took his journey through the land of Campane, toward the nether sea, intending to assault Naples. that he might be Lord of a Port Town also, and have it at his devotion. When he was entred the confines of the Neapolitans, he placed some of the Numidians in Ambush, as cunningly as he could, (and there for the most part, the wayes are hollow, and full of close and fectet mooks and holes others he commanded to make a shew of driving away a booty out of the fields. and to ride out braving before the gates of the City, Against whom feeming to be not many, and those disordered) a troop of horsmen issued forth, but the enemies of purpose giving back and reniring from them, led and trained them on, to the place of ambush: and so they were environed on every fide, and there had not one of them escaped alive, but that the sea was neer, where they espied many fisher boats along the shore on the bank side, and as many of them as were skilful in fwimming gat unto them, and faved themselves: but in that shirmish nevertheless certain young gentlemen were flain, Among whom, Hegeas also, the Captain of that Corner of horiemen died in the place, who followed too horly upon them that retreated & seemed to file, But Annibal after he had viewed the walls, and faw they were not easie to be won, was discouraged and scared K from giving affault to that City, From thence he turned his journey, and took his way to Capua, a City flowing in wealth and superfluity of all pleasures, by reason of long selicity, and the favorrable aspect of gracious fortune. But among all corruptions that there raigned, it was infected most with the licentions looseness of the Commons, who exceeded beyond all measure, and abufed their liberty. Paruvius Calavius, a man of noble race there, and popular withal, but one than by lewd and indirect courses became rich and mighty, by means thereof, had both Senat & Com. under his girdle, and might do what he would. This man chanced to be head Magistrate the same year that the Romans were defeated and overthrown at the Lake Thrasymenus: and supposing that the Commonalty (who had been a long time maliciously affected to the Senat and Nobility) would by occasion of alteration in the State, enterprise some notable act, to wit, (in case Annibal x should come with his victorious army into those parts) the murdering of the Senat, and delivering of Capua into the Carthaginians hands. This man I say, lewd and bad enough otherwise, but yet not flark naught and wicked in the highest degree: and defirous to lord it, and domineer with the lafety of the Common-wealth, rather then with the utter destruction of the same; as knowing ful wel that no State could remainfafe, spoiled and bereft once of a publick counsel: cast about and plotted, how he might both fave the Senate, and also oblige the same to be at his and the Commons devotion. He affembled therfore the Senat one day together, and after he had protefteft with a solemn preamble, " That in no case he would like & allow of the designment and intent-" of revolting from the Romans, unless it were upon necessity and constraint : for as much as him-" felf had married the daughter of Appius Claudius, and had fair iffue by her : and befides, affianced M "a daughter of his own in marriage unto Livius in Rome: but yet (quoth he) there is a matter of "greater consequence toward, and a danger like to burst outmore to be seared then that. For the "Commons intend not by way of tevolt and rebellion to rid the City of the Senators authority, et but are purposed to massacre all the Senators, and so to deliver unto Annibal and the Carthagi-"nians, the Common-wealth, clearly void of a Senat, Of which imminent peril (quoth he) I know "how to free you, in case you will wholly trust and rely upon me, and forget all former jars, and " old debates, which have fallen out in governance and managing of the Senat. Now when all of them in place, for fear were forced to put themselves into his hands: I will, quoth he) shut ec you up within the Councel-Chamber, and pretend unto them, as though I were one of their " complices, both privy and party to this intended practife of theirs: and so by soothing them up, w "under a colourable approbation and allowance of their defignments, which I should in vain "cross and gain-say, I shall find out a ready way to save all your lives. And for assurance here-"of, ask and have of me what bond and fecurity ye will your felves. Thus having made his faithful promife to be fast and true unto them, he went forth, and commanded the Councel-House dores to be shut sure, and lest warders to keep the gate and entry thereof, that no man without his license and commandment, should either enter in, or come forth. Then after hehad called all the people together to an audience, in a folemn and frequent affembly, thus he spake unto them. "That which ye have often wished for (O ye Campans, my good neighbors and Colevius to the "ked and curfed Senat, now lieth inyour hands to perform with fafety at your pleafure. And yea Commons of "need not by way of an uproar to affault their houses one after another, to the great danger and

The Oration Сариа.

"friends) namely, to have the power and mean to revenge your selves throughly of this wic-"hazzard of your persons, considering how they are defended with strong guards of their vassals, "favorites, and bond flaves: ye have them all fast and close mued up within the Councel-Cham-"ber: themselves alone, without company, without armor and weapon; there you may take them. "But see that ye do nothing hastily upon headwithout pause, nor rashly without, advisement. I "will so compass and bring about, that ye shall give your doom of life and death upon every one " of them, to the end that each one may have his defert, and fuffer due punishment accordingly.

The three and twentieth Book of T. Livius. "But above all things ye must have an eye and look to this, that ye proceed not too much in "heat and choler: but that ye have more regard of your own fafety and profit Luan of ice and re-"venge. For (Itake it) they be these Senators only whose persons ye hate and detest; and your "meaning is not wholly to put down and overthrow the Senate quite: for either ye must a cope " of a King (O government abhominable) or elie admit a Senat, the only Council indeed of a true "City and State: and therefore with one blush (as they lay) ye are to go frop two gaps, and to do "both at once namely to abolish and depose the old Senat, and to elect a new, I win command "that the Senators shall be pited by name one after another : and concerning their ife and death, "I will demand your opinion and resolute sentence; and look what judgement ye give, that i ture-B "I ftand and be put in execution. But before the condemned guitry perion be done to death, ye is thall inhititute in his room a new Senator, tome good man of valour and contage, and worthy "to succeed in his place. With that, he sate him down. And after all their names were thrown into a lottery pitcher and huffled together, he caused him to be cited and called aloud by name, and the man himself to be brought forth of the council-House whole name chan ed to be drawn out first. He was no loonernamed, but every mancried out that he was a lewd and wicked perfon, and worthy to be hanged. Then Pacavins faid, I ice (quoti he) what defining we prefage this man. Rejected he is, and cast out for naught and unjust : choose now a good Senator, and a righteous in his room. At the first, all was filent, and as still as midnight, for default of hiding a better to place in his stead. A terwards, when some odde groom past all shame and reverence seemed to nominate one: by and by they grew to much louder words, and greater lamor: while fome laid flatly they knew not the man, others laid to his charge fundry lewd and naughty vi. es and obje-Ated against him either abject baseness, poverty and beggery or the some dishonest kind of trade and occupation, whereby he lived. Thus fared they, and much worfe a great deal when a lecond or third Senator was named: fo as it was well feen, that the men bethought themselves and repented of that they had done already, confidering how they failed fill and we eto seek, when they should substitute another in his place: for a much as it booted not, but was absurd to nominate the same again, once that their nomination gained them nothing but either to hear their vices deciphered, or to beer reproachful terms: and as for all the rest they were far more the and oblcure persons, than those that came first into their remembrane and were soones thought upon. So the people fell at length, and gently came down to this point, and confessed, that sinch better was bad they knew, than bad they knew not; and. Seldom came the better: within the old Senators to be let out of ward and enlarged. By this policy Pacurous having bound the Senate to himlest, more than to the Commons, and even as much as their life was we that without force of arms ruled the roft, and was at his devotion and command. Hereupon the ferritors laid afide the remembrance of their own dignity port, and liberty, became attable to the Commons, and would falute them kindly: inviting them ourteoully, and entertaining them liberary at their boords, with exquisite and delicate fare : undertaking and maintaining all their forces and causes: ready at all times to assist them and stand by them: and in one word emp nealing Juries (to go upon all causes and matters in law) of those whom they knew to be gracious and popular, p and fitter to win and procure the favour and affection of the ommoniott. Thus at the Councel-

This Capua was a City ever given to dissolute life and excets in pleasure, as well by reason of the natural corruption and infet disposition of the Inhabitants, as also for the plenteous & flowing abundance of all delights, and the alluring inticements of all dainties, that either fea or land might affoord, But at that time (fuch was the obsequious fawning and flattery of the Nobles such was the licentious living of the Commons) they were to lavish, that they exceeded in lust and superfluity beyond measure, and laid it on in expense without flay. Befides their contempt of Laws Magistrates, and Senate, they grew to this pais after the overthrow at Carna, that whereas before, they had some awfull and reverend regard of the Romans now they de pised and let naught p by the government and Empire of Rome. And nothing elie flood in the way, but that prefently they would have rejected their rule, and shaken off the yoak of obedience and allegeance, saving only this, That by reason of ancient entercourse of cross and mutuall marriages, many noble houles and mighty families were linked and allied to the Romans: and again, which was the greatest bond of all, whereas there had ferred in the Roman wars, certain of them: there were three hundred men of arms, and those of noblest birth of all the Campans, choice out of them and sent by the Romans to be refiant in fundry garrifons of the Cities of Sicily: whole fathers and kinsfolk (with much ado) obtained, that Embassadors should be sent unto the Consul of Rome. They found the Conulat Venusia with a few souldiers and those armed by the halves (for as yet he was Mot gone to Canusam) being in that poortaking and hard plight, as he could not be in worse; either to move pitty in the hearts of true and well affected allies or to breed contempt in proud and hallow-hearted friends, such as these Campans were. Contemptible was their case, but the Cos. made himself and his condition more despited, by bewraying too much his present distresses, and laying open to the world the nakedness of his calamity. For when the Embassadors delivered unto him, That the Senate and people of Capua took it to the heart, and greatly grieved at the adweste overthrow of the Romans, and promited therewith, to furnish him with all things fit and the Cation meet for mear; "Ye have (quoth be) O Campans, observed an order and custome, and for form and Embassians fashion visited us your confederats, in willing us to require at your hands all supplements of war; of Capua.

Table all matters were decided, as if the Commons had there fat and not otherwise.

" rather than faid any thing directly befitting the present estate of our fortune. For what have we w "left us at all, after this discomfiture of Canna, that we should be willing to have that supplied "by our allies which is wanting? As who would fay, we had fomewhat already. Should we de-"mand of you footmen, as though we were furnished with horse is Should we say that we lark. "ed money, as if money only were wanting, and nothing elfe? No, no, Fortune hath deale to "hardly with us, that the hath left us just nothing, nor to much as that, which might be made " up and supplied by others. Our Legions of footmen, our Cornets of horse, our armor and muni-"tion, our Standards and Enfigns, horse and man, money and victuals, all is gone, loft, and peri-"fhed; either in the battell, or the morrow after in the ruin of our Camp, when we were turned "out of our tents and pavilions. And therfore ye are not, O Campans, to aid and help up in this "war; but in our behalf, and for us, yeought to take the whole charge of the war upon your "own selves, against the Carthaginians. Call to remembrance how in time past, when your an-"ceftors and forefathers were tearfully driven to keep within your walls, standing in dread and bodily fear, not of the Samnits only your enemies, but also of the Sidicins: we took them into our protection, and defended them before Satricula: and how for your sakes we began war with the Samnits, and maintained the same for the space of an hundred years, and in great variety of fortune giving and taking fundry foils all the whiles. Over and befides, call to mind. "how we concluded an indifferent and equall league with you, to the disadvantage of neither "parts: how we granted unto you the liberty of living under our own laws: and how at the "last (a matter, I wot, of right great importance and consequence, before this our late over-"throw at Canna") we granted unto a great part of you, the freedom and priviledge of Burgel-"fie and parced with you the franchiles of our own City. And therefore ye ought of right f my "Mafters of Capua) to repute this lots and misfortune now received, to be as well yours as ours: and to make reckoning to defend the common state and country of both. It is neither Samnit "nor Tulcan that we have to deal with, to whom, if we lost and parted with our Empire, yet it "remained fill within the compais of Italy: but the enemy that purineth us, is a Carthaginian, "drawing after him a train of fouldiers, who are not to much as born in Affrick, but coming "from the farthest and most remote parts and bounds of the world, from as far as the " streights " of the Ocean fea even from Hercules his pillars : void of the knowledge of all law right, and dif-"terence of condition, without reason and discretion, and (in manner) without commerce of mans language. These solders so fierce and fell by nature, so cruell and merciles by use and cu-L "flome, their captain bath withall made more wild and lavage, by making bridges, causeys, and "high-waies, over heaps of dead mens bodies: and (which I abhor to speak, by teaching them. "to eat men flesh. To see and endure these men to be their LL. whom feeding as they do upon "fuch execrable meats and viands, which even to touch and handle without great horror we "may not: to relort for justice as far as into Affrick and Carthage, and to suffer Italy to be re-"duced into a Province under the Numidians and Moors, what is he that would not detelt and "abhor, were he but born only within Italy? A worthy honour and immortall glory it will be " for you, O ye Campans, if the Roman Empire and dominion, thus growing to ruin and falling "down profirate under the weight of this late overthrow, might by your fidelity and forcible "power be staid and upheld, and set upright again. I suppose ye have levied and enrolled alrea-M "dy thirry thousand foot and four thousand horse, out of Campain: for coin, for corn, ye have "fore and plenty: Now it your faith and truth be answerable to your wealth and fortune, nei-"ther shall Annibal find that he hath won the victory, nor the Romans feel that they have lost "a journey. With this Oration thus ended, the Conful gave the Embaffadors their discharge, and dismissed them. As they returned homeward, one of them, Sabias Virius by name, faid thus unto his fellows. "Now is the day come (quoth he) wherein the Campans may be able, ec not only to recover again the lands which in times patt the Romans have wrongfully taken "from them, but also obtain & enjoy the soveraign rule & Empire of Italy. As for Annibal, we "may conclude, covenant, and capitulat with him what articles and conditions we lift our felves, to our best behoof and benefit: And it is all to nothing, that Annibal, having now dispatched N "and finished the war, will of his own accord depart like a Conquerour into Affrick, and with-"draw his forces out of these parts: so as the dominion of Italy shall be left wholly to the peo-"ple of Capita. Virias had no fooner delivered thele speeches, but they all applauded him and accorded thereto. And in such terms they related their Embaffage, as all men thought no less but the Roman Empire and name was utterly perished and extinct for ever. Incontinently the Commons and the greatest part of the Nobility of Capua enclined to revolt and rebell: Yet by the countenance and authority of the Ancients and Elders the matter was staid and deferred for some few daies. At length, the greater part prevailed, whole opinion was, That the same Embaffidors which were lent to the Roman Conful, should be addressed in embaffic unto Anni-bal, But I find in some Annal-records, that before they went, and before their resolute determined nation to revolt, there was an Embassagesent from the Capuans to the City of Rome, demanding thus much, That if they meant to have any help and aid from them, one of their Confuls migh be a Capuan. Whereat the Senat of Rome took fuch fouff and indignation, that the faid Embaffadors were commanded to void the Council-House, and a Serjeant sent after them at their heels,

to set them out of the City: charging them at their perill, to take up their lodging that night

without the territories of Rome. But because this demand jumpeth too near to the like that the

A Latines made long before: and both Celimand other Historians have (not without good reason) passed it over and laid nothing thereof, I dare not avow it for a reuth. Well, Embassadors there came unto Annibal, and concluded peace with him underthele conditions, and covenants: Imprimis. That no General Captain, or Magistrate of the Carthaginians should have any jurisdiction or power over a Citizen of Capua: Item, That no Citizen of Capua should be compelled against his will to serve in any wars, or execute the charge and office of a souldier. Item. That the Campans Hillenjoy their old Laws and Magistrates of their own: Item, That Annibal deliver unto the Campans three hundred Roman Captives, such as they themselves shall choose; whom they might courie and exchange for their three hundred horfemen of the Campans that were in Regarrison and served for pay in Sicily. These were the Articles of the accord. But the Campans stuck not to do more than fo, and to go farther than their capitulations: committing divers and fundry outrages. For the Commons juddenly at once apprehended all the Roman Captives over the confederate fouldiers, yea, and attached other Citizens of Rome, that were either employed in any military charge, or otherwise occupied in their private affairs: and caused them to be clapt up within the floves and hot houses, as in ward and late custody, where their breath being stuffed and stopped up with exceeding heat, and steaming vapours, they were stifled, and died miserably. But there was one Decins Magins, a man who wanted no means of loveraign authority, but onlythelobriety, discretion, and wisdom of the Citizens with whom he lived; who withstood all that ever he could such enormous and audacious courses, and endeavoured to hinder the Embaffage fent to Annibal. And fo foon as he heard that Annibal was fending a garrison, he reconnted unto his fellow Citizens the proud and lordly rule of Prophus, the milerable and wetched thraldom of the Tarentines, as precedents sufficient to give them warning. He ceased not to cry aloud in open-place and audience, first, that they should not receive the garrison into the City: then, that being admitted they should either be thrust our again; or rather if they would explate and make amends by some valiant and memorable act for that shamefull leud part of theirs in revolting fo from their most ancient Allies, yea, and kinsmen by bloud, they should fall upon the Cartnaginian garrifon, and kill them every one, and so reconcile themselves again to the Romans. Annil at having intelligence of these plots (for they were not a forging and contriving in a corner)first fent certain messengers to summon Magins to repair unto his presence within his Camp. After that, feeing he stoutly denied to go, (for he pleaded that Annibal had no authority nor right to command a Citizen of Capua) he waxed wroth, and commanded the man to be apprehended, and to be haled perforce bound unto him. But fearing, upon better advice, left by offering such violence some tumult mightarise, and in the hear of bloud break forth into an inconsiderate fray, he dispatched beforehand a messenger of purpose unto Marius Blossus, the Prator or L. Governor of Capua: fignifying, that the morrow next following he would be perfonally in Capua: and so with a small guard about him, he set forth of his Camp, and put himself on his journey. Marius affembled the people together, making proclamation, and warning them to be ready in all frequent folemnity, with their wives and children, to meet Annibal upon the way. They of the adverse side unto Magius and the Romans performed this not only E obediently, but also most effectually, and with great diligence and endeavour. Yea, the common fort likewise were very forward in this action, as defirous especially to see this great General and brave warrior, so noble and renowned for his many victories. Decius Magins neither wentforth to meet him, nor yet kept his house, because he would not seem to sear and carry a guilty conscience: but walked up and down idly for his pleasure in the Market place with one of his sons and a few of his vaffals and followers, whiles the whole City-befides was bufily occupied, and much troubled in the entertaining and beholding of this great Captain and Commander of the Carthaginians: Annibal being entred the City, incontinently required to have audience in their Council-House. Whereupon, the Nobles and principall Citizens of Capua requested him that he would not that day intend any weighty matters of importance, but himself in perion solemr nizeit with joy and mixth, as an high and feastivall holiday for his welcome thither. And albeit he was by nature hafty, and ready to fall into fits of anger, yet because he would not seem at his first coming to deny them any thing, he employed a good part of that day in seeing and viewing the City. Entertained and lodged he was and his whole train with the Manii, Celeres, Stenius, and Pacuvius, the most noble and honourable personages, and the wealthiest of all others. Thither unto him, Pacuvius Calavius (concerning whom I spake before, the principal man of that bend and faction, which reduced the City to the obedience and devotion of Annibal) brought his ownfon a young Gentleman, and faid withall, that the youth kept continually with Decius, and that he was fainto plack him away from his company and train, whose part he took, and fluck most fliffly to him; in maintaining the old society and amity of the Romans, against G the new League with the Carthaginians; and neither the bending and inclination of the whole City to the contrary fide, nor yet the reverent majefly of a father, had yet driven him from his oblinate resolution. And for that time the father laboured with Annibal rather by way of prayer and intreaty, than by excusing and clearing his son, that he would not be discontented nor displeased with the young man. So he was overcome with the importunate request and plentifull teares of the father, and gave commandment, that he together with his father should be bidden to supper, at which feast he purposed to have the company of no other guests of all Capua, but only of his hostels that have him entertainment, and one Jubellius Taurea,

The three and twentieth Book of T. Livius.

a famous and brave warrior. To hopper they were long before day-light went down, and fared at H the table not after the guile of Carthaginians not according to the discipline of fouldiers but afrer the order of a City and house, which had been used a long time to have the board furnished with fundry forts of dainty dishes, and with all delicate junkets to please the palate and table Perolls only the fon of Calavius could not be brought to change his mind and thew himfelf cheerful and merry at meat, not withflanding the Mafters of the tealt, and sinnbal himself other whiles invited him to bear them company, and he with them; but he ever made his excuse to his father, the he was ill at ease and fickly when loever he seemed to examine him and to know the cause of such wonderful trouble of mind, and vexation of spirit, So;a little afore sun-setting, when his father arole, and was gone out from supper, he followed hard after him : and when they were come into. a fecret place apart, (a garden it was on the back fide of the house). I will tell you a thing father I have in my head a policy, and a ready mean, how we shall not only obtain pardon at the Romans hands for our trespass committed, infalling away from them, and turning to Annibal; bur "also how we Campans may be in far greater elemation and favour among them than ever we " were. The father marvelling hereat, was defirous to know what device that might be; and with "that the youth cast his gown from off his shoulders, and shewed him a good blade girded to "his fide. I will quoth he, out of hand, establish and seal fure the Roman League with the blond " of Annibal I was defirous (father) to let you know of it aforehand, if peradventure you would . be willing to be out of the way when the deed is a doing. The old man feeing and hearing this. in a great fearfull agony, as if he had been present to see the execution of that which he heard k him to freak of, " Now I beieech thee, my ion (quoth he) and pray thee of all loves and bonds " rhar bind children and parents together, that thou wilt not before thy fathers face either com-"mit or suffer this so horrible a part full of all abominable wickedness what soever, and not to be "named. There are not many hours finite, that we ware by all the gods and holy hallows in hea-" ven, and by joyning hand in hand, made faithful promite, and obliged our felves to communist cate together with him, and to eat at the holy table of facred riands. And are we no fooner "departed alunder from our familiar conference and parley, but we arm our felves against him? "Arifest thou indeed from thy friends guest-boord, to which thou wert thy self a third man bid-"den of all the Campans, and even by Annibal, and will thou flain and pollute that boord with "the bloud of the principal guest? I, thy father, erewhile was able to reconcile Annibal to my r "fon; and can I not pacifie my ionlikewife, and appeale his fierce from a kagainst Annibal? But "if their be nothing facred and inviolable, nothing to be trulled in the world, neither faithfull or promife nor religious oath nor any piety at all and good nature, things to honelt and inft: then "adventure hardly, and spare not to put in execution all actions detestable and not to be spo-"ken, fo that befides the note and infamous mark or wickedness, they bring not upon our own "heads present mischief, and utter confusion. Darest thou alone assail the person of Annital? "What will that multitude about him do, the while, to many freemen and bondmen both? All "their guard and regard all their eyes upon him alone, what ferve they for? What will become of co to many hands of theirs? Thinkest thou that they will be benummed and dead at the time of "that frantick enterprise of thine? The gram vilage of Annibal himself, whom whole armies of "fouldiers tremble to behold: who the people of Rome dread, and for fear of whom they quake "again, wile thou alone abide to fee? And if all other means of help should fail him, wile thou "endure to firike and wound me thy father, putting my body between for the lafegard and de-"fence of Annibal? And stab me thou must through the very heart, before thou canst hurt him or run him through. Suffer therefore thy felf here to be frighted from this thy intended mitchief, "before thou have the foil there, and mils of thy purpole. Let my prayers take place with thee, "as once this day they prevailed for thee. With that, he marked his fon to weep and shed tears, and embracing him about the middle, and killing him ever and anon, he left him not, nor gave over to pray & entreat him instantly unrillhe got at his hands to lay off his sword, and promife him faithfully, that he would not attempt any such enterprise. Then the youth, seeing how M the case stood, "I will (quoth he) pay unto my natural father that kindness and love, in which "I am bound as a debtor to my native Country. But alas for you, good father, I am right forry "for your hard hap; who are to answer before God and the world, for the betraying of your "country no fewer times than thrice already. Once, when you gave countell and perfwaded to forfake the Romans, and to revolt from them: again, when you were the principall agent, and "advised to make peace with Annibal: and now this day the third time, when you are the only "obstacle and hinderance that Capua is not restored again into the hands of the Romans. O " fweet countrey and native foil of mine, take here at my hands this fword, wherewith erewhile "I was girt and armed for dear love of thee and was fully minded to defend this thy chief Caffle "and Fortreis, and not to spare, but embrue it in the bloud of thy mortall enemy : take it I say; O " fince my own father is ready to wrest it from me. This said, he flung his sword over the garden wall into the high way and open freet; and therewith, because he would not grow into any fuspition, he shewed himself again to the guells within the house, and took part of the banquet. The morrow after, the Senate in favour of Annibal folemnly met together in great number: in which frequent affembly, the beginning of his speech was very pleasant and gracious: wherein hegave the Capuans thanks, for preferring his amity before the alliance of the people of Rome: and among other fair and magnificall behefts to them made, he promited that within a while,

A Cama should be the head City and chief State of all Italy, whereunto the people of Rome, together with other nations, should refort for law and justice." Mary, quoth he there is one that hath " no part or fellowship in the society and league made between the Carthaginians and you, name-"Iv. Magins Decini, who neither was a Campan nor ought of right to be to called and reputed: "him I demand to be delivered into my hands, and that in my presence the Senate should be as-"ked their opinion concerning his trespass, and an Act presently entred thereof. All of them there affembled allowed of the motion, and gave their affent in the end : albeit a great fort of them thought both the man unworthy of that hard fortune and calamity, and that this was but an ill beginning and a very overture to the infringing of the right of their freedom. The chief Ma-Beiftrate then went forth of the Council-Chamber, and late in the Judiciall Hall or Temple, and commanded Decius to be attached, and to fland before him at his feet, and there to answer for himself and make his defence. Who perfisted still in the same stoutness and boldness of spirit, alledging that by vertue of the covenants in the League comprised, he might not lawfully be preffed and forced thus far. Whereupon he had irons clapt upon him, and commandment was given that he should have a Lictor attend upon him, and to be conveighed into the Camp of Annital. All the way as he was led, folong as he was bare-headed and open-faced, he went preaching to the multitude that flocked about him, and with a loud voice spake and faid : " Now Capuans, ve have "the liberty that we fought and longed for. In the open market place, at noon-day, and in your "fight, lo how I, a man inferior to none in all Capua, am led away bound in chains to die. What C "greater violence could be offered if Capua were won by affault of the enemy? Go forth, go and meet Annibal adorn and hang the City with rich cloath of tapiffry, Register in your Kalender, "among other holidaies, this day of his Entry, that in the end ye may behold this goodly triumph " over one of your own Citizens. Upon the utterance of these words, the multitude seemed discontented at the indignity of this fight. Whereupon he was hoodwinked, and his head covered, and the Serjeant was charged to have him away quickly, and makehaste out of the gates, So, he was brought into the Camp, and immediatly shipped and sent to Carthage, for tear lest some commotion might arise in Capua, upon so unworthy and shamefull a deed: and lest the Senat alto should repent themselves, that they had delivered and yielded out of their hands a principal personage among them: also to prevent that no Embassage might be sent unto him for his redelin very, whereby he should either offend his new Allies, in case he denied them their first request of fuffer Capua to have alwaies a busie and seditious Citizen ready ever to stir up new troubles if he granted their fuit. The ship wherein he was embarked, was by a tempest cast upon Cyrena, a port town in the dominion at that time of the KK. There, Magius fled for refuge as to a Sanctuary, unto the Image of King Ptolomaus, and was brought by his guard and keepers unto Alexandria to the Kings presence, and enformed the King, how contrary to the tenorand priviledge of the covenant he was in bonds by Annibal. Whereupon he was loofed from his chains, and put to the choice. whether he would return to Capua, or go to Rome. Magins answered, that he could not in Capua remain in safety, and if he went to Rome, at that time especially when there was war between the Romans and the Capuans, he should be sooner lodged there in a prison like a sugitive runnagate, E than entertained in house for a friend and loving guest: and concluded in the end, that he would make abode and live the rest of his daies more willingly in no place of the world, than in his highness Realm whom he found already to be the saviour of his life, and the redeemer of his liberty While these occurrents fell out abroad, Q. Fabius Pictor, sent (as is abovefaid) Embassador to Delphos, returned to Rome, and out of a writing he read openly, the answer of the Oracle in their words (now ye must understand, that in this Script were certain gods and faints named, unto whom they should make solemn supplication, and the manner also with all ceremonies and complements thereto belonging:) " Then (O Romans) if ye shall so do, your state shall prosper and be "more happy: your Common-weal shall go forward better to your mind yea, and victory in the F" wars shall happen unto the people of Rome, But remember that when all things shall go well on "your fide; and your State shall be faved and preferred, ye fend unto Pythias Apollo a present, ac-"cording to the merit of a due recompence; and of the filver railed of the pillage, prizes, and "fpoilstaken from the enemies, do him honour accordingly. After he had reheated thele words, truly, translated out of the Greek Original then he faid moreover, That io foon as he was depar-

tedfrom the Oracle, he presently facrificed unto all those gods with frankincense and wine. Also, that he was commanded by the Priest of Apollo, that like as he both came to the Oracle, and also celebrated facrifices, crowned with a garland and chaplet of Laurel, to he should in the same manner adorned take thip and be imbarked, and not lay off the faid garland before he was arrived to Rome. Finally, that all ceremonies performed most precisely and diligently, which he was com-G manded to observe, he had laid and bestowed the said chapter upon the alter, before the Shrine of Apollo at Rome. Then the Senare made a decree, That those faerifices and supplications should with all speed and carefull regard be celebrated.

Whiles these things passed at Rome and in Italy, Mago the son of Amilear, arrived at Carthage and brought the first tidings of the victory at Canra. This Mago was not immediatly and directly fent from his brother, out of the field where the battel was fought, but flaid certain daies about receiving the homage and subjection of certain Cities of the Bratis, which revolted from the Romans. Who having audience given him in the Senat of Carthage, related what acts

and exploits his brother Annibal had atchieved in Italy: namely, That he had given battell to H fix Generals, whereof four were Confuls, and two were the Dictator and Commander of horses men: That he had fought against fix entire Consular armies, in which battels he had slain above 200000 enemies, taken priloners more than 50000. That of thotefour Coff, he had killed twain outright : as for the other two one of them was deadly hurt, the other having loft his wholearmy, was fled accompanied scarcely with fifty men : that the General of the Cavalry created with ful Confusar authority, was discomfitted and put to flight and the Dictator (fortooth) because he never would hazard the fortune of a field, was counted the only warrior and worthy Captain: That the Brutii and Apulians part of the Samnits, and Lucans, were revolted to the Carthaginians: That Capsa, the head City not of Campan only, but fafter the Romans defeat and overthrow I in the battell at Canna) of ail Italy also, was furrendred to Annibal. For these to many and to worthy victories, he required (meetand require it was) that thereshould be a solemn lettivall day holden and facrifices tolemnized to the honour of the immortal gods. And for the better affurance of their lucky and fortunate archievements, and to verifie his words, he caused the gold rings of the Romans, flain at Canna, to be poured forth in the porch and entry of the Council-House. The heap of them was to great, that as some authors affirm, when they measured the same, they filled three Modif and an half. But the constant report went, and founding neerer to a truth, that they were not above one Modius. He added moreover, and faid, (and all to prove their overthrow the greater) that none but knights and men of arms, and those of the better fort, who served on horses found at the Cities charges, used to wear that ornament. The drift and conclusion of his K speech was this, " I hat the sooner that Annibal hoped to make an end of the wars, the more he "ought to be aided and helped with all provision and furniture accordingly. And why? Theser-"vice was far from home, in the midft of the enemies land, a huge deal of corn was confirmed, a " great mass of money was spent; and as so many battels had utterly swoopt up the enemies ar-"mies, to reckning was to be made, that they had in tome measure lessened and impaired the for-"ces of the conquerour. Therefore, a new supply of men was to be sent over, and money for soul-"diers pay, yea, and corn also was to be transported to so mave souldiers, that had done so fingu-"lar good fervice, and deserved to well of the Carthaginian nation. Upon these reports of Mago, "when all men elle were wondrous glad, and took great contentment, Himileo, a man of the "Brachin bend, supposing he had now good occasion and opportunity offered to carp and check t "Hanno, How now Hanno quoth he, what fay you to this gear ? Repent you ftill and mislike the "war undertaken against the Romans? Let us see now, give your voice and opinion that Annibal " be yielded: forbid now thankigiving to be performed to the immortall gods for this profperous " speed and fortunate incess. Let us hear a Roman Senator now to speak in the Council-House of the Carthaginians. Then Hannoo; "I would have held my peace this day, my LL, quoth he, "for feart o freak ought that in this common and generall joy might not be altogether pleafant "unto you. But now, seeing a Senator bluntly spurreth me the question, whether I mislike still of "the enterprise of war against the Romans? if I should keep silence and say nothing. I might "Geem either proud and infolent, or elie faulty and culpable. Whereof the one is the part of a man "that hath forgot the liberty of other men; the other a property of him, that thinketh not of w his own. Well may I therefore answer to Himileo, that I cease not yet to mislike this war, nor "never will give over to blame and challenge this invincible Captain and warrior of ours, be-" fore I see the war ended and determined, upon some indifferent hand, and tollerable conditi-"on and nothing elle shall thint the mils I have, and quench the longing defire of the old peace, "but the making of a new, And therefore these particulars, which M. go erewhile so magnified "and vaunted of are for the prefent joyfull news to Himileo, and other of that crue, and the fup-" posts of Annibal: and to me likewise in some measure, they may be acceptable tidings, in this refroard that good success and lucky speed in war, if we will make the right use and benefit of our "fortune, will be a mean to procure us a more easie and honourable peace. For if we let slip this "advantage and opportunity of the time, when as we may feem rather to give than take condi-N "tions of peace, I fear me, that even this prefent fo goodly a shew of rankness as it maketh now, " will run up all to fraw, and bear no head to yield corn in the end. And yet let us confider now, "what a special matter this is Slain I have whole armies of enemies. Therfore send me fresh and "new fouldiers. What could you (Sir) demand more, if you had been overthrown? Won I have "by force two strong holds where the enemies were encamped, full and traight (we wust needs "think) of prizes and victuals; Allow me more corn and money. What would you have requi-"red and craved more, a fay, in case you had been rifled, and turned perforce out of your own "Camp and pavilions? But that I may not marvel alone at these strange Enthymemes and conclu-" fions (for it is as free and lawfull for me to ask fome queftions, feeing. I have already answered to "Himilea) I would fain have Himileo or Mago, I care not whether, to make answer likewileto O me. Say, that in the battell before Canna, the Roman Empire was wholly defeated and foiled. "Say also, that certain it is, how all Italy is at point ready to revolt tell me first and formost, whe-"ther any one Nation of the Latine people is faln from them to us? Secondly, whether any one or person of the five and thirty wards in Rome, is run away, and fled to Annibal? When Mago said "nay, and denied both. Why then (quoth he) there be great numbers of our enemy fill behind. "But I would gladly know what courage, what heart, what hopes, that multitude hath. When "Mago answered he could not tell. And nothing (quoth Hanno) is more rife & easie to be known.

A Gay man, lent the Romans any Embaffadors to Annibal to treat for peace? Nay, had ye any intelligen e brought unto you, that there was so much as one word litped, or mention made at " Rome of peace? When Mago faid flatly nay, to that too, Why then (quoth Hanno) by this ac-"Count this war will find us work, and keep us occupied as much as it did the very hill day that "Annil allet foot in Italy. How variable fortune was in the former Punick war, how victory went and came resiprocally, we are most of us yet alive that well remember. We never sped bet-"ter nor had a luckier hand, both by land and fea, than before Caim Last atim, and Aulus Pesthu-"mus were Confuls. And whiles Lutturius and Post humius were Confuls, were we vanquished B" and utterly overthrown before the Islands Agates, And incase now (which God forbid) for-" tune should chan, e to change and turn her wheel, hope ye to have peace then, being overcome. "which now when we are conquerors, no man offreth nor leeketh after. For mine own parts if any man should ask mine opinion of peace, either to present and tender it to the enemies, "orto accept it at their hands, I wot well what to fay : but if ye would know what I think conescerning those demands of Mago, my advice is, that there is no sence nor reason to send aid and 6 supplies to conquerors now if they bear us in hand, delude, and abuse us with a vain and faise e perswanon of conquest and victory, much less a great deal. These remonstrances of H. nno took imali effect with many of them: for, both the fecret grudge and ran or which he bare to the Bar-hin House, much impeached his credit and authority, and also by reason that their minds C were to fully possessed of the present joy, they could admit and abide to hear of nothing, that might found otherwise to daunt their glad hearts; thinking verily that the war would foon be ar an end i they now would fir ain a little and help it forward. And therefore with great confent. there passed an Act of the Senat, That there should be a supply sent unto Annibal of forty thoufand Numidians, forty Elephants, and many talents of filver. Also the Disator was sent before with Mago into Spain, to leavy and hire twenty thousand footmen, and four thousand horsemen for to make up those broken armies which were in Italy and in Spain. But these matters (as mually it hapneth in time of prosperity) were performed but slackly and at leiture. The Romans contrariwite made more speed, as being by nature more industrious: and bendes, such was their adverte fortune and extremity, that they might not neglect their affairs and go flowly about n their bufiness. For neither the Conful was wanting in any affairs that were by him to be managed and the Dictator M. Jun. Brutus, fo foon as he had performed all the complements concercerning facrifices and religious ceremonies, proposed unto the people, That (as the usuall manner was) he might mount on horieback. Which done, over and befides the two legions of Citizens, which in the beginning of the year had been levied and enrolled by the Confuls, and the bondslaves that were before mustred, and certain squadrons gathered together out of the Picene and Gauls country, he proceeded to the last remedy and succour of a distressed and well near desperstestate, when as honest and direct courses must give place unto commodious and profitable policies, and alight from his horie, and made proclamation, That who foever were guilt y and condemned of any capital crime, or who foever were imprisoned for debt, and would willingly ferve Funder him, he would take order that they should be exempt from all punishment, and discharged from their creditors. And of such he armed fix thousand with the spoils of the Gauls, which in the triumph of Flaminius were carried in shew. Thus he departed from Rome five and twenty thoufand (trong. Annibal having possessed himself of Capua, and sollicited the Neupolitans once again, and founded their minds, proposing before their eyes fear and hope, and all in vain, led his forces into the Country of Nola, with this mind, not at first to go roughly with them to work, and by way of open hostility, because he was not out of all hope, that they would willingly come off and yield themselves: but in case they wavered, and answered not his hope and expectation in some good time, he would furely proceed against them in all extremity, and put them to what oever they could endure or fear. The Senate, and especially the principall of them, continued fast and fure in their alliance with the people of Rome: But the commons (astheir manner is, defirons of alteration and to see a new world) enclined wholly to the side of Annibal, casting many doubts. and fears, that their lands and possessions should be wasted and spoiled with sundry calamities and indignities that follow upon fiege: neither wanted there heads and ring-leaders of a rebellion. Whereupon the Senate (for fear left if they should feem to thwart and cross them, they had not been able to withtland the violence of the multitude once up and drawn to an head closely diffembled their intent and purpose, and so by temporizing, prevented a present mitchief. For they made semblance that they liked well, and were resolved of revolting unto Annib 1: but upon what conditions and capitulations they should enter into new league and amity, they knew not certainly. So having taken a farther time they dispatched in haste certain Embassadors Gunto the Roman Prator Maycellus Claudius, who remained with the army at Canafium, advertifing him in how great jeopardy the state of Nolastood, to wit. That Annibal was already Lord of their ands, and the Carthaginians would foon be mafters of the City unless they were fucconred and relieved: that their Senat were driven to this shift. for to yield unto the Commons, and grant to revo't when oever they would have them, and by that means flaid them that they rebelled not over haltily. Marcellus after he had commended the Nolans, willed them with the fame diffimulation to protract time and hold off untill his coming: and in the mean while to

conceal and keep secret to themselves, the dealings and treaties with him, and in no case to be

man filver

narius.

known of any hopethey had of aid from the Romans. Himself went fron Canufium, to Calatia, H and from thence passed over the river Vulsarnus, and by the way of Satricula and Tretia, journeyed over Sneffula through the mountains and arrived at Nola. A little before the coming of the Roman Prator, Annibal was departed and gone out of the Territory of Nola, and drew downwards to the fea-fide near unto Neap-lis: his teeth watered at the Port-town, and that out of Affrick his ships might arrive thither, as to a sase and sure harbour. But after that he heard that N ples was held by a Roman Provoit, M. Junius Syllanus (fent for thither by the Neapolitans themselves) and had received a garrilon: seeing he could not be admitted into Neapolis, no more than into Nola he went to Nuceria. Having beleasured it round a long time and often affaulted it forcibly and affajed to follicit as well the Commons as the Nobility, but without effect; at the t length by famine he forced them to yield, and to became mafter of the Town upon composition. That they should depart every man disarmed in their single garments. Then, as one that would teem ever from the beginning, to useclemency to all Italians, but only the Romans; he made fair promites of great rewards and advancement to honour, unto all those that would tarrybehind and ferve under him. But no manupon those hopes would remain with him. For they all gave him the flip, and went fundry waies, fome to their friends and acquaintance, others at a venture as their mind flood to divers Cities of Campain, but most to Nola and Naples. Amongst the reft, there were almost thirty Senators, and those (as it fell out) of the best fort, that came to Capua: but being kept out there because they had shut their gates against Annibal, they went to Cumes. The pillage of Nuceria was bellowed upon the fouldiers the City facked and burnt, K Now kept Marcellus Nola, not preluming more upon the firength of his owngarrison, than upon the confidence he had in the great men and chief of the City. But he had the Commons in realouse, and above all, one L. Bantius, who for that he had complotted to rebell, and therefore flood in fear of the Roman Deputy: one while was pricked and incited to attempt treason, and to betray his Country; another while, in case he should fail of that opportunity, and mils his purpose, to make an escape and run away to the enemy. A couragious and lufty young man he was, and the braveff Cavaleer in those daies of all the Roman Confederats. His hap was to be found lying half dead among the heaps of flain bodies before Ganna: Annibal took order for the curing of his hurts, and when he was throughly healed, right curreously sent him home well and bountifully rewarded. In remembrance of which favour and good turn, and in token of L thankfulness, he was willing to deliver and yield Nola into the hands of Annibal, to be at his devotion. But the Prator had an eye unto him, and observed how his head wrought, and was busily occupied to bring an alteration. And feeing there were but two waies to deal with him, either by punishment to keep him short, and cut him off; or by some benefit to win his heart: he thinking it a better course to gain unto himself so hardy and valiant a friend, than only to bereave his enemy of him; he tent for him, and in this manner spake friendly unto him: "You have (quoth "he)amonft your countrymen and fellow-Citizens, I fee well, many that envy you, as it appears "well by this, that there is never a neighbouryou have at Nola that hath told me of you, and "how many noble exploits and good fervices in war you have performed. But yet your valout " cannot be unknown and hidden, ever fince you ferved in the Roman army. For many there M "be which were fouldiers then with you, which have made report unto me of your prowels, and " what perils you have entred into and how often you have put your life in hazard, for the fafety "and honour of the people of Rome: and namely, how in the battel before Canna you gave not "over fight, until at length having bled well near to death, you were born to the ground and so lay under foot, overwhelmed with men, horse and armour, falling upon you, and so kept down that you could not rife up again. But be of good chear man, and go on fill in this thy vertue and "well-doing: you shall have at my hands all honour and reward that may be possible: and the "oftner you come to me and keep me company, you shall find it will be more for your reputation "and commodity both. The young man was glad at heart for these gracious words and large promiles: and so Marcellus gave unto him freely, a good brave courser, and commanded the Trea-N furer to tell him out in money * 500 * Bigats of filver, charging his officers and Lictors to let him have accels unto him at his pleafure, whenfoever he came. By this curteous usage and humanity of Marcellus, the young mans stoot heart was so dulced, mollified and easie to be wrought, that * Bigatus W12 a piece of Ro. of all Confederats and Allies there was not one, who bare himself more valiantly, nor maintained man invet cin, fo called more faithfully the State of Rome. When Annibal was approached to the gates of Nola (for he was of Bigia, a charrecurned from Naceria, and came thither again) and the Commons within the town practifed afresh to rebell, Marcellus had a little before the coming of the enemies, retired and put himself) iot drawn with two horwithin the wals: not for fear that he should not be able to keep the field and his hold; but lest tes,ftrucken or he should give advantage and opportunity to betray the City, seeing too many of them within flamped upon disposed and forward thereunto. After this, they began on both sides to arrange their battels in O the one fide. array the Romans under the wals of Nolathe Carthaginians before their own fort. Small skirand it was the fame that Demishes there were between the City and the Camp of Annibal (with variable event of fortune) begaine the Generals were not willing, either to deny and debar some few that were so eager and forward to call for fight, or yet to give forth the fignall of a generall battell. Whilesthele two armies temporized thus, and held their Corps de guard, continually, and in manner of a solemn set Assembly, the chief Nobles of the Nolans advertised Marcellus, that there used to be night-meetings and conferences between their own Commons and the Carthaginians:

A and that it was plotted and let down, That when the Roman Host was issued in battel-array out of their gates, the Commons in the mean while should fall to rifling their carriages, packs, and truffes within, and then thut the gates upon them, and keep the walls; and to having the City and all their goods and baggage under their hands, should from thenceforth receive Annal alinto the City inflead of Mercellus. Upon their advertisements, Mercellus after he had thanked and commended the Senators of Nol.1, determined before any commotion and mutiny grose within the walls to try the forture of a battel. At those three gates that flood toward the enemy he ranged his forces divided into three battaillons, & gave order that all the carriages thou d follow after: B and that the lackies, launders, and other Camp followers, together with the feeble and fickly perions, should carry stakes and pales for the rampier. At the middle gate he placed the flower and Arength of the legions, together with the Roman Cavalry; at the two gates at either hand he beflowed the new fouldiers the light armed, and the anxidary horsenen of alies. The Nolans were by fireight commandment forbidden to approach the gates or the walls. As for the baggage and carriages, the ordinary guard was appointed to attend thereupon, for tear, left while the Legions were buile in fight there should be some assault made upon them. In this order and array marshalled they were within the gates. Annil al, who likewife ready arranged, flood with banner difplaied (as he had done for certain daies together) untill it was well toward noon first wondred at it that neither the Roman army issued out of the gates nor any fouldier appeared upon the wals: C and inpposing afterwards, that their usual complots and conventicles were discovered and revea-led, and that for very lear they kept within and fat slill, sent back part of their fouldiers into the Camp, with commandment, in all speed to bring abroad into the open field before the vanguard, all the Ordnance and Attiliery for to batter the City walls; with affored confidence, that if he came hotly upon them, and gave an affault, whiles they thus lingted and iffined not forth, the Commons would make some tumult and stir within the City. But anon as every man was busing occupied, running to and fro in haste about his own charge, before the vanguard and foreiront of his battel even at the point when he advanced forward to the wals; all upon a indden a gate was fet open, and Marcellus canfed the trumpers to found the alarm, and the fou diers to fet up a shout, commanding the footmen first, and then the horieto fally out, and with all the might and p force they could, to charge upon the enemy. Soon had they terrified their main battell sufficiently, and made disorder there, when at the two gates of each side, P. V. derius Flaceus and Caius ourelius, two Lieutenants generally issued forth upon their stanks and wings. The horse-boies, scullions and the other multitude above aid, which was fet to guard the carriages, arole up and made a new outery, and shouted, so as to the Carthaginians (who contemned them before for their small number especially) they represented all at once a shew of a mighty army. I dare not avouch that which some Authors slick not to write, that of enemies were slain in this conflict 2:00 and that the Romans loft but one only man. But what vistory foever it was, either to great or imaller, furely a doughty piece of service was that day atchieved & I wot not whether I may truly fay, of the greatest consequence that any ever was during the time of that war For as the time was then, it was a greater matter for the Romans (albeit they were the Conquerors) not to be Evanquished of Annibal than it was afterwards to vanquish him Annibal disappointed of his hope to win Nola retired to Acorre, And Marcellus immediately having that the gates, and placed the guards and warders to keep the same, that no man might go forth, sat judicially in the marketplace to examine those that had used secret conference and parling with the enemies : and finding above seventy guilty of this action, pronounced sentence of death upon them, as in case of treafon. Those he cut shorter by the head, and commanded their goods to be conficat. And thus leaving the government of the City to the Senat thereof, he departed with all his forces, and above

Sueffula encamped himfelt and there abode. Anibil being come before Acerra, first summoned the City, to surrender voluntarily & withour constraint : but seeing them obstinate, and willing to relent, he made preparation to lay siege Funto the rown and to affault it. But the Acerrans had better heart and courage than might and ffrength to refift him. Therefore, when they taw themselves like to be intrenched all about, and were past hope to defend and keep the town: before the enemies had brought all ends of their trenches and konces together they got between the trenches and rampiers (where they were not finished, and stood not close together) in the dead time of the night, and escaped through the sentinels and watches that were flendely looked unto, and as well as they could making first through by-waies and band lanes over hedge and ditch (ascither their wits guided them, or their fear carried them) recovered those Cities of Campania, which they knew for certain were not revolted, but peristed true and fast unto the Romans. Annibalafter he had put Acerra to the fack, and fet it on fire having intelligence, that the Roman Dictator and the Legions were received at Cafili-Gnum: and fearing, left while the enemy lay so near encamped, some should have recourse also into

Capualled his army to Calilinum.

At the same time Preneste was held by 500 Prenestins, with a sew Romans and Latines, who upon the news of the overthrow at Canna, were retired thither. These Preneftins, by occasion that they were not levied and mustered at Preneste by the day appointed, set out from thence somewhat too late; and were come as far as Cafilinum, before the rumour was bruited of the defeat before Canna: where they joyned themselves with other Romans and Consederats, set forward from Castlinum, and marched together with a good great company: but meeting by the way

castinum be-

with the tidings of that unfortunat field, turned back again to Casilinum. And after they had bent't certain daies there as well fearing the Campans as suspected of them again, (for they deviled on both fides how to entrap one another and how to avoid each others trains) and having received alfocertain intelligence, That in Capua there was treating about a revolt, and that Annibal was there received; they in one night let upon the Townsmen of Casilinum, and killed them, and got that part of the City which is on this tide Vulturnus (a river that sunneth through it and divideth it into two parts) and kept it fill. Their number was well encreased by the coming of a cohort of four hundred and fixty Perufins, who likewife were driven to Cafilinum, by the immereport and news, which a few daies beforehad turned the Preneftins thither. And furely there was fufficient almost of armed fouldiers to man and defend the walls of that part, being of so small acir-1 cuit as they were, confidering the town was flanked on the one fide with the river. And again. for the proportion of corn (whereof they had small flore) they were men but too many. Annihad being now not far from thence, fent before him the Getulians, under the conduct of a Captain named If dea; with direction that first, if he could come to a parley, he should perswade with the Inhabitants within, and by fair words induce them to open their gates, and receive a garrison; but in case they continued still in their obstinacy, then to asiail them by force, and give the attempt to enter into the City one way or other. When they were come under the walls, the barbarous Captain if ilea, supposing (because he heard no noise, and saw no stirring) that they had quit and abandoned the town and were fled, began to affail the gates, break open the locks, & burlt the bars. But all at once on a sudden the gates were set open, and two cohorts well appointed and provi- K ded for that purpose within, fallied forth with an exceeding great noise and tumple, overthrew a number of the enemies and beat them down. Thus when the first had the repulse and were set back, Makare I was fent with a greater power to fecond them, but was not able to make his party good with these squadrons that sallied forth and charged upon him, At last Annibal himselfencamped even before the wall, and with all his power and forces put together, made preparation to give affault to this little town & small garrison. And whiles he pressed hard upon them with fresh and hot affaults, invefting it round about, the enemies from off their wals, curtains, and turrets, let flie their floot to luftily upon the affailants that he loft fome of his best & most forward men ther. Once they iffued forth of themselves upon a bravery, and minded to bid them battel, but by a confe of Elephants, fet between them and home they had like to have been that forth and kept L out and to they made halfe in great fear to recover the gates and put themselves within the town again; having loft, confidering formall a number, a great fort; and more had died for it, but that the night parted the fray and made an end of the skirmish. The morrow after the affailants were all of them tharp fet to give a fresh and hot charge, but not before there was a murall Coronet of gold shewed, and promised unto him that first could scale the walls. And the General himselfcast in their teeth and reproved them for being so long about the assaulting of a smal and weak sconce, to speak of, seated also upon a plain: whereas before they had won the strong town of Saguntum. He put them in mind both all and some, of Canna, Thrasymenus, and Trebia. Then began they to fer mantlets and pavoifes to, and to undermine. Many and fundry enterprises were attempted, and nothing left undone, that either by meer force could be performed, or by art and cunning de-M vited. The Roman affociats against these their engins and fabricks raised mounts, and platforms: yea, and with countermines and cross trenches, met with the mines of the enemies; so as both above ground and underneath they impeached all their attempts; to long, untill Annibal for very shame was fain to give over his defign for the present. And when he had fortified his standing Comp and placed there a mean guard for the defence of it, because he would not seem to have relinouished altogether the enterprise, he withdrew himself into Capaa, there to winter. There he lodged his fouldiers within house for the better part of winter: those fouldiers. I fay, who many a time and often had endured long, and held out against all travels and hardness that can possibly happen to the body of man; and never had been used to any good keeping, nor acquainted with delights and pleasures of the world. But even these men, whom no calamity, no misery could N tame and overcome, were spoiled and undone with too much wealth and excessive dainties; and fo much the rather as they more greedily fell thereto; and having not tafted thereof before, gave theinfelves wholly that way, and were deeply plunged and drowned therein. For fleeping on fost beds, wine and delicate fare, wenching and bathing, slews and hor-houses, idleness and taking eafe, which by use and custome grew pleasant and delightsome unto them every day more than other; had in such fort weakned their bodies, and made their hearts so effeminate, that from that time forward the reputation and name only of their victories past defended them morethan any present strength and vigor they had: infomuch, as expert and skilfull warriors judged their Captain Annibal in more fault, and farther overleen in this action, than in not leading his Army ffreight forward to Rome, after the battell before Canna. For, that flay might have been 0 thought to have deferred only the entire and finall victory for a time, but this errour and overfight feemed to disable him for atchieving the victory for ever. So little retained he of his former old discipline that I assure you he went out of Capua again as if he had led some other Ar: my and none of his own. For, not only they returned from thence most of them intangled and inared in the love of harlors, but io foon as they came again to lie abroad on the bare earth under tents and pavilions covered with beafts hides, to march long journeys, and to tafte of other military toil and labour; their bodies fo tired, their hearts fo fainted, as if they had been

raw fouldiers, new come into the field: in such wife, as all the time of their summer abode in Camp, many of them withou license and pasport, would slip out of the way, and depart from their colours: and these start-backs had no other place of haunt to lurk in but Capua. Now when the winter feafon began to be more mid, and draw towards the Spring, Annibal brought forth his fouldiers out of his wintring harbours and returned to (afilinum: where, albeit the affault ceafed, ver the fiege had continued to treight, that the townimen and the garrison within the Fort. were driven to extream necessity and want of victuais. Now the Captain over the Roman Camp was T. Sempronius [Grachus] by reason that the Dictator was gone to Rome to take new Auspi-R ces. And as for Marcellus, who was denrous for his part to revieve and fuccour the befieved was impeached for coming to them partly, by the riting and (welling of the river Vulcurnus, and partly, by the intreaty of the Citizens of Nola and Acerra, who greatly feared the Campans, in cale the garrilon were once departed from them. And Graschus, lying and keeping near unto Cafilinum, flirred not one foot, by reason of the express commandment of the Dictator. That he should attempt nothing in his absence: albeit there came daily from Casilinum into the Campfuch news as would have moved and provoked the most patient manthat was. For it was constantly reported, and for certain known, that fome of them within the town, no longer able to endure the famine. threw themselves down headlong, and brake their necks: others flood unarmed upon the walls, offring their bare and naked bodies as a Butt and mark to the shot of arrows, and others dares C Gracehus grieved much to hear these pitious tidings, yet durt he not for his life, skirmish and fight without the warrant of the Diclator: & he saw full well that if he would convey corn and victuals unto them openly, fight he mult, there was no remedy. Having therefore no hope at all to fend any, but it should be spied he devised to fill many tuns and pipes with corn, that he had gotten together out of the country all about and withall, to dispatch a messenger to the chief Magistrate of Casslinum, advising him that he should in the night season take up all those vessels that came down the river. The night next following, every man watched at the river fide according to the hope they conceived by the forelaid Roman meffenger, and to received those tuns, hulling down the midst of the stream; and the corn was equally divided among them all. Thus did they the morrow after, and the third day alfo, For ever by night these vestels were let down into the water, and the p same night they might easily come unto them: by reason whereof the sentines and guards of the enemies were nothing ware of that which was done. But afterwards, the current growing more fwift and rough, by occasion of continuall rain that fell, the faid tuns were some of them driven crofs the channel to the bank fide, even where the enemies warded; and were espied waving and flicking among the willows and offers that grew along close unto the banks: whereof Annibal was advertised. And to from then reforward they tended the watch more straightly that nothing fent down the river Vulturinus could escape them, and pass to the City. Afterwards, there was powred into the water great flore of nuts from the Camp of the Romans; which floated down the channel unto Cafilinum, and with grated skimmers of wicker were taken up. But at the laft. they within the town were driven to this poor shift and extremity, for to take their thongs and Ebridle rains, to pluck of the leather from their shields & bucklers, and make them soft in falding water, and prove how they could eat them. Nay, they spared not so much as mice, and rats, nor any other like vermin. Nor there was not a weed nor a root that they could come by upon the banks and terraces under the wails, but they gathered and digged up. And when the enemies had turned up with a ploughall the green-ford of the counter-scarp without the walls, they within cast turmip-feed upon the mould. Whereupon Annibal made a hout at it, and cried aloud: What? shall we fit here about Cafilinum fo long, untill these rapes become up and grown. And whereas before that time, he would never you have to hear of any composition and agreement now at last he was contented to take reason, and be conferred withall about the ransom of as many as were freemen within the Town. And it was covenanted between him and them that they should pay for their redemption * feven ounces of gold a peece. So upon faithfull promife made, and fecurity given, *21.lib fler Pthey yielded themselves: and were kept bound in prison until they had made full pryment of the gold aforefaid. After which, they were sent back under fafe conduct to Cumes. For this is more like to be true, than the report which goeth, That there were sent out after them certain horsemen, who fell upon them and flew them in the way, Most of them were Prenefitins. And where #s. there were of them in all five hundred and seventy in garrison the one half well near, were either by fword or hunger contumed: All the reft, together with their Prætor Manitius, one who aforetime had been a Scribe or Notary) returned fafe unto Prenefte. In memorial and testimony of this his Statue was crefted in the market place of Prenefte, armed in his cuiraffe, clad in a long robe, with his head covered: and three other images, with a title or inteription engraven in a place of Brass, with this tenor: That Manitius had made a vow for the fouldiers who lay in gar-Grison with him at Casilinum. And the same title also was engraven under three other images, set up in the Temple of Fortuna. The Town of Casilinum was reflored again to the Campains, with a strong garrison of 700 souldiers deducted out of the army of Annibal: for fear lest when he was departed once from thence, the Romans should assail them. The Senat of Rome by vertue of a decree, granted unto those souldiers of Preneste double wa-

The Senator Reme by vertue of a decree, granted unto thole fouldiers of Prenefie double wages, with five years vacation & reft from warfare. And when to gratife them farther for their valiant fervice, they made offer unto them of the Burgetfie and freedom of Rome, they choic rather to remain fill at home, and would not change their own Country. But what befell unto the Pe-

rutins.

rufins, is not recorded fo plainly: for neither appeareth evidence by any publice monument and H memoriall of their own, nor yet decree extant of the Romans. At the same time the Petelline (who alone of all the Brutii remained in friendthip and amity with the Romans) were affailted not only by the Carthaginians, (that were possessed of agreat part of the Country about them) but also by the other Brutis with whom they would not joyn in the complet of their rebellion. The Petellins not able of themselves to hold out and endure these dangers, fent their Embassadors to Rome, for to crave their aid and affiftance: whose humble prayers and pitious tears for after an answer received, That they should provide and shift for themselves; they fell into lamentable moans and complaints, and lay proffrate upon the earth, before the porch of the Council-House) wrought exceeding compassion and pity in the hearts of the Senators, and also of the people: whereupon the LL, were moved again the second time, by M. Amylim the Prator to deliver their opinion. And when they had cast all about, and well weighed and considered their present stare, and what they wereable to do: being forced to confess, that it lay not in their power to help their Allies, so far distant and remote from them : they willed them to repair home again; and fince they had performed their idelity to the fuil, according to covenant, they gave them leave in this calamity of theirs to take that course that they thought best for themselves. When they were returned with this answer unto the Petellins, their Senat all on a judden was firucken into in h forrows dumps and fearfull maze; that some of them were of mind and gave advice, to abandon the City, and fly every man wherefoever ne could: others were of opinion and perswaded, that seeing they were for saken of their old friends, they should joyn with the o. T ther Brutii, and by their means, turn to Annibal, and come under his protection. Howbeit, a third fide prevailed, who would in no wife that anything should be done over hastily and rashly but that they might meet again, and fit in counsell about the matter. And so it was put off, and respite given untill the next day. Then, after more mature de iberation, and their former fear somewhat affwaged, the principall personage there affembled grew to this resolution, namely, To convey all things out of the Territory about them into the City, and to fortife both it and the

Near about one and the fame time, there came Posts with Packets of Letters to Rome, from out of Sicily and Sardinia. Those out of Sicily from Offacilius the Vice-Prator, were read first in the Senat-House importing these news: That L. Furins the Prætor was come out of Affrick, L and with his fleet arrived at Lil baum: himfest fore hurt, and lying at point of death: that neithe fouldiers, nor failers, and marriner, had their money or corn duly paid at the day; neither indeed was there any to be had, for to keep touch and make painent: moving and ad iting them earnestly to send supply thereof with all on enient speed; and if they thought so good, one also of the new choien Præsor: to succeed after frim. To the same effect in manner wrote (ornel, Mammula the Pro-Prator, out of Sardinia, as touching that point of money and orn, Answer was returned to the one and the other That they had it not, and ther ore they were to look themselves both to their Armados and Armies and to provide for them Offacilius, who addressed Embassadors unto K. Hiero (the only refuge and flay of in cour that the people of Rome had) received for fouldiers pay, as much filver as was needfull, and corn to ferve fix months. The confederat Cities M likewise in Sardinia contributed liberally unto Cornelius, and served his turn. At Rome also for want of filver, there were (by a law published by Minutius, Tribune of the Commons) created three Bankers, called Triumviri Menfarii to wit, L. Emylius, who had been Conful and Cenfor: M. Attilius Regulas, twice Conful afore time: and L. Soribonius Libo. a Tribune of the Commons for the time being. Two Duumvirs also were choien, M, and C, Attilii, who dedicated the Temple of Concord which L. Manlius Prator had vowed before. Three High Priests also were confecrated Q. Cecilius Mettellus, Q. Fabius Max. and Q. Fulvius Flaceus all to supply the rooms of P. Scaminus late deceased : of L. Emplius Paulus the Conful, and Q. Elius Patus, flain both in the

Now when as the LL of the Senat had fulfilled other wants, and made up all decaies and brea-N ches, which fortune by continual calamities and losses had wrought and brought upon them, so far forth, as by any wildom and policy of man, they could provide for: at length they had respect and regard unto themselves also,, even to the desolate estate of the Coun il-House, and the unfrequent number of Senators, affembling to the publike Councill of the City, For fince that L. Emplins and C. Fliminius were Centors, there had been chosen no new Sepators, not withfranding that in five years space, what with un ortunate battels, and what with other particular chances, somaby of them had milicarried. And when M. Emiliur the Prator, in the ablence of the Dictator (who after the lols of Casilinum was now gone again to the host) had at the request of them all, propounded this matter: then Sp. Carvilrus, after he had in a long oration complained not only of the pentiry but also of the small choice of those Citizens, who were capable of Senetors digniry, frakeinto the point, and faid. "That he held it a matter of good importance both for the "Till repairing and reftoring of the decayed body of the Senat, as also for to bind the Latine Na-" tion in a more fast bond of amity, that two Senators out of every State of the Latines (if the LL. " of the Senat of Rome would agree unto it) should be enfranchied Chizens of Rome, and taken "into the Senat in place of those that were deceased. This opinion of his the LL of the Senate could abide to hear with no better ear than in times past they accepted the motion and demand of the Latines themselves in that behalf. And there being throughout the whole House a great

A mattering, for very indignation and diffain of those his words, Manlius above the rest brake out into this speech, and said; "That they were not all dead, but one man yet was left alive of that "house and line, out of which a Consul (when time was) threatned in the Capitol, that he would "kill with his own hand, that Latine whom/oever he faw fitting in the Councel-House of Rome. With that, O Fabins: " Never was there a thing, quoth he, propounded and mentioned in the "Senat-honic, in a worfe and more unfeafonable time, than at this prefent, when as the hearts and " affections of our Allies being fo wavering their faith and alleageance fo doubtful, the very break-"ing and broaching of such a matter as this, were enough to set them farther out. And therefore "this inconfiderat speech of one foolish vain person, is to be suppressed and buried presently with R "the filence of all men, and never once to be spoken of again. And if everthere were uttered at "Councel Table, any fecret and mystery, which were to be conceased, this of all other ought most "to be kept close, hidden and imothered in oblivion, and reputed as never ipoken at all. So this "matter was dasht, and dyed there in the very birth. Then they proceeded and a greed, to creat Dictator for the choosing of Senators, one that had been Censor aforetime, and of all those who had been Cenfors, and were then living, the most ancient : and thereto they gave order, that C. Terenting Varro the Conful should be sent for, to the nomination of that Dictator. Who being returned out of Apulia, leaving the camp there with a good guard, and taking long journeys, until he was come to Rome: the night next following (as the manner was) created by authority of an act of Senat, M. Fabius Buteo, Dict. for fix moneths, without a General of Horse. When he was a mounted up with his Serjeants to the Roftra, [which is the place of publike audience] for to make a speech unto the people, he said : "That he neither allowed of two Dictators at one time. "(a precedent never feen and known afore) nor yet could take himfelf for a Dictator, fo long as "he was without his General of Cavalry. I millike also (quoth he) that the entire authority and "power of Cenfors, should be put into the hands of one and the feli-lame man, twice : and that a "Dictator should have the rule and government for fix moneths, unless he were created for the " managing of wars. And therefore (faid he) I will my felf limit and gage those things, which " fortune, occasion of the times, and necessity have made excessive and beyond all measure pow-"erful. Neither am I minded to depole or displace any of those from his Senators dignity, whom "C. Flaminius , and L. Emplicus late Cenfors , have admitted into the Senat : but only , that a O "transcript and rehearfal be made of their names, for that I would not have it lie in the power of " one man alone, to centure and give judgement of the fame and behavior of a Senator : but this " course will I take in substituting new Senators in the room of the dead, that it may appear, and "be said; That this Order and degree is preferred before that, and not one person before another. So after that the names of the old Senators were copied out and read, then he chose first into the place of them that were deceased, those who after the time of L. Empliss and C. Flaminius Cenfors, had born any Magistracy of State, and of the chair, and yet were not elected Senators. And according as they had exercised their office one before another in order of time, so were they cholen first Senators in their course. This done, he made a second electron, of those who had been Ædiles, Tribuns, Pretors, or Queltors : and last of all, such as could shew the ipoils taken from the E enemies of Rome hanging in their houses: or had been honoured and rewarded with a Civick gatland. Thus after he had with right great approbation and contentment of all men, taken into the Senat 177. forthwith he refigued up his office, delcended from the pulpit a private man

more, and so with a goodly train of men he was accompanied, and conducted home to his house. The next night following, the Conful returned toward the army, without making the Senate F privy and acquainted with his departure, for fear he should have been detained will in the City for the foleran election of new Magistrats. The morrow after the Senate decreed, upon a motion propounded by M. Pomponius the Pretor, to write unto the Dictator, that if he thought it were for the good of the common-weal, he would together with his General of the Cavalry, and M. Marcellus the Pretor, repair to Rome to subrogate and choose new Consuls, to the end that when they were all together in place, the LL. of the Senate might by them take knowledge in what state the Common-wealth stood and consult how to provide for every thing. They all came that were fent for accordingly, leaving behind them their Lieutenants for the government and conduct of the Legions. The Dictator spake of himself but little, and with much modelty, ascribing the greatest part of the honor unto T. Sempronius Gracebus, and then summoned the general assembly G for the Election : in which were choice Coff. L. Postbumius the third time (who then was ablent, and as L. Deputy ruled the Province of Gallia) and T. Sempronius Gracehus, who at that time commanded the Cavalry, and repaired to Rome with speed. Then were elected Pretors M. Valerius

again, discharged and put from him the Serjeants, and came and stood beneath among the other

multitude that attended their own private busine's: trifling out the time for the nonce and of pur-

pole, because he would not have the people to leave the common place for to wait upon him.

Howbeit, for all that lingering and flay which he made, the peoples affection cooled never the

Levinus, Ap. Claudius Pulcher, Q. Fulvius Flaccus, and Q. Matins Scavola. The Distator after the choosing of these Magistrats, returned to Theanum, wherethe army wintred : leaving the General of the Horse behind at Rome, to the end that he being to enter into his government, within few dayes after, might confult with the LL. of the Senat as touching the levy and enrolling new armies against the year enshing.

* i. The term

of ten years.

The three and twentieth Book of T. Livius.

Whiles they were in their bufieft and deepest conferences about these matters, news came of a. fresh overthrow: fuch was the fortune of that year to heap one calamity in the neck of another: to wit, that L. Post hamins the Conful elect, was himfelt flain, and the army together with him in The defeature Gallia, utterly defeated and destroyed. The manner of which misfortune was this. There was of L. Pofibumi. in those parts a wide and huge forrest (which the Gauls call Litana) through which Pofibumian or L. ropoumithat they might fland upright of themfelves to long as they were not ftirred, fo, being forced never to little, they must needs fall down, Now had Post burnius the conduct of two Roman legions; and of aflociats belides, from the high coasts of the upper Sea, he had enrolled to many souldiers, as that he came into the enemies countrey 25000 ftrong. The Gauls who had beltowed themselves. in ambush round about the skirts of the wood, to soon as the army was all engaged within the fireights of the paie, shoved from them the trees (so guilded) which stood next unto them. and they fell one upon another (flanding as they did, to ticklish of themselves, and ready to totter and come down on both fides of the way) and in the fall overthrew withal and covered over and over both horse and man, with their armour and munition, so as scarce ten of them escaped alive. For as most of them were felled and strucken frank dead, either with the bodies of the trees, or the broken arms and boughs; so the rest of the multitude, affrighted with this unexpected and unhappy accident, were killed by the Gauss that belet all the streights and passages of the wood; and of that great number, they took few prisoners, who making towards a bridge standing over the River, were intercepted by the way, and flopped by the enemies that kept the advenue of the bridge: in which place Pofthumius was flain, for he strived all that ever he could, not to be taken alive. K The spoils of this General Captain, together with the head cut off from the rest of his body, the Boians with great joy and folemnity brought into the Temple that amongst them was reputed most holy and facred. And after they had clenfed the head, as their manner is, they enchaced and garnished the skull with gold, and that leeved as well for an holy vessel to facrifice and Divine withal, upon high and feltival dayes, as also for an ordinary drinking mazar for the high Prielt, and other Prelats of that Temple. The booty allo which the Gauls gained of their enemies, was of no less importance than the victory: for although a great part of the beatls and living creatures was crushed and squeased to death with the fall of the wood, yet all other things, by reason that nothing was feattered and loft by flight, were found wholly on the ground, as the fouldiers lay along in that, order as they marched. These world tidings being reported, the City was for many dayes in such fear and perplexity.

that all the p windows were that up, and no flirring at all in the ftreets throughout, from one end

to the other, as if it had been night continually. Then the Senat gave the Ædiles in charge to walk all about, and command the shops to be set open, and to make no more shew in the City of publick forrow and heavinets. Then T. Semprenius affembled a Senate, spake comfortably to the LL, of the Councel, and exhorted them, that " as they were not diffused with the overthrow " and discomfiture at Canna, to they would not be cast down and daunted with lighter and imal-"ler losses and calamities. For if it might please the Gods to blesse them, and give them good " speed (as they hoped no less) against the Carthaginian enemies and Annibal, the war with the " Gsuls might without danger and inconvenience either be laid aude clean, or put off and defer-M "red. As for the revenge of this deceitful practile, it should reft still in the power either of the immortal Gods, or of the people of Rome, to be performed one time or other. But for the prefent, they were to confult and refolve concerning Annibal their grand enemy, and to grow to some point and conclusion of such forces as were meet for that war. And first himself discounted and laid down what companies of foot and Horfe, what number of citizens, and how many confederats were in the army of the Dictator. After him, Marcellus shewed and recounted the proportion of his own power and their strength. Also, what forces, and of what quality, were with C. Terentius the Conful in Aprilia, they were required to declare, who might speak upon their knowledge. Then they proceeded to cast and examine, whether two Consular armies well appoint M ted and furnished, were fufficient to go through so great a war. Thus for that year they let France alone, albeit they had good canse to be angry, and were provoked that way to follow revenge. The Dictator his army, was appointed unto the Conful. As for the forces under the leading of Marcellen, confilting of them that fled out of the field at Canna, those they ordained to be sent over into Sicily, there to remain in tervice follong as the war continued in Italy: and that thither also should be posted over out of the Dictator his Legions, all those souldiers who were able to do least (ervice, there to abide in fouldiery, without any other limitation of time than that, which the * Laws in that case provide for. For the other Conful, who should be substituted in stead of L. Posthum:us, there were affigned two Legions of Roman Citizens: and order was given, to foon as the Auspices would permit, he should be elected with speed. Likewise it was agreedupon o and ordained, to lend for two legions belides out of Sicily: but of which, the Coff. unto whom those Legions aforesaid of the City were allotted, should take what souldiers he thought needful. Finally, C. Terentins the Conful, had his commission of command continued for another year, without empairing one jot of the army, which he had in his conduct for the guard and defence of Apulia.

Amids thele affairs and preparations in Italy, the war went forward nevertheleffe in Spain, and ever to that day prospered on the Romans side. P. and Cn. Scipios divided their forces so, A 25 Cm, should fer to by Land, and Publius at Sea with the navy. Afdrubal the chief Colonel and Commander there of the Carthaginians, distructing his own strength both by Sea and Land, kept himself aloof, and far from the enemy, in sure places of safety; Unto whom, after long suit and inflant prayers, were sent 4000 foot, and 500 horse out of Affrick for supply. Having thus at initial prayers, with new helps gathered with hope, he encamped neeret to his enemy, and gave order and direction withal, that the Armado should be rigged and decked for the defence of the Islands, and the Sea-coafts. And whiles he was thus beginning hotly to make war again, he was fuddainly diftempered and disquieted with the revolt of the Admirals and great Captains of the navy: who for their fearful abandoning of the fleet upon Iberus, having been sharply checked and rebu-Rked, were never after trusty and sure, either to the Colonel himself, or to the State of Carthage. These fugitive renegats had first practised to raise troubles and insurrections in the Land of the Carpefii, and by their folliciting and infligation, certain Cities were procured to rebel, and one of them they had forced by affault. Wherenpon, Afdrubal turned his forces from the Romans. and bent them wholly against that Nation: and with a cruel army entring the frontiers of the enemies, determined to give the charge upon Galbus, a Nobieman, and renowned chieftain of the Carpefians, even before the City, that some few dayes before was lost, where the said Galbus with a puissant power kept himself strongly encamped. Having therefore sent out before, certain vancurriers lightly armed, to train forth and draw the enemies to skirmish, he made out withal certain Companies of his Infantry fundry wayes to over-run and spoil the country, and likewise to Catch up and meet with all straglers, disperied in the fields. Whereupon, at one time there was a skirmish before the camp; and likewise in the fields, they were either flain, or put to flight. But afterwards, having by divers wayes from all parts recovered again the camp, suddainly they shaked off all fear, plucked up their hearts, and thought themselves good enough, not only to defend their fort and hold, but also to bid the enemy battail. They fallied out therefore of the camp in good array, shouting, dancing and hopping after their manner to as this unexpected boldness and courage of theirs, terrified the enemies, who a little before had challenged them to fight. Whereupon Afdrubal himself withdrew and retired his power for more security to an hill of good height, and fituat for his advantage, with a River likewise between him and his enemies. The light armed vancurriers also, and the forlorn hope, together with the Horsemen that rode scat-O tering abroad, he caused thither to repair for their better safety. And because he trusted neither hill nor river, he fortified himfelf with a trench and rampier befides. In this alternat and interchangeable fear on both fides, there passed some bickerments; and blows were dealt between. In which, neither the Numidian Horsemen were able to match the Spaniards in that kind, nor the Moores archers could make their part good with the light Carpenans targetiers, who in nimbleness and swiftness were as good as they; and for courage and bodily strength, far better. These Carpefians feeing they neither could provoke Afdrubal to a battail, with all their braving hard under his camp, nor yet eafily by affault win it, they took by force the City Alena, into which Afdrubal when he first invaded the Frontiers of his enemies, had conveighed fore of corn and other victuals: yea, and became LL, of all the country thereabout. And they grew so lusty and audaci-E ous, that neither in their march and array, nor within their camp they would be ruled and ordered by any mans command. This fecure and carelels negligence of theirs, when Afdrubal perceived to artie (as usually it doth) upon good success and prosperity; after an exhortation made to his fouldiers, to charge upon the enemies, roving abroad without their colours, he descended from the hill, and marched in battail array against the camp. So soon as the Spaniards were advertifed by those who came in great haft, and fled from the Sentinels and corps de quard, that he was coming, and neer at hand, with a great outcry they gave the alarm. And as every man could get weapon in hand they ran upon the head to battail, without direction and commandment of Captain, without fignal, enfign, and order, confutedly. When the formost in the ranguard were joyned in conflict and come to hand-fight, some of their fellows were seen running on heaps and by F troups, and others were not well come forth of the camp: At the first the enemy was terrified with their bold adventure. Afterwards, as they encountred, thin and loo ely raied, with the enemies thickand closely ranged together, seeing themselves too weak, and not sufficient, so few in number to defend themselves, they looked back one upon another for succour: and being on every fide put back, and forced to retreat and lose ground, they call themselves into a ring, and thus thrust (as they were) close together, body to body, and armour to armour, they were so pent and peffered in so narrow a ground, that they had scarce room enough to wield their weapons: so they were compassed and environed round with the enemy, and for a good part of the day hewen, in peeces, and maffacred. Some few of them that brake through by dint of fword, escaped to the woods and mountains. With like fear the camp was abandoned: and the day following, G the whole nation yeelded, and came under the subjection of the Carthaginians. Long they continued not quiet. For within a while news came from Carthage, that Aldrubal should make what speed he could with his army into Italy. Which rumour being blown abroad through Spain, turned in manner all their hearts away unto the Romans. Whereupon Astrabal addressed his Letters immediately to Carthage, shewing what hurt the same of his de-

parture had done already : and in case he should set forward on his journey, and go out of those parts, all Spain would turn to the Romans, before he were passed the river Iberus. For over and befides, that he had not strength enough to leave behind for a garrison, nor a sufficient com-

Mm 2

mander in Read of himself, the Generals of the Roman armies, who had fet foot in Spain, were; fach, as he might hardly make head against them with equal putssance. And therefore, if they had any regard of Spain, he advised them to fend one to succeed him with aftrong power: For he should have his hands full, and enough to do in the Province full out things as to runatly as they could. These letters, albeit at the first fight they greatly troud the Senat, yet because the Italian affairs feemed of more moment and greater importance, wrought no alteration in their intended course, either for Asarbal himself, or his forces. Howbeit Himiles was tent with a complete and competent army, and a greater Armado, both for the holding of Spain in their alleageance, and also for their defence by Sea and Land, Who having passed over with all his power, as well for Land-service as the Sea, fortified his camp, drawn his ships ashore, laid them up I in drie Land, and empaled them strongly all about; himself in person with his elect and most choice men of arms, made what hast possibly he could, through nations partly enemies, partly doubtful and untrusty, and staied not either in one place or other (but evermore standing upon his guard) until he was come to Aldrubal. After he had declared unto him the order decreed by the Senat, and what he had in commission, and taken him elf direction likewise from him, in what manner the war in Spain was to be managed, he returned back again to his own camp. In which voyage to and fro, he travailed fafely by no one thing more than by speedy expedition. For he was ever gone from a place, before the people could agree together, and make head against him. Now Afdrul al, before that he dislodged and set his army on foot out of those parts, levied sums of money of all the Cities and states under his jurisdiction : for well he knew, that Annibal had paid K fweetly before him, for his paffage through certain countries: and as well he wift befides, that the Gauls he was fain to wage: for amongst them no money, no men. And if he undertook and entred upon that great expedition, poor and bare of filver, he had never reached to far as the Alps. Thus having in great half railed and collected his monies, he came down to the river Iberus.

When the Romans heard of the proceedings and defignments of the Carthaginians, and likewife of the journey of Asarubal: both the Generals (laying all other matters apart) prepared to joyn their whole forces together, to oppose themselves, and to withstand such intended attempts: supposing and considering, that if Annibal (who by himself alone was an enemy to Italy hardly (upportable) were once seconded by Colonel Astrabal and the Spanish army, the Empire of Rome would foon be at an end. Upon these careful cogitations being grieved and perplexed, they aftembled a: I their power neer to Iberus; and after they had paffed over the river, and long countailed whether they should encamp themselves and abide the coming of the enemies to bid them battail; or by invading and affailing the affociats and subjects of the Carthaginians, toffay the enemy and hinder his intended journy: they reloved at length and made preparation to affauit Ibera (to named of the river neer by) the richest and most wealthy City at that time, of all others in those parts. Whereof when Afdrubal was advertised, he for to help his friends, advanced himself likewise to set upon another City lately yeelded to the Romans, and reduced under their subjection. And so the Romans after they had begun to lay siege to Ibera, gave over that enterprite, and made head against Asdrubol himself. And for some few dayes they lay incamped five miles alunder one from the other, not without some light skirmishes : but never came to pitch a M fair field. At length upon one and the same day (as if they had been so agreed afore) they hapned on both fides to fet out the fignal of bartail, and to come forth with all their power into the plain ground. The Romans thood arranged in three battailons: one part of the Infantry was placed before the standards in the vanguard, another Regiment bestowed behind in the reregard the men of arms flanked the fides like wings. On the other part, Afarabal strengthned his main battel with Spaniards: in the right point he marshalled the Carthaginians, in the left, the Affricans, As for the auxiliar and mercenary Hotsemen, whom he waged and hired; such as were Numidians, he ordained afront the Carthaginians footmen to guard them: the rest that were Affricans, he distributed and disposed about the skirts and edges of the battailons. Neither were all the Numidians placed in the right flank, but such as after the guise and manner of Vaulters, led two N Horses appeare: and used often times in the mids of the horsest constict, to leap armed as they were from their wearied horie, to another fresh one. So nimble are they themselves, and so tra-Gable and well taught to their hands are their Horses. Thus stood they arranged on both sides in order of battail. The Captains of either part for hopes in manner nothing unequal: for neither in number or quality of fouldiers, was there any great oddes between them: Mary, for courage and heart, there was great difference and inequality in the fouldiers themselves. For the Romans (notwithstanding they sought far from home) were so perswaded by their leaders, that they fought for Italy and the City of Rome: and therefore as if the whole hope of their fafe return into their country, were to be tried and decided in this one battail, they resolved either to win the day orto dve for it. On the other fide, the fouldiers were not fo resolute, for most of them being Spaniards, would have chosen rather to be conquered and overcome in Spain, than with conquest and victory to be drawn into Italy. And therefore at the first shock, when scarcely the darts and javelins were anced and let flye, their main battail retreated: and fo foon as the Romans with great violence redoubled the charge, they turned their backs and fled. Howbeit in both flanks the fight was hot enough. The Carthaginians of the one fide, the Affricans on the other, charged the Romans very hard, and fought fore against them, as if they had them invironed round about within their battailons. But when as the whole power of the Romans were once rallied and gatheA red together in the mids, they were ftrong enough to remove and fet back the wings of the enemies. So they maintained fight in two divers places at once. But both in the one and the other, the Romans (after they had discomfitted the main battail in the mids) were no doubt, much better, as well in number, and also in strength and vigour of men. Many a tall fellow was there slain. And had not the Spaniards at the first when the battail was scarce began, sled amain by heaps, very few of the whole battail had elcaped and temained alive. The Hortemen fought little or not at all. For the Moors and Numidians, fo toon as they espied the battail to shrink and lote ground, presently all on a fuddain fled as fait as they could, and left the fides and flanks of the faid battail naked. driving afore them the Elephants withal. And even Afdrab at himfelf, who mainteined the skira mish to the very last, escaped with some few out of the thickest massacre and execution. The Romans took their camp and rifled it. This battail was of such import and confequence, that it caused all the Spaniards, who were before but wavering to turn wholly to the Romans, and lett Afdrubal no hope at all, to pass with his forces into Italy, nor so much as to make abode with lafety in Spain. The news hereof being bruited abroad and fent to Rome, by the letters of the two Scipio's. great joy there was, not fo much for the victory, as because Afdrabal was tied by the foot, and Itaied for coming into Italy.

Amidsthele exploits in Spain, * Petelia (a City of the Brutii having endured the fiege and manv affault for certain moneths) was finally won by Himiteo, one of Annival Captains. But that victory coll the Carthaginians much bloud, and many a fore wound. No force nor violence overc came the belieged Petelians more, than very famine. For having confirmed and extenup all food of corn, all fielh of four footed beafis whatfoever : they were driven at length to feed and live upon shoomakers lether, weeds, and roots, tender barks of trees, and the crops of briers and brambles: and they gave not over fo long as they were able to fland on their legs upon the walls, and

arthern arthum.

Aunits of after the winning of Petelia, conducted his army against * Confenia, which being not * Cofenza. so valiantly defended, was within few dayes (urrendred up into his hands. Neer about the same time, a power of the Brutians alio, laid fiege unto Croton, a City built and inhabited by the Greeks, and in times past, mighry in men and munition : but now at this time so distressed with manifold and grievous calamities, that of all ages one with another, they were not able to make twenty D thouland men. And therefore no marvail, if the enemies were foon mafters of the City, being fo destitute as it was of Citizens to defend it. Only the Castle they kept still, into which there were some that escaped in that tumult when the City, was taken, out of the mids of the massacre. The Locrians likewife revolted unto the Brutii and the Carthaginians, by reason that the common multitude were fraudulently betrayed by the chief and principal Citizens. The Rhegines only of all that country, continued both true unto the Romans, and also at their own liberty to the very last, The same disposition to revolt, was to be seen even in Sicily, in so much as the very house of Hiero was not cleer and free in all parts from rebellion. For Gelo his eldeft fon, having in contempt both the olde age of his father, and also (after the overthrow at Canna,) the society and friendship of the Romans, turned unto the Carthaginians. And he had, no doubt, made a general alteration E in Sicily, but that his death came between and cut him off; which hapned to jump, even when he was arming the multitude, and folliciting his friends to rebellion, that his very father himself was drawn into deep inspition that he took his life away. These were the occurrents that fell out that year with variable event, in Italy, Affrick, Sicily, and Spain.

In the end of the same year, Q. Fabius Maximus moved the Senat, and made request, that the Temple of Venus Erzeina, which he had vowed being Dictator, might now be dedicated. And the Senat made a decree. That Titus Semp onius, Conful elect, should so soon as he was entred into his office, propole unto the people, that they would creat two Dunmvirs for the dedication of Temples. And in honour of Emplius Lepidus, who had been Conful twice, and Augur, his three lons, Lucius, Marcus, and Quinius, exhibited certain funeral games for three r dayes space; and a shew in the Common place likewise for three dayes together, of two and twenty pair of iword-sensers, to fight at sharp to the death. The Curule Ediles, C. Letterins, and T. Sempronius Graccus, now Confolelect, who in his Adileftup had been General of the Horsemen, set out the Roman games, which were renewed and continued still for three dayes. Likewife, the Playes of the Commons, were thrice exhibited by M. Aurelius Cotta, and M. Claudius Marcellus. Now after three years expired of the Punick war, T. Sempronius the Conful, began his government upon the * Ides of March. As for the Prators, Q. Fulvius Flacens, who had afore-time been Conful and Centor, obteined by lot the jurisdiction of the Citi-. zens: and M. Valerius Corvinus, of the strangers and aliens. To Appius Claudius Pulcher was alotted the government of Sicily: and to Q. Mutins Scavola of Sardinia. M. Marcellus was by G the people allowed to have the authority of a Vice Conful, in regard that he above all the Roman Captains, after the defeat of Canna, mannaged his affairs and warred prosperously in

Now the very first day that the Senat was assembled in the Capitol , they decreed upon the first motion, that within the compasse of that year, there should be levied a double tax or tribute and that one fingle tribute should be forthwith gathered, for present pay to all the souldiers, faving those that served at Came. Then concerning the armies this order was set down : Imprimie, that T. Semprenius the Conful, should appoint the two legions of Citizens a certain

day to meet at Cales. Item , that fix legions should be conducted to the camp of Clandina above to Swelfula. Item, that the legions which there were and those consisted for the most part of the refidue of the Cannian army) Ap, Claudius Pulcher the Pretor, should put over Sea into Sieily : and es for thole that were in Sicily, they should be transported to Rome. Item, unto that Tring Which was appointed to meet by a day, at Cales, M. Clanding Marcellus was fent : and he was comminded to conduct the legions of the Citizens to the camp of Clandins. Last of all, to receive the charge of the old army, and to lead it into Sicily, T. Metiline Croto Lieutenant, was fent by Ag. Clandian. Men looked at first, and yet they faid nothing, that the Conful should call an affeinbly for the creating of a Colleague unto him. But after that they faw that M. Marcellus was lent out of the way (as it were of purpole) whom above all others they were defirous to be the Conful for t that year, in regard of his notable good fervice whiles he was Pretor, there arose much muttering in the Senat house. Which the Conful perceiving: "My LL. quoth he , it was for the good of "the Common-wealth, that both M. Clauding should go into Campain to exchange the armies: "and allo that the Election of Confuls, should not be proclaimed, until that he wete returned again " from thence, with dispatch of that bufinels which he had in charge : that ye might have a Con-"ful, fuch a one as the present condition of the State required, and your selves most desired, So there was no more speech of the election, until Marcellus was come back again. In this mean time were two Dunmvirs created, Q. Fabius Maximus for the dedication of one Chappel to Venus Ergeina, and T.Offacilius Craffin, of another to the Goddels Mens. Both frand upontic Capitol bill divided afunder no more than with one only conduct of water paffing between. And as concerning the three hundred Campain Hordemen, who had served out their full time of warfare faithfully, and were come to Rome, a motion was propounded to the people, that they should be enfranchised Citizens of Rome: and in like manner, that they should be reputed as free Denizens of Comes, from the day afore that the Capnans revolted from the people of Rome and rebelled. The chiefelt came of proposing this act, was this, because themselves denied flatly that they knew, to whom they did appenain, feeing they had abandoned their old native countrey and as yet were not enrolled and incorporat into that state, unto which they had retired. After that Marcellus was come again from the army, the folemn day of election of a Conful in place of L. Posthumius, was published. And with exceeding great content of all men, Marcellus was thefen : and forthwith he was to begin his Magistracy, At whose his entrance, it happed to thun-'der : and the Augurs being called to give their opinion of it, pronounced that they thought he was not rightfully created. And the Senators gave it one commonly and bruited abroad, that the Gods were nor well pleased therewith, because (forsooth) two Cost, were elected of the commonalty (a thing never feen before.) Whereupon Marcellar refigned up his place, and in his room was sub-Rithred Fabius Maie, the third time.

That year the Sea burned. At Sinueffs a cow brought forth a horse fole. And at Lanuvium in the Temple of Iuno Hofpita, certain flatues or images dropped with bloud: and about that Temple it rained flones. For which showr, there was solemnised, according to the enflomable manner, a Novendial facrifice. The other prodigious figns likewife were explat with great care and heedful regard. The Confuls then, parted their armies between them. Fabins took charge of thole M forces which had been commanded by M. Junius the Dictator. Semprinius had the conductof all the voluntary fouldiers, and befides of 25000 of Auxiliaries fent from the confederats. M.V. lering the Pretor had the legions appointed for him, that were returned out of Sicily. M. Clandie us the Vice-conful, was tent unto that army, which lay in gariion at Nole, above Sneffula. And the Pretors took their journey into Szcily and Sardinia. The Confuls, whenfoever they would affemble the Senat, proclaimed that the Senators, and all others that had lawful authority to freak their mind and deliver their opinion in the Councel-House, should meer at the gate Capena. The Pretors, those that were Judges in the Court, and to whom the civil jurisdiction appertained, et rected their Tribunal icars and places of Affizes at the publick Fish-pool; and thither they commanded all writs to be returned, and apparence there to be made. And for that year all pleas and h judgements of causes passed there.

In this mean time news came to Carthage (from whence Mago the brother of Annibal was minded to transport and fet over into Italy 12000 footmen, and 1500 horsemen, ao Elephants, and rooo talents of lilver, together with a guard and supply of 60 gallies) That in Spain things went untowardly : and that all the Cities of Spain (in a manner) were revolted unto the Romans. Some there were of opinion, to withdraw Mago with that fleet and power of his, from the enterprise of Italy into Spain. Confidering there was good hope shewed of a suddain, recover again Sardi-.nia, for that there was but a small power of Romans there; and Corneline the old Lord Deputy; well acquainted with the State of the Province, was now upon his departure from thence, and a hew expected in his turn. Over and besides, that the Satoinians were weary already of the Romans government, which they had to long endured, as who the year that palt was, had cyrannife over them creelly, and exercised their authority with oppression, coverously imposing upon them hard exactions and tributs, and levying of them a molt unjust taxation and contribution of comand finally they wanted nothing but an head, upon whom they might relie themselves. To this effect there was an Embassage tent secretly from the Lords and Princes of the Island. And the principal actor and procurer hereof, was Herficora, a man in those dayes of greatest authority and power among them. Upon these tidings aforesaid, happing to just at one time, they were both

A difquieted and allo refreshed. So they feat Mago with his fleet, and other forces into Spain; and they choice for the expedition into Sardinia, Afdrabal furnamed Calvin, for the L. General, furnished and appointed with as great a power almost, as Mago had.

At Rome likewife, the Confuls having dispatched the affairs of the City, addressed the mielves to the war. T. Sempronius appointed Sinneffa to be the Rendez. wons, where the fouldiers should meet at a certain day. And Q. Fabius, by aporder and direction from the Senat, made an Edict, That all men thould before the first day of fully next eniuing , gather all their corn out of the countries, and convey the fame into the principal walled ftrong Towns : proclaiming that who forever did not accordingly, their fields he would lay walt ; fell their fervants in port tale at the fpear, and B fet their farms and villages a fire. Not fo much as the Pretors themselves (created for civil jurisdiajon and to decide law matters) were freed and exempted from the conduct of war. As for Valerius the Pretor, be was appointed to go into Apulia, for to receive the army of Terentius: and when the legions were returned out of Sicily, to imploy them especially for the guard and defence of that country; and that the army of Terentins should be fent with some one of the Lieutenants. And M. Valerius had 25 fail allowed him, to keep and defend all the Sea coaffs between * Brandulum and * Tarentum. The like number of thips was affigued to Q. Fulvius the City Pre- * Brindiff. tor, for to guard the River fide, neer adjoyning to the City of Roms. C. Terentins the Proconful * Taranio. had in charge to take up by commission souldiers in the Picene country, and to guard those quarters. And T. Ottasilius Craffus, after that he had dedicated the Temple of Mens in the Capitol,

C was fent into Sicily, as Lord Admiral of the Armado there. Upon this war between two of the mightielt Cities, and most purificate faces of the World, there was not a King and Prince, no, nor a Nation under Heaven, but was amufed. Among whom Philip King of the Macedonians, had an eye thereto, and was more intentive, in that he was neerer unto Italy, and only divided from thence by the Jonian Sea. He at the first, when the bruit came to his cars, That Annibal was pafled beyond the Alps: as be joyed much, that there was war kindled between the Romans and the Carthaginians, fo, as long as it was uncertain, whether not on was the stronger, he wavered in mind and was in suspence, whether of the twain he should wish to have the victory. But after that he heard once, that in three feveral battails one after another, Annibal and the Carthaginians had gotten the better hand, he enclined to the fortunat fide, and of fent Embassadors unto Annibal: who falling off, and delirous to avoid the Havens of Brand finns

and Tarentam, which were guarded and kept by the Romans fleet, arrived and landed at the Temple of Iuno Lacinia: and so through Apulia, travailing toward Casua, chanced to light upon the mids of the Romans corps de guard, and were brought before M. Valerius Levinus the Lord Deputy, being then encamped before Nuceria. Where Xenophanes, the principal of the Emballadors, bashed not to say, That he was sent from King Philip, to treat and conclude a league and amity with the people of Rome, and had commission and direction to the Coniuls, to the Senat likewife and people of Rome, to that effect. Valerius taking great contentment to hear of this new fociety and friendship with so noble a King; especially upon the rabellion of so many old allies, courteoully intreated and friendly entertained this falle hearted enemy, in flead of a trulty friend; and

E appointed diverte to accompany him forward, to guide him carefully in the wayes, and to thew him what places, what passages and streights were held and kept, either by the Romans, of the enemies. Xenophanes with these instructions passed through the midit of the Roman guards' into Campania, and to the next way arrived at the camp of Annibal, and made a league and amity with him, under these conditions and capitulations. Impremit, That King Philipshould with a right puissant Armada (for that he was supposed able to secout 200 fail) pais over into Italy, wask and spoil all the Sea coasts, and to his power maintain war by Sea and Land. Item, That when the war was finished, all Italy, together with the very City of Rome should be possessed by the Carthaginians and Annibal, and unto him all the pillage and booty likewife thould belong. Item, When Italy was thus subdued, that they should fail into Greece, and wage war with what Princes E there they pleased, and that all the Cities of the main, and the Islands which lay to Macedony,

should fall unto Philip, and be annexed to his Kingdome. In their terms, and upon their Articles, in manner, was the league concluded and confirmed between the General Annibal, and the Embaffadors of the Macedonians and with them were fent back unto the King for the better ratifying of the said covenants, certain Legats, to wit, Gifgo, Bostar, and Mago, who arrived together at the same Temple aforelaid, of Iuno Licinia, where there rid closely a ship at anchor, expecting their return. From whencebeing departed, they were not to foon lanched out into the deep, and had taken the open Sea, but they were descried by the Roman fleet that guarded the coasts of Calubria, Q. Pulvinis Flacous made out certain Coreyreans, to purioe and fetch in that fhip. Whereupon, the Macedonians began to flie, but leeing themselves overmatched in swittness of fail and

G. notable to make way with them, they yeelded themselves unto the Romans, and were presented unto the Admiral; Who demanded what they were, from whence they came, and whither they were bound. Xenophanes who had already iped io well by making of a lye, began to cog again, and fay, That he was fent from Philip unto the Romans: that he came unto M. Valerius, because to him only he was able to pais in fafety, but could not peffibly get beyond Campania, being foltrongly kept withgarisons of the enemies. But afterwards, upon the fight of the Carthaginian habit and apparel, they began to suspect the Embassadors of Annibal: and they being questioned withal, their speech and language bewrayed them. Then was their retinue taken apart, and threatned to confeis. Letters also were found upon them, sent from Annibal unto Philip.concerning the peace. It between the King of the Macedonians and Annibal. Upon these matters thus detected and certainly known, it was thought good to convey the Embassadors and their Company with all speed prisoners to Rome, unto the Senat there, or unto the Consuls wheresoever they were. To this purpose were chosen five Pinnasses that were most liwist, under the conduct, of L. Valirius Ansisa, who had his direction and charge to part these Embassadors in several ships, and keep them sure alander, and to take good heed, that they neither talked nor conferred together.

About the same time it hapned at Rome, that Au. Cornelius Mammula, upon his departure out of the Province Sardinia, made report in what state the Iland stood; namely, that they all exclined to rebellion and war: that Matitu who succeeded after him, presently upon his stift coming, by reason of the ill air and unwholiom water, was fallen into a sicknels, not to quick and dangerous, as chronick and tedious, and would not be able long to endure the service of war: that the army there, as it was sufficient to guard and keep in good order a quiet and peaceable Province, so it could not hold out with the war that was like to ensite. Whereupon the LL of the Senat gavecreer, thould perform and enrol 3000 stoot, and 400 horse, and provide that this legion should pass over with all speed into Sardinia; and send therewish whom it pleased him to conduct and manage the war until Matina were recovered of his disease. For this intent was T. Manium Torquarus sent Governour; one, who had been twice Contal and Censor, and in his consuls had been twice Contal and Censor, and in his

Neer about the same time, there was an Armado sent out from Carthage unto Sardinia, under the leading of Astarbal surnamed Calous, and being sore tossed and beaten with tempetts, was cast upon the Balear llands: where (o far out of order was not only the ship-tackling, but also the very keels and bodies of the ships so shaken) they drew up the ships to shore, and whiles they stayed there about calking and trimming them again, they spent much time.

In Italy whiles the wars began to flake and wax cold, by reason that after the battail of Canna, the strength of the one part was much abated, and their force decayed, and the courage of the other, well allayed and made effeminat: the Campains upon their own heads began to contrive, how to reduce the State of Cumes under their obedience, first folliciting them to revolt from the Romans: and feeing that courie would not speed and take effect, they devised by a fraudulent pra-Rife to compais and entrap them. The Campans use yearly to solemnife a let fealt and sacrifice in a certain place called Hama: and they gave notice unto the Cumans, that the whole Senat of Capua would refort thither: requelling the Senat of Cumes likewife to meet them there, for to confer and confult together in common, how both Cities, the one and the other, might have the fame friends and the same enemies, and no other : giving them withal to understand, that they minded there to have a good guard about them of armed men, for fear of some sodain and dangerous attempt from the Romans. The Cumans, albeit they inspected some treachery, denied nothing, supposing thereby to colour ane cover their own crafty intended designment. Now all this while, T. Sempronisus the Roman Conful, having surveyed and purged his army at Sinue fla, at which place he had made proclamation, that his forces should meet together : passed over the n-M ver Vulturnus, and encamped neer unto Linternum: where because the Souldiers in the standing camp had nothing elfe to do, he exercised them to run often therace and skirmish in aray, to the end that the raw Souldiers (for fuch were the voluntaries for the most part/might by ute and pra-&ife learn how to follow their colours in good order, and in the time of battail know their own ranks and enligns. In these kinds of training, the special care that the General had, and the only thing that he simed at, was their concord and good agreement. And for this purpole, he charged the Lieutenants, and the Colonels and Captains, that they should not cast in any mans teeth one or other, their fortune and condition aforetime, thereby to breed any difcord and heartburning among the companies: and that the old experienced fouldiers should suffer themselves to be but equal in cliate to the new learners: and thole that were born free unto the voluntaries, who had N been flaves: reputing them all of birth good enough, and of gentle bloud descended, unto whom the people of Rome had vouchlated to commit their armor and entigns a faying, that the fame fortune which had driven them to to do, forced them likewife to maintain the fame, and make the best of it, now it was done. The Captains were not more careful in giving these good leffons and inftructions, but the fouldiers were as diligent to observe the same; and within a while their hearts and affections grew to be fo linked and united together, that they forgat generally, in what degree and of what condition each fouldier entred into fervice. Whiles Gracchin was bufied hereabout, the Embassadors of Cames certified him, what kind of Embassage came unto them from the Campans, a few dayes before, and what answer they had returned: advertising him that their fellival day was to be holden three dayes after: that not only the whole Senat would be prefent, but also the camp and army of the Campans. Gracebus having commanded the Cu-O manes to convey all that they had out of the fields and territories about, into their City, and themfelves to keep within their walls: himfelf the day before the folemnity aforelaid of the Campans, removed his power to Cumes, and there incamped. Now Hama is three miles off from thence. The Campans by this time were affembied there in great number, according to appointment : and not far from the place, Marine Alfine the chief head Magistrat of Capua, was incamped closely with fourteen thousand fouldiers. He, what with preparation of the factifice,

A and contriving withal, the deceitful train of treachery, was more buly and careful thereabout. than either in fortifying his camp, or in any other military action. Thus for three dayes continued this festival facrifice at Hama. And ever in the night season it was performed : so, as before midnight all was done and finished, Gracebus supposing that a good time for his amoush to be employed, having fet certain warders before the gates, that no man might go forth to give intelligence, caused the souldiers betwirt the first and tenth hour of the day, I from moon until four of the clock to refresh themselves and take their sleep : that in the beginning of the dark night, they might affemble togather at the watch-word or figual given them. And about the first watch he commanded to display their Ensigns and advance forward: and thus with a still march, he ar-R rived at Hama by midnight; surprised the hold of the Campans, and entred all the gates at once. being negligently, guarded, by reason of their overwatching. Some he killed lying along fast afleep: others, as they returned unarmed from the facrifice. In this night-tumule there were flain more than two thousand, with Marine Alfine himself their leader and 43 Ensigns taken and carried away. Gracehus with the loffe of fewer than one hundred of his fouldiers, having won the camp, retired speedily to Cames, for fear of Annibal, who lay in fort encamped upon Tifata over Capua. And (as he was a provident man and of great forecast) nothing was be deceived in his opinion. For to toon as this defeat was reported at Capua, Annibal supposing that he should at Hame find the army of the Romans (consisting for the most part of raw fouldiers, and those, bonds aves) jocund and lusty above measure, and infolent upon their fresh victory, busic C in tifling their dead enemies thus conquered, driving away booties, and charged with pillage; removed his forces in halt, and marched apace beneath Capua: and encountred with lome of the Campans that were fled, whom he cauled between two guards to be conducted fafe to Capua, and fuch as were hurt and wounded, to be let in waggons and carried thither. Himself found at Hame the camp empty and void of enemies and nothing there but the tokens of a fresh massacre, and the dead bodies of his friends and allies lying here and there icattered. Somethere were that advised him presently to advance forward to Cumer, and to affault the Town, And albeit Annibal was willing enough thereto, and passing desirous (seeing he could not come by Naples) to have Cumes at least, a maritime port-Town, as well as the other; yet because his souldiers had

brought nothing with them but their wespons, as being led forth to march in fact his, he retired D back again to his fort and camp upon Tsfata. From whence, at the important prayers of the Campans, the day following he furnished himself with all the Ordinance and Endigns sneet for the assume the intention of the company of the company

E of by factifices, the Sooth-fayers made anter another.

And when he lought expiation thereGods were appealed and pacified for all that he did. Thus whiles Fabius upon thete occasions:
was kept back, Sempronias was befieged, yea, and by this time affaulted, with fabricks and engins of battery. One mighty great Towre of wood there was crecked againft the Town. Againft that he uded the wall (which of it leff was of good height) in flead of a ground-work, and planted thereon flrong pofts and piles of stimber to be are up the forefaid frame. From thence, at first he fouldiers within, defended the Town and Walls with stones, with long poles and perches ming forward even close to the Town wall, they short flower at length seeing the other turret compositions are to the composition of the series of the seri

the enemies, and drave them into their camp: so as that day. Annibal was more like one obelieged himself, than laying siege unto others. There were of Carthagainans slain about soutces hundred; than laying siege unto others. There were of Carthagainans slain about soutces hundred; sort and careless and negligent, searing nothing lessethan a sally out of the Town, and were saddainly at unwares taken and surprised. Gracobus sounded the retreat, and caused his meet to retire within the Walls, before the enemies after their suddain frigit could be ralled togeword dome into the field to sight a see battail) arranged himself in array between his Camps Gand Gameer. But after that, he saw no stirring at all from the usual guard and defence of the Caty, and anothing put to the rash hazard of doubtful hope, he retired to Tistata, without any good at all

At the very fame time that the fiege was raifed before Council Time Sempronius furnamed Longua, fought fortunally in Lucania before Grunnentum: with Hanno the Carthaginian: flew more than two thouland of his enemies, lost himself two hundred and eighty men, and went may with 41 enfigns. Hanno thus driven out of the confines of Lucania, retired himself back into the country of the Brutii: And M. Falerim the Pretor, recovered by force from the Hir-

pins

pins, three Towns that had revolted from the Romans, Vercellius and Sicilius the movers and the Capteins of that Rebellion were cut shorter by the head. More than one thousand captives were fold at the spear in port-sale, to who that would bid most. All the pillage besides was given to

the fouldiers, and the army brought back to Cume's. Whiles these things hapned in the Countries of the Lucans and Hirpins, those 5 ships abovefaid (wherein were embarked the Embassadors of the Macedonians and Carthaginians as prifoners) having fee a compass from the upper Adriatick Sea unto the nether Sea of Tuscan, round about (in a manner) all the Sea coast of Italy, hapned to fail along neer the City of Cumes: and being not certainly known whether they were friends or enemies, Gracehus put forth out of his fleet two Pinaces to encounter them. When as by demanding and questioning one with another. I it was once certified unto them, that the Consul was within Cumes, and the ships there arrived in the haven, the prisoners were brought to the presence of the Consul, and all the letters delivered. The Conful after he had read over the letters, both of Philip and Annibal, sealed them up again fure, and fent them by Land unto the Senat of Rome, but commanded the Embaffadors themselves to be conducted thither by Sea. When as both letters, and also the Embassadors were arrived at Rome, in a manner, all in one day, and that (after due examination) words and writings agreed together in one: at the first the LL. of the Senat were pensive and plunged deeply into cares, confidering in how great danger they flood of a new Macedonian war, who were hardly able to endure the Carthaginian. But in conclusion, so far were they off from being utterly dilmayed hereat, and finking under the water, that forthwith they began to treat and de-K bate, how they might begin themselves to war with these enemies first, and so stop them from their entrance into Italy. The captive Embassadors they laid up fast in irons: their train and retinue were fold in open market: and befides the five and twenty fhips, whereof Q. Fulvim Flacem was Admiral, they took order for twenty more to be rigged and decked: which being provided, furnished and shot into the pool affoat, together with those five barks wherein the priloners were conducted: there were 50 fail in all, that looled from Oftia and arrived at Tarentum. Quintus Fulvius had commission to embark the souldiers of Varro, who had been under the leading of L. Apollius the Lieutenant at Tarentum, with his fleet of fifty fail, not only to defend the Sea-coalt of Italy, but also to hearken and have an eye after the Macedonian war: and in case he could learn, that the designment and intent of Philip was sutable to those letters and in- L formations of the Embaffadors, then he should by his letters certifie M. Valerius the Pretor so much; and that leaving with L. Apuftius his Lieutenant the charge of the army, he should go to the Armado at Tarentum, and with all ipeed possible let over into Macedony, and there endeavour to keep Philip play at home within his own realm. As for that money which was tent unto Appins Claudius into Sicily for to be repayed unto King Hiero, it was appointed unto him for the maintenance of his Armado, and managing of the Macedonian war. I his mony was by L. Apu-Strus the Lieutenant brought to Tarentum, and with it, there were sent from Hiero * 200000 Modii of whear, and 100000 of barley.

Whiles these preparations and doings passed at Rome, one ship of those prisoners which were fent to Rome, chanced to fingle it felf from the other, and to escape away to Philip: whereby M he was advertised, that the Embassadors or Commissioners were taken, and the letters intercepted. But he not knowing what covenants had patied between Annibal and his legats, and what answer they should have brought unto him, fent forth another embassage with the same commission. The Embassadors sent unto Annibal, were Heraclitus surnamed Scotinus, Cicero of Berea, and Sofithens of Magnesia. These went to and tro between in lasety, these caried and recaried their errands fortunatly. But the fummer was come and gone, before the King could enter into action, or execute any enterprise. Of lo great moment and importance was the boording of that one ship at the first with the Embassadors, for the deferring of that imminent war intended against the Romans.

When Fabius had passed over the River Vulturnus, after the expiation at length of the prodi-N gious tokens aforesaid, both Consuls together made war about Capua. Fabius by affault won thele Cities, Combulteria, Trebula, and Austicula, which had revolted unto the Carthaginians: and within them he surprised the garison souldiers of Annibal. Many of the Campans likewise were taken prisoners. At Nota (like as in the year before) the Senat held with the Romans, but the Commonalty took part with Annibal, and plotted lecretly, how to murder the Nobility, and to betray the City. But to stop the proceedings of these mischievous designments, Fabius led his army between Capua, and the camp of Annibal upon the hill * Tifata, and fortified himfelf upon the mountain * Vesuvins, in that fort where Claudius had encamped before. From thence he sent M. Marcellus the Vice-Consul with those forces which he had, into Nola, there to lie in garison.

Likewife in Sardinia, T. Manlius the L. Deputy, began to administer those affairs, which had beenforelet, by occasion that Q. Mutius the Pretor was fallen fick, and lay of a long and lingring disease. Manlius after he had drawn the Gallies ashore at Caraleis, and put the mariners and rowers in arms for Land-service, and received of the Pretor his army, was able to make 22000 foot, and 1200 horse. With this power of men of arms and sootmen together, he entred into the enemies countrey, and not far from the camp of Herficora, pitched his tents. Herficora himself was by chance gone then, into the country of the Pellidians (a people of Sardinia) to

A arm the youth there, for the mending of his strength; and lest his son named Hiostus, Ruler over the camp in the mean time. He a lulty hot youth, rashly joyned battail, and quickly was discomfitted and put to flight; thirty thousand Sardinians in that field were flain, and upon 1030 taken priloners alive. The rest of the army first fled stragling afunder over the fields and through the woods; but afterwards, hearing by the voyce that went, how their captain was fled to *Cor- * Cornelo; nus the head City of that region, they retired thither alfo. And furely they had in that one batrail, made an end of all war in Sardinia, but that the Armado of Carthage, under the leading of Aldrubal (which by tempet had been cast upon the Baleare Islands) came in time to entertain

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the Islanders, in hope to rebel. Manlius, after it was notied abroad, that the Carthaginian fleet R was arrived, retired himself to Caraleis: which gave Hersicora good opportunity and overture to joyn with Asarabal. Who having landed his fouldiers, and fent the thips back again unto Carthare, went forward by the guidance of Hersicora, robbing and spoiling the Lands of the Roman confederats: and had come as far as Caraleis, but that Manlius with an army encountred him upon the way, and reftrained him from to lavish over-running and robbing the country. Ar the first they encamped one against the other not far asunder: afterwards, they began to put out certain bands and companies, and to maintain light skirmishes with variable event, until at last they pitched a fet field, and in full battail fought for the space of 4 hours. The Carthaginians held out conflict a good while, and the victory fail remained doubtful (for the Sardinians were ever used to have the foil) but at last, seeing every quarter full of the Sardinians either lying along C dead, or running away, they also were discomfited: and as they turned their backs and were about to flie, the Romans wheeled about with that wing, wherewith they had defeated the Sardinians, and enclosed them round, and so they fell rather to killing than fighting anylonger. 12000 enemies were there flain of Sardinians and Carthaginianstogether, about 3700 were takenpriloners, and 27 military enigns won. This was a noble and famous battail, memorable especially above all, for taking of these prisoners; namely, Astrubal the L. General, Hanno and Mago, two noble men of Carchage. Mago was of the Barchine house, neer of kin and in bloud to Annibal. Hinno was the follicitor of the Sardinians to rebeilion, and no doubt, the principal Author of that war. Neither, was this field less famous for the overthrow of the chief commanders of the Sardinians : for both Hioffus the ion of Herficora was flain in fight: and also Herficora

D himself, as he fled with a few Horsemen, hearing besides other calamities and losses, of the death of his ion, in the night featon, because he would have no man come between to stay his purposed intent, killed himlest. All the rest escaped to the City * Cornus, as they had done afore, and there * cornus. as in a place of refuge fought to fave themselves. But Manlius following the train of his victory. came against it, and withinfew dayes was matter of it. After this, other Cities also which had revolted, and turned to Hersicora and the Carthaginians; gave hostages, and yeelded by compofiction. And when Manlius had levied of them cercain money for the fouldiers pay and corn likewife, according to the power and ability or trespass of each of them, he led his army back to Caraleis: and there having put the Gallies on the water, and embarked the fouldiers that he had brought with him, he failed to Rome, and recounted unto the LL, of the Senat the utter subduing E of Sardinia. The money he delivered to the Treasurers, the corn to the Ædiles, and the prisoners unto Fulvius the Pretor.

Much about that time, T. Octacilius the Pretor, having failed from Lilybaum into Affrick, and wasted the territory of the Carthaginians, as he was bound from thence and set fail for Sardinias whither Afdrubal as the news went had lately croffed overfrom the Baleare-llands, he met with the Armado returning back into Affrick: and after a skirmish made upon the Sea by his souldiers lightly armed, he took therewith seven Gallies with their oars and mariners: the rest for sear were scattered, as it had been with a tempest, all over the Sea. And it happed about the same time, that Bomilear with certain ompanies of souldiers tent from Carthage for a supply, and forty Elephants, and good fore of victuals came to Locri. For the surprising and setting upon him on p a sudden, Ap. Claudius leading his army in hast, and marching to Messar under a colour of visiting the Province, put over to Locris with the tide. Now was Bomilear passed already from thence into the Brutians country to Hanno, and the men of Locris shut the gates against the Romans. So Appius, after much ado and preparation, having effected nothing, returned back to Meffana, In the same summer, Marcellus made many rodes from Nola (which he held with a garrison) into the Hirpins country, and the Samnits, about Caudium, and made such wast there, with fire and fword, that they in Samnium called into their fresh remembrance the old losses and overthrows which they had received: whereupon there were fent immediately from both nations Embassadors together, unto Annibal, who in this wise delivered their speach unto him. "We The Oration "have been enemies, O Annibal to the people of Rome, first of our own selves, and in our own of the Embali

G "quarrel, fo long as our armor & forces were able to defend us but after that our hope therein be doors of the "san to fail us we desure a fide and so long truth King Dudou And when he fail to the Hippins and "gan to fail us, we drew to a fide, and took part with King Pyrrhus. And when he forfook us Samnit unto "once, we accepted of peace for very necessity: wherein we continued for fifty years almost, even Annibal. "until the time that you entred into Italy. Neither was it your prowels, vertue and fortune, ra-"ther than your fingular courtely and benignity extended toward our country-men and fellow "Citizens (whom being taken prisoners, you released and sent unto us back again) which hath "cauled us to entertain your amity: in so much, that so long as you remain our friend, alive and "fale, we would not fland in dread of the people of Rome, no not of the very Gods themselves (if

* Monte di Сариа. * Monte di Somma.

Much about

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" it be lawful fo to fay) were they never fo angry against us. Howbeit affuredly, for this summer H "feafon, we have been divers and fundry times fo spoiled and wasted, not only whiles you are a-" live and fafe, but alto (which is more) prefent in place, where you might both hear, in manner "the wailing and weeping of our wives and children, and also see our houses on a light fire: So it "feemeth it was M. Marcellus and not Annibal that had the victory at Canne, And the Romane " boaft and fay, That you are good at the first push only, and when you have once let flie and lan-" ced the Javelin (as it were) out of your hands, you are clean done, and can abide no longer, We " warred almost an hundred years with the people of Rome, without help either of forein Cantain, or army of ft angers: fave that for two years only , Pyrrims with the aid of our fouldiers. 4 rather increased his own strength, than by any power of his defended us. But we list not to make r " vaunt and boast of fortunat success and brave victories, namely, how we subdued and put under es the yoke two Confuls, and two confular armies : nor of other noble exploits which happed to " our joy and honor. And as for the croffes and advertities that befell us during that time, we may "report them with leffe grief and indignation, than those that this day light upon us. Then in et those dayes, mighty great Dictators with their Generals of Horsemen, two Coninls at once, " with their two royal hofts, entred our territories, having fent out before hand their espials and "fouts, and led forth their fouldiers to make spoil, under their colours and ensigns, aranged in "good order of battail, and seconded strongly behind. Now are we exposed as it were to be a se prey of one only garrison, and that but a small one, left for the guard and defence of Nota. For, 66 now they overrun all our confines and borders, not by bands and companies in warlike wife, but w cilike Theeves and Robbers, more carelessy and negligently, than if they ranged about for their copleasure in the Roman territory. The only cause is this, because your self make no reckoning to es protect us : and all our own youth (which if they were at home were able to defend us) serveth es under your banner and standard. But I know neither you, nor your army at all: if I should not be " periwaded and believe that he whom I wot well to have discomfitted and put to flight to many 4/Roman armies, were foon able to defeat and suppress these robbers that wander about our counetry, stragling without leaders, and without their colours disordredly whither they lift, according se to the vain hope of pillage that haleth them here and there, and, as every one gapeth for prizes, which they shall never get. No doubt but if you put forth a few of your Numidians, they will es soon fall into their hands: Send but unto us a garrison to succour us, you shall quickly displace ; " that other at Nola; in case you judge not us (whom you have thought worthy to be your cone federats) now,unworthy to be defended after you have received us into your protection. Hereto Annibal made this answer again, and said; That the Hirpins and Samnits hudled up all at 65 once together : they declared their calamities and losses, they craved aid and succour, and they " made complaint that they were neither guarded by him, nor regarded of him. Whereas they "fhould have first made declaration of their harms: after, fued for help: and last of all, if they "might not obtain, then and not afore they should have complained, that they had befought his "helping hand in vain. Howbeit he promited, that he would not bring his army into the territory, as either of the Hirpins or the Samnits, lest himself also should be chargeable and troublesome unto "them, but into the next quarters belonging to the allies of the Romans: by spoiling and wasting M " whereof, both he would fill his fouldiers hands, and also with the terrour thereof, fet their ene-" mies far enough off from them. And as for the managing of the Roman war, like as the battel st of Thrasimenus, was more noble than that of Trebia; and the field of Canna more memorable, "than that of Thrasmensa: even so would be make the memorial of Canna dim and obscure, in "regard of one greater victory yet, and more renowned than the other. With this answer, and with honourable rewards besides, he dismissed the Embassadors, and gave them their dispatch. And leaving a small guard to keep the Hill Tifata, he marched in person with the rest of his army against Nola. Thither also was Hanno come, out of the country of the Brutii, with the supply that he brought from Carthage, and the Elephants. Where, after Annibal had pitched his Tents not far from the Town, and made diligent enquiry, he found, that the cale was far other-wife, than it was reported by the Embassadors of his associats. For Marcellus bare not him-N felf in any of his actions, to as it might be truly faid, that he blindly committed ought to the hazard of fortune, or rashly adventured upon the enemy. For he never went a plundring without his scouts and espials, without setting strong guards in due places, whereunto he might retire himself in safety: but had a good eye afore him, and a wary regard and heedful forecast, as if he were to encounter with Annibal in person. And even then at that time, when he perceived, that the enemy approached and was coming, he kept his forces within the City: commanding the Senators of Nola, to walk up and down upon the walls, and to survey all over, and espic what the enemies did, or were about. Amongst whom, it happed, that Hanno being come under the very wall, espied Herenvius Bassu, and Herius Petrius, whom he called out to a patle. And when they were gone forth unto him by the permiffion & leave of Marcellus, thus he spake unto them by his interpreter. First, he highly extolled the vertue and fortune of Annibal, debasing and treading, under foot the dignity and Majetty of the people of Rome, growing now old in time, and decaying in force and itrength. "Which if they were (quoth he) on both fides equal, as some-

"times they were, yet feeing they had good experience, how heavy and grievous the government Hamo to Ht. "times they were, yet teeing they nad good experience, now newly and give voice in grant of the Romans was to all their Allies, and again, how indulgent & gracious Annabal is, even to all their Allies, and again, how indulgent & gracious Annabal is, even to all their Allies, and again, how indulgent & gracious Annabal is, even to all their Allies, and again, how indulgent & gracious Annabal is, even to all their Allies, and again, how indulgent & gracious Annabal is, even to all their Allies, and again, how indulgent & gracious Annabal is, even to all their Allies, and again, how indulgent & gracious Annabal is, even to all their Allies, and again, how indulgent & gracious Annabal is, even to all their Allies, and again, how indulgent & gracious Annabal is, even to all their Allies, and again, how indulgent & gracious Annabal is, even to all their Allies, and again, how indulgent & gracious Annabal is, even to all their Allies, and again, how indulgent & gracious Annabal is, even to all their Allies, and again, how indulgent & gracious Annabal is, even to all their Allies, and again, how indulgent & gracious Annabal is, even to all their Allies, and again, how indulgent & gracious Annabal is, even to all their Allies, and again, how indulgent & gracious Annabal is, even to all the again and again and again and again and again and again again. Herius Nolans. "the captives of the Italian nation and name, they should wish rather to be in league & amity with

A" the Carthaginians, than with the Romans, If both Coff, were with their armies at Nola, they were no more able to match with Annibal, than they were at Canna: much lefs might one Pra-" for with a few raw and new fouldiers hold out and keep Nola against him. And as for the No-"lans themselves, it concerned them much more than it did Annibal, to consider, whether he " should win Nota by force, or enter upon it by surrender and composition. For to be Lordtherof "he made no doubt, hke as he was Matier already of Capua and Nuceria but what odds and diffe-" rence there is between the state of Capua and of Nuccria, the Nolans know best themselves, who "are feated (as it were) in the mid way between both. Loath he was to prognofficate fo much un -"to Nola, what calamities might befall the City, it it were conquered by affault : rather yet would B"he give his word and promife, That if they would deliver Marcelles with his garrifon, and yield "up Nota into Annil at his hand they should themselves, and none but they set down and capitu-"late under what conditions they would entertain alliance & friendship with Anaibal. To this motion Herennius Baffus framed his answer in this fort. "For many years a ready there hath been The solwer of "continual amity between the people of Rome and Nota, and neither of both to this day bath Herennius to " repented therof, As for the Nolans themselves if they had been disposed to turn with the wind. Hanne, "and to change their faith and alleageance, together with their fortune, they would have done it "long before this: for now it was too late to fart & alter. If they had minded to yield themselves "unto Annibal they would never have fent for a garrifon or Romans: but fince they were now "come to project and defend them, they had imparted & come unicated all their flate with them c already and would take such part as they follong as they had an hour to live. This emparl put Annibal clean befides all hope of gaining Nola by treaton. Therefore he beleaguered the town on every fide, and invested it round about like a garland, to the end, that in one initiant he might give

the affault on every part of the walls. When Marcellus law him under the walls he for his people first in battel aray within the gate and then with a great noise and tunnalt he suddenly fallied our. At their first shock and onset divers of the enemies were beaten down and flain: but after that, they ranfrom all parts to battel, and were come together with equali forces, the fight began to be hot and sharp, and a memorable conslict it had been and few like it, but that it raised and poured down to falt, and with to many florms and tempetts, that it parted both the battels, and flaid the fight. So for that day, having with that small skirmish kindled their courages, and set their blond in D hear, they retired back, the Romans within the City, and the Carthaginians to their Camp, Howbeit of the Carthaginians there were flain upon the first fally and charge given, not above thirty. and of the Romans not one man. This tempessuous shower of rain lasted all night long, and continued Hill, and never gave over untill nine of the clock before noon the next day. And therefore, albeit they were tharp fet, and their fingers it ched on both fides to be a fighting, yet for that day they kept within their hold and frength. So the third day Annibal fent out certain companies into the territory about Nolas, for to forrage and fetch in booties: which, so soon as Marcellus understood he presently set his men in array, and entred the field, neither was Annibal for his part behind. Now there was a mile distance, or very near between the City and the enemies Camp. In this space between (for all about Nola is plain and champian) they encountred and joyned battel. E The shout that they set up on both sides, reclaimed and caused to return unto the sight already begun the nearest of those cohorts and bands which were gone aforraging into the country. The men of Nola likewife came unto the Romans, and mer ded their battel: whom Marcellas com-

mended for their forwardness, and gave them in charge to abide in the rereward to help as occation ferved and to carry forth of the skirmish those that were hurt and wounded, and to forbear fight in any case, unless they had a fignall and token given them by him. The fight was doubtfull, for both the Generals gave encouragement effectually, and also the souldiers did their best, and fought right manfully? Marcellus was earnest with his men to press hard and charge still upon their enemies, whom they had defeated not three daies ago, who not many daies past were put to flight, and driven from Cumes, and who the year before were beaten from Nol a under his con-

r duct by other fouldiers faying," That they were not all there in the field but many of them gone. The freech of " ranging abroad in the country, for to hale booties, and get prizes. As for them that fought, they Marce Hus to "were fuch as were decayed with rioting and following their delights in Capas, such as with his fouldiers. "wine-bibbing in every tavern, whore-hunting in every Stews and Brothel-house, all the whole "winter were become enteebled in body spent and wasted utverly. As for that lively strength and "vigour of theirs, it was clean gone: those able and lufty bodies were decaied, those couragi-"ous hearts abated, wherewith they passed over the Pyrenean mountains, and the high cliss of

"the Also. There remained now nothing but the reliques and shadow of those men to light, who " are fearce able to bear their very armout, to lift up their arms, and carry their own bodies. "Adding withall that Capita was another Canna unto Annibal: there died his warlitte prowefs, G"there, loft he his military discipline; there was the glorious time of former discs burled; there "the hope of future time tor ever suppressed and stifled. As Marcellus by reproving the leand such like things in his enamies, animated his own fouldiers: so Annibal rebuked his men with more harp words and bitter checks. "I know thele to be (quoth he) the lame arms and weapons," Annibal to his

"the very fame enfigns and standards which I faw and had at Trebia, at Thrasymenus, and last souldiers. " of all at Canna. But furely me thinks, when I went to Capua there to winter, I caried with me "thither, other manner of fouldiers than I have brought again from thence. Have ye indeed fo "much ado to maintain fight with a Roman Lieutenant, Leader of one only Legion and cornet;

"whom heretofore two full Consular armies were never able to abide in the field? Shall Mar- H " cellus with young and raw tou diers of his own, leconded only with the aid of the Nolans challenge and bid us battel the second time? Where is that fouldier of mine that unhorfed? "Flaming the Coniul, and stroke off his head? What is become of him that at Canna flew L. " Paulus? What? is the edge of the sword dull, and the point b.unt? Or are your right hands "afleep and benummed? Or what strange and wonderfull accident is befaln you? Ye that were wont, being few in number, to vanquish many are ye now, being many in number, hardly able to withitand and abide the violence of a few? Ye spake big, and gave out great brags and "proud words, that if any man would lead you you would win Rome, that you would. Behold, "now a smaller piece of service. Here I would have you prove your strength, and make triall of r "vour valour. Let us fee now, win me Nola, a City scituate in the Champian, on a plain, defended neither with sea nor river. O out of this so wealthy a City, will I be ready to lead you, la-"den with rich pillage and poil, whither toever ye will, or follow you, wherefoever ye would "have me. But nothing availed either his chearfull words, or his checking rebukes, to encourage and confirm their hearts. For the Carthaginians being forced on every fide to retreat whiles the Romans grew more and more animated, not only through the comfortable freeches of their own Captains, but also the Nolans themselves, who with their loud showting intoken of their love and affection, enkindled their courages to hot fight) turned their backs, and were driven into their hold. And when the Romans were denrous to affail the fame, Marcellus reconducted them to Nola, with great joy and congratulation even of the Com. K mons there, who before, were more enclined and affected to the Carthaginians. There were of the enemies flainthat day above one thousand, fixteen hundred were take prisoners, nineteen military enfigns won, two Elephants gotten alive, and foure flain in the conflict. Of Rom ins there were not killed all out one thousand. The morrow after they spent (upon a truce concluded) in burying the dead that were flain on both fides. Of the ipous of the enemies Marcellus made a great fire upon a vow pronounced unto Vulcan. On the third day, 1272 horsemen of Numidians and Spaniards, one with another (upon some spleen and anger Theleeve. or elie for hope of more liberall entertainment and commodious gain) fled from Annibal and turned to M'treellus: whose valiant and faithfull service stood the Romans in very good flead oftentimes during that war. And after the war was ended, the Spaniards in Spana, and t the Numidians in Affrick, in reward of their vertue and prowess, were endued with fair lands and large possessions. Annibal ient Hanno back from Nola to the Brutii, together with the for es that he came with: himself went to the wintring harbours of Apulia, and lodged about

Arp.
Quintus Fabius fo foon as he heard that Annibal had taken his way into Apalia, conveyed all
Quintus Fabius fo foon as he heard that Annibal had taken his way into Apalia, conveyed all the corn from Nola and Naples into his Camp, which he had pitched above Sneffula: and having well fortified the hold, and left there a sufficient garrison to guard the place for that winter time, removed himself nearer to Capua, and there encamped: and so walled the Campan Territory with fire and sword, that the Campans little trusting jutheir own forces, were constrained to iffue forth of their gates, and fortifie themselves in Camp before the City, in the open M plain. Six thousand they were in all. Their footmen were weak and not for service: their horsemen were far better and more able: so that oftentimes they charged their enemies with their horse, and provoked them to fight. Among many brave men of arms that the Campans had, one Tubellus, furnamed Turea, a Citizen of Capua, was the worthieft and best horseman of them all, by many degrees: infomuch, as when he served under the Romans, Claudius Affellus ouly, a Citizen of Rome, was able to match him in glory of good horsemanship and horse service. This Tanres when he had ridden all about the troops of his enemies, casting his eye every way to see if he could epy Claudius Afelius, enquired at length closely, after filencemade, where about he was, and made this challenge unto him, That leeing he was wont in words to contend with him for valour and prowels, he should now determine the question by the spear-point and N dint of fword, and either be de poiled of his glorious armour, if he were overcome, or else gain the same with the victory. Which defiance being brought into the Campto Afellus his ears, he made no more to do, but went presently to the Consul, to know whether he might with his good leave and licence out of his rank fight extraordinarily with his enemy that bad him combar. After leave obtained, he armed himself immediatly, mounted on horseback, and rode before the enemies corps de guard, oftentimes calling upon Taurea by name, and bidding him come forth to encounter when oever he durft. Now were the Romans by this time gone forth of the Camp in great number to behold this combat: the men of Capua likewife filled not only the rampier of their hold but also the walls of the City to see this fight. When as they had made some goodly flourish afore hand with brave swords and shout speeches, to set out the action: they let spear in rest, and put spurs to horse, and justled together amain. Afterwards, having gotten the liberty of the ground they dallied one with another, trifling out the time, and making along peece of work of it, without giving or taking wound. Then quoth the Campan Knight to the Roman, This will be but a fight of horles, and not of horlemen, unless we ride out of the open plain ground here into this hollow way, where having no such scope to prick out at large, we shall soon come to hand gripes, and close together. The word was not so soon spoken, but Claudius turned his horse head, and rode into the foresaid way. But Taurea a stouter

A champion in word than deed: Oh take beed of all things (quoth he) how you ride a gelding in a elirch: Which grew afterwards to a by-word affed among the country people. Claudius after he had rode in and out, up and down, a long time in the lane, and never met with his enemy, returand again into the open plain: and rating the cowardice of his enemy, with great joy and gratulasion; rodeback as conquerourinco the Camp. Some Annals and Chronicles do record and add to this combattof horsemen, a strange and wonderful thing (no doubt) if it be true, as by the common opinion it is reputed no less: namely, that when Taurea fled back into the City, Clandistribultowed hard after him in chace, enered with him at one gate flanding open, and rode out clearar the other unhurt, to the great wonder and altonishment of the enemies. Upon this the B standing Camps were equiet on both sides: and the Cos. removed backward farther off from the City that the men of Capua might low their grounds: neither did he any harm unto their fields. before the corn was come up and fo well grown, that the blade theteof yielded good forrage and food for the horses; which he gathered and brought into the standing Camp and hold of Clinedini above Suessidia, and there he built winter harbors for to make his abode. And he gave order to M.C. adjust the Vice-Consult to keep still at Nilaa competent garrison for defence of the City; and to discharge the rest of the foundiers, and send them to Rome, that they should neither be cumbrous to their Allies, nor chargeable to the Common-weal, Tib. Gracchus alio whi.es he led his Legions from Cumes into Apulia to Luceria, fent M. Valerius the Prator from then e to Brundustum, with that army which he had at Luceria, commanding him to keep the lea-coast of the C Salentines Country, and to provide for all things necessary against Philip and the Macedonian

In the end of this fummer, wherein these acts were atchieved whereof I have written, there came'a packet of Letters from P. and Cornel, Scipios, importing how great and how fortunate exploits they had performed in Spain: but there wanted money for pay: and apparell and corn to serve both souldiers and mariners. And albeitall thesethings were away yet as concerning money if the City Chamber and common Treasure were not stored, they would make some shift to raile it of the spaniards : but for all the relt, needs it must be sent from Rome for otherwise neither could they keep the Army together nor hold the Province in their allegeance. When the letters were read there was no man there but acknowledged that they wrote a truth, and demann ded that which was reasonable, Burthey considered withall, what great armies both on land and at sea they maintained: and what a mighty Armadathey must prepare and set out anew, in case the Macedomian war went forward. Assfor Sicily and Sardinia, which before the wars began, paid tribute, were fearce able to find and keep the garrisons, that lay therefor the guard of the Provinces: and that they were to crust upon their own revenues and tribute for the maintenance of the charge they were at. But as the number of them that paid rent and conferred tribute, was greatly diminished by so great overthrows of the armies, both at the pool Thrasymenus, and also at Came; to those few that remained if they were burdened with many exactions and payments, should be plagued and undone another way, therfore it was concluded, that unless the Commonweal maintained not her felf by her credit and borrowing money, the were not able to be fulfai-E ned by her own wealth and riches, So it was agreed, That Fulvius the Prætor must needs affemble all the people together, and lay abroad and declare unto them the necessity and exigent that the Common-weal was driven unto, and to exhort all them that had enriched themselves and encreated their livings, by renting and taking to farm the revenues and commodities of the City, should now do good to the Commonweal for a time, by which they were grown to that wealth, and undertake the provision at a price, and furnish the army in Spain, with all necessaries thereto belonging, to becontented and paid therefore with the first, out of the common Chest, when it were flored with money. Thus the Prætor made declaration of these matters in the open alfembly of the people, and withall determined and fet down a certain day, whereupon he minded to put forththe fouldiers liveries and apparel, and corn to be provided for the Spanish Army, F and all things else requisite for the mariners. When the day was come, there presented themselves unto him three companies of nineteen men, for to take this bargain. Who made two requests and demands, the one, that for that three years next ensuing, there should be no other Publicans or farmers of the City: the other, that whatfoever they shipped, the Common-weal would make good against all force of enemy, or violence of tempest. Both being granted, they took upon them the marter, and so the Gommon-weal was served by the money of private persons. This was the demeanor, this was the loving affection to their country, that went through all degrees of men (as it were) after one fort and manner. And like as they undertook with great courage to ferve thearmy to with fingular fidelity they performed every thing, in such fort, as there was nothing at all wanting, no more than if they had been maintained from a rich trea-G luty, as in times past. At what time as this provision came, the town of * Illiturgi was assailed * Aldea et ris. by Isdrubal, Maro, and Amilear the son of Bomilear, because it revolted unto the Ro- or Andular el

Amidft these three severall Camps of the enemies, the two Scipios passed into the City of their Allies, that made resistance against, and with great loss of men; and brought corn with them, whereof there was great want: and after they had encouraged and exhibited the townsmen, that with the same resolution they would defend the walls as they had seen the Roman army to fight for them and in their quarrell: they led forth their power to give an affault

* Chelus .

upon the greatest Camp, whereof Afarubat was the General. Thither also repaired the two Caps, years and two Armies of the Carthaginians, when they saw that the whole triall of thematter was there to be determined, and to they issued out of their tents and sought. ThreeGroet housand enemies were that day in field and about 16000 Romans; and yet the victory went to clear with the Romans, that they slew more of their enemies than they were in number themielves, took prisoners more than three thousand men, and not many under a thousand horse; and withal won 60 military enisgns wanting one, and killed five Elephants in the batter: and to conclude, were Lords that day of three Camps. After that the siege was raised from Islumgs, the Carthaginian armies were led to the assair of the town "Incibility, having their companies made up and impplied again out of the Province, sa being a nation of all others most definous and eager of war, I so there be hope of pillage or good recompence) and at that time especially full of young and lastymen. Where there was a second field tought with like fortuite of both sides as before. There were stain above thirteen thousand enemies, and more than 3000 taken pritioners, besides two and forty military ensigns, and nine Elephants. Then in a manner all the Cities of Spantesoleted to the Romans. And far greater exploits were that summer performed in Spain, than in Islati.

The four and twentieth Book

Of the Histories of T. Livius of Padua, from the Foundation of the (ity of Rome.

The Breviary of L. Flormiupon the four and twentieth Book.

Herome, King of the Syracufians (whose grandsather Hiero had been a friend unto the people of Rome) revolted unto the Carthaginians, and for his crustity and prides was by his own people mirely and prides was by his own people mirely and for the Carthaginians and Hanno their General storugh the help especially of she bouds are some for thing good service, he commanded to be made free. Claudius Marcellus the Consul laid sing same Syracula in Sicily, which wholly in manner was fall away and timned to the Carthaginians. Was may proclaimed against Philip, King of the Macadonians, who in a might-skirnish was sufficient field, and put to stips: 1 and with his army well near distance, escaped into Macedonia. I o massage that was, Valeius the Prator was sent. This book, containeth asso that sichieved in Spain by P. and Cin. Scipios again st the Carthaginians. Syphax King of the Swimidians, koving entred into aming with the Romans, sought against Malainsis Kang of the Massissians who shood for the Carthaginians, arabeing overcome. pass down into Spain with a spost might yearn young Scipio, typing over against Gades, where the narrow sa runnith between Astrick and Spain. be Celtiberians also were received into friendship, whose aids the Romans sensor of a runnith between Astrick and Spain. be Celtiberians also were received into friendship, whose aids the Roman sensor of a runnith between Astrick and Spain.

The four and twentieth Book of T. Livius.

Anno was not so soon returned out of Campane, into the country of the Brutii, but by their help and guidance he follicited to rebellion the Greek Cities which continued the more willing yin league and alliance with the Romans, because they saw that the Benti, whom they both hated and feared fided with the Carthaginians. And first he affaied and N went in hand with Rhegium, where he spent certain daies to little or nopurpose. In this mean time, the Inhabitants of Loeri were bulie in carrying away with great halle the corn, wood and fewel and all things elle, necessary for the use of man, out of the country into the City; because they would leave nothing or the enemy to prey upon. And daily more and more of them went out of the gates by heaps, to as at last there was no more left in the City, than those that were compelled to repair the breaches of the walls and the gates, and to bring into the turrets and bulwarks flore of darts and other shot. Against this multitude and consused mixture of all ages, sexes, and degrees, ranging over the fields, whereof most were altogether unarmed, Amilear the Carthagivian sent out his Cavalry, giving them direction, and charging them to hurt no person. These horsemen opposed their troops between them and home, only to exclude them out of the City. when they were l'attered one from another in flight. The General himself in perfenencamped on a high ground, from whence he might view the country and the City. And gave commandment to a cohort of the Brutii to approach the walls to call forth the principal Citizens of Lori to parl, and by making promise of Annibal his friendship, to perswade and exhort them to yield up the town. At the first they gave no credit at all unto the Brutis, whatsoever they said; Butafterwards, when they discovered Hanno and the Carthaginians upon the hils, and heard by some

A few of their own Citizens that were fled back & escaped, how all the rest of the multitude were fain within danger of the enemies, they made answer, that they would confer and consult theremoon with the body of the people. So immediatly they were affembled together. The most light headed persons were desirous of a change and new alliance: they also, whose kinssolk and friends were by the enemy intercepted and kept out of the City, had their minds engaged and bound fure enough, as if they had put in hostages; and some few who were well affected inwardly in heart. & liked of constancy and true loyalty, yet durst not be known thereof, and shew themselves to stand to it: fo as, they all agreed in outward appearance, to furrender themselves to the Carthaginians. And after they had closely conveigned into the haven, and embarked L. Atilius the Captain of the B garrison, and all the Roman souldiers that served under him to the end, that they might be transported to Rhegium, they received Amilear and the Carthaginians into the City, with this condition that prelently there should be concluded a league upon equals and indifferent covenants and capitulations between them. But the promite in this behalf (when they had once yielded themfelves) was nothing well performed: whiles Amilear charged the Lo. rians, with fraudulent difmissing and letting go the Romans : and they again alleaged for their excuse, that they fled away, and made an escape. The horsemen also sollowed hard in chase by land, if haply either the tide might cause the ships to stay in the current within the straight, or drive them a land. But those whom they purfued they could not overtake: marry, other thips they elpied croffing the fireights from Meffana to Rhegium. Roman fouldiers they were fent from Claudius the Prator, to lie in C garrison there, and to keep the town. Whereupon they presently departed from Megium.

As for the Citizens of Locri, they had peace granted them by express order and direction from Annibal upon these conditions: Imprimis, That they might live free under their own laws: Item, That both the City and the haven should remain still in the hands of the Locrians. The substance of the covenant refted and was established upon these terms. That the Carthaginians and Locrians should aid and assist one another mutually, both in peace and war, So the Carthaginians retired from the flreights not with flanding the muttering and mutmuring of the Brutit, because they had left Rhogium and Locri untouched, which two Cities they made full account to have facked and rifled. And therefore they of themselves having levied and put in arms a power of fifteen thouland of their own youth, marched forward to affail Croton, a Grecian City likewife, and fean ted upon the sea. Affuring themselves, much to better their estate, if they could be possessed of a port and sea-town, senced with strong wals and Bulwarks. This only troubled and perplexed their minds, that they durft not but fend unto the Carthaginians for aid: fearing left they might teem to have entred into action and war, without regard of the common good of their confederats, if they called them not: and doubting besides, that if the General of the Carthaginians should prove again, rather anarbitrator of peace, than a coadjutor in war, they should fight in vain against the liberty of Croton, as they had done before against the City of Locri, Whereupon they thought best to send Embassadors unto Annibal for his warrant, and to be secured from him, that if Croton were recovered by the Brutians, it should be subject unto them. Annibal made answer, that this matter required consultation of men present with them in place, and therefore E he put them over to Hanno, from whom they received no certain answer to trust unto. For willing they were not, that a noble and rich City as it was, should be spoiled: and besides they were in good hope, that in case the Brutians should assail it, and the Carthaginians all the while not teen, either to allow or help them in their enverprize, the Citizens would the more willingly revolt unto them. The Inhabitants within Groton were not of one mind, and affected alike. For there was one malady that had infected all the Cities of Iealy, namely, the diffention between the Commons and the Nobles. The Senators inclined to the Romans, the Commoners on the other fide took part with the Carthaginians. This division within the City, the Bruit were by a fueitive runaway advertised of in these terms: namely, that Aristomachia, the ring-leader and head of the Commons, minded to betray the City: that it was a wide, vafte, and defolate town taking a F great arcuit of ground and all the walls being decaied and in fundry places broken down, the Senators and the Commonskept their severall guards and watches in fundry quarters far asunder, And look(quoth he) where the Commons ward, there ye may enter at your pleasure. Upon this intelligence and direction given by the fugitive, the Bruin environed the City round about and being let in by the Commons at the first assault were masters of all places, saving the Castle. The Nobles held that piece foreseeing what might happen, and therefore provided themselves of a sure refuge. Thither fled Aristomachus also, pretending that he meant to deliver the City to the Carthaginians, and not to the Brutii. Now this City Croton had a wall (before Pyrrhus coming into Italy) twelve miles in compass; but after it was laid waste by that war scarce the one half of the town was inhabited. The river that was wont to run through the midit of the town passed now G along the wals without those streets where the houses stood thick and well peopled, far from the

Sixmiles without the town there flood a noble Temple of Lacinia Juno, more fenowned than the City it felf, as being honoured with great religion and devotion of all the Cities and nations thereabout. A facred grove there was in that place compaffed with a thick wood, of tall fit trees, having in the midft within it divers pleasant and fruitfull pastures, wherein were fed beafts confectated unto the goddess, of all fores, without any keeper and pastor. And albeit the cattell went forth in the morning by herds and flocks of their own kind, severed by themselves, yet at night they used to return back again to their own pens and stalls, without harm received either by the

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vait-

wait laying of wild and ravenous beafts, or by deceitfull fraud of men. Great encrease therefore it and much commodity accrued by shole catted, infomuch as thereof was made a maffie Column or pillar of beaten gold, and confectated in that place, fo as the Temple was famous, as well for riches, as holines and devotion. And many times it falleth out, that to fuch notable places there are attributed fome fit ange miracles, For the report goeth, that there flandeth an altar in the very porch of the Temple, the assessing whereupon no wind was ever known to blow away.

But to return to Croton. The Caltle thereof on the one fide standeth upon the fea, on the other fide it bendeth and looketh toward the land. Defended in times past it was only by the natural fituation of the ground, but afterwards fortified also with a wall ; on that part whereas Dionifius the Tyrant of Sicily, having gained the back rocks and cliffs behind, by craft and guile sometime . won it. This Callle at that time supposed to be strong and safe enough, the Nobles seized and kept, notwithstanding the Brutii and their own Commons besieged them. At length the Brutii seeing the Castle impregnable, by all the forces and assaults that they could make of themselves, were driven of necessity to crave aid of Hanno. Who having affaied to draw and urge the Crotoniats to yield, upon these conditions, To suffer a Colony of the Bruis thither to be brought, and there planted; and that thereby a City lying so waste and desolate, might be replenished and peopled again as in ancient time : could not move and perswade any one of them all, but Aristomachus. For all behides, protested and said, they would die before they would be intermingled with the Brutii, to change their own rites and manner of life, their customes, their laws, and within a while their language also for others that were strange and forrain. Ar stomachus alone, seeing that he k could not prevail neither by perswasions to induce them to yield, nor find any means to betray the Cafile like as he had done the town before, fled away to Hanno, Shortly after, certain Embaffadors from Locre, by the licence and permission of Hanno, entred the Castle, and perswaded them to be content for to be translated to Locri, rather than to abide and stand out the extremity: saying that they had fent Embaffadors already to that intent unto Annibal, and had got a grant at his hands, that they might to do. So they abandoned Croton, and the Crotoniats were brought down to the iea side and embarked, and the whole multitude departed to Locri.

In Applies the very winter feafon was not quiet between the Romans and Amilial, Sempronius the Conful wintred at Luceria, and Annihal not far from him in Appl: and as they could fay opportunity, or take their vantage, of the one fide or the other, there passed forme light skirmishes between them. But the Romans had alwaies the better, and every day more than other, became more wary and secured from all trains and deceitful stares of the enemy.

In Sieils the Romans found a great change, and all out of order, by reason that King Hiero was dead and the Crown translated to his Nephew, or sons son, Hieronymus: being yet a child not like to use his own liberty with moderation, and much less to sway the Kingdom and Scepter with difference. His guardians and friends gladly entertained the protection and government of fuch a nature, and were ready enough to plunge him headlong into all vice and wickedness. Which King Hiero foreleeing, was willing (by report) in his latter daies, to have left Syracufa free and at liberty, to the end that so noble a kingdom, acquired and established by good means, should not under the Lordly dominion of a child to the great obloquy and shame of the world, be ruinate and come to nought. But his daughters with tooth and nail crofted this his defignment, and made full reckoning, that the child should only bear the name of a King, but the government of the whole State should wholly rest in them and their husbands, Andronodorus and Zoilus: who were the principall guardians, left to overfee the young Prince. And an easie matter it was not for an aged man now fourtoore years old and ten, fo hardly laid at day and night, by the fair speeches, and feminine flatteries of his daughters, to keep his mind free, and to apply and convert it to intend private regards, and the publike confideration of the State, " And therefore he left fifteen tu-" tors to overfee and governthe child, whom he befought upon his death-bead, even when he "was going out of this world, to maintain entire and unipotted, the faithfuli alleageance to the "Romans, which he had kept and observed inviolate for the space of fifty years; and taket to N " their helping hand willingly, to direct the young Prince above all, to tread in his steps, and to "follow that discipline wherein he had been nurtured and taught. After he had given this charge, and yielded up his breath, the guardians came abroad brought forth the Kings last will and testament, and shewed the young Prince in the open assembly of the people and well near sitteen years of age he was.) Where some few, such as were bestowed here of purpose within the press of the affembly for to shout and shew testimony of their joy and good liking, approved with open voice, and allowed the Kings will: whereas all the rest fored as Orphans in a City bereaved of their King and (as it were) become fatherless, and feared all things that might enfue. The King was interred and his funerals folemnized, with the love and kind affection of his people and subjects, more than with any fludious care and diligence of his own friends that were nearest to him. After this, Andronodorus removed from about the Prince all other guardians but himfelf, giving out oftentimes that H.ero rymus was past a child, and able to govern of himself as King. Thus by depoing the Protectorship, which was common to him and many others, he took upon him and offerped the power and authority of themall. Hard it was even for a right good King and well governed, that should succeed after Hiere, to find favour and win grace among the Syracusame to heartily they affected and loved King Hiero. But Hieronymus, as if he had been willing and defirous, that by his vicious and wicked life, they should have a great miss of his grandsther, and wish again for him; at the very first sight, when he shewed himself abroad in open

place, declared unto the world, what difference and great odds there was. For they who so many years together had never feen Hiero, nor his fon Gelo, either in habit of apparel, or in any other ornaments and port, differing from all other Citizens, now beheld him in his purple robes, with his regall Crown and Diadem, attended with his guard and train of armed penfioners: yea, and otherwhile after the manner of Denis the Tyrant riding forth of his Court and Palace, in a Chariot drawn with four white fleeds. This proud pomp and flately array was accompanied and fuited with semblable qualities and conditions. He contemned and despised all men: he scorned most proudly to give audience to humble suppliants; and fent them away with reproachful terms B and raunts. And not only strangers, but also his very guardians hardly might have access unto him: and to conclude, his lutts and delights whereunto he gave himfelf, were new and strange: his cruelty that he exercised outragious and inhumane. So dread and terrible was he to all, that fome of his Tutors, either by making themselves away, or by voluntary exile were driven to prevent and a void the danger of cruell torments. Of whom three on'y, who alone had more familiar recourse into the Court, to wit, Andronodorns and Zailm, the ions in law of King Hiero, that had married his daughters, and one Thrafo, had little or no ear given unto them in other marters; but whiles two of them drew toward the Carthaginians, and Thrafe to the Roman alliance: with their arguing debating and dispute, they otherwhile turned the mind of the young King to hearken and give audience to their opinions. Now it hapned that there was a conspiracy inten-C ded against the life and perion of the Tyrant, and the same detected by one Calo, the companion and playfellow of Hieronymus, and of the same age: one who ever from his childhood had been familiarly acquainted with him, and inward to all his fecrets. This revealer of the conspiracy, could appeach and nominate all the compirators, only Theodorus, by whom himself was made privy to the treaton, and follicited to be a complice therein. The party was apprehended incontinently, and delivered unto Andronodorus to be tortured; Who at the first without delay, confessed himself to be guilty, but concealed all the rest that were accessories. At the last, when he had been torn mangled, and diffmembred, with most dolorous torments, and intolerable for any man to endure: pretending and making femblance that he could abide no longer pains; disclosed not for all this the guilty perions indeed, but accused the innocent, and said failly, that Thrase was n the first deviter of the wholeplor: and unless they had born themselves, and relied upon so mighty an head, to fet them on work, they would never have attempted to dangerous an enterprise. He appeached also some other of the Tyrant his guard and houshold servants and daily waiters: even such as came into his mind during the time of his dolours and paines, and whom amidst his groans he imagined to be such, as whose lives might be best spared, and deaths least lamented. The naming of Thraso especially made the Tyrant to believe, that the detection sounded to be a very truth indeed: whereupon the man was immediatly led to execution and put to death; and the other innocents, as clear as himfelf, tafted of the fame cup, and fuffered with him for company. As for the conspirators themselves, albeit one of their fellows was a long whileput to bitter and extream torture, there was not one of them that either hid his head or made an E escape : so assured confidence had they in the resolute constancy and faithfull promise of Theodorus. and such power and strength had Theodorus himself to keep close the secrets committed unto him. Now when Thraso was once dispatched out of the way, who only was the means to hold them in and to bind them to their alliance and alleageance to the Romans then forthwith they began openly to encline to rebellion, and fent as Embassadors for the same purpose, two noble vouno Gentlemen, Hippocrates and Epicides unto Annibal; From whom also they were sent back again in Embaffage. These were both born at Carthage, but descended in bloud from the Syracusians by their grandfather, that was from thence banished and were themselves by the mothers side meer Carthaginians. By entercourse of these two Embassadours, a League was concluded between Annibal and the Tyrant of Syracufe. And Annibal was content that they should abide still as Leigers When Appius Claudius the Prætor and Lord Deputy of the Province of Sicily heard these news. he addressed straight waies Embassadors unto Hieronymus: who saving, that they were come to

renew the alliance which they had with his grandfather, had fcornful audience given them to deliver their message, and were dismissed and sent away by Hieronymus with a frump, demanding of them by way of a coff," How they had feed at the battel of Canna. For I can hardly believe "(quoth he) that all is true which the Embaffadors report of that field: and I would gladly "know the certain truth & thereupon deliberate and take counsel, which side I were best to take, The Roman Embaffadors faid, they would repair again unto him when he could begin once to give audience with gravity and in good earnest to their embassige: and io after they had warned & admonished, rather than praied and entreated him, not to change, but to stand to the first cove-Gnant and promises, they departed. Then Hieronymus sent his Legates to Carthage, for to confirm the League with the Carthaginians, according to the alliance and amity made with Annibal. In which it was capitulate and covenanted, that when they had expelled the Romans out of Sicily (which would shortly come to pais, in case they sent thither ships and a power of men) the river Himera, which (as it were) divided the Island in the midst, should confine and limit, both the Syracusian kingdom and the dominion of the Carthaginians. After this, being puffed up with the fair flattering speeches of such as were about him, who suggested unto him, to remember and call to mind that not only King Hiero was his grandfather, but also King Pirrbus by the mothers fide:

ha fent Embassadors unto the Carthaginians, to give them from him to understand, That he dee-

medit right and meet, that all Sicily wholly should lie unto his dominion: and that the Empire's of Italy only, belonged properly to the Carthaginian people to acquire and conquer. This levity and vain glorious humour they neither wondred at as a ftrange thing in a giddy-brained young man; nor yet greatly blamed and found fault with, follong as they might effrance him wholly and alienate him altogether from the friendship of the Romans. But all things in him turned to his overthrow and utter confusion. For whiles Hippogrates and Epicides were tent afore with two thouland fouldiers for to found and follicit the Cities rebellion, that were held by the garrifons of the Romans: and himfelf in person entred the country of the Leontins, with all the rest of the forces, which amounted to fifteen thousand foot and horse together: certain conspirators, who chanced all to be his own fouldiers, and bare arms under him, possessed themselves of a vake 1 house standing over a narrow lane through which the King was wont to go down into the market place of the City : there when other stood armed and well appointed, and waiting when the King should pass by, one of the conspirators (whose name was Indigemines) had given him in charge because he was one of the squires of the Kings body, when the King approached near unto the door of the faid house, to find some occasion or other, in that straight passage, to stay the troop and train that followed behind. And so he effected indeed, and put in execution, as it was agreed and contrived. For Indigenines, lift up his foot, making as though he would loofe and flack a firaight knot of his sho-latcher, which hindring his going, whereby he flaid the company that followed after, follow that the King passing by alone without his guard of armed men about him, was affaulted mean while, and recieved fundry flabs and wounds, before they could K come to refeue and fave him. Hereupon arofe an outcry and tumult, and divers of the guard let flie at Indigemines, who by this time was ready to oppose himself, and to award all venues: howbeit he was hurt only in two places, and so cscaped. The guard seeing the King there lying dead. fled away as they could. The murtherers, some of them betook themselves into the market-place unto the multitude, that rejoiced for the recovery of their freedom: others repaired to Syrucule, to intercept and prevent the defignments of Andronodorus, and other favourits and followers of the late King.

Whiles things flood in these uncertain and doubtful terms, Appius Claudius foreseeing war . like to enfue, and that very frortly, addressed his letters unto the Senat of Rome, certifying them that Sic.ly enclined already, and was at hand to fide with the people of Carthage and with Ami- L bal. Himself in the mean time bent all his forces toward the frontiers of the Province and confines of that Kingdom, to withfland and hinder all the proceedings and enterprises of the Syra-

In the end of that year, Q. Fabins, by order from the Senate, fortified Pincoli, a town of merchandile, and which in time of wars began to be much reforted unto and frequented, and there he placed a garrison. From whence as he was in his journey toward Rome against the grand Election of Magistrates, he proclaimed the solemn assembly of the people for that purpose to be the next Comitiall day that followed upon his arrivall thither: and to it fell out, that he went along the City fide immediatly upon his journey, and came down into Mars field before he entred the City, Upon which day when it hapned that the Century of the younger fort was drawn out by M lot, and nad the prerogative, and by their voices nominated T. Octacilius, and M. Emylius Regillus for Confule, then Q. Fabius after filence made, role up, and delivered this or fuch like speech. of Fibius to "If either we had peace in Italy, or war at least wife with those enemies, with whom if we dealt " neither negligently or unadvitedly, the matter were not much nor importing great hazard and "danger: I would think, that who foever diffurbed and croffed your favours and free affections "which we bring hither with you into this folemn place of affembly to bestow honours and dig-"nities upon whom ye please had but small and no regard of your liberty and freedom, But since "that in this war and with this enemy never any General of ours faulted in the managing of his "affairs, but it coil us dear, and we had some great soil and overthrow; it behoveth you, that with what mind and carefull regard ye enter the field to combat in your armour, in the same yell " should come hither into this Mars field in your gowns, and so proceed by your suffrages to e'electyour Confus: and that every one of you should thus say to himself, I am to nominatea "Conful to match with General Annital, No longer fince, than this very year, when as before "Copia, Jubellius Taurea, the bravest horseman and Cavalier of all the Campans defied the Ro-"mans, and challenged them to fight man to man, Afellus Claudius, the noblest Knight of all the "Romans, and best man at arms, was chosen to encounter him. In times past, against a Gaul that offered combat upon the bridge over Anjo, our ancestors sent out Manlius, a couragious,

" refolute, and puissant Champion. Neither can I deny, but upon such another occasion not ma-

"ny years after, the like trust was reposed in M. Valerius, who took arms likewise against ano-

horsemen both, more valorous and hardy than our enemies, or if that will not be, at least wife

"equall unto them, and able to countermatch them: even fo let us be carefull to find out a Gene-

. first of our own comparable every way to the chief commander of our enemies. And when we

I have chosen the best warrior and Captain in the whole City, then presently without any longer

" delay being elect and created for one whole year, he shall be sent to match with an old captain.

that hath ever continued in the field, one who is not enclosed within compass of time, nor re-

"Arained & gaged within the ftraight bounds of law, but that he may order & manage every thing, , according as the occasions and prefent occurrences of war do require: whereas, by that time

"ther Gaul that challenged fingle fight. And even as we are defirous, & wish to have our foot and O

the people of

A " that we can make all ready and dispose every thing in order, and set in hand to begin our affairs. "the year is come about and clean gone. Now foratmuch as enough hath been taid, what manner "of Confuls ve ought to create: it remaineth to peak fomewhat of them, whom the prerogative Century to highly favoureth, and is formuch affected unto. As for M. Empling Revillag he "is the Flamin of Quirinus, whom neither we may take from his ministry of Sacrifice, nor yet "retain and keep him still but we shal neglect either the service of the gods, or the due care and "repard of the wars. Octacil us hath married my fifters daughter, and hath fair iffne by her. Bur "your favours and good turns shewed both to me, and also to my ancestors, are not of so small "account and reckoning, but that I ought to prefer the Common-weal before all private re-B" gards and alliances whatfoever. Every mariner, yea, and any passenger is able to steer and rule "a Ship in a calm water : but when a bioftering tempelt is up, and the veffel toffed in a troubled "furging lea, and carried away with violent force of the winds, then there had need to be a man "indeed, and a skillul Pilot to fit at the flern, and to guide the helm. We fail not now in a fill "and quiet fea: but we have been drenched, and in a manner drowned, with some florms alreaof dy and therefore we ought to have exceeding great care and be well advised atorehand, whom "we have to be the steers man. In a matter of less consequence and importance, we have made "triall, O T. Offacileus, of your knowledge and fervice: and you have not given us ver loggood "proof of your vertue and prowels therein, that we should put you in trust with the managing "of greater affairs. A Navy whereof you were Admiral, we rigged and trimmed to your hands C" this year for three causes: first, to annoy and spoil the sea-coast of Affrick: secondly to defend " and keep to our behoof the ports and havens of Italy: last of all, and above all, to empeach and " flay all supplies and new succours, together with money munition, and victuall, for being trans-"ported unto Annibal from Carthage. If Octacilius have performed, I fay not all these things, but in any one quit himself well to the good and benefit of the State, Elect him Consul hard-"ly, and good leave have you. But if it appear, that while you had the rule of the Armada, all "things (that a man would have) passed out of the country unto Annibal, with as great fafety " and security as if the seas had been open and void of enemies . If , I say, the sea coast of Italy " hath all this year been more in danger, and subject to sustain harm, than that of Affrick: what "reason can you alledge, wherefore the people of Rome should choose you above all others, to D" oppose as Captain, to confront their enemy Annibal. If you were Consul in place already, we "would judge it requifite and good to nominate and create a Dictator, according to the exam-" ple of our forefathers : neither could you take fouff or be offended; that there should be found in the City of Rome abetter warrior, and more sufficient than your self. And surely it concerneth "no man more than you, O Octacilias, to fee that there be not imposed a burden upon your "shoulders under which you should fail and fall down right. Wherefore I advise and exhort you all, as much as possibly I can, in electing of Confuls this day, to carry that mind, and afe that care-"full providence as ye would, in case ye were standing armed in battel array; and to choose our of hand two Generall Captains under whole conduct and government ve should presently te fight a field: and make choice of fuch Confuls, unto whom our children were to take the oath Es of allegeance: at whole commandment, they shou deome and assemble together, and under "whole charge and protection they might willingly erve as fouldiers. The pool Thrafymenus, the " plain before Canna, are heavy examples for us to remember : but yet they serve for good prece-"dents unto us to teach us how to avoid the like mif hief another time. So the prerogative Century of the younger and puny fort, was called again to a new februiny, and to give their voices again. Whereat when T.Ottacilius began to cry out aloud and say very stoutly, that Fabius his drift was to continue Conful fill, and therewith grew to be clamorous and troublesome to the affembly: the Conful commanded the Lictors to go unto him, and to lay hold upon him. And foraimuch as yet he had not entred into the City, but came down (traight waies into the Mars field prefently from his journey, he put them in mind, that the knitches of the rods together with the axes F within them should be born before him. And in the mean time the prerogative Century began afresh to give their voices: and by it were nominated Consuls Q. Fabius Maximus the fourth time, and M. Marcellus the third time : and all the Centuries befides without any jarring and variance elected the very same. One of the former Prators likewise was chosen again namely Q. Fulvius Flaccus. And other new created, that is to say, T. Ottacilius Crassus the second time, Q. Fabius the Conful his son, who at that time was Ædile of the chair and P. Cornelius Lentulus, After the Election of the Prætors was ended and finished, there passed an Act and decree of the Senate that Q. Fulvius should extraordinarily have the charge of the City, and be Pretor there: and that he above all other, when the Confuls were gone forth to the wars should be President and Governour of the City of Rome. There fell great rain and much inow that year, whereby the Tiber Goverflowed the fields overthrew many houles, and overwhelmed much cattel and people, to as they utterly perished Thus in the fifth year of the second Punick war, Q. Fabius Maximus the fourth time, and M. Claudius Marcellus the third time, when they entred their Confulfhip, fet the City on thinking and muling of them more than usually had been known. For in many years there had not been the like couple of Conjuls. And old men would talk and fay, that even fo were Max. Rullus and P. Decius declared Confuls against the Gauls war: and after them likewise, Papyrius and Carvi-

lius against the Samnits and Brutii; against the people also of Lucania and Taren um. Mar-

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cells was created Conful in his absence, whiles he was with the Army abroad, and Fabou beingth himself pretent and president of the Election, was ordained to continue till in his Contultain. The occasion of the time, the necessity and occurrence of the wars and the perill and hazard of the whole state were such as no man looked nearly into the exemple and precedent to find fault withall, nor had the Conful in any jealouse of ambition and delire of rule : but rather every man commended his noble and hauty mind, who feeing that the Common-wealth flood in need of an excellent Captain, and knowing himself without all question to be the man, made less reckoning and account of the envy and ill will of men, that thereby haply might accrue, than of the good and profit of the Common-wealth. The same day that the Consuls began their office, they astembled the Senators in the Capitoll: and the first thing they did, was a decree that the Con-1 fuls flould either cast lots, or agree together between themselves, whether of them two should affemble the people for the election of Cenfors before he fet forward to the army. After this all they had their authority prolonged and continued fill, who were employed abroad with the forces; and their commissions were renewed and sealed again, for to abide in the government of their Provinces: to wit, T. Gracehus at Luceria, where he abode with the army of the Voluntaries: C. Terentins Varroin the Picene country: M. Pomponius in the Province of Gaul (on this fide the Alpr.) It was enacted also, that of the Prators of the former year, Q. Muting as Vice-Prator should govern Sardinia: that M. Valerius at Brundusiam should course the river, look to the lea-coalts, and have an eye to all the attempts and enterprises of Philip King of the Ma edonians. P. Corn lius Lentulus, the new Prator, was appointed to rule the Provin eof Sicily and T. K Offacilius to be admiral of the same Navy, which the year before he had the charge of against the

Many prodigious and firange figns were reported that year and fo much the more as they were believed to be true of the simple and superstitious fort of people. Namely that within the happel of Softer Juno in Languam, the Ravens builded their nelts. In Apria agreen palm tree was on a light fire. At Mantun a pool maintained by the overflowing of the river Mineius, appeared red with bloud. At Caler it rained chalk, and at Rome in the beafts market it rained bloud. In2 village, called Istricus a spring under the ground, brake out and yielded such abundan e of water. that it overturned, tumbled up and down and carried away (as it had been the ftream of a river) divers vessels, as pipes tuns barrels and terces that were in the place. The open and publike half L within the Capitol, the Temple of Valcan in Mars field, a nut-tree in the Sabins country: the high street, the wall, and a gate at G. bii, were all blasted with lightning and fire from heaven. And by this time other mir tenious and monitrous figns were commonly blown abroad to with that the spear of Marsin Prenefts of its own accord stirred and moved forward: that an oxe was heard peak in Sicilin : that the Infant within the mothers womb, in the Marrucans country was heard to,cry lo Triun-ple, at Spole um, a woman turned to be a man. At Hadria there appeared an Altar in the skie, and pparitions or shews of men dill overed about the same, arraied in white. At Rome also within the City was feen, now the fecond time, a fwarm of Bees in the very marketplace : a thing wondred at because it was rare and seldem known. Some there were also, that avouched how they descried armed Legions on the his Jimiculums Whereupon the City rose up M in arms and when they were come into the Janiele, they faid plainly, that there were none there appeared but the ordinary inhabitants of the hill. These prodigious fights by direction from the Arufoi es, i.e. the Sooth Lyers] were expire, and the gods pacified with greater facrifices : and a folemn procession and supplication was proclaimed unto all the gods that were shrined at Rome, and had their chappels there.

After all complements performed, that belonged to the pacification of the gods, the Confuls proposed unto the Senat concerning State-matters, and especially about the managing of the wars Namely what for es should be prepared, what numbers of souldiers levied, and where they should be bestowed severally And agreed it was That there should be eighteen Legions emploied in the wars. Whereof the Confuls were to take unto them two apiece: the Provinces likewife of N Gaul; Sicily and Sardinia should be guarded each of them with other twein. Q. Fabius the Lord Deputy of Apulia, was to have two Legions under his hand to command the Province: and T. Gracehus other two of vo untaries to keep the country about Luceria: and C. Terentius the Pro-Consult to have the charge of one in the Picene country and M. Valer us another, for the Navy about Brundussum: and last of all, twain were left behind for the guard and defence of the City of Rome. For to make our this tull number of Legions fix of necessary were to be levied new And the Confuls were appointed with all convenient speed to carroll them: and likewise to provide an Armada that year of 150 Gallies, together with those thips which ride in the river along the coalts of Calabria for the defence of that Country. When the muster was done and the new ships haled and thot into sea, Q Fabius attembled the Centuries for the election of Centors: wherein were O created, M. Attilius Regulas, and P. Furius Philus.

The rumour fill encreased, that Sicily was out, and up in arms, Whereupon T. Ottacilius was commanded to go thither with his fleet. And because there wanted failers and mariners the Confuls, by vertue of a decree of the Senat published an Edit, That as many as in the time of L. Amylius, and C. Flaminius Centors, either themselves or their fathers were affested in the Subsidy book, from 5000 a Aff. unto 100000 ingoods, or who afterwards grew to that worth should find one mariner, and fix months pay. Item. That who locver were rated above 100000 unto 300000

A should be charged with three marriners, and one years pay, Item, That who loever were valued in the Cenfors book between 300000 and 1000000 should allow five marriners. Item, That those above that proportion should set out seven, And every Senat should provide eight mariners, and furnish them with a whole years pay. According to this Edict, themariners were let out well armed and appointed by their Matters, and having with them aforehand meat drefled and fodden to serve them thirty daies, they were embarked. This is the first time that ever the Roman Navy was furnished with sailers and mariners, at the proper charges of private Citizens.

The four and twentieth Book of T. Livius.

This extraordinary preparation more than usuall, terrified the Campans most of all other, for R fear left the Romans would begin war that year with laying fiege to Capas. Therefore they difpatched Embassadors unto Annibal, requesting him to come nearer unto (pua with his forces. For why? at Rome there were new armies levied, for to affair that City: and the Romans were not discontented more with the revolt of any than of them. And for simula as this message was delivered in such haste and fear, Anniba' thinking it good to make speed, lest the Romans prevented him, dislodged and removed from Aspi, and encamped upon Tifala over Capua; in the fort, where he kept of old. Then, leaving the Numidians and Spaniards behind him both to guard the Camp, and allo to defend Capua, he went down with the relt of his army to the Lake Avernus, pretending in shew there to facrifice, but in very deed to jound and solli, it Puresti and the garrison there for to rebell. Maximus was no sooner advertized that Annib I was departed from Arpi, and in his Creturn to Campania; but he journied night and day, and never staid, until he was come again, and repaired to his army. And withall, he gave order and direction unto T.Gracchus, to remove with his power from Laceria, and to draw near to Reservation: likewise unto Q Fabrus the Prator, (who was the Conful his fon) to supply the room of Gracehus at Luceria. At the fame time the two Prators took their journey and went into Sicily, P. Cornelius to the army there on land and Of acilius to keep the sea-coast, and to be admiral of the Navy: and the rest spred them every one into their several Provinces. They also who had their authority and government continued ruled the same countries that they did before.

Whiles Annibal abode at the Lake Avernus, there came unto him from Taren'um, five noble young Gentlemen (Roman affociats) which had been taken pritoners, some at the pool Thresimen mis, others at Canne, whom he had fent home in the same manner of currefie, as he had shewed ever to all the Allies of the Romans. These Gentlemen, in remembran e of his favours and benefits, made report vnto him, "That they had perswaded and induced a great part of the youth of "Tarentum, to entertain rather the amity and alliance of Annibal, than of the people of Rome: "and for this intent they were sent Embassadors from them, to request in their name, that it "might please him to come nearer with his forces to Tarentum. For fay they, if they might but "once see from out of Taren um his standard and ensigns, and himself near encamped, the City "would without delay be furrendred up into his hands. For the younger people had the com-"mons at their beck and commandment, and the commons ruled the whole state of Tarentum "at their pleasure, Annibal after he had commended and thanked them, and withall loaden them with many fair and great promites, willed them to return home, to halten and fet forward, and effect these intended designments, saying, that he would be there in good and convenient time. With these hopes the Tarentins took their leave, and departed. Annie al himself was wonderfully defirous to be Master of Tarentum, He saw it was a noble City and a wealthy leated also by the sea-fide, and a very commodious Port, looking and lying toward Macedonia: and well he wift that King Phil p (if he should pais over into Italy, leeing the Romans were possessed of Brundustum) would arrive at this haven. When he had performed the Sacrifice for which he thither came, and (whiles he made his abode there) forraged all the Territory of Cumes, even as far as the Cape of the Promontory Misenum: suddenly he turned his army and marched to Puteolis for to surprise and give a camifodo to the fort and garrifonthere. There were fix thoufand of them within the town: and the place not only by naturall fituation flrong, but also furely fortified by industry of man. Annibal having staied there three daies, and assaid the fort and the garrison on every side, feeing he could not prevail not effect any thing, went forward from thence, and proceeded to the walting of the Territory of Naples, upon anger, rather than any hope of gaining the City. The Commons of Nola, who long time were discontented with the Romans, and at deadly fewd with their own Senators, upon his coming into the territory and confines io near unto them. began to rife in a commotion. Whereupon there came Embassadors unto Anaibal, requiring him to advance to Nola, upon affured promife, that the town should be delivered into his hands. But Marcellus, who was fent unto by the Nobles prevented this their plot and defignment: and in one day he reached to Sueffula from Cales, notwithstanding he made tome stay to ferry over the river Vulturnus. And to the next night he fent into Nola 6000 footmen, and 300 horse, for to aid and G defend the Senat. And like as the Conful bettiered himself with all speed and diligence, to make Nota fure to him aforehand, to Anaibal contrariwite temporized, being not fo ready now to credit the Nolans; as having twice before given the like attempt, and to no purpose in the end, and therefore he trifled out the time and made small hafte,

At the same time also, Q. Fabius the Consul came against Casilinum, which was kept by the garrison of the Carthaginians to see if he could surprise it, And to Beneventum at one time (as if they had been so agreed) came on the one fide, Hanno from the Brutii, with a great power of soot and horse; and on another fide, Gracehus from Luceria: who entred the town first. From whence so

foon as he heard that Hanno lay encamped within three miles of the City, by the river Calores, H and there watted the Country, he himself issued, and pirched his tents within a mile of the ene. my: where he affembled all his fouldiers together, purposing to make a speech unto them. He had with him the Legions that confided most of voluntaries, who already two years before, had been more willing to deferve their freedom in filent manner, than to challenge and demand it with open mouth. Howbeit, he perceived when he departed out of the winter harbors, that they began to murmur and grumble in thearmy when they marched and to complain in this wife. What? shall we never serve in the quality and condition of freemen? Whereupon he had written unto the Senat and shewed unto them not so much what they defired as what they deserved to have certifying them, that unto that day they had done him good and valiant fervice : and wanted nothing t fave only their freedom, but they might go for true and lawful fouldiers. Whereupon the Lords of the Senat had put it unto his diferetion for to do by them what he thought was expedient for the Common-weal. Thereupon, before that he should join battell with the enemy, he pronounced these words before them all, and said: "That now the time was come, of obtaining and acqui-"ring that liberty, which follong they hoped after. For the next morrow they were to affront "their enemies with banner displaied, and to fight in a plain and open ground, where without " fear of any ambush the triall might be made with meer force and true valour: Whosever there-"fore can bring me the head of an enemy him my pleasure & will is, to make free immediatly and "who to lofeth ground and retreateth, him will I chaffile as a bondflave ought to be punished. "Now every man hath his state and condition lying in his own hands: and of your freedom, K "not only mytelf will affore you, but for further warrant ve have the allowance of M. Marcellini "the Col and generally of all the LL of the Council, whole advice I fought, and who committed "unto my hands the ordering of your liberty, And withall he read the Confuls letters, and the decree of the Senat in that behalf. Whereat they fet up a mighty cry, in token of their affect and anprobation, and called for battel, and carnefly urged to give the figure out of hand. Then Gra of me having pronounced the next day for battel, dismiffed the affembly. The fouldiers were posous especially such as were to have their freedom in reward of one daies service; and best owed the rest of that day in making their armor and weapons ready. The morrow after to foon as the trumpets began to found: they were the first of all other that presented themselves before the General his pavilion, well appointed and ready to fight; and by the fun thing Gracely hed forth his men into L the field in order of battel. The enemies for their parts were nothing behind, but forward to encounter them. They were in number feventeen thousand of footmen most of them Brutii and Lucans: of horiemen, twelve hundred: among whom there were very few Italians, the reft were in manner all Numidians and Moors. The fight was there and continued long and for four hours it was not feen which fide had the better. No one thing elfe troubled the Romans more; than their enemies heads, which were the prizes to redeem the fouldiers liberty. For as any had killed their enemies luftily, they were fain fift, with much ado, to cut off their heads, within the troublefome preis and tumult, and so to lose time and after that by reason that their right hands were emploied and occupied with holding the same heads, it fell out that the best souldiers gave over fighting, and the feeble dastards and fearfull cowards only were to maintain the conflict. Which when the M Marshals of the field and Colonels reported unto Gracehus, and namely, that there was not a fouldier of the enemies standing that was wounded and burt any more: but they that lay along were hacked and hewed as it were by butchers: and that his own fouldiers inflead of fwords, held their enemies heads in their hands: he commanded in all halle, that upon a fignal given, they should fling away their heads from them, and charge afresh upon the enemies. For their valour and prowefs (faith he) was well enough feen already, and evidently teffified, and follong as they were so hardy men and bare themselves so manfully they should not need to doubt of their liberty. Then the conflict began to be renewed and withall the horsemen charged the enemies whom the Numidians received with equall valour: infomuch as the fight of the Cavalry was, as bravely performed, as the other of the Infantry: wherenpon once again the victory feemed doubthil, to N which part it would encline: whiles in both hofts the Generals reproached and debated the adverse part. Gracehus said that the Brutii and Lucans were so often vanquished and subdued by the Roman ancestors: and Hanno again girded at the Romans, calling them bondslaves, and fouldiers let looie out of prison and houses of correction. At the last, Grucchus declared a loud, and said, They were not to hope at all for their liberty, unless that day their enemies were discomfited and put to flight. This one word of his at length fet their bloud in such an heat, that they raised a fresh shout, & asifthey had been cast again in a new mould they charged upon the enemies, so violently that they could no longer be relifted and withflood. First, they that fought in the vangard of the Carchaginians were put out of order; then they about their standards and ensigns; and last of all, the whole battel was driven back and gave ground. Wherupon they fairly turned their backs, and O fled to fast one upon another into their Camp, in such fear and fright, that not so much as at the very gates, nor upon the rampier, they flaid once, and turned again to make head : so as the Romans following them hard at the heels into their camp as it were in one train pel-mel made a new skirmish even within the rampier of their enemies. Where the fight was not so cumbersome, by reason of the streightness of the room wherein they were pent, but the massacre and execution was as crueil and bloudy. The prisoners also that were among the enemies, in this confuled conflict and tumult joyned themselves and fluck close together; and having caught up some weapons

The four and twentieth Book of T.Livius. A helped forward the victory: and either charging upon the backs of the Carthaginians flew them or elfe hindred them in their flight and running away. So of that great army, there were not all out two thouland (and the most part of them horsemen) that escaped with the Generall himself. allthe reft were either flain or taken prisoners: and of military entigns were carried away forty fave twain. Of the Victors, there died fast upon two thousand. All the spoil, but only the prisoners, was granted to the fouldiers. The cattell alto was referved, as many as within thirty daies the right owners could juftly make claim unto for their own. When they were returned laden with booties and pillage into the Camp there were almost 4000 of the voluntary souldiers, who had fought but faintly, and brake not into the Camp with the rest: who for fear of punishment seized Ba little hill not farfrom the Camp, and kept it for their hold. But the morrow after, being fet from thence by the Colonels, they repaired again to the camp, at was time as Gracehus had summoned his fouldiers to an affembly. Where, ther that the Pro-Conful first had rewarded his old fouldiers with military gifts, according to each one hisprowels and good ervice in that battell: then as concerning the voluntaries, he faid thus much, That he had rather they were all commended by him good and bad, one with another, than that one of them that day should talke of any punishment : and therefore he pronounced them all free in the name of God, to the benefit, happinels, and felicity, both of Common-weal, and also of themselves. At which word, they listed up their voices aloud with exceeding cheerfulness and alacrity: and one while they clipped and embraced one another in their arms, with gratulation and great joy: another while again, they held their C. hands toward heaven, wishing and praying at the gods hands, all good bleffing for the people of Rome, and for Gracehus especially, "Then (quoth Gracehus) Before that I had made you all alike, "and to have equall part in the right and priviledge of freedom, I would not let upon any of you, Geither the mark of a flout and hardy fouldier, or the note of a faint-hearted and heaftly co-" ward. But now that I have discharged my self of the trust committed unto me by the Common-"weal to the end, that all difference between prowels & cowardile, should not be forgotten al-"together and perish; I will take express order that the names of them, whose conicience accused them of faint fighting, and avoiding the hazard of battell, and therefore crewhile withdrew "themselves apart, be brought unto me. And when they are cited and called forth every one by his "name, I will compell them to take a corporall oath (quoth he Jthat unless it be upon tickness, so D "long as they shall continue in souldiery they neither eat nor drink but standing upon their teer, "And this punishment (I am fure) you will willingly take in good part: when ye shall one on bet-"ter of it, and fee that you could not have had an eather note of dilgrace and thame, for your false "hearts and slender service. Then he gave the signall to truss up bag and baggage, and sounded the remove, and so dislodged: and thus the souldiers carrying and driving before them their booties, all the way disporting themselves so merily and jocund, returned to Beneventum as if they had come from some great dinner, upon a solemn and sestival day, and not from sighting a blondy battell. All the people of Beneventum came forth ingreat numbers to meet them at the gates, welcomed the fouldiers, bad them joy, embraced them and invited them to their houses, to give them entertainment and lodging. The boords were spread in every mans court-yard, and furnished E with store of viands: they willed them to come and make merry with them, and requested Gracchus to give his fouldiers leave to feast and make good chear. And Gracehus was content, but uponthis condition, that they should all eat their meals abroad in the open street. Then all things were brought forth, and fet upon the tables at every mans door. The voluntaries took their repast and resection either with their caps on their heads, or eise covered their crown with white wooll, some sitting, some standing : waiting and serving one another at the table, and eat their meat, and fed with them together. This was such a worthy light and folemnity that Gracehus after he was returned to Rome, caused the representation and resemblance of the celebration of this day, to be drawn and portraied in colours and the picture to remain in the Temple of the goddels Liberty, which his father caused to built in the mount Aventine, of certain fines and forfeits, and F afterwards there dedicated it. Whiles these matters thus passed at Beneventum, Annibal having spoiled and harried the territory about Naples, removed toward Nola, and there encamped before the town. Whom when

the Conful understood to be coming, he sent for Pomponius the Pro-Prætor, together with that army which lay encamped above above Sueffula, and provided to meet with the enemy, minding presently to bid him battell. He sent out Claudius Nero with the strength of his horsemen in the dead time of the night at a back gate, that was farthelf from the enemy, giving him in charge to cast about closely, and setch a compass, and sair and softly to follow the enemy, as hemarched: and when he perceived the battell was begun, then to come forward, and fer upon him behind on his back, But whether it were that Nero missed of the way, or having not time enough, could G not put this policy in execution, I know nor, in his ablence the armies joyned battel, wherein no doubt) the Romans had the better hand. Howbeir, for default that the horiemen were not there in due time, the order of the direction failed, and took not effect. And not with standing that the enemies gave ground and retreated, yet Marcellus durit not follow hot upon them, but founded the retreat to his own men, being in a good way of victory. Yet were there by report above 2000 of the enemies slain that day, but of Romans under 400. And about the sun set, Nero who all the day and night past, had tired horie and man, and done no good, and now returned, without

so much as a fight of the enemy, was sharply rebuked of the Cos intomuch, that he gave him this

* The head

Lord Major.

check to choak him, That it was long of him and none elle, that they had not cried quittance u with the enemy for the overthrow & lois received at Canna, The day following Marcellus came down again into the field, ready to give battel. But Anni al, as one that fecretly confessed himself to be overcome held himself close within the strength of his Camp. And on the third day giving over all hope to get Nola, (an enterprise that never sped well) he departed in the still time of the night toward Tarentum, upon a better and more affured hope to gain it by treason.

The civill affairs at Rome were managed with no less courage at home, than the wars in the field abroad. For the Ceniors, who by reason that the City treasure waxed low, were eased of their care offerting out the publike works of the City by the great: and having nothing elfe to do.emploied themselves in reformation of mensmanners and chaftifung of vices and enormities, which for upon war: like as mens bodies, which by long and lingring fickness grown weak, ever and anon breed new diseases. And first they convented before them those Citizens, who after the bartel at Canna, were (by report) minded and disposed to leave the Common-weal, and to depart our of Italy. The ring-leader of them all was L. Cecilius Metellus, who happed then to be Treasurer of the City, He, with the rest of that crue, who were culpable in the same crime, were commanded to make their answer, and plead their causes: but when they were not able to clear and quit themfelves, the Centors charged them openly, that they had given out certain words, and made speeches against the State, tending to a sedition and conspiracy, for to abandon Italy. Next after them were cited to appear those curning and crafty companions abovelaid, who with their over-subtill inwho being on their way to Rome, came back tecretly into the Camp of Annibal, and took themfelves freed and dif harged, because they had sworn to return again. But these and the others afore rehearied, as many as ferved upon the City horles, had their horles taken from them, were displaced out of their Tribe, and condemned all to lose their voices, and to serve without City pay, Neither were the Ceniors carefull to correct the Senat, and reform the degree of the Knights only, but all o they proceeded to rafe out of the publike checkroil of the younger Citizens, the names of all those, who for four years space had not served in wars, as many, I say of them, as could not infely plead and alledge, either ordinary immunity by law or fickness for their excuse. And of these were found guilty above 2000; who were awarded to be Erarii, and all of them to be rethe Ceniors, there passed a heavy decree of the Senat against them, to wit, That all they whom the Cenfors had thus foored and noted, should be bound to serve on foot in the wars, and be confined and sent over into Sicily, to the residue there of the army that remained at Canna. And no other time of service and warfare was limited unto this fort of the fouldiers, but untill theene-

Then repaired unto the Cenfors the Masters of those bondmen, whom T. Sempronius had manumited and extree at Beneventum, laying, that they were fent by the Triumvirs, out of the office of the Bankers, called Menfaris, for to receive again their monies, according as they prized and valued their flaves : howbeit, they would not, before the war was finished. And as the hearts of the Commons were thus favourably affected, to instain and support the poverty of the treasurehouse; so the flocks of money also that belonged first to Orphans, and afterwards to widows began now to be bestowed in the Chamber of the City: and they that presented and brought in those moneys, believed atturedly, that they could not lay them up more fure and safe, than in the publike credit and security of the City. And whatsoever out of these stocks was disbursed and defraied for to buy and provide any thing for the Orphans or widows aforefaid, the treasurers kept a book thereof, and noted it down in a register. This kindnels and benevolence of private persons unto their country, extended it fell from the City, even as far as to the Camp: infomuch, that neither horieman nor Centurion would take their wages, but rebuke and rate them that could find in their hearts to receive their pay terming them no better than mercenaries and hirelings.

Now Q. Fabius the Conful lay in Camp before Cafilinam, which City was kept with a garrison of two thousand Campans, and seven hundred of Annibal his souldiers. They had for their Captain and Commander one Statius Metius, fent thither by Cn. Magins Attellanus; who for that year was * Mediafinitions of Capua. He put the bondflaves and Commons in arms, interming led one with another, for to enter upon the Camp of the Romans, whiles the Conful was buffein affaulting Casilinum. Fabius was nothing ignorant of all these things, and therefore helent unto Note to his Collegue there, fignifying unto him, that there was need of a fecond army to make head against the Campans, whiles the other was employed about the affault of Castlinum: and telling him befides, that either he must himself come in person, leaving a mean gamfon behind him at Nola: or else if he might not be spared from thence, for fear of danger from

repretation and confirming of words, would feem to avoid their oath: those captives, I mean K moved out of their tripe. And besides this shamefull disgrace and note of ignominy awarded by my were driven clean out of Italy. Whiles the Cenfors, as is afortaid, upon occasion that the Cities stock was so decayed, gave over and forbare to bargain for the repairing and maintenance of the Churches and holy Temples, and for the finding and provision of chariot horses for the State and such like; there resorted unto them a great number of those that were wont at the spear to take these bargains at their hands by the great, and for a gross sum of money: who exhorted the Censors to deal in those matters fill and to let, let, and enter into bargain with them, as if the City Chamber wanted no money: making this offer that none of them all would demand paiment out of the common Cheft, before the wars were fully ended.

A Annibal, he would fend for T. Gracchus the Pro-Conful from Beneventum. Upon this meffage, Marcellus having left in Nola a guard of two thousand souldiers, with the rest of his forces, prefented himself before Casilinum: upon whole coming, the Campans who were ready to set forward, staid themselves and were quiet. So both Consuls together jointly began to assault Cassin num: where the Roman fouldiers that rashly came under the walls received much hurt: and Fabias feeing little good done, judged it best to surcease and give over the enterprise, being a service of small consequence, and nevertheless very dangerous : and to depart from thence, seeing there was bufiness toward of greater importance. But Marcellus contrariwite was of opinion and faid. that as there were many things which great warriors were not to attempt: to if they were once B taken in hand, and the adventure given, they were not lightly to be given over and laid, afide; forasmuch as in it lay matter of great consequence, for same and reputation, both waies: and so he prevailed, that the enterprise was not neglected and abandoned. Whereupon, there were mantilets, and all other kinds offabricks and engines of bettery and affault, bent against the City: 10 as the Campans belought Fabius, that they might depart to Capua in lafety. And when some few were gone forth, Marcellus possessed himself of that gate whereout they went: & then they sell to kill and flay one with another first about the gate: and after they had rushed once in they put to like execution those also within the City. Fifty there were or the eabout of the Campans that first got out of the town, and fled for mercy to Fabius: and they by his guard and fale conduct arrived at Capua, But fee Cafilinum, through the lingring flackness of the Inhabitants that craved C protection, was (by advantage taken of their long parley, and temporizing) won by the enemies. The captives, to many as were either Campans or Annibal his fouldiers, were fent to Rome, and

there clapt up fult in prisons. But the multitude of the townsmen were distributed into fundry Citiesadjoyning, and there kept in ward. At the very same time that the Consuls after their conquest, retired from Casilinum, Gracehus being in the country of the Lucans, and having gathered and enrolled certain cohorts and companies of fouldiers out of those parts, sent them out a forraging, under the conduct of a Captain of Allies, into the territories of the enemies. Hanno encountred them as they stragled infeattering wife out of order, and fet upon them, and paid his enemies again with the like deteat and lofs, or

not much less than that which he had received at Besevenum: and in great hait withdrew him-D felf into the country of the Brutis, for fear left Gracebus should overtake him.

The Conful Marcellus returned back to Nolas from whence became and Fabius went forward into Sammium, to spoil and waste the country, and to recover by force of arms the Cities which had revolted. The Samnits about Caudium were pitiously and grievously damnified: their villages in alliplaces let on fire, their fields laid waste and destroyed, and great booties both of cattel and people driven away, Six towns forced by affault, namely, Competitivis, "Telefia, Coffs, Mela, "Thelefi Fuifale, and Orbitanium. In the Lucans country, the town of "Blendae" and in Apalia, the City "Beleader." Anca was assaulted. In these towns and Cities, there were taken priloners and slain 25000 * Callipelio of the enemies: of fugitives and runnagate traitors there were recovered 370, whom the Conful fent home again to Rome, and being thither come, they were all beaten and scourged with E rods in the Comitium, and then pitched down headlong to the earth, from the rock Tarpeia, Thele exploits were atchieved by Q. Fabius, within the compals of a few daies. But Marcellus by occasion that he lay fick at Nola, was hindred from performing any feats of arms. The Prætor likewife Q. Fabius, who had the charge and jurildiction of the province about Luceria, wor byforce about the same timethe town Accus, and sortified a standing camp planted before Ar-

Whiles the Romans were thus employed about these affairs in divers other places, Annibal was come unto Tarentum, to the exceeding great damage and detriment of all places where he journeyed: but being once arrived in the territory of Tarentum, he began to march and lead his army most peaceably. There he did no harm at all, made no havock nor once went out of the F high way. And it was evidently seen, that all this was done not upon any modelly that appeared either in souldier or Captain, but only to win unto him the hearts of the Tarentins. But when heapproached the walls of the City, and law no commotion, nor infurrection from thence upon the discovery of his Vanguard, as he thought he should, he pitched his Camp almost a mile from the town. Now had M. Valerius the Vice-Prator, who was Admirall of the Fleet at Brundufium, fent T. Valerius his Lieutenant unto Tarenum, three daies before that Annibal shewed himself before the wals. He had mustred and enrolled the slower of the Nobility, and so beflowed at every gate, and about the walls where need required, good guards for defence; with such vigilant diligence both day and night, that he gave no opportunity and advantage either to the enemies to adventure any affault, or to the doubtfull and untrufty friends to practice any trea-Gion, So Annibal, having spent there certain daies in vain, and seeing none of them who repaired

unto him at the Lake * Avernus either to come themselves, or to fend messenger or letters: and * Lago di Triperceiving now that he had rashly and soolishly followed vain promises, and so was deluded; dislodged and removed from thence. And even then also he spired the territory of Tarentum, and did no hurr at all: and albeit his fained and counterfeit lenity and mildness hitherto took no effect: yethe hoped fill thereby to corrupt their faithfull alleageance to the Romans: and so he went to Salapia. And (by reason that midiummer was past, and he liked well of that place for a winter harbour) he conveyed thither all the corn from out of the Territory of Metapontum

Syracufe was

divided into

Hexapylos,Ti-

che, deradina

and Infala.

food.

* Archradine

of others.

four parts,

and Heraclea. Then he fent out the Numidians and Moors, to fetch booties and prizes from out H of the Salentine country, and all the woods and chases next unto Apulia, from whence they drave of other cattell small store: but of horses e pecially they brought away great numbers, of which there were four thousand divided amongst the horsemen to be handled, broken, and made

The Romans seeing there was like to be war in Sicily, & the same not lightly to beregarded :& that the death of the Tyrant there, rather gave the Syracusans good Captains, than wrought any change in their minds, or a teration in the cause: affigned unto M. Marcellus, one of the Consuls, that Province to govern. Prefently upon the murder of Hieronymus, first the souldiers in the Leontin country, began to mutine and make an uprore, and boldly spake and faid, That the Kings, death should be expiate, and his obsequies solemnized with sacrificing the bloud of conspirators. But afterwards, when they heard often iterated the sweet name of liberty and freedom restored unto them; and that there was good hope that the fouldiers should have a largels dealt amonest them out of the Kings Treasure, and be under the command of Captains of better quality, and has ving befides all this, a bedroil rehearled unto them of the Tyrant his cruelty and foul facts, and of more filthy and loathfome lufts: their affections were lo altered that they fuffered the body of their King to lie above ground unburied, whom a little before, they so greatly defired and wished for Now as concerning the conspirators, whiles the rest of them remained behind to assure and posfeffe themselves of the army, Theoderus and Sofis took the Kings horses and rode post, as hard as ever they could to Syracufa, for to surprize upon a sudden all his followers and favourites (who k knew nothing of that which was done) and fall upon them at unawares: but they were prevented not only by the fame (which above all other things in such cases is most swift) but also by a courrier one of the Kings fervants, Whercupon Andronodorus had feized beforehand of that part of the City which is called the Island, together with the Castle, and all other places that he could come at which were thought of any good importance; and them he fortified with good guards. * The City of Theodorus and Solis being entred within the City at * Hexapylos after fun-fetting in the twy-light and flutting in of the evening; and shewing the Kings royall robes allembrued with bloud, and the ornament and attire likewife of his head, he paffed through * Thica, and called alond unto the people to fight all at once for their liberty, and to arm themselves, and willed them to repair into * Acradina. The people some of them ran out into the streets, others stood in their entries and porches divers looked out at the windows from within their houses, and asked what the matter * In other aumight be? Every place shone with torch and cresset-light, and was filled with sundry garboils and thors called. burlyburlies. As many as were in arms gathered together in the open places of the City thole that Tyche or Take were unarmed, took down off the Temple of Jup. Olympius the spoils of the Gauls & the Illyrians, Fortuna,wh...lc Temple there which the people of Rome had given as a present to K. Hiero, and which he set aloft for a memoriall: praying unto Topier that he would vouchiafe them this gracious favour, as to bestow those facred weapons & harnels upon them that meant to arm themselves therewith, for the desence of their country for the maintenance of the Churches and shrines of the gods, & for the recovery of their liberty. This multitude alto joyned with the corps de guards, that in the principal quarters of the City, were bestowed in places convenient. But Andronodorus amongst other places that he for-tified, made sure also with strong guards of armed men the publike garners of the City within the M Island. There was a piace enclosed round about with four-square stone, and built strongly like a fortress; this was possessed by the youth that had been appointed for to guard and defend that

quarter : and they fent messengers into Acradina, to signific that thegarners and the corn were kept by them to the behoof of the Senat, And on the morrow at the break of day, the whole people as well armed as unarmed, affembled together in Acradina, within the Palace. And there before the alter of Concordia, which in that place food erected, one of the principal and chief Citizens, named Polyneus, made an Oration unto them all, with frankness of speech enough, tending unto liberty and yet featoned with modelty & moderation, in this wife: " Men(quoth he) that have exe perience of servitude and other indignities, fall to abhor the same, and their stomacks risea-, "gainst them as known evils. But as for civill discord, what calamities & miseries it bringeth with N "its the Citizens of Spracufe have heard their fathers tell, and not feen and tafted themselves. That " ye have been to ready to take up arms and weapons in hand I commend you for it: but I would con you more thank, if ye used them not, unless ye be driven thereto by extream necessity. "For the present, I hold it good, and my counsel is, that Embassadors be sent unto Andronodors, " to intimate unto him, yea, and to require and charge him, to submit himself unto the Senat and espeople, and by them to be ordered : to set open the gates of the Island, to put away from about "him his guard, and deliver up the castle and garrison. But in case he intend under the pretence " of being guardian or protector to the kingdom of another, thereby to usurp it to his own use; "hemust be given to understand by mine advice that we wil seek to recover our liberty out of the "hands of Andronodorus more fiercely and forcibly than from Hieronymus, And fo prefently apon this affembly embaffadors were fent. Then the Senat went together and fat in Council: for as during the raign of Hiero, there was fet an ordinary publike Councill of State: fo after his death

unto that day, the Senators were neither called together, nor their advice taken or fought in any

matter. When the Embassidors were come unto Andronodorns, and had delivered their mes-

fage, he was himself (verily) for his own part moved with the generall consent of the Citizens;

but especially when he considered, that among other quarters of the City possessed by the ad-

A verse side that one part also of the Island, which was the strongest, was betraied (as it were) and held out against him. But when the Embassadors called still upon him to come forth, his wife Demarata, daughter of King Hiero, puffed up ftill with the proud mind and haughty ftomack of a Prince and full of the vain humour and spirit of a woman, put him oftentimes in mind of a saying, that Denis the Tyrant had evermore in his mouth, namely, "That a man should not ride on horse-"back to be deposed from his royall dignity and estate of tyranny, but be led fair and softly a footat pace, and go to that as a bear to the stake. An easie matter (quoth she)it is for one to yield and "forgo the possession of high place and honour, and a thing that may be done in the turning of an hand, when soever one will: but to compass and attain thereto is a right hard matter, and of all B" other most disticult. You were best therfore to borrow some reipit of time of the Embassadors. " for to take farther deliberation of this main point, and in the mean while, to use the advantage

"thereof, to fend for the Souldiers out of the Leontin country : unto whom, no doubt if you "would promife a reward out of the Princes treasure, you shall be Lord of all. This perillous unhappy counsel of a woman Andronodorus neither despised and rejected - ltogether nor yet presently accepted and embraced: supposing it a better and safer course, if he meant to appire unto high dienity and great puissance, for the present to temporize and give place unto the necessity of the time. And therefore he willed them to carry back unto the Senat this answer from him, That he submitted himself, and would be ordered & set down by the Senat and the people. The morrow after, lo loon as it was day-light, he caused the gates of the Island to be set open, & shewed himself

C in the market-place of Acradina: where he affended up unto the altar of Concord from which the day before, Polyneus had made a speech unto the people. He began his Oration with an excuse of his late coming and long flay behind, and craved pardon therefore: alledging, "That he had kept The Oration "thegates shur, not because he meant to separate his own affairs from the State, and not to take of Andronodo " fuch part as the City took but when Iwords were once drawn he feared what would be the end rus. "and iffue of murders and maffacres, and whether men would flay their hands, when there was

"affurance of liberty effected (as being contented with the death only of the Tyrant) or whether. "as many as either in bloud and kindred or in affinity and alliance, or in other offices or fervice. "were toward the K, and his Court, should be counted culpable in the fault of another & so like-"wife have their throats cut. For after that (quoth he) I underflood once, that they who had de-D "livered and fet free their country, were minded and willing to fave & preferve it, thus enfranchi-"fed : and that there was confulting on all hands indifferently for the good of the state, I made no

"longer doubt of the matter, but to yield both mine own person, and also all that ever was under "my hand(as committed unto me upon trust and fidelity)untomy native country; now that he. et who put all into my hand, is through his own folly & outrage overthrown and brought to con-"fusion. Then turning to the murderers of the tyrant, and by name calling unto Theodorsus and So-"fs. A noble and memorable piece of fervice ye have already done, (quoth he)but trust me truly, your glory in this behalf is begun only, and not throughly finished and performed: nay, a great "danger is yet behind, unless ye see to the generall concord and unity of all parts, that the com-"mon liberty of the City, turn not into pride and infolency beyond all measure.

After this speech ended, he laid down the keys of the gates, and of the Kings treasure, at their feet. And so for that day, when the people were dismissed from the assembly, with joy and mirch they went in procession and supplication with their wives and children, round about all the Churches & Chappels of their gods. The day following, the folemn election was held for the creation of Prators. And first, before all others, Andronodorus was chosen, and the rest for the most part, the very murderers of the Tyrant, They elected also two that were absent, to wit, Sopater and Deomenes. Who being advertized of all matters that pailed at Syracule, delivered up the Kings treasure which lay in the Leontins country, and was now brought unto Syracuse, into the hands of the Treasurers; who for the same purpose were created Likewise that which was in the Island,

and in Acradina, was committed over unto their custody. That part also of the wall, which divi-F ded the Island from the rest of the City, and was supposed too strong a bar between was by common confent cast down and rased. And as their minds were thus affected and enclined to procure and maintain liberty, so all other matters forted surable and followed after accordingly. Hippocrates and Epicides, when fidings came of the Tyrants death (which Hippocrates would

fain have had concealed, and therefore flew themessenger that brought news thereof) being for-

faken of the fouldiers, returned to Syracufa; supposing for the present, that to be the safest course they could take. Where, because they would grow into no suspicion, nor to be noted to seek for some opportunity and occasion of change and alteration in the State, first they presented themselves before the Prottors and Governors of the City, and so by their mediation, they had access to the Senat. They gave out, "That they had been sent from Annibal unto Hieronymus G" as unto a friend and confederate, and had yielded obedience unto him, as they were willed by "their own Generall and Commander, Now their defire was, to return again unto Annibal, But "forasmuch as they might not travell in safety, for the Roman forces, that ranged all over " Sicily, they craved a convoy and sufficient guard to conduct them, as far as to Locre in Sicily: ". Aluring them, that by this small curtesie and defert of theirs, they should reap great thanks of " A. mibal, and come into high favour with him. The fuit was foon obtained. For defirous they "were that those Cavalies that used to lead the King, and were expert and skilfull besides in war, "and the rewith needy and audacious should be sent away : but they made not so good speed to

put this their delire in execution as they should have done. For in the mean feason, these young to and lufty matiall men, and such as ever had converted with the fouldiers, went up and down one while to them, another whiles to the fugitive frangers that were revolted, (who for the most part were failers and fea men that came from the Romans) yea, and forted themselves with the bafell and most abject persons of the Commoners, spreading tales, and whispering into their ears fundry suspicious matters of crime against the Senators and great men of the Nobility, laying, that they plotted and practifed clotely under hand nothing elfe, but that Syracufa, under a colour of reconciliation and accord should be reduced to the obedience of the Romans: and then, the file and faction and some few with them that are of councell to renew the association, might be Lords, and tyrannize over the reft. By this means there flocked multitudes, every day more than other to Syracula: whole ears were tickled, and itched fill to hear fuch furmiles, and were and enough to give credit thereto. And they gave not only Hippocrates and Epicides, but Andronodorus also good hope of an alteration, and a new world. For he (being at length overcome with the importunate juggestions of his wife, who ever put into his head, That now was the only time to nturp and take upon him the rule of the State, whiles all things were troubled, and in a confusion, upon their new and unknown liberty; whiles the fouldiers were presented in their way, to be dealt withall, and daily maintained and fed out of the Kings Exchequer, and whiles those captains fent from Annibal, by reason of their acquaintance with the souldiers, were present to set forword and further his defignments) first therefore acquainted Themistius, who had married Gelo his daughter, with his complot: and after a few daies (full unadvifedly) imparted his mind alfo, it unto one Arifto, an Actor of Tragedies, whom he used aforetime to make privy unto his other secrets. This Arifto was well born, and descended of a worshipful house, a man in good place and of honest reputation: and his profession (for among the Greeks it is reputed no matter of shame to play either in Tragedies or Comedies) was no blot either to his birth, or disgrace to his calling: and therefore as one who made more reckoning of his duty to his country than of private friendthip, bewrayed & disclosed all the treason unto the Prætors. Who finding by good proofs and certain evidences that this was no forged and counterfeit information, after confulration had with the Ancients of the Council, by their warrant and direction, fet a guard of armed men about the door of the Senat House, and so soon as Themsstius and Andronodorus were entred in place, slew them outright. And when there began some uprote upon this fact, which in shew seemed very horrible and hainous (especially to all the rest that knew not the cause:) at length they appealed the tumnit and caused silence, and brought the informer into the Council House, that had detected the intended treaton: who declared all things orderly in particular: namely, that this conspiracy was deviled and iprung first from the marriage of Harmonia the daughter of Gelo, who was wedded unto Themilius: that divers auxiliary fouldiers of Affricans and Spaniards were appointed and provided to maffacre the Prætors, and other principal Citizens: that their goods were promiled unto the murderers to be ransacked and rifled: that besides, there was a band of mercenary fouldiers (fuch as were wont to be at a beck, and ready to execute the commandment of Andronodorus) fet in a readine's to seize the Island again, and keep it to his use. And when he had laid every thing abroad in order, with all circumstances, what the practises were and by whom they were to be performed and executed, and shewed before their eyes most plainly the whole conspi racy: & namely, what persons and what forces should have been employed. Then the whole body of the Senat were likewite verily perswaded that they had deserved such an end and were as justly murdered as Hieronymus. But without the Councel-House door the consisted multitude, compofed of all forts of people, who were doubtfull of the matter, and knew not what to make thereof, cried out. And albeit they menaced and threatned before the entry and porch of the Senat. yet at the fight of the dead bodies of the Conspirators, lying before their face, they were affrighted and foon huffit to as with great filence they followed the whole body of the Commons to the publike place of affembly Unto whom, Sopater, by order from the Senat, and his fellow Prators, was commanded to make an Oration. He began formally to inveigh against Andronodorns and Themissius, (as they that accuse men N

Sopater his ipeech to the people of Sy.

at the bar) and ripped up their former life past, charging them with all the wicked deeds and impions facts, committed fince the death of Hiero: "For what (quoth he) did Hieronymas, nay, what ould be do of himself, so long as he was but a child and stripling, and scarcely come all "the while he lived to have any hair on his face? His officers and guardians, were they that ruled "ail. and managed the kingdom at their pleasures, but so, as the blame and heavy load lay upon "him. Who if they had perished either before Hieronymus, or at least wife together with him, they had been but well enough ferved. But they, who long ago had deferved to die and for whom the "gallows had already groned, cealed not flill, after the death of the tyrant, to devile and plot new "mitchiefs, one in the neck of another. At the first, openly in the fight of the world, Andronado "rus by flutting the gates of the Island, entred by way of inheritance upon the kingdom, and "fought to feize in his own right, and immediat heir apparant, upon those things that he held " under the Prince, only during his nonage. Afterwards, being betrayed by them that were in the "Ifland, & befieged round about by the whole City(which was potteffed fully of the Acradic a) "feeing that in vain he had attempted to be King by apert and open force; he fought means now to affire theretofecretly, and by cunning fleights. Neither could he be fo much a see aimed "and won by any favours and honours done unto him: who being himself a traitorte hefreeA "dom of the flate, was notwithflanding advanced to be Prattor, among other redemers of the liberty of their country. But no marvel it was (quoth he) that their men were of this haughty "foirit, and longed to be Kings; for they had to their wives two princely dames, the daughters. " one of King Hiero, and the other of his fon Gelo.

At these words, the people from all parts of the affembly began to cry out with one voice; that neither of them both were worthy to live, nor any one besides of the Kings stock and linage ought to remain upon the face of the earth, See the nature and disposition of the multitudes Either they ferve basely, or rule proudly. Liberty that is the mean between, they have neither the B skill to despife with reason, or the grace to entertain in measure. Now, there wanted not (vernav besure as at all times else) ready instruments and firebrands, to help forward, and kindle more anger, firch, as feeing the Gommoners diffempered already, and bloudily minded of themselves, put them forward to murder; and maffacre. As it appeared then; For immediatly, as the Prators put up a billsthar all the Kings flock should be rooted out, and the whole live utterly extinguished: before in manner that it was all read out and published, it passed clear, and was granted. And prefently there were fent our certain perions from the Prators, that murdered Demarat a and Harmonia the daughters of King Hiero and Gelo, the two wives of Andronodorus and Themiltius. Now there was another daughter of Hiero, named Heracles, wife to Sofippus, who having been fent as Embaliador from Hieronymes, to King Ptolomeus, choice a life in voluntary exile, and lived not with Chis wife. She having an inkling given her aforehand, and knowing that the murderers were coming also toward her, took her two daughters, virgins: and together, with their hair loofe hanging down their shoulders, and in other most poor array and rufull habit, able to have moved pity and compassion, they were sled into a privat Oratory or Chappell unto their house-gods, to save themselves. The mother seeing the murtherers sell to entreating them most pitiously, and recom- The pitifull mended unto them the late remembrance of her father Hiero, and her brother Gelo: " Beseech- words of dame " ing them not to suffer her (an innocent and guiltless person) to fare the worle, and be punished. Hiralian "upon hatred that was born unto her nephew Hieronymus. As for me (quoth she) I reaped no "Good by his Reign and Kingdom, unless it were the banishment and absence of my husband: "and as by the life of Hieronymus, my fortune was not fo good as my fifters; fo after he was mur-"dred and dead, my cause is not so bad, nor like unto hers. Moreover, and besides, in case Andro-De nodorus had effected his designments, my sister should have been a Queen, and reigned together "with her husband : but as for me, I must have been a subject and servant with the rest. Again. "if there were any messengers sent unto Sosippus, to report the death of Hieronymus, and the re-" Ritution of Syracuse to liberty: who can make doubt, but that forthwith he would be embar-"ked and take the feas, and return again into his country? But how much are men put befides ce their hope, and deceived of their expectation? And who would ever have thought to have feen " in a freed flate his wife and children in danger to lose their lives? For wherein do we hinder the "common liberty, or the course of laws? What danger can come to any person from us one de-"folate lone woman, and in manner a widdow, and two young maidens livings as Orphans fa-"therles? And if it be faid again that there was indeed no fear of hurt to be imagined from us; E "but only the Kings bloud and kindred was odious in the eyes of the people: Then, quoth she, "let us be sent away far from Syracufe and Sicily, and confined over to Alexandria, the wife to "her husband, the daughters to their own father. But when they would neither give ear to her words nor encline their hearts to pity and compassion: then because she would not spend longer time in vain (for now the law some of them drawing their swords forth) the gave over all entreating for her felf, "and befought them instantly to be good yet, to the young filly girles, and " foare their lives, unto whom being of that age, even the very enemies in their heat of angerfor-"bare to offer violence and that feeing they were to be revenged of tyrants they would not play "the tyrants themselves, and commit that wickedness, which they seemed to hate in others." A- The tragical

Ffecret place of the chappell, and curher throat: and when they had to done, they affailed and fell dy Heracka upon the the maidens, beforent with the bloud of their mother: who for forrow of heart and fear and her wo together being past themselves and out of their wits, and as it were in a furious fit of frenzy, ran young virging against them, and got out of the Chappell: minding, if they could have elcaped forth, and recovered the fireet, to fet the whole City on an uprore. And to shifted for themselves, poor wenches, by running to and fro within the house, (which was not large and spacious) that for a good while they escaped amongst the thickest of so many armed men, and oftentimes avoided their reaches, and caught no harr : yea, and when they had caught hold of them, not with franding they were to struggle with so many hands, and those so strong, yet they wound away from them all: untill at lengthafter they had received many a wound, and filled every place with bloud, they fainted and Giunk down, and vielded up their innocent spirits. This murder, no dout, was of it telf pitious; but much more lamentable, by occasion of a present accident. For straight after came a messenger with express commandment, to spare the women, and not to kill them: for that upon a sudden the hearts of the people relented, and enclined so mercy. But when they heard there was so quick dispatch made of execution, that neither they had time to bethink themselves and repent, nor space to cool upon their hear, they fell pity and compassion into an extream fit of anger and choler. The multitude the reupon began to mutter and murmur, and called to have an election of Prætors in the room of Andronadorus and Them: Rius (for they were both of them Prators:) which

midft these words the murderers (lent from the Prators) pulled her forth of the inward and most murder of Ia-

new election was not like to fall out in the end to the good liking and contentment of the other H Practors in place. So a day was fet down, and proclaimed for this election. At which time, it hapned that beyond all mens expectation, one from the farthest part of the affembly nominated Epicides: and then another from thence named Hippocrates. After which the same voices camethick and threefold fill fo as it feemed the multitude would wholly go that way. The people there affembled were a confused fort intermingled, as well with a number of fouldiers, as of a company of Citizens and Commoners; yea, and many of them were strangers fugitive, shuffled among, fuch as rather than their life defired a generall change and alteration. The Prætors at first diffembled all, and would feem to take no knowledge thereof : but thought it best to put off the marrer to a farther day : yet overcome at last with the common accord and consent of the people : and I fearing withall a mutiny and fedition pronounced and declared the men aforenamed for Prators. Neither would they at first hand so soon as they were created set that abroach which was in their mind and defire to effect: notwithstanding they were displeased and discontented much both for that there had been Embassadors dispatched unto Appins Claudius, about a truce for ten daies : and also when it was obtained, that there were others addressed to treat for the renewing of the

ancient league with the Romans, At the same time (Ap, Claudius) the Roman General lay at Murgantia with an Armada of 100. gallies, waiting there to hear what was the event of the troubles which arose upon the murder of the tyrants: and how far forth men would proceed upon this their new and unwonted libertv. And much about those daies, when as the Syracusian Embassadors were sent from Appius unto K Marcellus now coming into Sicilia, Marcellus himself after he heard the conditions of peace, thought they would grow to some good agreement and conclusion in the end : and therefore sent other Embassadors to Syracuse, personally to debate and confer in the presence of the Prators, concerning the renewing of the League aforesaid. But by that time, they found not the City in the same quiet tune and peaceable state. For Hippocrates and Epicides, after news came that the

bout to betray Syracuse to the Romans. But Appins began to keep his Armada at anchor in the

very mouth of the river, liftning to know what heart and hope they of the contrary faction had, L

* Parto Lango. Carthagiman Navy was arrived and rid at anchor under the bay of * Pachinus, confidently, and bardo,or Cabo without all fear buzzed in the ears one while of the mercenary fouldiers, another while of the fu-Paffaro. gitive traitors, many talle furmiles against their brethrenin Office, and namely, that they went a-

to effect that which they intended Much credit was given (as it should seem) unto those slanders and lewel luggestions: infomuch as at the first, the multitude ran to the waters side in a great hurry and tumu tuous manner to hinder their landing, it haply they attempted it. In this troublesome confusion of all things, it was thought good, that the people should meet together to deliberate what was but to be done. In which affembly, whiles fome drew one way, others haled and pulled another way, and were at the point to mutine and grow to a fedition, Apollondes, one of the principall and thief Citizens, made a speech to very good purpose for preservation of the publike peace, and thus he faid: "Never was there any City nearer, either to hope of affured fafety; orto The Oration "fear of utter destruction, than this of ours at this present. For if all would go one way together, "and with one accord either encline to the Romans, or bend to the Carthaginians, there were M "not a City under the cope of heaven, whole state were more happy and fortunate than ours.

of Apollonides, to the people of Syracufe.

"But in case we de distracted, and the Common-weal go divers waies, there would not be more "bitter and crueil war between the Syracufians and the Romans, than among the Syracufians "themselves: when within one and the same walls, there should be banding one against another, "and each fide have their forces, their armor, and their Cr Captains of their own, And therefore "we ought of all hands to endeavour what we can, that all may be of one mind and draw in the "fame line. As for the main point now in question, Whether society and alliance be the better es and more commodious, the Romans or the Carthaginians, is a matter of ar less moment and " importance than to be consulted and fludied long upon. How beit, in choosing our friends and " allies, we are to be directed by the authority and act of Hiero, rather than of Hieronymus: and N " to prefer that amity which we have tried for fifty years in much felicity, above a friendship for "the prefent unknown, and sometime heretofore found unfaithfull. It maketh somewhat also, to " resolve upon this course, that in case we should deny peace and alliance to the Carthaginians, "we need not prefently go to war with them : but with the Romans we must out of hand make "account either of peace, or elle of hot wars. This speech of his the less that it savoured of lactious partiality and affection, the more authority and Iway it carried with it. And befides the deliberation of the Prators and choice Senators, the advice also of the martiall men were taken And therefore the Captains of all their own enfigns and companies, yea, and the great Commanders of the auxiliary forces of their allies were willing to fit in Council together with them, Whenthe matter had been often debated, and much contention and hot words passed between, at the last, O because there appeared no colourable reason or canseto make war with the Romans, they agreed that a peace should be concluded, and that together with their Embassadors, there should be others also from them to ratifie and confirm the thing.

There passed not many daies between, when out of the Leontins country there arrived certain Orators, to crave help and succour for the guard and desence of their marches. This Embassinge seemed to come very fitly and in good time, for to exonerate and rid the City of theurruly and disordered multitude, & likewise to send out of the way their Captains and ringleaders.

A So Hippocrates the Prator was commanded to lead thither the fugitive strangers. Many also of the mercenary fouldiers, that were waged to help them in their wars, accompanied them : fo as in all, the number amounted to four thousand. This expedition and journey contented greatly as well the fenders and fetters of it out, as also the parties themselves that were sent forth. For these of the one fidehad a good occasion and opportunity now offered them, to contrive a change in State(the only thing that folong they had defired) and those of the other, were right glad, that the fink (as it were) of the City was now well foured and voided away. But this was like the palliarive cure of a fore, and a lightning for the present of a fick body: whereby it might soon after by R relapse fall back, as it were, into a recidive, and a worse dilease and more dangerous than the o-

The four and twentieth Book of T. Livius.

ther. For Hippocrates began at first to make rodes by stealth into the confines bordering upon the Roman Province, and there to waste & spoil: afterwards when Appius had sent a power of men to defend the frontiers of his confederats, he charged with his whole power upon that guard that was opposed against him, and slew many of them. Whereof, when Marcellus was advertized he dispatched Embassadors incontinently to Syracuse to charge them with the breach of peace; and to give them to understand, that there would never be wanting some occasion or other of marrell and war, unless Happocrates and Epicides were removed, and sent far enough out of the way, not only from Syracufe, but also quite out of Sicily. Epicides for tear left if he remained prefent in the City he might be charged and brought in queltion, for the fault and trespats of his brother abc fent, or be wanting for his part, in the raising of new war; went himself also in person into the

Leontins country; and feeing them there forward enough of themselves, and provoked already against the Romans, began also to alienate and turn their hearts from Spracule. For in these terms he fuggefted and informed against the Syracusians: namely, "how they had capitulated with the "Romans, that all the Cities and Nations which were under the Kings, should be subject unto "them and within their jurisdiction: so as now they cannot be content (quoth he lwith their li-"berry, unless they rule also like Lords and Kings. I would avite and counsell you therefore, to "fend word unto them and give them to understand, that the Leonins likewise deem it good " reason, that they should themselves be free: in regard either that the tyrant was killed within the ground of their City, or because the first alarm for liberty began there. For they leaving and a-" bandoning the Captains there that followed the King ran at once from thence to Syracufe. And

D bandoning the Captains their characteristics and article out of the influment of the covenants, therefore they are (faith he) to rafe that aforeful article out of the influment of the covenants, " or not to accept at all of peace with that condition. Soon were the multitude perswaded hereunto. And therefore when the Embaffadors of the Syracufians came to the Leontins, both to make complaint for killing of the Roman Corps de guard, and also to command peremptorily that Hippacrates and Epicides should depart either to Locri, or to what other place they would rather chuse. fo they went their waies and voided clean out of Sicily: they returned unto them this flour anfwer again: that neither the Syracufians had any commission and warrant from them, to make peace with the Romans in their name, neither would they be tied and obliged to any confederacy made by others than their own felves. This answer the Syracusians made report of to the Ro-Emans, and faid plainly, "That the Leontins were not under their jurisdiction, to be ordered and " censured by them : and therefore, any thing comprised in the league with them notwithstand-"ing the Romans might war against them without breach of any covenant : and in that war they

"would not for their parts fail them, but do their best:upon condition, that when they were once "fubdued, they might be reduced again under their obedience, according to the covenant comprehended in the League. Whereupon Marcellas with his whole power went forth against the Leontins, and fent for Appins also, to affail them on the other side: and so hot were his souldiers in this service, and bare themselves so resolute, for anger that the guard was slain, during the time that there was treaty of peace between that at the very first assault they won the City. Hippocrates and Epicides, after they faw the wals scaled, and the gates of the City broken open, betook chemselves for their safety, with some few into the Castle, from whence by night they made a secret escape, and fled to Herbefus.

As the Syracusians marched from home with a power of eight thousand armed men, and were come forward, as far as to the river Myla, they met with a meffenger, who told them that the City Leontium was forced. They reported other news belides, as well lies as truths, one with another, namely, that townsmen and souldiers indifferently without respect were put to the sword; that he thought verily there was not left one alive of fourteen years of age and noward; that the City was put to the fack, and all the rich mens goods-were given away. At this fo fearful and horrible news, the army staid and went not forward. And when they all were greatly troubled, their Leaders Sofis and Diomenes, consulted what to do. This loud lie arose not upon nothing, but was occasioned by mistaking of a matter. For there were scourged and beheaded of sugitive traitors, to

G the number of two thousand. But of Leontins and other souldiers, there was not one hurt after the City was loft. And every man had all his own goods restored unto him again: saving that only which in the first hurlyburly of a City newly won hapned to miscarry and perish. Howbeit upon this bare report, they neither could be induced to go forward to the Leontins, complaining and grieving that their fellow fouldiers were so betrayed and murdered, nor yet to abide therestill for to expect and hearmore certain tidings. The Prætors perceiving their minds disposed to revolt, and yet hoping that this mutinous fit of theirs would not continue long, in case the Captains and heads of their fury and folly were once rid out of the way led the army to Megara: and went themselves in person with a few horiemen toward Herbesus, hoping to gain the City by treason H whiles they all there were affrighted. But feeing that enterprise would not prevail they minded to use forcible means. The morrow after they dislodged and raised their Camp from Megara, purpofing with all their forces to affail Herbefus. Hippocrates and Epicides supposing this to be the only way for them, although at the first light not the fafelt, (considering all hopes besides were cut off namely, to put themselves into the hands of the souldiers, who were for the most parracquainted with them, and belides, upon the bruit of the execution and maffacre of their tellow fouldiers. throughly chafed, went out to meet the army. The formost ensigns in the forefront, hapned to consist of those fix hundred Cretensians, who in the wars of Hieronymus had served under them. and received a favour and benefit at Annibal his hands. For being taken priloners at Thrasymens, I among other auxiliaries that came to aid the Romans, they were fet at large and fent away withour ransom. Whom when Hippocrates and Epicides knew by their colours, habit, and fashion of their armour they held out branches of olives and other vails and tokens of suppliants, befeeching them humbly to receive them, and being once received, to vouchfafe to protect them, and not to deliver them into the hands of the Syracufians: by whom they should soon be yielded unto the people of Rome, for to be murdred and cut in peeces. At this they all cryed aloud with one voice. and willed them to be of good chear, for they should fare no worse than their own selves. Upon this communication the enfigns flaid, and the army flood fill and marched not forward: but the generall Captains wift not as yet what the cause might be of this stay. After the rumour was spread that Hippocrates and Epicides were come, and that all the hoft throughout by a generall applause K feemed to like well of their coming: the Prators incontinently fet fours to horie, and rode forward apace to the foreiront of the vanguard demanding of the Cretenfians, what manner and fathion this was of theirs? and how they durft be fo boid, as to parl and talk with enemies? and without license of their Prætors to entertain them within their companies? And herewith they gave commandment, that Hippocrates should be apprehended and bound sure with chains. At which word the Cretenfians fet up such a cry, and the rest to answered it again with the like, that it was well feen, in case they had proceeded forward as they began, they should have incurred themselves no small danger. And thus in great perplexity, and lear of their own lives, they commanded to turn entigns, and retire unto Megara, from whence they came; and dispatched messengers preiently to Syrucufe, to fignifie in what terms they flood. Hippocrates feeing the fouldiers gi- L ven to be suspicious and ready to beleeve every thing, devised a cunning shift bendes, in this manner. After he had fent out certain of the Cretentians to belet the waies between them and Syracuse, he pretended that they had intercepted someletters from thence, which he read unto the fouldiers and were indeed framed and indired by himfelf. The tenor of the letters ran in this form: "The Prators of Syracufe to M. Marcellus their friend greeting. After their falutations and com-"mendations premifed, as the manner is it followed written thus: you have done well and or-"derly in sparing none at all of the Leontins But all other mercenary touldiers besides are in the "fame Predicament : neither will Syracufo be ever in quiet, so long as any forrain aid be either in " the City, or in your army. And therefore our advice and counfell is, that you would endeavour "to get them into your hands, who with our Prætors are encamped before Megara; and by exe- M " cution of them to deliver and let Syracule free in the end.

The contents of their letters were not to foon read, but with such an outery and alarm they ran to their weapons on all hands, that the Protors amidft this garboil were fain to ride away as fast as they could gallop toward Stracuse. But although they were fled, the mutiny nevertheless continued and was not appealed: for the fouldiers fell upon the Syracusans that were in the camp amongst them and they had all drank of the same cup, and not one escaped; but that Epicides and Hippogrates came between, and opposed themselves against the multitude in this their surious rage not upon any pitifull compassion that was in them, or regard of common humanity, but because they would not cut themselves from all hope of return; and besides, they were not only defirous to have the fouldiers themselves affectionate upto them and faithfull, and withall instead N of hostages: but also purposed, by this so great delert, first to gain and win unto them the kinsfolk and friends of thole fouldiers, and afterwards to oblige and bind them fast, by so good a pawn and gage-remaining still among them. And having good experience, with how small a pust and gale of wind the common people turneth every way, they suborned a fouldier, one of them who was befieged within the City of Leontium; to carry news to Spracufe, futing with those falle tidings that were reported at the river Myla: yea, and to aver the same confidently upon his own knowledge, and tell things that were doubtfull, as if they were most certain, and by himfelf seen and known: thereby to ftir up men to anger and indignation. This fellow was not only credited of the common multitude, but also being brought into the Council-House, he greatly moved the Senat: infomuch as fome of them, more light of beliefe than others, gave it out openly and faid, O "That it was happy, that the avarice and cruelty of the Romans was thus discovered among the Leonans. And god blefs us from them here. For if they fet foot once within Syracufe, they "would commit the like ourrages, yea, and worfe too a great deal, and more horrible; as they " should find there greater matter to work upon, and to satisfie their coverous and greedy appe-"tite to the full. Whereupon they agreed in generall, to shut the gates, and to stand upon their guard, and defend the City. But they all feared not alike, nor hated the same persons. For the martiail men, in a manner every one, and a great part of the common people abhorred the name of the

A Romans : the Prætors, and some few of the principal Citizens, albeit they were in the huff, and possessed with the falle report aforesaid, yet they had more regard to provide for a mischief that was more imminent and near, and ready prefently to fall upon their heads. And now by this time Hippocrates and Epicides were come before Hexapylos. Within the City, the kinsfolk and friends of those Citizens which were in the army, drew together in conventicles, conferred among themselves to set the gates open, and agreed to have the common country of them all to be defended against the violence of the Romans. Now, when one only wicket of Hex. 1912 was opened and they ready to enter in thereat, the Prators came upon them in the manner. And first they com-B manded by word of mouth, and threatned them; after that, by vertue of their place and authority they feemed to fright and terrifie them : and last of all feeing nothing could prevail, forgetting their own dignity and majesty of their calling, they fell to pray and entreat them not to betray their country to those, who aforetime were the infiruments and supposts of the Tyrant. and now the orrupters of the army. But so deaf ear gave all the multitude in this their rage and furious fit unto the Prators, that they within, as well as without, fet their hands to, by all forcible means, to burst down the gates, and so when they were all broken open, the army was let in fafe and received within the Hexapylos. The Prators fled for refuge with the youth and firength of the Citizens into Acradina. The mercenaries, the fugitives, and all the fouldiers that were left in Syracufa (of them who ferved the King) joyned to the army, and augmented their forces. And C to Acradmu alfo, was upon the first assault won. All the Pretors, but those that escaped by slight, and faved themselves in the midst of this hurry, were stain : and the night coming upon them, staid the maffacre. The day following, all bondflaves were called to receive the cap, and made free: the prilons were let open, and the priloners let go at large. And this confused rabble and multitude of all forts created Hippocrates and Epicides Prators. And thus Syracufe, having for a short time liberty shining favourably upon it fell again into her old fervitude. When news hereof came to the Romans, incontinently they dislodged and removed the camp

When news hereof came to the Romans, incontinently they diflodged and removed the camp from Lowitims, and marched directly towards Syraesif. It happed the fame time that the Embaifadors fent from Appine by the way of the haven, were embarked in a galleace of ive banks of oars: but another galley of four banks which was fent before, was not foloon en red into the mouth of the harbour, but it was taken: and the Embafladors hardly, and with much ado efcaped in the other, And now, the world there was grown to this pafs, that no laws of peace, no, nor io much as the very laws of arms were observed, but broken clean: at what time as the Roman army lay in camp a mile and an half from the City, and Olympium, the Temple of Japiter, For when it was thought meet to fend Embafladors from thence, Hippocrates and Epicides with their followers encountred them without the gate, and charged them upon their perili not to enter the City. The Roman Orator alledged, and hid, "That he came not to proclaim was againft the Syracuficians, but to bring aid and help, as well unto those, who having escaped out of the midtle of the "flaughter fled unto the Roman Camp, as also unto them, who being kept under with fear, endure bondage and thraldom more milerable than banishment, yea, and death it self. Neither will Etcher will the the Romans (faith he) put up that shamefull and cruell murder of their Allies without due reversely of the first perions who were fled for successions the more members.

E" the Romans (faith he) put up that shamefull and cruell murder of their Allies without due re"venge. And therefore, if those persons who were fled for succour unto them, may return home
"safely into their country: if the authors of that massace abovedial, be delivered into their hands:
"and if the Syracusians may enjoy again their liberty, together with their laws, there shall not
"need any hostility or war. But in case these conditions be not performed, they would persecute
"with fire and sword, all such as shall hinder and thand against the same, who loever.

To this Epicide: framed his words in this wise: "If (faith he) ye had any message and commissions."

"front o any with my brother and me, we would return on a nafwer accordingly. In the mean "while ye were best be gone for this time, and return again when the City and state of Sprace of shall be under their governance, unto whom ye were lent. As for war, if the Romans think it good to deal that way, they shall find and know by experience, try when they would, that it is cone thing to assail spraces of an another to set upon Leontium. And so leaving the Embassadors, "he made the gates sait against them."

From this time forward, the Romans laid fiege unto Syracufe, and began to beleaguer it both by sea and land at once. On the land side at Hexapples, by water at Acradina, upon the walls whereof the sea beateth. And like as they won the City of the Leontins, by terrifying them at the first assault, and therefore distrusted not, but that they should force and enter this also, one side or other, being to large and vast as it was, not compact, but built so scattering, one part far asunder from another, they approached with all their fabricks, engins, and ordnance of battery against the walls. Which enterprise of theirs, so resolutely begun, and so hotly and forcibly sollowed, had sped well and taken effect, if one man at that time had not been in Syracuse, Archimedes was he,a fingu-Glar Astronomer, A rare man for contemplation and behold g the sky with the Planets, and other flasstherein fixed: but a more wonderfull engineir for devising and framing of artillery, ordnance, fabricks, and inftruments of war, whereby he would with very little ado, and at eafe, check and frustrate all the inventions which the enemies with so great difficulty had prepared for to give the affault. This conning artificer and admirable workman had planted engins of all forts upon the curtain of the wall, which stood on certain hills, and those not of even height: and having for the most part high places that yielded hard accesse, and some other low again, whereunto men might come on even & plain ground, he fitted and furnished every place accordingly. Now Marcelles from out his gallies of five ranks of oars; affaulted the wall of Acradina, which (as is above-H faid) is washed and dashed upon, with the sea. And from the other gallies, the archers, slingers. yea, and the light armed darrers (called Velites) whole javelins are of that fashion, that they be unhandsome to be lanced back again (by those that have not the cast and skill of it) so assailed the defendants, that they hardly suffered any one to stand upon the walls without hurt and danger; Thefe, I say kept their gallies far distant from the wall, because archers and darters had need of some space and compais to lance and let drive their shot. But unto the gallies of five course of oars. there were adjoyned other two of either fide: for which purpote the oars within were taken away, that they might close larboord to starboord; and so be coupled one unto the other. And thus being rowed as one entire gally, by the help of theutmost oars without, they carried upon I themplatforms of timber, framed with floores and lofts of planks, and other engins and infirmments within them to batter and shake the walls. Against this artillery from the gallies, Archimedes bestowed and disposed upon the walls counter-engins of fundry fixes, some greater, some smaller. Against those gallies that were furthest off he weighed and discharged stones of exceeding main weight, and those that were nearer, he annoyed with lighter bullets, but those he shot farthicker upon them. And latt of all, to the end that his own Citizens might, without taking harm, make a counter-battery against the enemies, and so annoy them, he caused certain barbacans or loop-holes, almost a cubit deep to be pierced through the walls, and to stand thick from the foot thereof, to the parapet; and all to flank the enemy, through which overtures, they within that closely against the enemies, some arrows out of bows, some quarrels out of scorpions and K brakes of mean and indifferent bignels. And against those gallies, which approached more close and near under the wals because they would be within the shot, and that they within might carry and levell over them) hedevised a crane or swipe to be planted alost upon the walls, having at the one end, which hung over the sea, a drag or grapling hook of iron like an hand, fastned thereto with a throng chain: which took hold upon the prow of a galley, and when the heavy counterpoile of lead at the other end weighed it down to the ground, and therewith drew with it the prow up on high, whiles it hung thus aloft in the air, the galley flood in a manner endlong upon the poop, And then the swipe being let go again all at once suddenly with a sway, dashed the gallev tumbling (as it were) down from the top of the wall, with fuch a fwinge and violence against the water (to the exceeding fear of the mariners) that if it had faln directly downright upon the L keel, yet needs it must have received good store of water into it. Thus all their provision for affault by the sea-side, was deluded and made void: and then they turned their whole forces from thence, to give affault by land. But even that part of the wall likewife, was as well turnished with all manner of engins and ordnance, provided at the great charge of Hiero, and by his carefull forecast for many years together: but devised and framed by the artificial cunning and skill only of Archimedes. Befides, the naturall scituation of the ground was a great help: for that the rock, upon which the foundations of the wall stand, is for the most part so steep and bending forward, that not only the shot levelled out of an engine, but also what soever was but rolled & tumbled down, with the very own weight and poile came with a great force & violence upon the enemy. Which forefaid cause made the affailants to have disficult climing up, and as unstedfast sooting and kee-M ping of their hold. Whereupon they went to counsel, And considering well, that all their attempts and enterprizes were thus deluded and mocked by the enemy: it was thought good to give over affault, and only by long and continuall fiege, to cut them off from all victuals both by land and fea. In the mean while Marcellus with one third part (well near) of the army, went forth in expedition, to recover again those Cities, which taking occasion upon these troubles, were revolted to the Carthaginians. And he gained Pelorus and Herbesus, which yielded on their own accord. As for Megara, which he won by affault, he rased it down to the ground, and sacked it to the searful example of the rest and especially of the Syracusians.

And much about that time, Himilco also, who had a long time rid in the Bay of the Cape Pachynus with his Armado.disbarked and fet aland at Heraclea (which they call Minoa) 25000 foot-N men 2000 horsemen, and twelve Elephants. He had not all this power of men when he lay with his fleet under Pachinus, For after that Hippocrates had taken and held the possession of Stracula, he went to Carthage, where, being fent unto both by Embassadors frgm Hippocrates, and also by letters from Annibal (who moved him and remonstrances, That now the time was come to recover Sicily again with much honour and glory: and being himself there present in person nobad follicitor by word of mouth to further and follow the cause) he easily perswaded the Carthagimans and prevailed that as great a power both of horse and soot as might possibly be raised, should pass over into Sicily. Being arrived at Heraclea, within few daies after Agrigemum was delivered up into his hands, And all other Cities, which had banded and taken part with the Carthaginians, were put in to good hope to drive the Romans ont of Sicily: that even they who were belieged O within Syracule, to take heartunto them; and were foin their ruff, that supposing part of their forces sufficient enough to defend their City, they parted between them the charge and managing of the whole war in this manner: That Epicides should remain behind for the guard and defence of the City, and Hippocrates joyn with Himilco, and war joyntly against the Romans. He with 10000 foot, and 500 horse, set out by night: and passed between the Corps deguard, where none at all warded, and encamped about the Acerra. As they were fortifying their Camp, Marcellus came upon them as he retired back from Agrigentum, possessed now by the adverse part: whither

A he had made great haste, but in vain, in hope to prevent his enemies, and get thither afore: bur little thought he (and nothing less) than in his return from thence, at that time and in that place, to meet with an army of Syracusians that thould make head against him. Howbeits for fear of Himileo and the Carthaginians, whom he knew to be abroad, and with whom he was not able to make his part good with that power which he had about him, he marched as circumpeckly as he could, having his eye on every side, and led his army in good order of battell against all occurrences whateover might happen by the way. And so as good hap was, that carefull forecast and diligence, which he was provided with against the Carthaginians, served him in very good stead against the Sicilians, Finding them therefore busic in pitching their tents, without order, and say there to the sword, Bur the Cavalry after a slight skirmish begun, sed with their leader Hippermes to Acre. Marcellas after he had by his slight repressed and kept in the Sicilians, who were at hand to fall away and revolution to the Grans, returned to Syn & ys: and after some few daies, Himileo joyned with Hippermes, and en amped about eight miles from thence upon the ri-

Likewise about the same time, or very near, it happed that 55 war-ships of the Carthaginians, under the conduct of Bomilear. Admirall of the Armado, put into the great haven of Syrange out of the deep and main sea: and also the Roman sleet of thirty Gallies, with five ranks of oars, arrived at Panormus, and landed the first Legion there: and thus the war was turned add diverted C from Italy. So wholly seemed both nations, as well Romans as Carthaginians, amused upon nothing now but Siely. Himileo making full account to prey upon the Roman Legion which was set al and at Panormus, as they should come to Syrangs in missed of the right way to meet with them: for he marched and led his power far within land higher in the country, but the Legion coasted along by the sea side, accompanied as it were with the fleet which slanked them: and came to Pachinus unto Appines Claudius, who with part of his forces went out to meet them on the way. But the Carthaginians made no long stay about Syrangs, For Bomilear having small trust and confidence in his ships considering that the Romans were coming toward him with a steet, and were twice as many in number: and withall seeing, that by so journing there, he did no other good but with his company impoverish and eat out his friends, speed and hoised up tai', and with a merry

D wind passed over into Assirick. Himitoo also, who had dogged and followed after Marcellus in vainas far as Spreass, to espy some good opportunity and vantage to bid him battell, before he joyned with a greater power: seeing that he was hereof dislappointed, and the enemy lying about Syracuse safe and secure, as well in regard of their fortifications, as their forces: because he would not spend any longer time to no purpose in setting there still, to look upon their Allies how they were besieged, he dislodged and removed from thence: attending, wheresoever there were any hope and likelihood of revolt from the Romans, shither to come with his army, and shew himself inperson, to encourage and annimate by his presence those that savoned his part. And first he recovered Margania, where the Roman gartison was betrayed by the inhabitants, and delivered unto his hands, Into which City the Romans had conveyed greatstore of cost, victuall, and profess all forts. Upon this revole, other Cities all to took heart unto them, and the Roman gartisons were either thrust and driven out of the Castles and Fortresses, or else were reacherously be-

trayed, surprised, and destroyed.

The City \(\mathcal{E}\) may feated upon an high hill, and on every side inaccessible as it was by naturall fituation of the ground impregnable, so it had a strong garrison within the Castle, and a Captain of that garrison, one, that was not so easie to be compassed and over-raught by deciricult rains. His name was Pinarius, a witry man, and bardy withall. who reposed more trust in his own diligence to prevent, that he might not possibly be decived; than in the truth and faith of the Sicilians. And at this time more than ever-before, he strong upon his guard, and took heedfull care of him-

felf and his charge, by occasion that he heard of somany treacher, ies and treasons, so many revolts for Cities, and massacres of gartisons: and therefore as well by day as night, he looked that the Castle was well provided and furnished of good watch and ward continually. It he soldiers never departed from their armour nor their appointed place. Which when the chief Citizens of Emms perceived, who already had covernanted with Himileo, and promised to berray the fort and the gartison: and saw that the Roman Captain was so wary, that he lay not open unto the opportunity of any fraudulent and guilefull course, they resolved by apert and open means to effect this their designed enterprise. They alledged therefore unto Pinarius, "That the City and Castle "both onght to be in their power-since that they entred into league and amity with the Romans "as freemen, and were not yielded as flaves to be kept in durets and prison. Reason would there "fore, and meet it was (as they thought that all the keys of the gares were delivered unto them,

G With good and trufty allies, their own faith and truth is the jureft bond. And no doubt, the "people and Senate of Rome would con-them greater thank, and efterm more dearly of them, if "love they of themfelves, not by confinains, but of willing mind, would abide and continue in "their found allegeance and faft friendlhip. Pinatus made aniwer again," "That he was by his "General places there Captain of the garrifon: at his hands he received the keys of the gates, and the Confibblethip of the Cattle, and the fame to hold and keep neither at his own will, nor at "the pleasure of the men of Annahut at his diffolition, who fealed him his Commission. Now "for a Captain to abandon his forn quoth he) is a capital crime among the Romans, by vertue of

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Pinarius his fprech to his fouldiers, ec a law, which our fathers themselves have confirmed, even by the exemplary punishment & death H of their own children, who have transgressed the same, And seeing the Conful Marcalles is not "far off, ye may, if it please you, send your Embassadors unto him of whom you may be certified. "under whose power, commandment, and government I am," Tush, say they, we will never fend "unto him, But if words and reasons may not prevail, we will work some other means to recower our liberty again. Then quoth Pinarius to them, If ye think much to address your messener gers to the Contul, yet do me this favour, as to call a Common Councill of the people for my "fake, that I may know whether these demands proceed from some few, or from the whole "body of the City. So it was accorded and agreed, that a generall affembly should be proclaimed against the morrow. Then Pinarius after that he was departed from this parly returned into the re fortress, and calling his souldiers together, spake unto them in this wife: "I suppose ye have heard "already (my fouldiers) in what fort the Roman garrifons have, these daies past, been betraved and murdred by the Sicilians, That treachery hitherto ye have avoided and escaped; first & prin-"cipally through the goodness of the gods: next and immediatly by your own valour and pro-"weis, by continual watch & ward, standing in your armor both day & night, And I would to "God ye might pais as well the time to come, without falling into this hard choice either to endure and fuffer such horrible mischief; or to execute and commit a fearfull example of cruelty. "This intended treason of theirs hath been carried and conveyed closely and cautelously all this while & feeing they cannot as yet meet with any advantage to furprife us, they would feem now "openly and without diffimulation, to demand for to have all the keys of the gates under their K "hands, Which we should not so soon part with & render unto them, but presently Enna would "rum to the Carthaginians, and more cruelly should we here be murdered and heavn in pee-"Ces, than the garrison was at Murgantia. Muchado I had to obtain of them respit of this one " night, to take jurther countel: that I might advertise you of the present danger, wherein both I & " you fland. To morrow morning by day-light, they purpole to hold a folcom affembly of the er people, and to make a speech unto them, to accuse me, and to stir them up against you. And "to morrow is theday that the City Enna shall overflow either with the blond of you, or of the "Inhabitants. And be ye well affored, that as ye shall lose all that you have if they surprise you: "fo in case you prevent them and begin the fray there shall no perilt at all betide you. Look who "first laieth hand on his sword and draweth it, he shall carry away the victory clear. Therefore yes "must be there prest in your armor, and attentive to expect a fignall f. om me. I my self will be "present in the assembly, and with parling and debating, temporise and draw out the rime until " ye be all in readiness and everything in order. And so soon as I shall give you a fign withmy " gown, then let me hear you fet up an outcry, then let me fee you fall upon the multitude: down co with them and spare not and put them all to the sword. See many case there be not one of them ce escape your hands and remain alive, from whom ye may sear any harm, either by fraud or "force, And now I befeech thee O Dame Ceres, and thy daughter Proferpina, and all other gods " in heaven above, or inhell beneath, who inhabit this City, these holy lakes and sacred groves, "wherein ye are honoured and worshipped, to vouchfase to be propice and favourable unto us; "in case we enter into this action and enterprise, for the avoiding of treachery intended against sus, and not to offer mischief unto other; and not otherwise. I would use more words unto you "my friends and fouldiers, for to animate and encourage you, if it were that you had to deal " with meninarms : but fince they are naked unarmed, & unwarned, you shall kill and slay them "at your pleasure, and satisfie your selves with their bloud, And to the end that you need not sear "any harm from Himilco and the Carthaginians, loe the Conful himself lieth encamped near " at hand. After this exhortation they were dilimified, to take their refection and reft. The next day, they were bestowed in fundry parts of the City, some to beset all the streets, others to stop the passages and the waies against the townsmen, that they might not escape. But the most of them flood upon and about the Theatre, and were nothing suspected as being used heretosore to behold and fee the affemblies of the people. The Roman Captain Pinarius was by the Magillrates N brought forth and presented before the people: where he pleaded, That it lay not in his hands but in the power and authority of the Conful, to dispose of that which they demanded : and he iterated for the most part the same allegations that he shewed the day before. At first they began gently, some few by little and little; afterwards more and more of them, required him to deliver vp the keys; and so consequently all with one voice, charged and commanded him so to do: and when he feemed to make some stay and defer the matter, they menaced and threatned fiercely, yea, and seemed as if they would no longer forbear but proceed to extream violence. Then the Captain made a fign with his robe, according to the former agreement: and with that the fouldiers who had their eyes upon him waiting wiltly for the fignall and were ready for execution, let up a loud cry and ran some from a lost upon the multitude assembled over against them; others stood thick o at every corner of the Theatre, where the people should go forth, and opposed themselves against them. Thus the men of Enna, thut up and penned within the Theatre were maffacred and lay tumbled one upon other; not they only that were killed, but such also as fled one over anothers head : the found fell upon the wounded, the quick upon the dead, one with another, by heaps. Then there was tunning from thence fundry waies, and as if the, City had been taken upon affault by the enemy, there was nothing but murdering and flying away in every place, And as hot and furious were the fouldiers in the execution of this unarmed multitude (whom they judged wor-

A thily and juftly to be killed) as if like danger prefented unto them, or choler raised in set battel, had provoked them thereto. Thus £nna was held still for the Romans by this means: were the deed imply ill, or by circumstance needfall and necessary; Marcelum milliked not of the tack, & granted the pillage of the Citizens of £nna to the fouldiers: (upposing that the Sicilians throughly frighted by this searfull example would betray no more garritons, The calamity and hard fortune of this City, (standing, as is tidd, in the very hear of Sieuly) was in one day divulged and noticed thoughout the Island, from one end to the other, And otherwise, a samo and remowed town it was, either for the natural situation so exceeding strong: or because all places in it were accounted sacred and holy, in remembrance of Prospensivho in times pathleft her footing & tracesthere, at gwhat time as she was stool naway & ravished by Pinno. [Now it was generally thought by the Sicilians, that this curied and derestable mastare had desiled and polluted not only the habitations of men, but also the temples of the gods: whereuponeven they like wise, who shood but doubtful and indifferent befores fell now away from the Romans, and turned to the Cartheginians.

Then Hippperates retired to Murgantia and Himileo to Agrigentum: who were tent for by the configirators and traitors within Limband approached with their forces, but to no purpose. Marchair returned to the Leontins country: and after he had brought into the Camp corn and other victuals, and left there a mean guard, he prefented himself to the feege that lay before Syracufe. And when he had fent Appius Cludius to Rome to live for the Confulthip, he committed the charge in his room of the Armado there, and the old leaguer that T. Quintus Criftinus, Himself C erected and fortified his winting harbours five miles from Exapplos, as a place which men call

Leontin, And these were the affairs of Sicily unto the beginning of winter.

In the same summer the war began likewise with King Philip which long before had been suf-

pected. For there came Embassadors from Oricum to M. Viderius the Prator Admiral of the fleet. for the defence of Brundusium, and the sea-coast thereabout of Calabria, and made report that Philip first affaied to win Apollonia, and was come up the river with one hundred and twenty light gallies, or foilts with two ranks of oares against the stream; and afterwards, seeing he, ould not effect his purpose so speedily as he hoped, privily by night he approached with his army to Oricum: and that the City, fituate upon a plain, neither throughy fenced with walls nor well manned with fouldiers, nor yet furnished with armor and munition, was at the first assault surprised n and won. And as they recounted these news for they belought him to grant aid and succour; and to make head against this undoubted enemy of the Romans, either by Land or tor es at Sea, and to chase him away from them: who for no other reason were by him assailed, but because they were neer neighbors to Italy, M. Valerius leaving the guard of that place to T. Valerius his Lieutenant General, with a fleet of ships well rigged turnished & appointed; and having embarked these fouldiers (which the gallies for war would not receive) in the merchants thips of burden, arrived at Oricum on the second day after: and finding that City kept with a small and slight gatrison, which Philip when he departed from thence had left there, recovered it without much relitance. Thither repaired to him embaffadors from Apollonia, who brought word that they were befreged, became they refused to revolt from the Romans: and were not able to hold out any longer against E the forcible attempts of the Macedonians, unless a garrison of Romans were fent unto them. He promiled to effect whatfoever they defired, and so thipped a thousand electand choice souldiers in gallies, and fent them to the mouth of the river, under the conduct of a Captain of Allies Navius Crisbus, an industrious man, and an expert souldier. He having landed his men, and sent the gallies back to Oricum (from whence he came) to the rest of the Armado, conducted his fouldiers higher in the country, far from the river fide, by a way that was not beletnor held by the Kings forces: and in the night-feafon, unawares to all the enemies, entred the City. The day following they rested, only the Captain took a survey of the youth and able men of Apellonia, of their armor and the munitions and forces of the City. When he had feen and perufed all thereupon he was well appaid and encouraged to fight, and withall he had learned by the flouts and spies, how retchless, Fidle, and negligent the enemies were without So at midnight he went forth of the City without any noise, and entred the Camp of the enemies so carelesly guarded as it was, and lying so open: that by credible report, there were above one thouland men got within the trench and rampier, before that any one was ware thereof; and if they had held their hands, and not faln to killing, they might have passed on still even as far as to the Kings Pavilion. But by reason that they slew the warders next the gates, the enemies were railed: what even on, they were all fo frighted and terri-fied that not only there was never a fooldier rook we good in hand, and went about to repulle the enemy out of the Camp: but even the King himlelf, half naked as he was, and newly wakened out of his fleep, clad in simple apparell, scarce du ent for a common fouldier, much lets, I wot, for a ~ King, was fain to run toward the river fide to his frips. Thicker also the other multitude fled dif-G ordered in heaps. There were not many under three thouland either flain or taken prisoners in the camp. Yet there were more by odds of the enemies taken than killed. In the rifling of the camp the Apollonians met with Catapults and Balifts, and other engins provided for the affault of the City, which they conveighed all to Apollonia, to serve for desence of their walk against the like occasion of needfull service. All the booty besides of the camp was granted the Romans.

Tidings hereof being come to Oricum, M. Valerius preferrly fet forth the frimado as far as to the mouth of the river, that the King might not flie away and cleape by fea with his ships: where-upon Philip districting his power as well by fea as shore, and doubting he was not able to match Pp 2

* £baReau

the Romans, drew up fome of his fhips to land, fet fire upon the reft, and so by land went into Ma-H cedon, with a great port of his souldiers disarmed and spoiled. The Roman steet wintered at Orisonn with My Jaterius.

The same year in Spain the affairs went variably on both sides, For before that the Romans pasfed over the river Iberus, Mago and Asarubal deteated a mighty host of Spaniards, so as all the farther part of Span had faln from the Romans, but that P. Cornelius made hafte to transport his army over Iberus, and came in good time to fettle the wavering and doubtfull minds of the allies. At the first the Romans encamped at " Costrum Alium, a place memorable for the death of great Amilear. The Castle was well fortified, and thither afore they had conveyed corn. But because all those quarters thereabout were full of enemies, and fundry times their Cavalry had charged the Roman footmen, and gone clear away without any harm, whereby there had been flain at times uponewo thouland of them, which either made small hatte away, and staid behind, or straggled loofely over the fields: the Romans departed from thence, nearer unto places of more fecurity and peace, and fortified themselves in camp upon the mount of Victoria, Thithercame Cn. Scinio with all his forces, and likewile Afdrubal the fon of Gifgo, the third Captain of the Carthaginians, with a ful army. And they all encamped beyond the water, over against the fort of the Romans abovefaid. P. Scipio, accompanied with certain light armed fouldiers, was gone out closely to discover and take view of the places thereabout: howbeit, not fo covertly, but he was espied by the enemies, and (no doubt) they had put him to a shrewd foil in the open plain champian, but that he took a little hill thereby for his vantage. Where he was environed and befet round about: but by w the coming of his brother Cneus, he was delivered out of that danger.

Callalo, a famous and strong City in Spain, and so near linked in affinity to the Carthaginians. that Annibal from thence married his wife, ranged to the Romans. The Carthaginians cameagainst Illiturgum, and began to assault it because a garrison of the Romans lay there: and like they were to be Mafters of the town, by occasion especially of a great dearth and scarcity of victuals within. But Cn, Sip o for to relieve his friends and the garrison, went out with a legion lightly appointed with carriages, and marching between the two camps of the enemies skirmished with them flew many of them, and entred the City. The morrow after he fallied out, joyned in fight with the enemy, and feed as well: fo as in both battels there were flain of them above twelve thoufand in the place, more than ten thousand taken prisoners, and 36 military entigns carried away. T Thus the fiege brake up at Illiturgum, After this, the Carthaginians began to lay fiege unto Bigerra(a City also confederat with the Romans.) But Cn. Scipio at his coming raised that fiege without any conflict. Then the Carthaginians from thence went forward against Munda, and the Romans followed them thither straight after. There they encountred together and fought a set battel with banners displayed, for the space well-near of four hours. And as the Romans bare themselves bravely and had got the better, and were at point of the victory, the retreat was founded, by occation that Cn. Scipio was hurt fore in his thigh with a barbed javelin, and the fouldiers about him were greatly afraid that the wound was deadly. But no doubt, if it had not been for that flay and hinderance the very camp of the Carthaginians might that day have been forced. For not only the fouldiers, but the Elephants also were driven already so far as the trench, and even there upon the very bank, 39 of them were flicked with darts and pikes. In this battell likewife were killed (by report) twelve thouland men almost three thouland taken prisoners, and 57 military engines won. Then the Carthaginians retired back to the City Aurina, and the Romans followed upon them, because they would give them no time to rest and breath themselves after their fright, Where Scipio being brought into the field in a litter, gave them battel the second time, and got the victory clear: but fewer of the enemies were flain by the one half than afore, because there were not fo many in number left to fight, But (as they are a nation given naturally to renew war, and to be ever fighting, and cannot give over) they foon repaired and made up their forces. For Afdrubal had lent his brother Mago, to levy and gather new fouldiers: whereupon they took fresh heart again to try another field. These, being for the most part other souldiers (new come) fought N as it were in revenge, and to uphold that fide which in few daies space had so often taken the foil. and demeaned themselves as couragiously as they before, and sped as untowardly. For there were flain of them above eight thousand, not many under one thousand taken captives, with military enfigns 58. In rifling of them there was found very much spoil of the Gauls, as rings of gold, carkanets, collars, and bracelets great store. Over and besides, two great Lords and Princes of the Gauls, whose names were Manicaptus and wil marus, were flain outright in that conflict. Eight Elephantstaken alive, and three killed.

Now when as the affairs in Spain went thus forturally with the Romans, they began at length for very shame to thinke of Sagnutum, a town that was the cause of all these wars, and had now she years already been in the hands and possession to the enemy. Whereupon by force of arms of they recovered it, drave out of the town the garrison of the Carthaginians, and restored it again to the ancient inhabitants, as many as remained alive, and had cleaped these broils of war. As son the Turdetans, is no were the occasion of the wars between the Sagnutins and the Carthaginians, they subdued them, and brought them under their subjection, sold them in portsale, and destroyed their Circulatery. These were the archievances in Spain, during the time that Q. Fabina and M. Chuadius were Consilis.

At Rome, when the new Tribunes of the Commons were once entred into their office prefently

L. Metellus

A. L. Matellen one of the Tribunes aforelaid, atteded the Cenfors P. Furius, and M. Attilius, peremptorily to make their appearance and aniwork before the people. These Cenfors had taken from him being Treasurer the year before, his horice of service allowed him by the Cityscassed and displaced him out of his Tribe, deprived him of liberty to give his voice, and made him Arains, and all, for being a party with them at Canna, who complosted to abandon Istal. But you the means and mediation of the other ning Tribunes, they were discharged for they would not fuffer, that the Cenfors should come to their answer whiles they were in office. And the death of one of them, namely, P. Furius, was the cause that they could not accomplish the lessing and numbring of the Citzeus. And when M. Attilius surrendred up his Magistracy, Q., Fabius Max. held the folegun

B affembly and Patliament of the people for the election of Confuls, wherein were created Q.Fabius Max, the Conful his ion, and T. Sempronius Gracebus the fecond sime, both ablent. For Prators, there were elected M. Attilius, and with him, they who at that time were Ædiles of the thair to wit, P. Sempronius Tudanaus, Gn. Fulvius Continuous, and M. Emplius Levidus.

This year as it appeareth in old Records, were the Stage-plaies first let out ythe Ædiles of the chair, and continued four daies. This Ædile Tuditanius above-named was he who at Cannel when all besides him for sear were astoniced in that would calamity) brake forcibly through the midst of theemenies, and escaped. When Q. Fabius the old Consul had finished the Election then the new Consuls Elect were sent for to repair unto Rome, and they entred their Migistracy. Then they assembled the Senat for to consult and take order for the war, for the Provinces as well their own,

C as those that were under the Prators: also concerning the armies, and the disposition of every charge and place of command. So the Provinces and armies were divided in this wife: The war with Annibal, whereloever it fell out, was committed to the managing of the Coff, with the charge of one army, which Sempronius himself had before under his conduct: and of another, commanded by Fabins the Conful. And thole were two legions. M. Emylins the Prætor, whole lot it was to have the jurisdiction over the forreiners, had committed his authority unto his Collegue Arilius, the Prator of the Citizens of Rome, that he might govern the Province about Luctria, and those two legions, over which Q. Fabius, now Conful, had the command, whiles he was Prator. To Sempronius the Prator befell the Province of Ariminum. To Cn. Fulvius was allotted Sueffula, with two legions likewife: fo as, Fulvins should have the leading of the legions D of Citizens, and Tudit anus receive his from M. Pomponius. The government of the forrein Provin es continued still in the former deputies. M. Claudius ruled Sigily, so far as the dominion of King Hiero extended: and Lentulus the Vice-Prator had the charge of the old Province. T. Oftacilius was high Admiral of the Navy, without any new supply or augmentation of forces, M.Valerius was employed in Greece and Macedony, with one legion, and the Armado which he had before. Q. Mutius was L. Deputy in Sardinia, having under him the old army, confifling of two legions. And C. Terentius had the administration of the affairs in Picenum, with that one legion

levied of Allies and Affociats. With these Captains and these forces above faid they provided for E the defence and maintenance of the State and Empire of Rome, against many wars at once, either in hand already, or sufpected shortly. The Combis having enrolled two legions of Citizens, and chosen a supply to make our the rest, before that they serioot out of the City produced the pacification of the gods, for the seasiall and prodigious tokens that were reported. For the wall and gates of Rome were blasted and sinitence with lightning from heaven: and likewise the Temple of Jupiter at Aricia. Other vain objects and illusions also of the eyes and ears, which men imagined they saw and heard, were beleeved for truths. Namely, there appeared in the river of Tarracian certain resemblances and shows of Gallies, whereas indeed there were none such. And into Temple of Jup Vicilinia, which standed in the Territory of Coffs there was heard, for footh, rustling of armor: and the river of Amiternal seemed to tun with blond. When satisfaction was a made for the street of Amiternal seemed to a sun with blond. When satisfaction was a made for the street of Street, the gods bested and all well actions account and the street of Street and all well are a serious executions as the street of the serious control of the serious contro

which long time he had been Captain of. Moreover, it was decreed and agreed upon that there

should be mustred and enrolled two new legions of Citizens, and twenty thousand men besides

F made for these strange signs, the gods pleased, and all well again, according to the direction set downly the Prices and Prelates, then the Consuls set forward in their expedition, Sempronius into Lucainia, and Fabius into Apulia. Where it sell out, that Fabius the father repaired into the Camp at Sueffula, as Lieusenant and assistant out obssion. And when Fabius the younger went forth to meet him, and his Ser jeants or Ushers marching alore, said nor a word to Fabius the sheen one put him assist to give way, so very reverence of his person, (such majesty he carried) the old man rode forward, and passed by eleven of the said Lickors with their bundles of rods. Then the Consul commanded the Ser jeantchat was next himself to do his office: and with that slid Usher called upon old Fabius, to alight from his horse back; and at last, he let foor aground: I did all this but to try, quoth he, my son, whether you knew well that you were a Consulor no.

G "Therecame that night terrely to the Contal while the Camp lay there, one Caffus Alinius, and Arpinate, with his three bondflaves, promiting, that it is might have a good reward for his "terrice, he would betray Arps, into his hands. Fahis then propoted this matter turto his "Councill, to be debated of, Some were of opinion, that Altinius was to be whipped and put to "death signitive remongate and falle knowe as he was: a commonenemy, and a dangerous to either part, and playing with both hands, like a double-heartechypocrite. Who lift, after the over"throw as Cahna (as if he might turn with the wheel of fortune, and go from his word and faith"full promife, and change ever as the changeth) ranged himself turto Annihal; and by his exam-

"ple drew with him Arporto revolt and rebell : now after that he feeth the Romanestate to rife to again and hold up head (and that beyond his hope & contrary to his defires) he would play the " villain and turn toat again, and come with a new practice of a more shamefull treason than be-"fore ras if treachery and fallhood were of the nature and quality of a judgment paffed in Sener temviral court : and as if he might be allowed to carry two faces under a hood, and alter every "hour. Faith'eis friend that he is, not to be trufted, and flippery enemy not to be regarded. A good deed it were, that together with that lame traitor of Falerii, and the other of King Pre-"hu, he made a third, and were punished accordingly for exemplary justice, to teach all rogues and runnagates hereafter how they run from their Lords and Masters. On the other side, old Fa-"bing (the Conful's father) replied, and faid, That men now adaies had torgot how to make diffe. " tence of seasons, and in the very hear & midit of wars, reasoned and gave their opinion and cen- I "fure of every thing and perion as in a free time of open peace: when as indeed, we are to think. "consider, and deliberate of this point, that (if possibly it might be) no more of our allies re-" volt from the people of Rome, rather than invite and incite them thereto : and after one is flar-"ted alide, and upon repentance returned again to the ancient amity, to fall a reviling and rebuking of him and bitterly to fay that he deserveth to be made an example to all others. For if it "may be lawfull for one to turn from the Romans, and held unlawfull to return again unto the Romans no man need doubt, but shortly the Roman Empire will be for faken of all her confederats and allies, and we shall lee within a while all the Cities of Italy linked and confedered in "fact league and friendship with the Carthaginians. And yet (quoth he) I am not the manthat "thinketh Altinius worthy to be trufted in any thing for all this, but I would take a mean course K "&middle way between both extremities. My opinion is therefore that for the present he should be taken neither for enemy nor friend, but commanded to ward, and to have the liberty of a " prisoner, and only be kept forth-coming in some confederat and truthy City, not far from the Eamp during the time of the war. And when the war is once finished and ended, then I hold it " good to deliberate and confult, whether that his former revolt hath delerved more punishment than this his pre ent return meriteth favour and grace. Every man liked well of this advice of old Fabins, and gave their affent. So he was bound with chains and both himself and his company delivered over and put incustody, and a good roun sum of gold, which he then had brought with him, was by commandment referred for his use. At Cales he made his abode: where all the day time he filed to walk at liberry, with his keepers following him, but in the night they kept him L close prisoner. But at Arpi, where his home was, they of his own house began first to miss him. and seek for him : afterwards, when it was notifed throughout the whole City, that he was our of the way, and could not be found: the same hereof couled a tumult, for the loss of a principall perfor as he was thus revolted to the enemy. And for fear of an alteration in the State, prefently the news thereof was fent to Annibal. Who was nothing offended thereat, both because long afore he had the party himself in jealousie and supition, as one neither fish nor flesh, a man of no credistand hardly to be trusted: and also for that he found a good occasion and quarrel to seize upon the goods of fo rich and jubitantiall a Citizen and to make fale thereof. But to the end that the world might think that he was more anery against his person, than greedy of his substance, he joyned with cruelty, a grave course also of judicial leverity, that the one might serve as a file to M give lustre to the other. For having tent for his wife and children into the Camp. first he examined them straightly, for to know whither he was fled, and what store of filver and gold he had lest behind him at home in his house: and when he had learned enough of them touching every particular, and as much as he defred he burnt them quick to ashes. Fabins being departed f. om Saeffula purpofed the first thing that he did to assail Arpi. Where

he lay encamped a mile from the town: and after he had well viewed by near approach, the fi-tuation of the City and confidered the wall, look where he law it was most strong and sure, and therefore guarded most slightly and negligently, there especially he purposed to give the hottest askult. And when he had infliciently provided and got together all ordnance and engins, requifixe for the battery of Ctics, he made choice of the most hardy and valiant Centurions of the M whole army and fet over them certain Tribunes and Marshals, valorous and doughty good men, and appointed unto them a Regiment of fix hundred fouldiers (for fomany he thought sufficient for the present service) with direction and commandment, that when the trumper sounded the relief of the fourth watch they should bring scaling ladders to that place aforesaid. Now there flood a gate low and narrow, answering to the fireet not much used and frequented, by reason that quarter of the City was not inhabited, but flood void. That gate he gave them order first to scale and clime over, and then to go forward on the wall, and from within-forth to breakdown the bars, and level the faid gate, and when they were Masters of that quarter of the City, then to wind the horn, and give fignall to the rest of the torces for to approach and come hard to the town, faying, That he would have all things in readiness, and in good order. This direction was o performed accordingly with great diligence, and that which was thought and feared would have been an hindrance and let unto them in the action, was the only thing which he'ped them most, that they were not descried. And that was a smoothing shower of rain that began after midninghr, which cauled the warders and watchmento quit their flandings, forfake the Sentinels, and to file into the houses for covert. The first notic of the storm pouring down with such a force, made that the rumbling of the fouldiers could not be heard, as they were breaking down the gate; and

A as it grew after to rain more foftly, and to kept flill at one, it founded gently and (weetly in their ears, untill it brought a good many of them fait afleep. Now after they had feized the gate, the Marthals gave order. That the Cornecties should be bestlowed in that void it rect aforestiad, distant equally at under, and to wind their horns, for to waken and raise the Consul. Which being done, according as it was before agreed, the Col. commanded the standards and ensigns to be brought forth; and somewhat before day-light entred at the fail droken gate into the City, With that, the enemies at length began to rouse themselves, for now the shower and storm was past, and the day approached. There was a garision in the City at hand of five thousand of Annibal his soludiers, armed and well appointed; and the Arpins of themselves were 3000 strong. Those

B the Carthaginians put in the forefront, as a foriorth ope, and opposed them against the enemy, for sear of some treacherous prank that they might play behind their backs. First, they began to arrange themselves to sight in the dark, blind, and marrow lanes. For the Romans had filled and taken up not only all the firects, but also the houses that were next the gate, to the end, they might not begauled with shot, and wounded from alost, a Some Arpins and Romans sell at length to meet, to take knowledge and acquaintance one of another, and to began to commune and task together. The Romans asked what the Arpins meant to rebell; for what offence and harm given of the Romans, and for what defer and benefit received from the Carthaginians should they sheing naturall Italians) maintain war for Aliens, strangers, and barbarous nations, against the Romans their old friends and ancient Allies; and so to bring study in subjection to Affrick, to do ho-

C mage and fealty, yea, and to become tributary, and to pay pension unto it? The Arpins excused and cleared themselvessaying, that they simple men, and ignorant in all things) were bought and fold by their great rulers and principall Citizens, and lived in manner ascaptives and flavs maker the command of some sew persons that might do all. Upon this beginning, more and more of them grew to parling and conference, At length the Prattor of Arpininess was by his own people and Citizens brought and presented before the Consoli-where, after tainfull promise passed between the ensigns and the battels; the Arpinsimmediatly bent their forces on the Romans side against the Carthaginians. The Spaniards likewise (who were not many under a thousend men) after they had capitulat and agreed with the Roman Consoli, nothing but this one article, That the garrison of the Carthaginians might be sent forth and pais away safe without barm:

Deame with their colours to the Conful. Then all the gates were fet open for the Carthaginians of depart; and being fent away upon fafe confue? without any harm at all or thamage unto Annilal arrived at Salapia, Thus Arpi was reflored again to the Romans, without the los and detriment of any one man but one only o'd traitor and new fugitive revolt. The Spaniards were appointed to have double allowance of victuals; and they performed good Mithfulls and valiant service manytimes after to the Common-weal.

When one of the Confuls was in Apulia, and the other in Lecania, one hundred and twelve men of arms, Gentlement of the Nobility of Cassas, having licence granted by the Magistrates to go out of the City, pretending to make a rode into the enemies country; and to tetch in booties and prizes, came directly into the Romans Camp Jying about Suessal. And meeting with the Ecorp de guard, declared who they were, and that they would parl with the Lord Departy. Now Cn. Fulvius was the General and Commander of the army there: who being advertized and certified hereof gave order that ten only of all that number midd be brought before him marmed. When he heard their suit and demand, which was nothing the but that when Copua was recovered by the Romans, they might have their goods reftored unrothem: he received them all irrob his protection. The other Practocallo Sempronius Tuditasus, won by force the town Clairing where there were taken prisoners above seven thousand men: and a good deal of copper and filver coin gained besides. At Rome there chanced a searfull and pitiful sire, which continued two nights and one whole day. All between S. Iuwa and the gate Carmentasis, together with the Equimalium and the steet Jugarium, were burned down, and made even with the ground. Likewise Fwithout the gate the fire spred far all about, and in the Temples of Fortuna and Dame Matuta, and Spers, onlumed much, as well hallowed as prophane.

The same year, when all things prospered well and had good success in Spain, P, and Cn, both Sepins having recovered many affociats and those of ancient league that came in again to him and yielded themselves; and besides, gained fome new consederats: conceived good hope, and took heart to proceed sarther, even into Affrick.

Stephaw King of the Numidians, on a fudden fell out with the Carthaginians, and became their professed enemy. Unto him the Scipios addressed three Centurians as Embassidadors, to treat with him about a league and alliance: and to promise withall, that if he went on still to trouble and moselt the Carthaginians by making war upon them, he should do an high favour to the Senate and people of Rome: that they would endeavour and bring about, that in good time and place. Che should be well required for that kindness, and receive at their hands a double recompence with thanks. This embassiage pleased the barbarous King right well. And after he had conferred and reasoned with the Embassidors, concerning military affairs, and the knowledge of warfare: and heard those old & experienced souldiers talk of war, he soon found his own warms, and how unskilbult himself was in many points and feats of arms, in comparition of that methodical and orderly discipline, whereof they had discoursed. "The first thing then that he requested at their shades, was this: That as they were good friends and faithfull Allies, two of them would go

" back with their Embaffie unto their Generals, and that the third might remain with him, to H eread unso him a lecture in the military science of warfare, Saying, that the nation of the Numi-"dians were raw and altogether unskilful in footmens service, and only nimble and prachied in "fight on horieback, So (quoth he) from the first beginning of our nation have our ancestors used " to war: & fo have we from our childhood been enured to fight, Mary, an enemy I have truffing "and prefuming much upon his Infantry, whom I would gladly be able to match every way in all "kind of fervice, Footmen I am able to fet out as well as another: for why? my Realm is po-"pulous, and yieldeth abundance of men : but altogether ignorant we are, how to fit them with armor, how to marshall them, how to order and set them in battell array: insomuch as all my "people in battell go to it pell-mell, and are as a multitude hudled and thrumbled together at a I " venture without skill without diferetion and advisement. The Embassadors answered and said. That for the present they would do according to his will and pleasure: but withal, they had his faithful promife & word of a Prince that he should immediatly fend back their companion again, in case their Generals approved not their deed in that behalf, Q. Statorius his name was, that slaid behind with the King, So Syphax fent by the two Romans his answer to the foresaid Embassage into Spain: and besides, with them other Numidians, Embassadors of his own to receive farther assurance and security from the Roman Generals : unto whom he gave in charge, that forthwith they should sollicit, perswade, and entice all the Numidians that were auxiliary souldiers unto the Carthaginians, and lerved in any Camp, City, or garrison Town of theirs, for to abandon them and come to him. And Statorius for his part, having mustered a great multitude of serviceable young K men, chose forth and enrolled a power of footmen, to serve in the Kings wars: and when he had forted them into bands and companies, and ordred them in battell array, as near as possibly he could, to the manner of the Romans: he trained them in their running to follow their colours: he taught them to keep their places in their ranks, and to double their files: and likewise he accultomed them to travell and do work: and so acquainted them with other military orders and exercises, that within short time, the Kingreposed as good confidence, and was as mighty in his new Infantry as in his old Cavalry : and in a fet pitched field on even ground, was able to meet the Carthaginian with banner displaied, and give him the foil in a full battell. The coming of the Kings Embaffadors into Spain, was to the Romans also a matter of great consequence and importance : for upon the rumour and fame that went thereof the Numidians began to fail away apace. L and to come thick unto the Romans. Thus were the Romans joyned in amity and friendship

When the Carthaginians had intelligence of this new alliance, they addressed immediatly their Embaffadors to Gala, who raighed in another part of Numidian over a nation called Maffyla. This Gala had a son named Masanissa, of seventeen years of age, but a youth of such towardness, and to forward in vertue, that even then he made good and apparant shew, that he would another day enlarge his dominion, and make a more flourishing and mighty Kingdom than his father should leave it unto him. These Embassadors declared unto Gala, " That for a much as Syphax "had entred league, and was banded with the Romans, to the end that by their alliance and fo-"ciety, he might be more mighty and puissant against other Kings and nations of Affrick: it M Were also better for him and much more commodious to joyn with the Carthaginians in all "Convenient speed: before that either phase passed over into Spain, or the Romans into Affrick:
"And Spana" (tay they) may soon be releasted and overthrown now, while that he hath gained "naught yet, but the bare name of the Roman League. Gala was foon perswaded to send a power of men especialy at the earnest instance of his son, who was very desirous of that war, and to have the managing thereof. He with the help of the Carthaginian legions vanquished Syphax, and gave him a great overthrow, So as at that field there were flain, by repoort, in one day thirty thousand. Syphan himself in person, with some sew Numidian horsemen fled back to the Maurisians, that inhabit the farthest coasts, hard upon the Ocean over-against Gades. But the barbarous people at the fame of his coming foreforted in great numbers to him out of all parts, that in a short space N he was able to arm a mighty hoft. And before he could with them cross over into Spain, which was divided from Affrick with a narrow arm of thesea, Masanissa was come with his victorious Army: who in that place, of himself, without any help or aid of the Carthaginians, gave Syphax battell to his great honour and fingular glory. In Spain no memorable exploit was atchieved, but that the Roman Generals allured and drew to them the able and serviceable manhood of the Celtiberians, for the same hire and stipend that they bargained for with the Carthaginians: and fent from thence above three hundred Spaniards of the noblest parentage into Italy, to follicit their countrymen, who lerved under Annibal as auxiliaries to follow them and take part with the Romans. This only, touching the affairs of Spain that year, is a thing worthy to be noted and remembred, That the Romans never waged fouldier to serve in their War before that time, when O the Celtiberians began to be their mercenaries, and first received pay,

The five and twentieth Book

Of the Histories of T. Livius of Padua, from the Foundation of the City of Rome.

The Breviary of L. Flores upon the five and twentieth Book.

Publius Cornelius Scipio, furnamed afterwards Africanus, was made Ædile, before he was of law-full years, Annibal won the City Tarentum (all but the Cafile, into which the Roman garrifon was resired) by means of certain young Tarentine Gen:lemen, who had made femblance, that they went by night a hunting. The folemn plaies in the honour of Apollo, were now first instituted, upon occasion of certain propheticall verses of Martius, wherin the overthrow at Canna had been foretold. Q. Fulvius and Ap. Claudius Conful, fought fort unately against Hanno, a Duke or Captain of the Carthagini-Cans, T. Sempronius Gracchusthe Pro-Conful, was by a Lucan (his hoft that gave him entertainment) trained into the danger of an ambulh, and flain by Mago. Centenius Penula, who kad ferved in the wars as a Centurion, having made fuit unto the Senat, to have the leading of an army, and promifed. if this petition were granted to win the victory of Annibal andto vanquish him tock the charge of eight thousand footmen, and gave battell to Annibal: but he was stain himself, and his who'e army defeated and put to the fword. Cn. Fulvius the Prator fought unfortunately against Annibal, and loft the fill: in which fight there died fixteen thousand men. Himself, with two hundred horsemen fled and escaped, Capua was besieged by Q. Fulvius, and Appius Claudius, the Confuls. Claudius Marcellus in the third year of the flege won Syracule, and bare himself in that servicelike a worthy and noble Knight In that tumult and hurly-burly when the City was taken, Archimedes, whiles he was buffly occupied Dabout certain Geometrical figures and forms that he had drawn in the dust, was killed. The two Scipios, Publius, and Cornelius, efter fo many and so worthy exploits performed fortunately in Spain, came to a wofull and heavy end, being themselves stain there, with the less well-near of their whole Armies, in the eighth year after that they went into Spain. And the main possession of that Province had been quite loft, but for the fingular manhood and industry of L. Martius, a Knight of Rome. who having rallied and gathered together the remnants of the armies, so encouraged them, that by their valiant service two several encamped holds of the enemies were won seven and thirty thousand of the enemies flain, and eighteen hundred taken prisoners, and a great rich booty obtained. Whereupon he was called Captain Martins.

The five and twentieth Book of T. Livius.

·Hiles these affairs thus passed in Affrick and in Spin, Annibal emploied the summer season in the territory of Tarentum, in hope by treason to be Master of the City of the Tarentins. In which mean while certain base Cities of the Salentins. and towns of no importance revolted unto him. And at the fame times of those twelves States of the Brutii, which the year before had turned, and banded with the Carthaeinians, the Confentins and Thurins were rallied wholly again to the devotion of the people of Rome. And more of them had returned likewile, but for L. Pomponius Veientanus Captain of the Allies: who after he had made certain rodes into the country of the Brutii, and feed his hand I well with many booties, took upon him the countenance of a sufficient Colonel, and was no less reputed and having gathered a power of men, suddenly in haste, without good advisement, fought with Hanno. In which conflict, a mighty multitude of his men were either flain or taken priloners. But, as good hap was, they were but a difordered unruly rabble of ruffical clowns and bondflaves: and the least loss of all other, was the Captain himself, who amongst the rest was taken captive: a man as then, the author of a rath and fool-hardy fight, and had been aforetime a Publican or farmer of the City revenues, and alwaies (through his naughty practites and cunning ferthes and shifts wherein he was become skilful) a disloyal person and dangerous both to the publike State, and also to those private companies and societies, with whom he had commerce and dealing. Sempronius the Conful lying in the Lucans country made many light skitmishes, but not Gany one worth remembrance, and woncertain poor towns, and of imal regard, belong ng unto the

The longer that this war continued lingring, whiles prosperous success and adverse mishap interchangeably wrought much variety and alteration as well in the inward minds of men; as in their outward state and fortune: since religious zeal and superstition (and the same for the most part in forcein ceremonies) had so seized & possessed the City, that either the men or gods theros, were suddenly all at once become clean altered and transfigured. Insomuch as now the Roman rites and holy observations were contemned, not only inserter, & within doors at home in their private

* About a

private houses, but abroad also in the open streets, yea, and in the common place and Capitoli: wherethere flocked alwaies a fort of women that neither offered facrifice and oblations, nor faid their praiers, and did their devotions according to the use and custome of their native country and City. Certain odd Priests and Chaplains, yea, and doting wizards and blind Prophets, had inveigled the minds and confciences of men: whose number was the greater by reason first of the rural people and peafants of the country, who for need and poverty, and for fear together, were driven to quit their lands which they had not tilled and husbanded, by reason of the long wars, and many invalions and rodes that laid all waste, and so retired into the City: afterwards by the ease occupation and ready means of gain which they found by the errour of others, whom they foon seduced and abused: which trade they used and practised openly, as if it had been a I lawfull art and myflery. At the first divers good and honest persons began secretly to grieve and be offended herewith, yea, and to mutter and utter their griefs in private: but afterwards inprocess of time the matter was presented before the LL. of the Councill, and brake forth to open complaint in publike places. The Ædiles and Triumvirs Capitall were blamed much and sharply rebuked of the Senate, for not redreffing these disorders: and when they went in hand to rid the common place of this multitude; and to cast down, over-turn, and sling away the preparation and provision for their factifices and oblations, they had like to have been mituled and milchieved by the people. When this malady and miforder feemed now so be greater than might be remedied and reformed by the meaner and inferiour Magistrate, M. Emylius, Prator of the City for the time being received Commission by order from the Senate, to see that the people were eased K and delivered from this new religion and superflition. He not only read unto them in a publike affembly the decree of the Senate in that behalf, but also made proclamation, Imprimis, that whofoever had any books of prophenes or prayers, or treaties written of this art and kience of facrifices, should bring in all those books and writings unto him before the Calends of April next enitting. Item, that no perion should facrifice either in publike place, or sacred Church-after any new form or forcein rights and traditions. And in that year there died certain publike Priests, to wit, L. Cornelius Lexitulus the Arch Prelate, or high Priest: and C. Papyrius Masso, the son of Caus a Bishop, Also P. Furius Phalus an Augur and C. Papyrius Masso the ion of Lucius, a Decemvir deputed for holy mysteries. In place of Lentulus and of Papyrius were M. Cornelius Cethegus, and Cn. Serviling Cep of ubflitted high-Priest and Bishop. For Augusthere was created L. Quin- L tus Flaminius: and L. Cornelius Lentulus was choien Decemvir overtacred ceremonies and divine

Now the time drew near of the folemn election of new Confuls: but because it was not thought good to cal the old away, (bufied as they were in the wars) T. Sempronius one of the Confuls, nominated for Dictator, to hold that election aforelaid, C. Claudiur Cento, who named for his Generall of the Cavalry Q Fulvius Flaccus, This Dictator, the first comitiall day following, created for Confuls Q. Fulvius Flaccus abovenamed, his Generall of horsemen, and Ap. Claudius Pulcher, who in his Prætorship had the jurisdiction and government of the Province of Sicily. Then were the Prators elected, Cn, Fulvius Flazeus, C. Claudus N-ro, M. Junius Syllanns, and P. Cornelius Sulla, When the Election was ended the Dictator religned up his place. That year was Adile Curule, together with M. Cornilius Cethegus, one P. Cornelius Scipio, whole

furname afterwards was Africanus. When he flood and made juit for the Ædilefhip, and the Tribunes of the Commons were against him, objecting that he was not eligible and capable of that office for that he was not of lawfull age to be a competitor, and to put in for it: If (quoth he) all the Quirites and Citizens of Rome will choose me Ædile, I have years enough on my back, Whereupon, in favour and furtherance of his fuit, there was such running and labouring on all hands to the Tribes for their voices that the Tribunes suddainly surceased their purpose to hinder him. And this was the largels and don tive that the Ædiles bestowed. The Roman Games were, according to the wealth of that time, exhibited and fer out with great flate and magnificence and continued one day longer than ordinary: and for every street throughout the City, was allowed a N * Conzins of oyl. L. Villius Tappul. s. and M. Fundanus Fundulus Ædiles of the Commons, accused certain dames and wives of the City beforethe people, of dishonest and incontinent life: and fome of them being condemned they forced into banishment. The Games called Plebeii, were

renewed for two daies: and by occasion of these games a solemn feast or dinner was kept for the

hon our of Jupiter. Then Q. Fulvius Flaceus the third time entred the Consulfhip, together with Appius Claudius: and the Prators call lots for their Provinces. It fell unto P. Cornelius Sulla his lot to have the jurisdiction both of Citizens and firangers, which before was executed by twain. To Cn. Fulvins Flaccus fell Apulia: to C. Claudius Nero was allotted Sneffula: and M. Junius Syllanus his hap was to have the sule of the Tuicans. The Confuls were appointed by decree of the Senate to war with Q Annib.1, and to have under their command two legions spiece: and that one of them should receive his legions of Q. Falius, the Cof. of the former year; and the other take his at the hands of Fulvius Centimalus. As for the Practors, Fulvius Flaceus had Commission for the conduct of the legions at Luceria, which served under Æmylins Prætor there: and Nero Claudius was to have the leading of those that were under the hand of C. Terentius in Picenum: and that they should provide themselves of supply to make up the full number of the Companies. M. Junius had the tharge of the legions of Citizens multred the year before to ferve in Tufeany: T. Sempronius

Gracchingand P. Sempranius Tudit anus continued still in the government of their Provinces, the one of Lucania, the other of Gallia, and kept their own forces. Likewife P. Lentulus governed the old Province in Sicily: M. Marcellus was Lord Deputy of Syracuse, and so far as the Realm and Dominion of King Hiero reached, T.Oftacilim Admirall of the Navy, Greece was governed (til by M.Valerius Sardinia by Q. Musius Scavela, Spain by P. and Cornelius Scipios, To the old armies before there were other two new legions levied and enrolled by the Cost, so as in all the whole forces for that year amounted to 23 Legions.

When the Confuls hould multer the fouldiers, they were hindred by occasion of a lewd prank plaied by one M. Posthumius Pyrgensis, to the great trouble and disquict of the State and publike peace. This Posthumius was by his vocation and calling a Publican, who many years together for crafty and deceitfull dealing, for avarice and coverousness, had not his fellow in all the City, but it were L. Pomponius Veient anus again; the same man, whom the year before as he forraged the territories of the Lucans rashly and unadvisedly, the Carthaginians by the conduct of Hanno had taken priloner. Thele two (foralmuch as it was covenanted and indented before, that the transporting of those things which were for the provision of the armies beyond sea, should be warranted by the City against all danger of tempest; and that all dammage and lois of goods that way mifcarrying, should not lie upon the shoulders of the Publicans, who had undertaken by great to serve the armies, but be made good again out of the common Chell and Treasute:) these publicans (I [ay] not only gave falle information of certain (hipwracks, but allo if they brought word at any time truly of fome hips that were perified, they were first polynomials. time truly of some ships that were perished, they were such only as were lost by their own fraud and deceit, and not cast away by chance or violence of weather. For they would fraight & charge certain old veffels and shaken bottoms, with some sew wares of small or no worth at all, and suffer them to fink for the nonce in the deep fea, and fave the mariners and failers with small pinaces. and cockboats prepared aforehand for the purpose: and when they had done, lie shamfully and fay, that they had lost merchandise and commodities in those ships of sunday forts, and of great value. These cunning parts of theirs had been the year past revealed and notified to M. Emplius the Prator, and the Senat by him made acquainted therewith: howbeit there was nothing done, nor any act of Senat devised for the chastisement of the offender: because the LL of the Coun-Dill in no case would offend the company and society of these publicans and farmers, in such a time especially, when there was some need of them. Then the common people took the matter into their own hands, for to proceed with more leverity against these lewed and fraudulent prachiles, At length, two of the Tribunes of the Commons, Sp, and Lacius, both Carvilii, arole, up and shewed themselves. For seeing how odious and intamous an indignity this was, and not to be suffered, they brought M. Posthumius in question, and laid an action and set a fine upon his head, of two hundred thousand * Asses. When the day of triall was come, whether the fine aforesaid *624 lib, ster. should stand and be paid, or taken off and remitted; and that the Commons were assembled in so great number, that the great Court yard of the Capitol would fearcely hold the multitude : the defendant spake for himself and pleaded at large. But the only hope that he seemed to have was this, in case C. Servilius Sasca a Tribune of the Commons, a friend and near kiniman of Posthumius, would by vertue of his place come between and ftop the course of law for proceeding farther, before that the tribes and wards were called forth, to go together and to give their voices. The two Tribunes abovenamed, having brought forth the witnesses to depote, and their depositions being taken, commanded the people to void and make way: And the lottery casket or fosfer was brought forth to cast lots in what Tribes the Latines should give their voices. All this while the Publicans were earnest with Casca, to dissolve the assembly by one means or other, and put off the Court for that day. The common people on the other fide called on hard and gainfaid it, And as it fell out, Casca sat formost in one of the points and corners of the assembly. He wist not what to do his mind was so perplexed for shame of the one side, if he did not help his friend and kiniman, and for fear on the other fide, because he see the people so eagerly bent. The Publicans seeing Fimall hope of help in him, with full intent to make tome flir, and to trouble the Court, put forward forcibly and advanced themselves through a void way, seized upon an high place, and between the Tribunes and the people, rushed in upon them, and fell to quarrell and braul both with the people of the one fide, and also with the Tribunes on the other: insomuch as they were like to go together by the ears. Whereupon Fulvius the Conful, "See yenot (quoth he to the Tri-"bunes) how basely ye are accounted of and made of no better reckoning among them, than pri-"vate persons? See ye not a riot and mutiny toward, unless ye make haste and break up the af-" sembly ? So the Commons were dismissed, and a Senate called: Where the Consuls made relation unto the Lords of the Councill, and complained how the folemn Sefficin and Court of the The com-Commons, was by the audacious violence of the Publicans diffurbed: "That Court (I fay) plaints of the Ge wherein M. Furini Camillus, upon whose exile ensued the destruction of the City, suffred Consults to the

"tigens afterwards have been content to be fet down and judged by the people. Moreover how

Polithumius, Pregentis by force wrested from the Commons, the liberty of their voices and inffra-

"for their vantage the higher ground, to keep the Tribunes from coming unto the Commons:

ges impressed and made void the judiciall Session of the Commons: curbed the Tribunes and a had no regard of them: came asit were in warlike manner against the people of Rome: and got

himself to be condemned by ungrareful Citizens: wherein the Decemvirs afore him by vertue "of whole laws the City is governed, and we live at this day: and wherein m my principall Ci* I of May.

* Scapula 12-

"and to ftop the tribes for being called to fertiny and to give their voices : and nothing ellerith " was that kept men from committing a fray, and shedding blond, but the patience of the Mari-"frates themselves : in that for the present, they gave place to the furious rage and matepar (me). "ne's of a few; and for his will and pleasure brake up the affembly, before they could go rogether " about the matter they were met for : (which the defendant himself with force & arms was rea-"dy to flop and hinder for going forward) because they might have no oceasion given themen "quarrel, which was the only thing that they fought for, When this matter with all the circum-Rances was throughly scanned of, and the best men there had spoken their minds, and given their opinion according to the outragiousnels and indignity of the thing : and thereupon the Senat decreed, that this violence tended to the breach of common peace, and the hazard of the State 6a't most dangerous precedent to besuffered) then without more ado, the two Carvilis Tribunes of the Com, laid ande clean all debating about the penall fine aforefaid, and indired Post huminus a capitall crime: and commanded him to be attached by a principall Serjeant, and to be led to prifon unless he put in good sureries for his appearance to answer the cause, such as would be hound for him body for body. Posthumisus put in bail: and made default at his day. The then Tribunes called the Commons together preferred a bill unto them, which they granted to pass as an act, in this form : That if M. P. fibumius came not forth & made appearance before the * Calends of Min. and being cited and called that day, answered not to his name, and no lawfull excuse alleaged for his abience, they judged him to be a banished man, and therefore awarded his goods to be fold in port-fale and himself to be excommunicate, and interdicted the use of water and of fire; and to K lose the benefit of a Citizen for ever, This done, they began also to endite all those, one after another of a capitall crime, who were his abertors, and the movers and flirrers of a fedition and commotion of the people and to call for personal pledges. At the first they committed as many of them as could find no such fureties: and afterwards those also that were sufficient to put in bail, For the avoiding of which danger, most of them departed into voluntary exile. This was the end of the Publicans fraudulent dealing; and this was the iffue of their audacious enterprise, in defence and maintenance of their guile and deceit. After this, a folemn Court was called for the creation of the Arch-Prelate, and M. Cornelius

Cetherus newly elected Prelate, was the Prefident of this election. Three competitors there were, who fued for that Prelacy, and flrived earnefly one against the other: namely, Q. Fulvius Flaceus, L Conful for the time being, who also had before been twice Conful, and Censor besides; also T. Maclist Torquatas, a man of great reputation, for that he had been likewife dignified with a double Confulfhip, and one Centorthip; and last of all, P. Licinius Craffus, who as yet, was to tuefor the Ædileship: howbeit, this young man in that sute and contention was superiour, and carried it away from those grave, ancient, and honourable persons. Before him, for the space of an hono dred and twenty years, there had not been created any one, the highest Priest, (fave only P. Cornelius * Caluffa.) but had fit before in the Ivory Chair and born office of State. The Confid had much ado to go through with the Levy, and to enroll the full legion of fouldiers, by reason that the imall number of young and able men would hardly afford both to furnish out the new leg ons of Citizens, and also to supply and make up the old. Howbeit the Senate would not suffer M them to give over their enterprise which they were about, but agreed that there should be chofen two Ternions of Triumvits: the one fort of them to be fent out, within the compais of fifty miles every way from Rome, the other to go farther; with commission, to take good view and fittver both within that precinct and without, in all through-fares and market towns: inborough and places of frequent affemblies; of all persons of free condition that they could fet eye on: and fo many as they thought able men of body to bear arms, although they were not come to the lawfullage for lervice, to preis them for fouldiers. Also it was decreed, that the Tribunes of the Commons; if they so pleased, should put up a bill, that all under seventeen years of age, who had bound themselves by military oath, should have as good pay, as if they had been enrolled souldiers at seventeen years or upward. By vertue of this decree, the two Ternions aforesaid of the N Trinmvirs being chosen, made diligent search, and visited all the country over for free-born men accordingly.

At the same letters came from M. Marcellus out of Sicily, concerning the demands of the feoloidiers who served under P. Lensulus, and they were read in the Senate Houle, That siny consisted of the residue which remained after the field lost at Came, and was confined into they cashath been said aftore) with this condition, not to return back into Italy before the Pinick war should be ended. These souldiers obtained licence of Lensulus to send as Embassical war found be ended. These souldiers obtained licence of Lensulus to send as Embassical windows and Marcellus (where he lay in winter harbour) the principal men of arms, sinch as served winter sea allowed by the City, the chiefe Centurions also and the bravest souldiers and choice sower of the Legions, One of these in the name of the rest, having liberry granted them for to freak think of the Legions, One of these in the name of the rest, having liberry granted them for to freak think of the last with the property of the death of the last of the sea of the sea of the last of the sea of the last of the last, there to be employed with some dangerous and cruell war against the Sicilians and Carthingshians both accome and applications of the sea of the sea

The Ocation of one of the Emballadors of the confine foundation one Marrellus.

A "by King Pyrrhus before Heracles, made amends for their fault by their good fervice against the " fame Parkhus. And yet, I can not fee, I my LL, of the Senat | for what ill delete of our parts, ve "either have been displeased atoretime, or are offended at this present with us, Forme thinks, "I fee both Confuls, and the whole body of the Senat of Rome, when I behold your face, O Mur-"cellus: whom if we had had to our Conful at Canna, it would have gone better both with the Common-weal, and with our felves, then it did. For I befeech you, fuffer us now, before I "I make moan, and complain of our hard state and condition, to purge our selves of that crime "for which we are blamed. Set cafe, that neither the wrath of the Gods, nor defliny and fatal "necessity (upon the Law and decree whereof dependeth the immutable order and infallible B " course and consequence of all things in the world) was the cause that we were defeated & over-" thrown at Canna, but our own felves, and our default was the occasion elet us see then, whose " fault it was, the fouldiers, or the Generals? For mine own part, I remember I am a fouldier. "and of my Captain and General I will never speak but well; of him especially, unto whom I "know the Senat rendred chanks for that he despaired not of the common-wealth; and whose "government ever fince his flight and running away, hath been prorogued from year to year, and "who hath had the conduct of armies continually. Neither will I tay ought of the rest likewise. "who escaped that unfortunat foil and defeat, I mean our military Tribuns and Colonels, who "(as we hear lay) fue for dignities, bear honourable offices in City, yea, and rule whole Provin-"ces as LL. Presidents in forein parts. It is so indeed my LL ? do ye so easily pardon and foreive C "your own felves and children? and deal ye to hardly, to rigoroutly and cruelly, against us base ab-" tect perfons, and vile wretches? And was it no shame and dishonor imputed to the Conful and "other great personages of the City to flie, when there was no other hope? and were the poor "fouldiers fent by you into the field with this intention, to be all killed up, and none to escape? At "the battail of Allia, the whole army in a manner fled away: Also at the straights of Canding ((to fay nothing of other shameful foils of our armies) the host yeelded up their armor to the "enemy, before they joyned battel, and fought one ftrok. Yet, fo fir off it was, that those armies " fulfained any infamy and shameful reproach therefore, that both the City of Rome was recovered "again by the means of those Regiments which fled from Allia to Vet, and also the Caudine le-" gions which returned to Rome naked, were lent again into Samnium well armed: who lubdued D "and brought under the yoke of subjection the very same enemies, who had taken such pride and " joy in that dishonour and ignominy of theirs. And now, for the army before Canne, is any man "able to come forth and charge them juftly, that either they fled, or for cowardly fear behaved "themselves unseemly, and not like souldiers? Where were slain in field above fifty thousand men: "from whence the Conful fled with fifty Horsemen, and no more: and of which company thereis anot one remaineth alive, but whom the enemy, weary with killing, spared and left, I remember, "at what time as the prisoners taken there, were denied money to pay for their ransome, then "every man commanded and praised us for faving and referving our felves against another day, to " be employed in the service of the Common-weal: for returning unto Venusia to the Conful, "and for making a good thew of a compleat army. But now, in worfecafeare we, than in our E "fathers dayes, captives have been that were taken prisoners. For they only had their armor and "weapons changed for worfe, their rank in the battel shifted, their place in the camp where "they should quarter, altered: which notwithstanding, they recovered again all at once, by per-"forming their good devoir to their country and winning a vistory in one fortunat battel. Not "one of them was ever confined (as it were) to a place of exile : none put befide hope to be dif-"charged from fouldiery by ferving out his full time: and to be brief, they were let to fight with 6 some enemy or other, where they might once for all, either lose their life, or end their dishonor. ~ "And we, against whom nothing can be objected at all, unless it be this, that we were the cause, " and none but we, that some citizen of Rome might be said to remain alive of all those that were "at the battel of Canna: we I fay, are fent far enough off, not only from our native country, and F' Italy, but also from all enemies: where we wax old inexile, to the end, that we should have no so hope, no occasion and opportunity to wipe away and cancel our diffrace, to mitigate and paci-"fie the anger of our fellow-citizens, and finally to die with honor. But it is neither end of "fhame, nor reward of versue and valour, that we defire and crave : but only that we might be er permitted to make proof of our courage, and shew our prowefs. Pains and perils we feek for, er and to be employed in dangerous adventures, like hardy men and brave fouldiers. Two years " already there bath been tharp and hot war in Sicily. Some Cities the Carthaginians won by "force, other fome the Romans took likewife by affault. Whole Regiments of foot, many troops "and corners of Hore encounter rogether, and affail one another. At Syracufe there are great Senterprises and worthy feats of arms, both by Sea and Land. The shouts of them that fight, the G" very clattering and singungagain of their armorand weapons, we can hear where we are, and "we be fill like idle lusks, and do nothing as it we had neither hands nor weapons to fight with. "T. Semp-oniss the Conful, with legions of bond-flaves, hath bidden battel to the enemies, and fought with them in plain field to of that they are well recompensed for their labour with " gaining their freedom first, and then the Burgeo se of the City. Let us yet, in place and quali-"ty at leastwife, of bondilaves taken up and bought for money against these wars, fight with "shole enemies, as well as they have done, and by our fight trie, whether we can regain our en-" largement and liberry. Wil you your felt, O Marcellus, make tryal of us, and of our valour, by Sea,

"by Land, in pitched field, and battelranged, or in giving affault and winning of walled Towns? H
"Put us to it, and spare not. The hardest adventures, the most painful and dangerous enterptiles,
"are they which we require most gladly: that we may have that betimes, and at once, which we
should have come unto at Canata: leeing that all the time we have lived since, hath been defined
to our ignominy and distrace.

At the words they left down profirate at Marcellus his feet, Marcellus answered them, that he had neither power of himself. nor commission otherwise, to content them, and satisfies their request. However, write to the Senat he would: and according as the LL. should give advice and direction, so he would do and not fail. These letters (as I said before) were trought to the Confuls, and by them read in the Senat-house. And after deliberate consultation about their contents, the Senat passed this decree: That as concerning those sould be put in trust any more with the affairs of the Common-wealth: but if M. Claudius the Proconsult shought it good otherwise, he might do according to that which he judged convenient, and to stand with his own readit, and the sately of the State. Provided alwayes, that not one of them be dispensed with, and freed from service or charge of souldiery: nor rewarded with any military gift in testimony and token of his valour: nor yet reduced home again into service or sate enemy made abode there.

After this, the Pretor for the City, by vertue of a decree from the Senat, and an act of the Commons, affembled the people together. In which Seffion were created five Commissioners called Quinqueviri, for the reedifying and repairing of the turrets and the walls: Likewife two other, fraternities of Triumvirs, the one for taking an inventary of all facred things, and to fen and note all offerings and oblations: the other for reedifying the Temples of Fortune and dame Mainta, within the gate Carmenta'is, and like wife of Spes without the gate, which the year past were confumed by fire. Great and fearful tempells hapned this year. On the Alban mount it rained flores continually for two dayes. Many places were blaffed and fmitten with lightning from Heaven; and namely, two Chappels in the Capitol, and the Rampier about the camp and fort above Sueffula in divers places thereof: and two watchmen in their Sentinels flriken flark dead. The wall and certain terrets thereon at Cumes, not only limitten but also shaken down and overthrown with lightnings and thunder-boits. At Remethere was feen an huge flone to flie to 1 and fro in the air. The fun also appeared more red than it useth to bey and like to blond. In regard of these prodigious sights, there was a solemn Procession and supplication all one day: and the Confuls for certain dayes together, attended only upon Divine fervice of the Gods: and the Novendial Sacrifices were devoutly celebrated nine dayes together.

Now whereas a long time already both Annibal hoped, and the Romans also suspected that the Tarentins would revolt: there fell out between, an occurrence and outward accident, which hastned it the rather. There was one Philias a Tarentine, who having abode long at Rome under colour of an Embassador leger, a busy headed man, and of an unquiet spirit, one that of all things could not away, with reft and peace, in which to long as he lived he thought every day a year, and that now he was waxen old and aged therein; found means to have access unto the look tages of the Tarentins. Kept they were in the Close belonging to the Temple of Liberty, with M the less attendance and careful eye because it was expedient and good neither for themselves, nor for their City to make an escape, and deceive the Romans. These hostages he had oftentimes sollicited and perswaded by much talk and many reasons, and at length having bribed and corrupted two fextons and warder's of the faid Temple, he trained them forth in the evening out from the place where they were in lafe cust ody: and when he had accompanied them onward on the way as a guide, and directed them how to pais fecretly, he fled himfelf and they together. By day break the next morning they were miffed, and their escape was noised throughout the City: Whereupon, men were fent out after them from all parts, to fetch them in again: who having overtaken them at Tarracina, laid hold of them, and brought them back to Rome: where in the N Comitium, they were, by the content of the people, beaten with rods, and then thrown down headlong from the cliff Tarpeia.

The cruel igor of this punishment, cansed much anger; and provoked two of the noblest and most famous Grecian Cities in Fasty to indignation, not only in publick generally but also inprivate particularly: according as any man was either in bloud joyned; or in alliance and friendship linked to them who were thus foolly and shamefully put to death. Amorgst whom there were about thirteen noble Gentlemen of Topensum, conspired together and the chief of them were Nico and Philometers. These conspirators before they would fit ard enterinto any action, thought best to speak and confer with Anniel first; and so having gone forth of the City, ander a pretence is they went to the chase a huming, by night they came unto him. But when they drew need into the camp, the rest hid themselves within a wood neer unto the high way: Nico and Philometer only went forward to the watch, and there being taken (as they requested themselves) were brought before Anniela. Who when they had delivered unto him their complete and upon what occasions they entered into that designment they were highly commerced, and promised great rewards, and willed and charged by him. that to the intent they might be their contry-men shand, how they ever went out of the Cityto feeth in frome booties, they should drive afore them into the City, certain cattel of the Carthaginians, which were pur out to passure and seeding.

A and herewith gave them his word to do it fafely, and without any impeachment and resistance whensover. Thus these yong Gentlemen were seen to bring in good store of cattell: and as they were known to make this adventure the second time and oftner still, men marvailed the less at the matter, and suspected nothing. Now upon a new parling and communication with Annibal, they covenanted with him upon his faithful promise in the sterms. Imprimis, for the Tarentins themselves, to enjoy freely their Lands and goods, and live under their own laws. Item, to pay no pension not tribute unto Annibal, not be forced to receive a garrison against their wills. And last of all, to betray the garrison soulders of the Romans, and all their fortresses and places of strength deliver up into the hands of the Carthaginians. When these conditions and capitulations B were agreed upon, then Pholomeness used much of other to go forth and come in again in the night:

and as he was known to be a great hunter, and much delighted in that experies he had be one.

B were agreed upon, then Philometer tiled much oftner to go forth and come in again in the night and as he was known to be a great hunter, and much delighted in that exercise, he had his hounds following him hard at his heels, and all other furniture about him fit for huntimen: and lightly ever he took fome wild beaft or other with his hounds, or cliegot fomething from the enemy, that of purpose lay ready for his hands: and alwayes as he brought home ought with him, he would beltow it either upon the Captain of the Roman garrion, or deal it among the warders of gates, And they all, verily believed and were perfivaded, that his going out and in thus, most by night, was only for fear of the enemies. Now, when he had used this so accustomably, that he had made it an ordinary practile, in so much, that at what time of the night for ever he had but once lated or whistled the gate was streight set open for him: then Annibed thought it time, to put the C plot abovedaid in execution. Three dayes journey he was off; Where because he would have men the selfe marvail, why he kept a standing camp io long till in one place he selegiened and made him.

C plot abovesaid in execution. Three dayes journey he was off; Where because he would have men the leffe marvail, why he kept a standing camp to long still in one place he feigned and made himfelf fick. The Romans also, that lay in garrison at Ta entum gave over to suspect his long abode and leaguering there. But after that he was determined and rejolved to advance toward Tarentum, he picked out ten thousand foot and horsemen together, whom he supposed for nimble bodies, swift footmanship, and lightness of armor, to be most meet for expedition : and with them at the fourth watch of the night, he marched forward with his enigns. And having fent out afore-hand fourfcore Numidian light Horses, he commanded them, to ride about and scourall the waves on every fide, and to call their eye to elpie and diff over all the coaffs, that no country people a far off might descry and view the army on foor, but they thousd be seen: and withal, to D bring in, as many as were gone before, and kill all them they met and encountred: to the end that the Peafants there inhabiting, might think they were Theeves and Robbers, rather than the vantcurriers and fore-riders of an army. Himself in performarching with great speed and celetity, pitched his camp almost 15 miles from Tarentum. Neither would he there, be known unto his men of his purpose, nor tell them whither they should go: only he called his souldiers together, and charged them to hold on the direct way, and not infer any one to turn afide, nor in the march go out of his rank or file: and above all things, to be ready for to receive their charge and com-

mandment from their Captains, and do nothing without their warrant and commission. As for

himself, he would when he saw his time, let them know his mind, and what the service was that he

would have done. And about the same very hour and instant, news came as far as Tarentum, that

E some sew Numidian Horsemen sorraged the country, and had put the villagers in great fright all about. At which tidings, the Captain of the Roman garrison was no more moved, nor made any other halt, but only gave order, that some of the Horiemen the next morning by day light should ride forth, to keep the enemy from farther excursions, In the mean time, they that had this charge, bare themselves so carelessy in providing themselves to execute that which they were commanded that contrary-wife, they took those outrodes of the Numidians for a good argument, That Annibal with his army was not dislodged, but abode still in leaguer where he lay first, Annibal when it was once dark and dead night, began to set forward. Ph. limenes was there ready to be his guide, loden with his game hunted as his manner was. The rest of his conspiracy waited their time to execute their several charges, as it was agreed among them. Now it was ordred between F them afore, that Philomenes coming in at the usual little wicket, with his venison that he had hunted, should bring in with him some armed men: and Annibal on another part, come to the gate called Temenia, which looked toward the East, and stood on the Land side of the City, a good way within the wall, as it were in a nook. When Annibal approached the faid gate, he made a fire, in token that he was come (as it was devised between them before) and it flamed forth and gave a shining light. The like did Nico again. Then the fires on both sides were put out, that they made no more blaze. And Annibal in great and still silence, led his army close to the gate. Nico came suddainly at nuawates upon the watchmen fast asleep, killed them in their beds, and opened that gate. Annibal entred with his Regiment of footmen, and commanded the cavalry to flay be-

bind, to the end they might have liberty of open ground to ride, whitherfoever there was need, G and as occasion required. Now by this cime, Philomenes also was comencer to that little gate on the other side, where he used to make his egress and ingress to and fro. And when he had raised the watchman with his voyce so welknown, and with his whiftle where with now he was familiarly acquainted, & said withal, that he was troubled with tugging and lugging of a foul & heavy beaft: therewith the wicket was see open. Two lusty fellows there were carrying in the wild bore between them, and he himself followed with one of the huntsmen, lightly & nimbly appointed and whiles the watchman his eye was upon the two porters that carried the beaft, wondring at the bigness of the bore, and took no heed to himself, Nicom, thrust him through with his spear. Then

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tred in after them, about thirty men armed, who killed the rest of the watch, and brake downer. the great gates withal: and immediatly there entred the companies with banner diplayed and fo. forth from thence they were conducted and brought to the market place, without making any notic, and there joyned themselves to Annibal. Then Annibal divided two thousand Game into three Regiments, whom he fent into fundry parts of the City and gave order to the Tarentins and the Affricans to get possession of the most principal and populous places of the City and when the cry and shout was once up, to kill all the Romans whereforer, and to foare the Townsmen. But to the end that this might be orderly done, he gave direction to the yong Gentlemen aforelaid of Tarentum, that to loon as they espied a far off, any of their own Citizens and Country-men, they should bid them be quiet and still, to hold their peace, to be of good ; cheer and fear nothing. By which time, they began to let up a shout and cry, as men use to do in a City taken by affault, but what the matter should be no man of the Town or garrison could certainly tell. For the Tarentin inhabitants supposed verily, that the Roman souldiers of the garrison were risen up to fack the City: the Romans on the other fide, thought that the Townimen mutined, and they were in doubt of iome traiterous practife. The Captain himfelf awakened and raised at the first tumult, escaped to the key, where he took a small Barge or whirry-boat. and fled to the Caffle. The Trumpet also that sounded from the Theatre, made the greater terror: for it was both a Roman Trumper, provided aforehand for the purpose by those Traitors, and a Grecian blew it, one who had no skill; and to it was doubtful, both who he was that founded and who they were that he gave fignal unto. When day appeared, and the Romons faw the armour of the Carthaginians and Gauls then they wist well in what door the wind was, and how the World went: and the Greeks feeing the Romans lying along every where flain, were foon aware that the City was taken by Annib. I. But after it was broad day light, and that the Romans who remained unkilled, were fled into the Castle, and the noise and hurliburly began by little and little to flake and give over: then Annibal commanded the Tarentins to be called to ageneral affembly, and to present themselves without arms. When they were all come together, but only those who with the Romans were fled for company into the Caffle, there to abide in h fortune as they; Annib. I spake kindly unto the Tarentins, gave them good and friendly words, renearled with great proteflation what favors he had shewed to all their Citizens, whom he had taken prisoners either at Thrasymenus, or at Canna: and withal, after he had bitterly in eighed against the Lord y and proud rule of the Romans, he commanded every man to repair home to his own house and let his own name upon his doresfor that so many houses as had not the name written upon them of the Master thereof he would presently upon found of Trumpet, command to be rifled. Over and befides, that if any one should hap to write his own name, and set it on the door or lodging-house of a Roman (for he saw divers of their houses empty) he would take him for an enemy, and deal with him accordingly. After this speech ended, and the assembly dissolved, when the doors were marked with their titles and interiptions aforefaid, whereby the houles of friends and enemies were known diffinct yone from another: the figual was given by found of Trumpet: and then there was running every where from all parts to ranfack the lodgings of the Romans. And some prety sprinkling of piliage they met withal. The next day after he advanceda- M gainst the Castle to assault it, which after he saw impregnable and not possible to be won, either by forcible affault, or by artificial devices of fabricks and engins, by reason that both the Sea came to it, wherewith the greater part therof was compassed, in manner of a demy lland, and also fortified besides on another part with exceeding high and steep rocks: and withal, senced from the City with a strong wall and deep ditch: therefore, because he would neither let nor hinder himself from archiesing greater affairs, whiles he was carefully bufied onely about defending the Tarentins, nor yet leave them without aftrong guard, for fear left the Romans from out of the Caftle, might as their pleasure come upon them, he determined to raise a rampiar for a partition between the Cattle and the City, for their defence against the faid garrison. And he was not out of hope, but that when the Romans should offer to issue forth to hinder the faid work, they might also be N fought withal: and in case they adventured rashly to run on, and engage themselves too far, they might be cut off in their heat, & the forces of the garriton might be so diminished & abated by some great flaughter & execution that the Tarentins of themselves should be able with ease to defend their City against them. The said work was not so soon begun, but the Romans all of a suddain, set open the Castle gate, sallied forth & charged upon the pioners as they were labouring about their bolwark. The guard that attended for the defence of the workmen, and flood before their work, fell off and fuffered themselves to be put back, to the end that the enemies upon their first success, should be more adventurous : supposing that the further they gave ground the more of the other would follow after and chafe them. Which being perceived, the Carthaginians whom Annibal had kept close for this purpose, and had in readiness very wel appointed, rose out of all parts, and made (1) head again. Neither were the Romans able to abide their forcible violence. And flie they could not in multitudes by occasion that the straightness of the place would give no leave: and besides, many things lay in their way: partly the work that was begun, and partly, other provision of stuffe brought for the same, which mightily hindred and impeached them. Most of themsell headlong into the trench : and to be fort, more perished in their flight, than were killed in the fight. After this the fortification went in and again, and none durft venture to hinder it. So he call a mighty deep ditch, & railed an high rampier within it. Also behind it, a prety diffance off, he went in hand

A to build a mure or wall to it, in the very fame quarters that they might be able even without any guard at all, or strength of men, to defend themselves against the Romans. Howbeit, he left them an indifferent band of souldiers, which might withal help out somewhat in making of the wall. Himself then departed with the rest of his army as saras the River G. lesur (five miles off from the City) and thereencamped. From which slanding camp, he came back once again to survey the work: and finding that it went better forward than he looked for, he began to conceive some good hope that the citadel also might be won by sfaller. For why, it was not defended surely by situation on high ground, as others are, but seated on a plain and divided from the City, by a wall only and a ditch. Now when as it began to be affailed with fabricks, and artislery devised of all B forts, there happed a new supply to be lettiferen. Metapontum to aid the gartion: whereby the Romans took heart unto them, in so much as in the night time of a studian and before they were looked for, they set upon the stabricks and ordinance of the enemies planted thereupon: some they cast down and overthrew, others they fired and contamed. And there anend of Annibal his assault of the Castle from that side.

The only hope behind now, was in continual fiege: and yet that hope promifed no great effest, because they that held the Castle, had the Sea free at their command, all that side, whereas the faid fort (flanding as it were in an half Island) overlooketh the mouth of the haven and the City contrary-wife, was wholly feeluded from al entercourse of passage and commedities coming in by Sea, and liker were they that befieged the fortress, to feel the want and fearcity of victuc als than those that were besieged within ir. Then Anmbal after he had called together the principal citizens of Tarenum, laid open unto them all, the present difficulties, faying; "That he "neither faw any way to win by force the Cattle to firong and fortified as it was, nor had any "hope at all to gain it by fiege, fo long as the enemies were Lords of the Sea. But if they had "fhips once, whereby they might hinder and flay the coming in of their victuals and other "commodities, the enemies immediatly would either quit the peece, or yeeld themselves. The "Tarentins held well with that, and approved the device, But (lay they) he that giveth us that "counsel, must also affoord us means to effect the same. For the Carthaginian ships if they were "fent for, and fet out of Sicily might well do the feat: mary, as for our own which lie thut up "as it were, within a little creek and bay, confidering, that the enemy keepeth the mouth and en-D "try of the haven, how is it possible that they should get out from their harbour into the open "Sea, and pass without danger? Pass (quoth he?) Pass they shall, make no doubt of that. "Many things, I tell you, confidered in their own nature are cumber ome and difficult, but by "pollicy and wir of man are eafily welded and wrought with a fleight. Ye have a City here leated "upon a plain and champain ground, the wayes answering to every fide of it are even, large, and broad enough, yea, and open to all quarters. I will chute that way which croffeth the midft of "the City, and paffeth along to the haven and the Sea, and to will carry and transport the ships "upon wains, with no great ado and trouble. And so, both the Sea shall be ours clear, which "now the enemies keep, and also we shall beliege the Cattle round, as well by Sea as by Land: "nay, more than that, within short time we shall either enter it, being abandoned of the ene-E's mies, or else be masters both of it and them together.

These words not only put them in good hope, that the enterprise would be effected, but also fet them in a wonderful good conceit and admiration of the Captain himself. Then out of hand, all the wains and carts were taken up from all places as many as could be had, and were put rogether, and coupled one to another. Divers cranes and other instruments were setted for to draw up the ships to Land the way made plain and level, that the carts might go more easily, and pass away with lefs trouble and more expedition. After this they got together daught oxen cart jades and other labouring beasts, yea, and men also for to draw; and thus the work was lustily begun, insomuch, as within sew dayes, the sheet well rigged, appointed, and dressed, was brought about the Castle, and rid at anchor even in the avenue & entry of the haven. In these terms shood Tarent, Fram, when Annibal left it, and returned back to his wintering harbours. But authors write diversly of this revolt of Tarentum, whether it happed the year past, or at this present. But the greater number of them; and those that lived neerer to that time, when the remembrance of these matters was fresh, affirm that it was this very year.

there matters was frelh, aftern that it was this very year.

At Rome, the Confuls and Pretors both remained filli, until the *fifth day before the Calends of May, by occasion of the Latin holy-dayes, upon which day, when they had performed a solemn facifice, with all complements thereto belonging, on the Albain Filli, they departed every one to his several charge and Province. After this, there crept into the minds of men a new scrupulosity of conscience upon certain prophetical verses of one Martius, a noble and famous Prophet in times past. Now, by reason that in the year before, there was diligent serch and inquisition made, G for such books of Fortune, according to a decree granted out of the Senat, those verses came to hight, and to the hands of M. Empirius Pretto of the City, who sat upon that commission. And he immediately gave them to Sulla the new Pretor. Of two Prophesies of Martius, the one, which afterwards carried the greater authority with it, by reason of the event that happed so right, and declared it so evidently, caused the other also, whereof the time was not yet comes, to be of credit and believed. The sormer contained a Prediction of the overthrow at Cannae, in these

or fuch like words:

From Trojane line, O Romane once descended, Flie Canna River neer to Canna Town : Left frangers born, who have thy death intended. Force thee to fight on Diomede his down. But warning mine, thou wilt not rest upon, Until with bloud thou first do fill the plain; And then to Sea from fruitful Land, anon The men hall down the stream by thou fands Rain. Thy flesh must bait the fish in Ocean deep, And lure the foules that flie from high to prev, And feed wildbeafts, on earth below that keep. Mark well my words. Tove thus me taught to fay.

* The fame that Aufidus.

And they who had been fouldiers, and ferved in those wars, knew as persectly Diomedes his plains, and the River * Canna, as they did the very defeat it felf, and loffe at Canna. Then was the other Prophely likewise read, which was the darker of the twain: not only because suure things are more uncertain, than those which are past already; but also by reason of the kind of writing, which was more obscure and intricate, in these terms:

* Apollo is called in Homer Ilia. a. Ekebalos. i. shooting afar off,

If enemies ye would expel, if botch and plaquie fore Sent from a far, ve would drive forth, and vexed be no more; To Phobus (Romans) I advise, ye vow, from year to year To fet forth playes in folemn wife, wish mirth and merry chear, From publick flock, the people must, part of the charge disburse: The rest shall ve, for you and yours, defray with privat purse. The loveraign Pretor must procure these games to be performed, Who fits in place, mens pleas to hear, and fee all wrongs reform d. Then (hall the ten Decemvirs hight, the Greekish rites observe, In flaging beafts for sacrifice, and nothing from them swerve. If all be done accordingly, your joy (hall aye increase, Your State shall daily grow in wealth, and fruits of ble fed peace. For God Apollo will you fave, be will your fees destroy, Who at their pleasure wast your fields, and work you much annoy.

For the explanation and expiation both, of this prophetie, they rook one whole day. And

the morrow after, there passed a decree from the Senate, That the Decemvirs should peruse and look into the books of Sibrlla, about the exhibiting of those faid games, in the honour of Apollo, and celebrating likewife of the facrifices. And when all was peruled, and relation made before the Senat : the Lords made an Act, and fet down an order ; First, to vow and set forth solemn pa-* 37 lib. 10.fp. allow the Pretor* twelvethouland Afles, toward the expenses of the divine service, and two greater healts for facility. There profiled allogators here. stimes accordingly, to the honour of Apollo. Item, After the Games were done and finished to greater beafts for facrifice. There passed also another Act of the Senat, That the Decemvirs should celebrate divine service, and sacrifice after the observance and rites of the Grecians; and offerupon the Altar these beasts, to wit, an Ox with guilded horns, and two white femal Goats, with guilded horns likewife, for Don Apollo : and a Cow with horns, in like manner guilded, for Dame Latina The Pretor, when he was to represent the Games within the Circus Maximus, gave commandment, and made proclamation, That the people, during the time of those solemnities, should contribute money, for an offering to Apollo, every man according to his ability, and as he N might well spare. This is the beginning of the Apollinare Games and Playes exhibited for to obtein victory, and not for to escape some plague or pestilence, as most men suppose. And when they were celebrated, the people flood to behold and look on, adorned with garlands upon their heads, and the dames and matrons of the City went in procession, and made supplications, Every mans doore was fet open, and they feafted and made good chear generally through the City in the open freet; and a high holyday this was, folemniled with all kind of ceremonies that could be devised.

But to return again to Annibal, who was about Tarentum; and both Consuls remaining in Samnium, but ready, as it feemed, to befiege Capua: it fell out, that the Campans already were distressed with hunger and famine, (a calamity that usually followeth long and continual siege) and O the reason was, because the armies of the Romans had impeached and hindred their seednesse, Therefore they dispatched Embassadors to Annihal, befeeching him, that he would take order for grain to be brought into Capua, from all parts neer adjoyning, before that the Confuls were come abroad with their legions into their territory, and all the wayes belet, and passages stopped by the guards and companies of the enemies. Whereupon, Annibal gave direction to Hanno, that he should remove out of the country of the Brutii, and passe over with his forces into Campania, and endeavour so, that the Campans might be provided of sufficient store of corn. Then

A Hanno dislodged anon, and departed with all his power out of the * Brutians countrey, purposing * Abress to avoid the leaguer of his enemies, and namely the Confuls, who lay in Samniam: and when he approached neer to * Benevemum, he pitched his Tents three miles from the City it felf, upon a * somewhi, or high ground. After which, he commanded, that the corn should be brought to him into his toucoulin Cacamp, out of all the affociat and confederar Cities thereabout, into which it had been carried in lonia. the summer afore; and allowed a good guard for the safe convoythereof. After this, he sent a messenger to Capua, to give them notice, upon what day they should attend, and be in readinesse to receive their corn; and against the time, provide out of the countrey for the carriage, carts, wains, and draught-beafts, and pack-hories of all forts. But the Campans, like as they carried B themselves in all things else, idly and neg igently, so in this they were very slack and retchiess for they sent little above forty carres, and some few beatts for carriage besides. For which they had a check given them, and were rebuked by Hanno; because that hunger, which causeth the very dumb beaft to bestir it self and make hard shifts, was not able to prick them forward to be more careful about their own bufiness. So there was a farther day appointed for to fetch their corn, and to come more furnished and better provided for carriage. All this being reported to the men of Beneventum, with the circumflances and particulars, as it was, they addressed with all speed ten Embassadors to the Roman Consuls, encamped then about Bornaum. Upon which intelligence given of the affairs at Capa is they took order, and agreed between themselves, that one of them should conduct an army into Campania. And Falving, who undertook that charge, C marched by night to Beneventum, and pet himfelf within the walls of the Town. And there he was advertised by them that dwelt neer hand . That Hinna was gone out with part of his forces, for to purvey corn; that there were 2000 carts come, with a rude and diforderly multitude befides of people, without armor; that all that they did was in hurry, in half, and great fear; and finally, that the camp was out of form and fathion, and all good military order dean gone, by reason of a rabble & multitude of country clowns, come out of those quarters, and entermingled amongs them. The Consul, I say, being enformed for certain by credible persons of these things, gave his fouldiers warning to make ready against the next night ensuing, nothing but their enhens and weapons, for that they were to charge upon the camp of the Carthaginians. And fo they fet forward at the relief of the fourth watch, leaving their packs and truffes with all their bag D and baggage behind them at Beneventam: and prefenting themselves before the camp somewhat before day, they rut them into such a bodily fear, and so tertified them, that if it had been pitched upon a plain ground, no doubt, it had been won at the first assault. But the height of the place, and their rampiers and fortifications befides, which could not possibly beentered upon, without climing upon the steep hill with much difficulty, were a desence unto it. By day light there was a lufty affault given, and a hot skirmith begun, but the Carthaginians not only defended and kept their rampier, but also (as having the vantage of the ground) they chased and thrust the enemies back, as they mounted up the hill. Howbeir, resolute hardinesse overcame all hardness and difficulties whatfoever; For in diverse places at once they advanced as far as the banks and trenches; but it cost bloudy blows first, and the death of many a souldier. The Consul therefore E calling the Coronels and Marshals together, said, it were not amisse to give over that rash and heady attempt, and, as he thought, it were the fafer course, for that day to retire the army to Benevertum, and on the morrow to encamp themselves afront the enemy, to the end, that neither the Campans might get forth, nor Hanno return and enter into the Town again. And that this might be the sooner effected, and with a great deal more ease, he would send for his Colleague also with his army, and both of them jointly bend their forces that way. But these devices of the Captain general were foon dasht. For as he was about to found the retreat, the fouldiers with a loud voyce cried out, that they could not away with fuch faint Captains; they fcorned to be commanded in so cold and slothful service; they would none of that: and so put the Consul out of his bent. It happed, that next unto the gate entring into the enemies camp, there served pa cohort or company of the Peligni, led by Captain Vibius, who caught the banner out of the bearer his hand, and flung it over the rampier, and with that, fell to curing himself and his com-

lailado into their camp. Now by this time the Peligni fought within the rampier: and then Valerius Flaceus a Coronel of the third legion, from another fidefell to upbraid the Romans, and hit them in the teeth with their beaftly cowardice, for inflering their allies to have the honor of entring and taking the camp. Whereupon T. Pedanius (a centurion of the Regiment called Principes, and serving in the first place thereof) took likewise an ensign from him that carried it, and withal, Now shall, quoth he, this ensign, and this Centinere (meaning himself) presently be G within the rampier of the enemies: let me see who dare follow, and save it from being taken by the enemy. At first, his own band and company followed him hard at heels, as he clambred to get over the rampier, and then the whole legion came after likewife. By this time, the Conful also feeing his fouldiers climbing over the rampier, changed his purpose, and was of a clean other mind: and from calling and reclaming his fouldiers back, fell to exhort and encourage them, shewing in how great hazard and danger a right hardy and valiant cohort of allies were, and the whole Legion of Citizens besides. They all therefore set to and every man did his best and not-

withflanding there was many a dart driven and javelin lanced, notwithflanding the enemies op-

pany both, wishing a plague light upon him and them to, if the enemies went away with that banner: and therewith led himself the way, and brake first through the trench, and over the pal-

posed their armor and bodies full against them yet they never slinted to assay every place, as well H high as low, until they were broken through, and gotten in. Many a man was hurt (ye may be fure) but yet even they that bled until they fainted, and were not able to fight any longer, carried this mind and strove withal, to die yet within the rampier of their enemies. Thus in the turning of an hand the camp was won, as eafily as if it had been pitched upon a plainand even ground, and not fortified at all with trench and rampier. From this time now, there was no more fighting, but killing on all hands in that tumult and confusion of pell mell within the camp, Slain there were of enemies more than fix thousand, and above seven thousand taken prisoners, together with the Campan purveiors for corn, and all the provision of wains, carts, and labouring beafts. Besides another huge booty was taken, which Ha no when he went a foraging all abroad t had raifed out of the country of the affociats of the people of Rome. Then the Conful after he had cast down all the fortifications of the camp, returned from thence to Benevimum. And there both the Confuls together (for Ap. Claudius also thither came after a few dayes) made sale of all the prizes and pillage, and divided the same. Vibius the Pelignian, and T. Pedanius a principal centurion of the third legion, by whose forward and Engular good service, the camp of the enemies was forced, were rewarded especially above the rest. Hanno then together with some few forragers whom by chance he had with him returned from Cominium Ceritum (whither the news came of the losse of the camp) into the Bruttans country, more like one that fled in rout, then

The Campans also having heard, as well of their own losses as of their allies, sent Embassadors. unto Annibal, to certify him; "That both the Confuls were at Benevintum, that the war was " within a dayes journey of Capua, and but a step from the very gates and walls of the City: and "unless he made good hast to succour and ref. ne them, Capua would to oner come under the "obedience and fib jection of the enemies than Arps did. And he was not to make such a reck-"ning of all Tarentum (much less then of the Cattle aione) as in regard thereof to leave Capua un-"defended, and yeeld it to the people of Rome, Capital lay, which he was wont to compare and " make equal with the City of Rome. Annibal promised that he would take care for the good estate of the Campans: and for the present he sent two thousand Horsemen with the Embassa-

dors, as a guard to keep the country and territory from invation and spoil.

The Romans in this mean time, among other their affairs, neglected not the fafety of the Castle of Tarentum, and the garrison there believed. For C. Servilius, Lieutenant, by order and authority of the Senat, was fent by P. Cornelius the Pretor into Hetroria, to purvey for com, and to buy flore: who with certain ships laden therewith, arrived in the haven of Tarentum, passing even through the guards of the enemies. At whole coming, they that before whiles they had but finall hope, were oftentimes by way of parly moved by the enemies to go to the contrary fide, now themselves began to perswade and sollicit the enemy to come unto them. And the garrison surely was strong enough, considering that the souldiers which lay at Metapontum, were drawn from thence to the defence and keeping of the Castle of Tarestim. And therefore the Metapontins, so foon as they were delivered of the fear whereby they were kept and held in as with a bit, revolted unto Annibal. Semblably did the Thurins also, who inhabited the same tract by the Sea side, M They were moved and periwaded thereto, not so much by the rebellion of the l'arentins and Metapontins, with whom they were linked in kindred, and joyned neer in bloud (over and befides that they were descended as well as they, out of Achaia) as with anger toward the Romans for the hostages lately by them killed. Their friends therefore and kinsfolk dispatched letters and messengers unto Hanno and Mago (who were in the country of the Brutii neer at hand) offering to deliver the City into their hands, if they brought their power and presented it before their walls. Now was there one M. Atinius, Captain there over a small garrison, whom they suppofed might be eafily drawn forth of the Town to make some rash and inconsiderat skirmish, presuming not so much upon his own souldiers (who were but an handful) as upon the youth and flour of the Thurians, whom he had of purpose enrolled into bands and companies, and furnished N with armor against the like occasions of service. The Carthaginian Captains afore named, had divided all their forces between them in two parts, and were entred into the territory of Thirli: and Hanno with his Regiment of footmen, advanced with banners disp ayed before the City: Mago with the Horsemen, staid behind close among the Hills, over-against the Town, and there lay fecretly in ambush. Atinius then, who by his espials was enformed only of the squadrons of footmen, came forth with his forces into the field, ignorant (God wor) both of the fallhood and treason of the Townsmen, and also of the covert trains and ambushment of the enemies. The skirmish of sootmen was exceeding faint and cold, whiles the Romans being but few, sought in the vanguard: and the Thurins looked rather when the skirmish should end, than made any hast to fight themselves and help: and withal, the squadrons of the Carthaginians gave ground for O the nonce, to train the enemy as far as the fide of the Hill, under which, on the other fide their Hor'emen lay in wait and were ambushed. And thither they were not so soon come, but the Horsemen made hast to shew themselves, with a great outcry, and presently put to slight the raw and disordered company and multitude of the Thurins; who were not very fast and sound in heart to them on whole fide they fought. The Romans albeit they were environed round, whiles the footmen lay fill at them on the one fide, and the Horsemen charged them a-fresh on the other fide, yet they mainteined fight, and held out a long while: but at last, they likewise turned their

A back and fled to the City. There the traitors and confpirators being gathered together on heaps, so soon as they had let in at the gates standing wide open, the companies of their own citizens: when they faw once the Romans running apace in difaray roward the City, made a talfe alarm, cruing aloud that the Carthaginians were at hand, and that both enemies and friends together intermingled, would enter the City, unless they made better halt to shut the gates. So they excluded the Romans out, and gave them as a prey to be hewn in peeces by their enemies. Howbeit, Atinius with some few, was received within the Town first, After this, there was some mutiny and differtion between the citizens themselves, for a little while. Some were of mind to stand upon their guard and defend the Town: others were of opinion, to yeeld unto fortune of B the time, and deliver it up to the victors hands. But in conclusion, fortune and bad counsel to-

The five and twentieth Book of T. Livius.

gether, (as for the most part it falleth out) prevailed. And so, after they had brought Atinius and his fouldiers to the haven fide, unto their ships for to be embarked, more upon good will that they bare to him for his mild and just government, and therefore were ready to fave him, than for any regard at all they had of the Romans, they received the Carthaginians into the

The Confuls then led the legions from Beneventum into the territory of Capua, not only to make spoil and marre the corn, that was laid up already in throng Towns against winter, but also to affail Capua: supposing they should make their Consulfhip renowned unto posterity, by the defirmation offorich and wealthy a City: and belides, do away that great dishonour and shameful c blemish of the Empire of Rome, in suffering a City so neer unto them to continue now three years in rebellion, without revenge and condign punishment. But to the end that Beneventum should not be without a guard, and that against all suddain accidents and occurrences of war, in case Annila! should come to Capua, for to rescue and aid his allies, (which they made no doubt but he would do) there might be Horsemen to withstand his violence: they commanded T. Gracchus to come out of Lucania, with the cavalry and light armed tootmen: and to take order and leave some other to govern the legions and the standing camp, for the guard and defence of thole

Gracehus before he dislodged out of the Lucans country, hapned to have a fearful and prodigious token, as he offred facrifice. For after the facrifice was performed and accomplished, two D Snakes came gliding out of a blind hole, no man knew how, to the entrails of the beaft, and fell to eat the Liver: and so soon as they were espied, suddainly glid out of fight and were no more ieen. Now, when as the bowel-pryers had given advice to kill a new facrifice, and to foon as the inwards were opened and laid foorth, to tend and look unto them more heedfully; the Snakes came again, as it is reported the second and third time: and when they had once given as it were an affay, and tafted the Liver, they went cleer away without hurt and untouched. And albeit the Soothfayers aforefaid, had given an Item, and foretold, that this prodigious fight perteined properly unto the chief Captain and General, and warned him to take heed of some close persons and secret practises: yet his fatal destiny of death that hung over his head, could by no forecast and providence be altered and avoided. Now there was one Flavius a Lucane, the principal head of E that bend and fide of the Lucans, which when the other faction revolted unto Annibal, took the Romans part; and having been by them chosen the Prator had continued in that place of Magifiracy a year already: this man all on a fuddain chanced his mind and affection, and feeking to wind and enter into the favour of Annibal, could not be content to revolt himfelf, and to draw with him the Lucans to rebellion; unless he made a league also and covenant with the enemies. and fealed it with the murder and bloud of his General : of him (I fay) who being enterteined and lodged in his house, he purposed villanously to betray. He entred therefore into secret speech and conference with M.190, Governour over the Brutii, and having capitulated with him, under his faithful word and promite, That if he delivered the Roman General into his hands, the Lucans might live in freedom under their own Laws, in league and amity with the Carthaginians; F he told him of a place into which he would bring Gracehus, with a small company and guard about him : willing Mago to put his foot and horie in arms, and in such a place aforehand wherein he might bellow closely and secretly a mighty number of men. When the place was well viewed and confidered all about, they agreed upon a day, for putting this plot in practife. This done, Flavius cometh to the Roman General Gracehar, and enformeth him that he had begun an enfetprife of great confequence, for the accomplishment and full perfecting whereof, he needed the helping hand of Gracehus himself; "Namely, he had periwaded with all the Prators and Go-"vernors, who in that universal and general trouble of all Italy, had revolted unto Annibal, for "to return again into the league and friendship of the Romans leeing that the Roman state and "their Dominion, which by the overthrow at Canna was come in a manner to the lowest ebb, G "and fall into extream delpair, flowed now again, and grew every day more than other, greater " and mightier; whereas contrary wife, the pullfance of Annibal decayed much, and was well-"neer come to nothing: belides, the Romans were menthat might be appealed and reconciled "neer come to nothing: ochues, the roundars were unatable to for never was there nation un-

"der the fun, more tractable, more exorable and ready to pardon a fault: and how often have

" they (to go no further for examples) forgiven the open Rebellion even of their fore-fathers and

"ancestors? These (quoth he) were my words unto them, and indeed, but my words. Mary

"they had rather hear Graceins himself speak, and hear the same from out of his own mouth:

"they would more eladly talk with him in perion, and take hold of his right hand, which as the H er affured pawn of his faithful promile, he carieth alwayes with him wherefoever he goeth, and "they delire no more. I have therefore (faith he) appointed a convenient place of enterview and conference: lying out of the way and forth of light, but yet not far from the Romans camp. There the matter may be dispatched in few words, and all the name and nation of the Lucans, er reduced under the obedience and alliance of the people of Rome. Gracehus tufpecting no fraud nor harm neither in his words nor deeds, founding all to a great likelihood of Emplicity and truth in his conceit, departed out of the camp attended upon with his Sergeants, and guarded only with a corner of Horsemen: and so by the guidance of his own host, in whose house he lodged, was plunged headlong within the danger of the ambush of his enemies; Who suddainly arose; and Flaving because he would put it out of doubt that he was a traitor, went to their side and joyned with them. Then they let flie arrows, and shot darts against Gracehus and his Horsemen on every fide. "Whereupon Gracehus alight from horleback, and commanded the rest to do the " fame, exhorting them, that the only thing which fortune now had left unto them, they would er grace and honour with vertue. For what remaineth elfe for us , (a imall handful unto them) " nyironed as we are with a multitude of them, within a valley compassed about with hills and woods, but present death? This only we are to retolve upon, Whether in this present amazed-"ness and heartless fear, we will as beasts suffer our throats to be cut without revenge again; or cturing wholly our timorous expectation and fuffering of death, into choler and courage fight adventurously and manfully, and bathing our hands in the bloud of our enemies, lose our lives x "and fall down dead, upon the weapons and bodies of them, lying gasping themselves under us. "Ah! that Lucan, that fugitive rogue and rebel, that treacherous and talfe traitor, fee ye all lay at him. Whole hap it will be, ere he die, to be his Priest, to sacrifice and fend him to the Devil, "he shall win an honourable prize, and find no small solace and comfort in his own " death. With these words, he wrapped his rich coat of arms about his left arme (for they had not

brought forth with them fo much as their shields) and charged with exceeding force upon the

Gracchus killed by his hoft a Lucan.

enemies. The fight was far greater on their part than for the proportion and number of the men. The bodies of the Romans lay open most unto the shot. And thus overcharged on all sides from the higher places: as being in the valley subject to the volley of their darts, they were soon pier-1 ced through. When Gracehus was left naked alone, and his guard dead at his feet, the Canhaginians did what they could to toke him alive: but he having espied among the enemies his good hoft and friend, that Lucan, ran among the thickett presse: where he was so fully bent to michier him, that they could not will nor choose but kill him outright, without they would have lost the lives of many other. He was not fo foon dead, but Mago fent him fireight wayes unto Annibal, and commanded that his body together with the knitches of rods (belonging to his Magifiracy), should be presented and shewed before the Tribunal seat of the General. And this is the true report of the end of Gracehus: to wit, that he let his life in the Lucan Land, about the plains which are called Veteres Campi. There be some that tell it otherwise, how he being accompanied with his Serieants, and three ferving men his bondflaves, went out from the camp within the M territory of Beneventum, neer unto the River * Calor, forto wash himself : where there chanced his enemies to lurk, and lye in wait among the willows and falows that grew by the bank fide, and to being unarmed and naked too, he was affaulted, where he defended himself as well as he could, with flinging at them pible stones such as the River afforded and carried down with the Afream, and so was flain. Others write, that by advice of the Bowel-pryers, he went out of the camp half a mile off, for to purge and explate in some pure and clean place, those prodigious tokens above rehearfed: and there was befet and environed round about with two troops of Numidian Horsemen, who happed there to lie in ambush. See how variable and uncertain the same goeth, both in what place, and after what manner, this so noble and samous person cameby his death. Nay, the very funeral and sepulture also of Gracchus, is diversly delivered. Some say, he was N enterred by his own fouldiers within the Roman camp. Others give out and fay (and that is the more common report) that by the appointment of Annibal he was butied in the very entrance of the Carthaginian leaguer; that there was a funeral fire made in solemn wise to burn his corps; that the whole army justed and ran at tilt and tornment in their compleat armor; that the Spaniards leaped and danced Morrice; and each nation according to their guile and manner performed fundry motions and exercises as well of their weapons, as of their bodies : yea, and that Annibal himself in proper person, with all honor of funeral pomp that might be devised, both in word and deed, folemnized the obsequies in the best maner. This say they that affirm the thing to have hapned in the Lucans country. But if a man should believe them, who record how he was flain at the River Calor, then the enemies gat nothing of him but only his head, Which being O presented unto Annibal, he sent Carthalo immediatly with it into the Roman camp, unto Ca. Carnelius the Treasurer or Quellor: who there within the very camp performed the funerals of the General, and both army and citizens of Beneventum together folempized the same right ho-

The Confuls being entred into the territory of Campan, as they forraged all abroad, firseling one from another, were by the Townsmen of Canya which sallied out, and by the Horseman of Mago, put in lear; whereupon in great fright and haft, they rallied the fouldiers to their colours,

a that were ranged over the Country : but before they could well embattail them, and let them in array, they were discomfited, and lost above a thousand and five hundred men. Upon which good fuccess, the enemies (as they are a nation by nature proud) began to be very lufty and exceeding audacious, infomuch, as they offered to skirmish fundry times with the Romans, and ever challenged them to fight. But that one battail, to unadvitedly and inconfiderately atchieved, made the Confuls more circumspect and wary afterward. Howbeit, one small occurrence hapned, which, as it encouraged and animated them again, so it abated the hearts, and daunted the boldness of the other. For in war there is nothing (be it never so little) but one time or other, it is the occasion of some great consequence and importance. There was in the camp one T. Quintius Crifpinus, linked in special friendship and familiarity with Eadins, a Citizen of Capud. Their acquaintance grew and encreased upon this occasion: This Badeus upon a time, before the revolt of Cupua, fell fick at Rome, and lying in Criffinus his house, was liberally and kindly used, yea, and tenderly seen unto by him, during his sickness. This Badius having put himself forward before the standing guards, that warded at the gate of the Roman camp, willed, that Cristinus should be called our unto him. Which being told unto Crispinus, he supposed no otherwise of it, but that he should talk friendly and familiarly with him. For albeit both nations generally were at enmity, in regard of the publick State, yet the private right and band of hospitality, remained still inforce, and was not forgotten, and therefore he went out somewhat apart from the rest of his fellows. Now, when they were come in fight and interview one of the other. I C challenge thee, O Criffine (quoth Badius) to combat: let us mount on Hor chack, and trye it out between us two, without any other companion, whether of us is the better man at arms. To this Crispinus made answer again and faid, We want no enemies, neither you nor I, upon whom we may make proof of our manhood : as for me, if I met and encountred you in the very battail, yet I would decline, avoid, and shift from you lest I should defile and stain my hand in the murder and bloudshed of my guest and friend. And with this he turned from him and went his way. But the Campane contrary-wife, upon these words, was the more eager with him, railing and rating at him for his effeminat cowardife and daftardiness, letting flie at the hatmless and innocent man, all spightful terms and reproachful language; which himself I wot (ithe had his due) . ~ was well worthy of: calling him a friendly foe, and a kind enemy indeed, and finally charged him, D that he made his excule of paring him, for triendship take, whom he knew he was not able to match in manhood and valour. But if (quoth he) thou thinkest, that by the breach of publick league and covenant, our private bands of amity and hospitality, are not yet enough broken in funder, then here I progounce openly, in the hearing of two armies, That 1 B.udins a Campane, renounce all hospitality with thee T.Q.uintus Grifpins a Roman, and so farewel all friendship for ever: I will, I say, have no more to do by way of acquaintance with thee, no fociety, no alliance, no hospitality will the guest have with that host, who in hostile manner is come to invade his native country, and to make affault upon the publick buildings and private houses thereof. And therefore, if thou be a man, meet me in the field. Crispinus drew back a long time, and was loth to enter into the action, but at last his fellow Horsemen, serving in the same troop and cornet with E him, forced and periwaded him, not to suffer that bragging Campane, thus to insult over him without revenge. Whereupon he made no more ado, nor any longer delay, but whiles he went unto the L. Generals to know their pleasure, whether they would permit and licenie him, our of his order and rank, to fight with an enemy that challenged him, and gave him defiance. And having obtained leave, he buckled his armor about him, took his weapon, mounted on Horseback, and calling upon Badius by name, bad him come forth if he durft to firg'e fight. The Campane made no flay, and so with spear in rest, set spurs to, and they ran their Horses full carier one at the other. Criffinus with his lance pierced Badius above his shield, through the left shoulder, and therewith unhorsed him, and when he was faln to the earth with the push, he alight himself from his horse, minding on foot to fall upon him as he lay along, and so to dispatch him outpright. But Bading, before his enemy feiled upon him, left his targuet behind and his horse, and by

blondy point of his lance, was with much praise and great gratulation of the souldiers, brought homourably to the Confuls, and presented before them. At whose hands he was both highly commended, and also liberally rewarded. Annibal having dislodged out of the territory of Beneventum, and removed into Capua, within three dayes after he was come thither, brought forth his forces into the field, making no doubt at all, but that; confidering the Campans in his absence, had but lew dayes before fought fortunally, the Romans now would be so much lesse able to abide his royal army so often used G to victory. And verily when the conflict was once begun, the Roman battailons of the Infantry were much troubled and diftreffed, especially with the fierce assault of the Horsemen, who overcharged and pelted them mightily with their darts and Javelins, until the fignal was given to their own Cavalry also, to fee hard to, and charge the enemies with their horse. Now

good footmanship recovered his own fellows. Crispinus then, all goodly to be seen with the spoils

of his enemy, made she w of the horse and armor that he had won, and bearing up withal the

whilesthe men of arms were buly in fight on both fides, it hapned that the Regiment of Sempronius Gracebus lately flain were describe marching affar off under the conduct of Co. Cornelius the Treatures, which put both parts inlike fear, left they were some new and fresh enemies that advanced against them. So they founded the retreat on either fide, as if they had been agreed fo

to do denarted out of the field (as a man would fay) on even hand, and settred themselves unto H their feveral holds: howbeit, the greater number was flain of Romans, upon the first violent charge given by the Horsemen. From thence, the Confuls intending to draw Annibal away from Capia, departed fundry wayes, Fulvius into the territory of Cumes, and Claudius into the Lucans Country. The next day, when Annibal was advertifed, that the Romans had abandoned their camp, and that they were gone into divers parts with their feveral armies, being at first uncertain whom to purfue, reloived at length to make after Appins, and so began to do. But after he had once trained the enemy about to the place that he defired, he returned himfelf another way to Capra. And Annibal hapned also upon a new occasion presented to have a good hand of his ene-

There was one M. Centenius, furnamed Penula, one of the chief Centurions of the Pilani, a fingular good Captain in that kind, as well in regard of his mighty and goodly body, as also of his brave mind, and valiant courage. This man having served out his ordinary time required by Law, was by the means of P. Cornelius Sullathe Pretor, brought into the Senat-house, and became a Petitioner unto the LL, of the Councel, that he might have the leading of five thousand footmen: promising that within short time, by reason he was so well acquainted with the nature and qualities of the enemy, and withal fo much beaten in coasting those quarters, he would do fome great deed, and atchieve a piece of notable service: and look, by what cunning devices and stratagems, both our leaders and our armies had been until that day, entrapped and over-raught. the very fame would be use and practise against the enemy. He was not so vain and unadvised in k making this offer, but they were as tottish and foolish again in taking him at his word, and trusting him: as who would fay, A good Leader and Commander, and a front and hardy souldier were all one. And so where as he demanded but five thousand, he had the charge given of eight thousand: whereof the one half were citizens, the other allies and confederats: and besides them, he himself also gathered together out of the country as he marched, a good Company of Voluntaries: info much as his power was doubled, by that time he came into the Lucans Country, where Annibal abode, after that he had followed Claudius in vain, and to no effect. But 2 man that had but half an eye, might fee what the fequel and event would be of the conflict between General Annib. 1, and Continere Centenius: between both armies also, the one of old beaten fouldiers nied ever to victories, the other of raw novices and yong beginners, yea, many I of them taken up fuddainly in halt, and flenderly armed by the halfs. For fo foon as both hoffs had confronted one another, and that on neither fide they dallied and shifted off, but minded prejently to go to it & fight; foon were they on both parts arranged in order of bartail. And albeit the Romans had many disadvantages, yet they mainteined skirmish more than two hours and that io horly and couragiously that they shrunk not one jot, so long as their leader stood on foor, But after that he once was firucken down and flain, who not only in regard and remembrance of the former pame (that he had won) of valour and prowefs: but also for fear of future shame and dishonor, in case he should remain alive after the defeat of his forces, whereof he was the only caple through his fool-hardy rathnels, presented himself desperately upon the pikes of his evemies, where he might be fure of nothing but prefent death : and incontinently the Roman bat-M tailon was discomfitted and putto flight. And so hard bestead they were, in seeking wayes and means to escape (all the avenues were so laid and beset with the Horsemen) that of so agreat a multitude, there were hardly one thouland laved, all the rest miscarried here and there, and came by their death one way or other.

In this mean time, Capua was fireightly beleaguered by the Confuls, and they began to affault it in most forcible manner: great preparation there was of all things needful unto such an exploit, and with great diligence every thing provided and brought accordingly. Com was conveighed to Callinum, and laid up there for store: at the mouth of the River Vulturnus (where now the City flandeth) was the sconce and castle fortified (which Fabius before had built) aad a strong garrifon therein planted, to the end that both the Sea fo neer, and the whole River also might be N at their command. Into these two fortresses standing on the Sea side, as well the corn which lately was fent out of Sardinia, as also that which Mutius the Pretor had bought out of Metraria, was transported from the Port of Oftia, whereby the army might be fetred plentifully all winter feafon. Over and besides that losse received in the Lucans country, the army likewise of the losses lones, i. Voluntary fouldiers (which during the life of Craffus, had ferved truly and faithfully) now a handoned their colours; as if by the death of their Captain they had taken themselves fully discharged from warfare.

Annibal made no small account of Capua : for willing enough he was that his allies and friends there should not be forfaken and left in fo great peril wherein they flood ; and yet upon that fortunat fuccels which hapned unto him through the rathbels of one Roman Captain, his fingers O itched to be doing with another of them, and hoped to find fome good opportunity and advantage no furprise and overthrow both Captain and army. Whereas therefore certain Apulian Embaffadors advertised him, that Co. Fulvius the Pretor, (who are the first in affaulting of certain Cities in Apalia, which had revolved unto Annibal, bare himself like a wife and prodent Captain: now afterwards, upon his good for tune and happy specifin the feathairs, whereby himself and his souldiers, had made up their mouths and filled their hands well wish booties and pillage) both hinglest and his men were grown to idle and to diffoline, that ne good government normilitary

a discipline remained among them: hereupon Annibal having good experience, (as often heretofore. fo in this late instance but few dayes past) in how that stead an army ferveth, when it is directed by an unskillul Leader removed histories into Apulia, Now lay the Roman legions and Fulving the Pretor, encamped about Heragnia. And when the news came thither that the enemies were on their journey coming toward them, hardly might the fouldiers be reclaimed and stayed, but they would in all hast pinck upstandard and enigns, and traight wayes go into the field and bid them battail, without commission and commandement of their Pretour. And no one thing more held them back, than the affured hope they nad to do it at their pleasure whenfoever they would. Annibalthe night following, having certain intelligence, that there was a tumult in the camp, and that most of the foundiers mightily importuned their General to put forth unto them the figual of battail, and called earneftly unto him for to lead them out into the field, madefull account to meet with good opportunity and occasion, to have a fair day of hisenemies : and therefore he bestowed three thousand men lightly appointed, in divers villages thereabout, among the thick groves and bushes, and within the woods : who at a sign given them, should all at once upon a suddain, start up and leap forth of their lurking corners; and withal, he gave order to Mago, with two thousand Horsemen or thereabout to keep all the wayes whereas he supposed they were most like to see and make escape. Having thus ordered all things beforehand in the night time: at the break of day he entred the field with his army, and embattailed himself in warlike manner. Futvius for his part, was not behind; not induced so much upon any c hope or conteir he had of good (peed as drawn and haled thereto through the rash enforcement and compulsion of his souldiers. And therefore as they came forth to battail upon a head and heat, inconsideratly so they were set in array as disorderly; even at the pleasure of the souldiers, according as they came forth and took up their ranks and files, as they lift themselves: and then again as the toy took them in the head left the same, either upon wilfulness or fear. The first legion together with the left wing or cornet of Horiemen were first marshalled : and the squadrons drawn and firetched out in a great length: not withflanding the Knight-Marshals and Coronels cried out, that within, there was no itrength nor power at all ; and that the enemies wherefoever they should hap to charge would break in upon them and go through. But no wholesome counsel for their owngood might be taken and considered upon: nay they would not so much as blend their ear, and give them the hearing. And by this time Annibal was in place, with another manner of army (you may be jure) and otherwise ordered and aranged. And therefore the Romans were not able to abide so much as the first shout and shock of the onset. The Captain himfeil (as foolish and heady as Centenius, but in courage and resolution far short of him) seeing how the world went the field like to be loft, his fouldiers in fear and great perplexity; recovered his here in great hast, and with some two hundred horsemen sled away and estaped: all the army besides, beaten back affront, beset behind flanked on the sides, and environed round, were so killed and hewn in pieces, that of eighteen thouland, there were not past two thousand saved. And the enemies besides were masters of the camp.

When these losses one in the neck of another were reported at Rome, the City was set in a great fit of forrow and fear for the while: but fo long as the Confuls, in whom refled the main chance, E had hitherto prospered and sped well, they were the lesse troubled at these by blowes and cross m'sfortunes, Whereupon they addressed C. Lectorius and M. Mitilius as messengers unto the Confuls, willing them to gather together with good care and diligence, those dispersed reliques and remainders of the two armies; also to have an eye and heedful regard unto them, that upon fear and desperation they weelded not themselves to the enemy (as it happed after the Camilan overthrow;) and last of all, to make diligent search and seek out those Volones, or voluntary servitors, that had abandoned their enfigns and caffed themselves. The like charge was laid upon P. Corpelius, who had commission besides to levy moremen. And he made proclamation throughout all market Towns fairs and places offrequent refort, That those Volones should be found out and brought againto their own colours, to serve as aforetime. All these directions were executed and accomplished with exceeding great care and diligence.

Appius (Li dius the Consul, after he had made D, Junius Captain of the iconce erected upon the mouth of the River Pulsurnus, and M. Aurelius Corea Governour of Pricoli, with commisfrom That as any ships [with corn] from out of Hetruria of Sardinia arrived there, they should immediatly fend the corn to the camp; went back himself to Capua: where he found Q. Fulwins his Colleague, transporting thither all provision from Casslinum, and making preparation for the affaur of Capua. Thenboth Coff, jointly together befieged the City: and fent unto Cl udent Nora the Pretor, for to come unto them from Sueffula, out of the old camp of Claudius. Who akewile leaving a small ga riton there to defend the peece, with all his power and forces, G defended into the plains before Copus. So there were three royal pavillions pitched for three LL. Seperals abont Capua: and three full armies in three fundry places began to fortifie, erecting haffi one and fores in places mot far distant : yea, and to cast attench and raise a rampier round about the City And in divers quarters at one e, they skirmiffied with the men of Cap a, whenfoever they came to hinder their fortifications, with fo good fuccess, that the Townsmen were driven at last to keep within their gates and walls. But before that those rampiers and trenches abovefaid were fully finished and all ends brought together, there were Embassadors dispatched unto Annibal, to complain in the name of the Capuans, as finding themselves grie-

ved, that he had forfaken Capua, and in a manner delivered it into the Romans hands and withall to befeech him earnestly that now or never be would rescue and fuccor them, being not only befieged, but also that up and almost trenched about, as within a prilon. P. Cornelius likewisethe Pretor of the City of Rome, fent his letters unto the Confuls, advising them before they had fully invested Capua round about, to make offer unto the Capuans of this liberty, That as many as would, might depart with bag and baggage out of Capua: and wholoever went forth before the *15.0f March * Ides of March, should enjoy their freedome and all their goods and lands: but as many as after that day, either departed or tarried there ftill behind, should be reckoned no better than very enemies. These incimations were made known unto the Campans, but so light they set by them, that they fell a railing, reviling, and menacing the Romans, with most reproachful taunts and spightful terms. Annibal was departed from Herdonia with his legions unto Tarentum, hoping either by I force or fraud to gain the Castle. And seeing he little prevailed, he turned from thence, and took his way to Brundusum, supposing that Town would be betrayed into his hands. Whiles he lay there also and lost his time in doing nothing the Embassadors of the Campans arrived and came unto him, with complaints and humble requests both at once. Unto whom Annibal made this glorious and lordlike answer with a Majesty: Once already have I raised the siege and never will the Confuls, I trow, abide my fecond coming. The Embaffadors having received their dispatch, departed with this hope: but much ado they had, to put themselves within Capua, so enclosed

round was it (by this time) with a double trench and a rampier. It fortuned at the very same instant, when Capua was thus streightly beleaguer'd, that the siege also and affault of Syracuse came to an end: helped forward and hattned by intestine treathery k and treason withal, as well as by force of army and valour of Captain abroad. For Marcellus in the beginning of the spring, doubtful in himself and hanging in suspence, whether to bend his whole forces toward Agrigentum, against Himileo and Hippoer ates, or fill proceed to befiege Syraense: albeit he saw the City might not possibly be won either by forcible assault, (considering it was by fituation both by Sea and Land invincible) or pining famine, by reason the passage in manner lay open to and fro between it and Carthage, for fale transporting of all fort of victuals: ver because he would leave no stone unrolled, but try all wayes that could be devised; he commanded certain revolts from the Syracufians (for there fided with the Romans some of the nobleft persons of the City, who at the time of the first backsliding from the Romans, because they missisked and abhorted all rebellion and change in the state, were driven out and banished the I. City) to deal with their bend and faction by way of conference, to found the hearts (I fay) of fuch as were their followers, and to follicit them to their part: and withal to affure them (upon their warrant) that if by their means Syracuse were betrayed, they should live in freedome, and enjoy their own Laws as they would themselves. But no opportunity could they espie for to parly and talk with them. For by reason that these were many suspected to entline and draw that way, every man had a careful eye and regard unto them, that there could be no treachery practifed, but foon it would be found out and detected. Yet a bond-fervant toward one of the banished persons abovesaid, hapned to be let into the City, pretending that he was run away from the adverse part unto them: who happing to meet with some few, began to move and broach such a matter. After which, certain others lying close hidden under the nets in a fisher boat, came about w by water to the camp of the Romans, and had conference and communication with those former jugitives and exiled men. And thus from time to time this was practifed in the same manner, by divers and fundry persons, until at length they were a crew of fourscore in all. Now when all things were concluded for the betraying of the City, neer upon the point of execution, it chanced that one Attalus (a falle brother among them, who took fauff that he was not specially trusted in the matter) disclosed the conspiracy unto Epicides, and appeached the parties: whereupon they were all put to extream torture, and suffered death every one. When this plot would speed no better, they conceived hope another way, by a new occasion and occurrence that presently offred it felf. There chanced one Damasippus a Lacedemonian, sent from Spracula, as a messenger to King Philip for to be taken prisoner by the Roman armado. Now, both Epicides was very defirous and N exceeding careful how to ransome him, and also Marcellus was not unwilling for his part to grant the same. For even then, the Romans began to affect the friendship of the Ætolians, with which Nation the Lacedemonians were confederat, and in league. So, when there should be commissionners and delegates fent on both fides, to parle and treat about his redemption the most indifferent place for them to meet in, was at the key or wharf of "Trogili, fast by a turret which they call" Galeagra, as being just in the midst between, and most convenient for both parties. It happed now, that as they had recourse oftentimes thicher about this business, one of the Romans well viewed the wall neer by he counted the stones, that appeared in the forefront of the wal and made estimate to himself of their quadrature and proportion; and withal, giving a guess as neer as he could of what height (by his reckoning) and measure, the wall might be : and supposing it was a O good deal lower than either he himself or others, had alwayes before taken it to be, and easy to be scaled with ledders, even of a mean fize and middle fort, he relateth the matter, and his conceit of it to Marcellus. And in his opinion it was a thing not to be neglected, but to be thought upon. Burfor asmuch as there was no access unto that place by reason, that for the lowness therofit was the more carefully guarded and defended, it was thought good to wait for some opportunity and advantage to help that difficulty. Which, as good hap was offered in felf presently unto them by

▲ means of a fugitive: who gave them intelligence, that they held a folemn feast of Diana at that time within the City, and the same continued three dayes together: also he said that for want of other things, during this fiege to make good chear withal, they spared for no wine, but made merry therewith in great plenty and abundance. For why? not only Epicides had bountifully best owed wine upon the whole Commons, but also the great men of the City had in every ward and parish where they dwelt, allowed a proportion befides, of their own charges. When Marcellus heard this, he called unto him some few of his Colonels and knight Marshals, and conferred with them: and when they had forted out certain choice and elect Centurions and fouldiers, fit and sufficient men to adventure and execute so great a peece of service, and withal provided ladders B secretly : to all the rest he commanded a watchword and warning to be given, That they should betimes take their resection of meat and repose of sleep, for that in the night they were to be employed in an expedition and action of service. After this, when he thought it was about the time, that they (as having feasted all day long, and well filled their bellies with meat, and their heads with wine) were gone to rest, and newly fallen sound affeep, he commanded one ensen or company of fouldiers, to cary ladders; and befides them, there were upon a thousand well armed and appointed, marching with filence and in thin ranks, brought thither to the place. When the formost without any stir or noise at all had scaled the top of the wall, others followed in their course. For the torward and resolute boldness of the former, was able to animate and encourage the rest, if they had been fals-hearted. By this time now, the thouland armed ioldiers had seized C that part, when the rest of the ladders were set to: and upon more ladders still they gat up to the wall in diverte places, upon afignal given them from the gate Hexapylos. Unto which places the Romans were now come, and found no tirring at all, but exceeding filence and defolation, for asmuch as a great fort of them had made good chearwithin the turrets, and either were fast asleep with drinking wine already, or elle were bibbing still, notwithstanding their eyes were heavy, and their hearts asleep. And yet, some tew of them they took in their beds, and killed. Neer unto Hexapylos there is a little wicket, which with great violence they began withal, to break it open. So as now, both from the wall (as was before appointed) they gave fignal by found of trumper : and also from all parts they went not to work any more by ftealth, but plainly and openly without diffimulation. For they were come already as far as Epipola, a place full of D watchmen and warders. And the enemies were to be terrified now and firucken into fear, and no longer to be dealt withal by craft and guile. And it fell out so indeed, that they were mightily scared. For they heard not so soon the founding of the trumpets, and the shouting and outcry of them that were possessed of the walls and one part of the City, but the warders, thinking all was gone, some ran along upon the wall, others leapt from the walls, or else were born down headlong, with the press of others that were affrighted. And yet many there were, who were not ware at all of this mifery and extremity, both because generally they were all dead asleep, and also by reason that the City was so wide and large, that a thing felt and seen in some remote parts, reached not freightwayes throughout, to all the reft. The gate Hexapylos was broken down somewhat before day, at which Marcellus with all his power entred the City. He wakened them all, and E fer them to their bufinels; he made them take weapon in hand, and to help (what they could) a City in a manner wholly surprised and taken. Epicides made hast from the Island (which they themselves call Nasos) with a company of souldiers about him, making sull account to drive them out again: as supposing that they were but some few, who through the negligence of the watchmen and warders were got over the wall: and ever as he met with any that were scared and in fear, he said unto them effloons, that they themselves made more ado, and every thing worse than there was cause, reporting all in greater measure and more searful manner than need was in very truth. But when he saw all places about * Epipola full of armed men, after some small volley of short, * Some make and little skirmish with the enemy, (whereby he provoked them, father than did any good else) is the fish part he turned back again with his companies, and retired into Acradina, not feating fo much the vio- of syracula. Flence and multitude of the enemies, as left fome intestine mischief by this occasion might arise, and that he should find in this tumult and hurliburly, the gates of Acradina, and the Island shut again't him. Marcellus being entred within the walls, took his prospect from the higher places, and when he beheld under his eyes the most goodly and beautiful City of all others in those dayes, (by report) he wept and shed tears abundantly, partly for joy that he had brought his purpose to good a pais, and partly in compation and remembrance of the ancient glory and renown of that City. He called to mind the navies of the Athenians by them funk and drowned: he thought upon the utter overthrow of two puissint armies, together with the loss of two most noble and famous Captains of theirs: moreover, there came into his memory fo many wars fought against the Carthaginians, with so great peril and hazard : so many and so mighty Tyrants and Kings that G raigned and kept their feat and royal court there and amongst the rest, he could not chuse but think of King Hiero, of fresh and samous memory, a Prince, who above all other gifts which his own vertue and fortune had graced and endued him withal, was recommended especially for his many favours and good turns done unto the people of Rome. When all these things presented themselves to his remembrance, with this cogitation befides, how all that beauty and glory within one hours space was ready to burn on a light fire, and to be consumed into ashes: before that he advanced his ensigns against Acradina, he sent before, those Syracusians who had conversed (as is aforefaid) amongst the guards and garrison of the Romans to perswade the enemies with mild and gen-

" Stindino. * Scala Graca,

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tle speech, yet, to yeeld the City. It so sell out, that the most part of them that warded the gates the and walls both, of Acradina, were certain fugitive revolts fled from the Romans, who had no hope at all, upon any condition whatfoever to be pardoned. Their would infler none, either to approach the walls, or to parle and speak with any. And therefore Marcellus, after he saw that enterprise frustrate and disappointed, commanded to retire with the enigns unto Euryalm. This Euryalus is a little mount and fort, fituate in the utmost quarter of the City temote tar frem Sea. and commanding the high way that leadeth into the fields, and the middle parts and very heart of the whole Island; a place very commodious for the taking up and receipt of all victuals. The Captain of this hold was Philodemus an Argive, placed there by Epicides. Unto whom there was fent from Marcellus, Sofis, one of them that murdred the tyrant : and after long comment ation, I Sofis with crafty words abused by him, and colourably put off until another time, made relation unto Marcellus that Philodemus had taken a farther day of respite and deliberation, but he per off fill from day to day, trifling out the time of purpole, until Hippocrates and Himileo might come with their forces and legions, making no doubt, but if he might receive them into his fortrels, the whole army of the Romans being now enclosed within the walls, should be overthrown, and utterly defeated. Marcellus feeing that Euryalus was not delivered up. (and forced possibly it could not be) encamped himself between Neapolis and Tyche (so are two parts of the City named, and may for their bigness go well enough for two entire cities of themselves:) for fear, lest it he were once entred into the populous and most inhabited places of the City, his souldiers greedy of pillage, would not be kept together, but run loofely up and down to rifle. Thither came unto him from Tyche and Neapolis, Embassadors and Orators, with olive branches adorned with sacred veils and infules, humbly befeeching him to hold his hand from effution of bloud, and firing the City, Marcellus calling his Councel about these their petitions, rather than demands, after mature deliberation, by general confent of all, gave express and streight commandment to the souldiers, that no man should offer abuse or violence to the body of any free-born person whatsoever: as for all besides, his will and pleasure was it should be their booty. Now was the camp of Marcellus defended on both fides with houfing in flead of a wall, and he bestowed a good corps de guardat the gates thereof, lying open over against the streets: lest when the souldiers ran to and fro in the City, the camp in the mean while might be affailed. Then upon the found of Trumpet the fouldiers fell to their bufinels, ran into all parts, brake open dores, fet all on a fearful hurry, but spilled g no bloud: and they never gave over ranfacking and rifling, until they had cast out and carried away all the riches and goods, that had been a gathering a long time, during their wealthy and prosperous estate. Amid these stirs, Philodemus also seeing no hope of succours and rescue, after he had covenanted for his fecurity, to return fafe and without harm to Epicides, withdrew his garrison away with him out of the fort, and rendred it up to the Romans.

The five and twentieth Book of T. Livius.

Now whiles every man was turned another way, and busied in that part of the City which was forced, Bomilear taking the advantage of one night, wherein the Roman fleet by reason of a violent tempest could not ride at anchor in the main Sea, gat forth of the haven of Syracuse with 35 thips, and having Sea room, hoifed up fails, and away he went with a mery gale of wind, leaving 4" behind for Epicides and the Syracufians: and after he had informed the Carthaginians in what M danger the flate of Syracuse stood, returned within few dayes with a fleet of a hundred fail, rewarded for his labor (as the report wenr) by Epicides, with many rich gifts, which the treasure of King Hieropaid for, Marcellus possessed now of the forcress Euryalus, and having planted therea garrison, was well rid of one care yet: for he doubted, lest if a new power of enemies had been received behind his back into that fort, they would greatly have annoyed his men, enclosed now

as they were, and encumbred within the walls.

After this he besieged Acradina, and invested it round about, and fortified three several camps (in meet and convenient places) against it, hoping to shut them up into such streights, that they should be driven to extream scarcity and want of all things. Now when as for certain dayes, the guards of the one fide and the other had refled quiet, suddainly upon the arival of Hippocrates and N Himileo, they within began from all parts to set freshly upon the Romans. For, first Hippocrates (after he had encamped and well fortified himself fast by the great Key, and given a signal to them that kept Acradina) affaulted the old camp of the Romans, where Crispinus lay with his guard for the desence thereof: then Epicides also sallied forth, and brake upon the Corps de guard of Marcellus: and withal, the Carthaginian fleet approached close to the firand that lieth between the City and the Roman camp, to hinder that Criffinus might have no aid fent unto him from Marcellus. And yet for all this ado, the enemies made a greater stir and tumultuous alarm, than any skirmish to speak of: for Crispinus not only gave Hippocrates the repulse, and drave him from the defences of his own camp, but also followed him in chace, as he fled fearfully in hast away: and Marcellas forced Epicides to take the City again, and get it over his head. So as now they O feemed very sufficiently provided and appointed against all dangers from thence forth, of their fuddain fallies and irruptions.

Over and besides all these troubles, there hapned a common calamity unto both, the plague lence in syra and petitlence: in such manner, as it might soon have withdrawn the minds, as well of the one part as of the other, from thinking any more of war. For, besides that it sell out to be the Autumn or harvest season of the year, the place it self by nature unwholsome, stinking and corrupt (but much more without the City than within) the extream and intolerable heat of the

A weather mightily diffempered all their bodies generally, in the camps both the one and the other. At the first, by occasion of the distemperature of the season, and corruption of the place. they both fell fick and died: but afterward by vifiting and tending one another that were infected, the difeafe grew catching and contagious, and fo spred and increased more and more: in fuch manner, as either they that were faln fick perished for want of looking to and diligent attendance; or if any came about them, to keep them and minister unto them, they were infected and endangered also as deeply as the other: so as every day a man could go no where, but either ~ death, or cories carried forth to their graves, were presented to his eyes: night and day in all places there was nothing heard but weeping, wailing, and piteous lamentation. In the end their R hearts were to hardned and made lavage again, by continual utage to this mifery, that not only they gave over to weep over the dead, and to accompany them unto their sepulchies with due mourning and doleful plaints, but also to carry them forth and to inter them; to that the breathleffe bodies lay feattred all abroad on the ground in the fight of them, that looked every hour

for the like miterable death themselves. The dead killed the sick : the sick insected the found. partly with fear, and partly with the corruption and pelisterous stench that came from their bodies. And because they would die rather upon the twords point, than of this maladie, some of them made offer to go alone among the armed guards of their very enemies, to be killed out of hand, and rid out of their mifery. Howbeit, the plague was hotter by far in the Carthaginian camp, than among the Romans, by reason of corrupt water, and much flaughter committed there, and io long fiege about Syracufe. For of the enemies army, the Sicilians at the first, so soon as

they faw the fickness to spread commonly, and increase by reason of the corruption of the place. got themselves away, and stole every man home to the Cities neer adjoyning. But the Carthaginians were fain to flick by it fill, as having no place to retire themselves unto, and so, they together with their Generals themselves Hippocrates and Himileo, died all of them, and not one escaped. Marcellus when he saw this mortality grow thus hot, brought his people into the City, where the houses and shadowy places yeelded some good refreshing to the sick and weak bodies: how beit, many also of the Roman army went of it, and turned up their heels. Thus when the Land-fouldiers of the Carthaginians were all gone and confumed of the plague, the Sicilians who had erved under Hippocrates, withdrew themselves into certain Towns, which were not n great, yet fure and firong both by natural fituation, and also by firength of walls and other de-

fences; the one of them three miles from Stracule, the other fifteen miles diffant from the haven mouth: and thither they conveighed from out of their own cities adjoying, all manner of vichals, and fent abroad for aids of men. In the mean while Bomilear fet fail once again with his fleet for Carthage, where he made re-

lation of the state of their confederats in such terms, that still he fed them with some hope. That not only by their help they might be faved, but also that the Romans (notwithstanding they had in some fort forced and taken the City) might be surprised and taken there themselves and in conclusion perswaded and prevailed so with them, that they granted not only to send with him a great number of hulks and caricks, laden with store of all things, but also to sumish him with E more ships of war, to encrease his Armado. Whereupon he departed from Carthage with 1 20

Gallies, and 70 ships of burden, and had forewinds good enough to set him over into Sicily. But thole winds kept him from doubling the point of the Cape Pachynus. The fame and rumor first of Bomilear his coming, and then his delay above mens expectation, that checked it again, wrought diverfly in the minds of the Romans and Syracufians, ministring one while feer, another while joy unto them both. Whereupon Epicides fearing left if the same Easterly winds which then sheld, and were settled in that corner, should continue many dayes more, the Carthaginian navy would return again into Affrick, leaving the guard of Acradina to the Captains of the waged and mercenary fouldiers, failed to Bomilear, riding fill with his fleet in the rode that looketh toward Affrick, and feating a conflict at Ses, not fo much F because he was inseriour to the enemies either inforce or number of ships (for he had many more than the Rômans) but for that the winds stood more favourably to help the Roman Armado than his : howbeit, in the end he perswaded him to try the fortune of a battail at Sea. And Marcellus for his part, feeing both the Sicilian forces gather and affemble together from all parts of the Island, and understanding that the Carthaginian fleet was coming with great store of victuals: for fear left at any time whiles he was shut up within the enemies City, he should be assailed both by Sea and Land: albeit he was short of them in number of ships, yet determined to hinder Bomilear for arriving at Syracufe. Thus tid two armadaes of enemies aftronting one another, about the head of Pachynus, ready to joyn battail, so soon as the calmness of the weather would give them leave to advance into the main and open Sea. Therefore when the East wind began to lie, @ which for certain dayes had bluftred and raped, first Bomilear weighed anchor: and the vanguard of his Armado feemed to gather still into the deep, only because he might more easily gain the Cape and promontory aforefaid. But so soon as he saw the Romans ships make way toward him, (I wot not what fuddain accident it was that affrighted him) he fet up all his fails and fell off, into the main Sea: and after he had fent certain messengers to Heracles, willing them for to fet

again their hulks home into Affrick, himself coasted all along Sicily, and shaped his course for Tarentum. Epicides dilappointed thus on a suddain, of so great hopes that he had, because he would not return again to the fiege of a City, whereof a great part was loft already, faileth to

Agrigencum, there to abide and expect the event and small issue, rather than to stir himself and H trye any more, how to help them with any succour from thence.

Theie things being reported in the camp of the Sicilians, to wit, that Epicides had quit Stracufe; that the Carthaginians had abandoned the whole Iland of Sicily, and in manner yeelded it again into the hands of the Romans: after they had founded first their minds who were befieved. by talk and conference with them, they fent Embassadors unto Marcellus, to treat about conditions of furrendring the City. When they were grown in a manner to this point, without any fquaring or difference at all, That the Romans should have the figurery all and wholly which belonged unto the Kings: and that, all the relt the Sicilians should enjoy, with liberry and their own proper Laws; the Embassadors aforefaid called forth to a parley, those unto whom Epicides at his departure had committed the government of the affairs, and declared unto them, that as they were addressed Orators unto Marcellus, so they were from him sent unto the army of the Sicilians: that generally all, as well the befieged, as those who were without the danger of the fiege, should be comprized within the treaty, and abide one and the same fortune: and that neither the one fide nor the other should capital ate or enter into any covenant for themselves apart, without all the rest. Who being received and admitted, for to salute and speak unto their kinsfolk and friends, made them acquainted with the agreement and composition between Marcel-Lus and them : and so ester they had presented unto them some good hope of their safety, they perswaded with them so far forth, as to joyn with them, and all together, for to set upon and affault the bodies of the Captains deputed by Eiglie des, namely, Polycle us, Philifio, and one Epi-K cides surnamed Sydus. When they were once made away and killed, they called the multitude together unto a general affembly: where they complained greatly of their poverty, and penury of all things (for which they were wont to mormur ferretly among themselves:) " And albeit " ye are diffressed (say they) with so many mileries and calamities, yet are ye not to blame for-"tune therefore, to long as it was in your own power and choice, either to be delivered from "them, or to endure them longer. As for the Romans (laid they) it was not hatred, but meer "love and charity, that moved them to come against Syracule for to affault it. For when they "heard that the government of the state was usurped by Hippocrates and Epicides (the ministers "first belonging to Annibal, and after to Hieronymus) then they began to lay fiege unto it inten-"ding not the overthrow and defiruction of the City it felf, but to put down and depose the L " cruel tyrant that ruled the flate. Seeing then, that now Hippscrates is dead, Epicides excluded " from Sy acufe, his Deputies and Captains killed, and the Carthaginians driven out of all their " hold and possession of Sicily, both by Land and Sea, what reason have the Romans, iber to be "willing and well content, that Spracyfe should continue in Lifety now, as well as it Hieroshim-"felf were living, the only mainteiner and observant upholder of the Roman amity? And there-"fore, if ought but well should happen, either to the City, or to the Citizens, ye may thankyour ce felves, and none elfe, for letting flip opportunity now offered, of reconciliation and attone-"ment with the Romans. Never look to have the like occasion hereafter, to that, which atthis "instancis presented: if ye had the grace to see what a door is opened for you, to be delivered "from the yoke of most insolent and proud tyrants. This speech they gave lear unto wither M ceeding accord and general applaule. But before that any Embaffadous were nominated to be fent unto Marcellus, it was thought good that new Pretors should be created. Out of the number of which Pretors, there were Orators addressed unto Marcellar. And the principal man among them, spake in this wife. "Neither we Syracusians (quoth he) O Marcellus, at the firster-"wolfed from you Romans but Hieronymus impious and wicked Prince as he was a yet nothing " fo much hurtful to you as to us: nor afterwards, when peace was knit again upon the murder " of the sygant, was it any citizen of Syracufe, but Hippocrates and Epicides (the Kingsight 6 hands and ministers, who oppressed and kept us under, with fear of one side, and with deceiva-"be fleights on another fide) that made the brack, and were the troublers and diffurbers of this peace. Nor yet can any man come forth and tay truly, that ever we were at our own liberty, N "tand enterseined not peace and amity with you. And now also I assure you, so soon as by the "maffague of their, that held Syracufe in such oppression and bondage, we began again to be our " own menyand to have the law in our own hands; the first thing you see that we do, is this, to ce come and prefent out selves unto you, to deliver up our armor and weapons, to yeeld our bo-"dies, our City, the walls, and all the ftrength thereof, and to refuse no condition, that in that "peafe you Romans to impose upon us. As to your self, O noble Marcellus, the Godshave "given you the honour of conquelt, over the most noble and beautiful city of all other in Greece. E Behold, now, what memorable acts foever that we have at any time atchieved, eitherby Land "or Sea, all makes to the advancement of the glorious title and dignity of your triumph. See "you then, that another day it be not known by bare hear-fay and the trump of fame, how great O "and mighty a City you have won, but rather that it may fland fill and remain for all policity " for a mark and worthy spectacle to behold : to the end, that who soever hereafter, shall refort "thither by Land, who loever shall arrive there by Sea, it may present unto them both our Trote phees and worthy victories over the Athenians and Carrhaginians ; and also this of yours over "us the bravelt conquett of alkthe reft. See (I fay) that you leave for your house and family, the City of Spracuse wholesand found, to do homage and fealty ever hereafter, to the name and "Linage of the Marcelli, and to hold of themas of their foveraign ILL, in chief and in villenage.

A "That all the World may see, that the late remembrance of Hieronymus, beareth no greater flocke "with the Romans , that the ancient name of King Hiero , a noble Prince of famous memory. "Much longer was hea friend, than the other an enemy. His good deeds and many favours ye "have tasted and selt with great contentment: the folly and madness of Hieronymus, hurt none " of you, but wrought his own confusion and overthrow. There was nothing but they might "have obteined at the Romans hands: all was cleer there, and no danger from thence. But a-"mong their own selves they were at more war : there was the peril, there was all the mitchief. "For the Roman rebels, who were run from them, doubting that they should be delivered over "into their hands, and not comprised within the terms of the composition and protection, drave B "the auxiliaries al'o that were waged touldiers into the tame scruple and fear. They haltily there-" fore took arms, and first killed the Pretors: and afterwards, ran all about to massacre the Syra-" cusians. Look whom they hapned to meet, them they murdred in this furious fit of choler. "What loever came next to their hands, and lay hand lome for them, they rifled. And because " for footh, they would not be without their leaders, they created fix provoits or Captains, that "three should govern Acradina, and other three Nasos. At the last, after the uprore was "appealed, the mercenary fouldiers aforelaid, followed the matter throughly by learth and "diligent inquiry, what were the capitulations indeed agreed upon with the Romans; and "then began the very truth to appear, namely, that their condition and the fugicives were far These Embassadors in very good time returned from Marcellus, and certified them that they

were caried away with a wrong furmife and falle inspition, and the Romans had no just cause to

punish them. Now there was one of those three Provoits of Acredons, a Spaniard named Mericus. Unto him there was fent for the nonce among those of the retinne and train of the Embassadors aforesaid, one of the Spaniards, who were auxiliary fouldiers, ferving under the Romans: who finding Mericus alone without other company, gave him to understand especially above all "things, in what terms he had left Spain (and from thence he was newly come) namely, how the "Romans there were grown mighty, and held a great hand over them with their forces. And that himself, in case he had a mind to do some worthy deed, might soon rise, and be a great man "in his country: chuse whether he list to serve under the Romans, or return again into his own D "home. Contrary-wife, if he went on ttill in this course he had begun, and minded ftill to be "befieged, what long abiding place could be have there, that up as he was from bea and Land? Mericus pondered well their reasons: and when it was agreed, that there should be addressed new Embassadors unto Marcellus, sent his own brother with them, who by the self-same Spaniard was brought apart from all the rest unto Marcellas: and after he had a protestion granted, he laid the plot, and ordered all the matter how it should be done, and so returned to Acradina. Then Mericas because he would withdraw mens minds from all suspicion of treason, and that he intended nothing leffe, than to betray Acradina, gave it out, That he liked not, and would no more of this recourse, ever and anon, of Embassadors between; and therefore as he would admit of some to come from Marcellus, so he would fend no more to him. And to the end, that E all the guards should be kept more diligently, he thought it good to divide conveniently among the Provoits, the quarters of the City, and affigure every one his ward by himself, and that each one should be bound to answer for the safe keeping of his own division, and for no more. Then all gave their content to part accordingly, and to himself beselvhe charge of that quarter which reacheth from the fountain or well Arethufannito the mouth or entry of the great key or haven. And hereof he gave notice and intelligence to the Romans. Whenpon Marcellus cauled a great Hulk, laden with armed fouldiers, to be fatted by an haling rope unto a Gally of four course of oars, and so in the night by Arength of oars to be tewed and drawn up after it into Acreding, and landeth the foundiers over against the gate, that is neer to the foundain Arethula. This being done about the relief of the fourth watch, Merious received the fouldiers that were let afhore at F. the gate, according as before it was agreed. And Marcellus by the dawning of the day, with all his forces gave a Camilado apon the walls of Acradina, in fuch manner, that for only he turned thicher unto his affank all those that kept Jordina, but allo from Nafrithere came running whole iquadrons and companies of anned men (leaving their own wards) for to repel and put back the violence and effault of the Romans, In this turnoil and trouble, certein Barges appointed and furnished thereto aforehand, were brought about to Nulon & there fee other fouldiers aland: who coming at unwares upon the corpide to indethat were left half naked and very weak, by reason of the departure of their fellows, and finding the gates, wide open, at which erewhile the fouldiers ran out, with small ado were maftets of Notes, left, as it was, forforth of warders. who in feat made haft to run away and escape. And none of them als had leftermeans to de-G fend themselves, or smaller mind so tarry till, than the fightive rebels , for they dutt not well trust their own fellows, and then the housest of the skirmith made an escape. Marcellas to. fond as he understood, that Wafer was won, and likewife that one quarter of Ac adina was held and kept for bint; and that Maries with his guard had joyned to his foulders, founded the retreat: for fear, that the Kings treasure, which was more in name than in deed, should be rifled and spoiled

Thus by impressing the violence of the souldiers, both the rebel sugitives that were in Acradius, bad good time and place to shift for themselves and get away, and also the Sytacusians de-

livered

livered now at last from fear, opened the gates of Acradina, and ient Orators unto Marcellus, H craving nothing but life for themselves and their children, Marcellus called his Councel together, and those Syracusans likewise, who in the time of civil dissention, were driven to forfake their houses, and remained among the garritons of the Romans: and then he made the Embassadors this answer. "There have not been (quoth he) more benefits and good turns for the space of " fifty years received at King Hiero his hands by the people of Rome, than detriments and mifchiefs intended against them within these few years, by them that have seized and possessed the "City of Syracula. But most of those mischiefs in the end, have lighted upon their heads right " justly, who duly deserved the same; and for the breach of league and covenants, they themselves "have suffered at their own hands more grievous punishment by far, than the people of Rome I "would willingly ever have required. As for me, this is the third year that I lie in nege before " Syracula; not, I affure you, with this intent, that the City should not be referved fafe and "found for the natural people thereof to keep and inhabit, but that the Captains and ring-leaders of fugitives and rebels might not feize it, and so hold it in captivity and oppression. How "much the Syracusians might have done with me at first, may be easily seen by the example ei-"ther of those Syracusians who conversed among the guards of the Romans, or of the Spanish "Captain Mericus, who yeelded up his garrifon. Yea, and the hardy and refolute courie in the "end taken (although it were with the lateft) by the Syracunans themselves, may sufficiently tellifie the same. Whereby also it may appear, that for all my travel and pain which I have un-"dergone, for all the perils which I have adventured and passed through, about the walls of Sy-" racusa, both by Land and Water, thus long; I have gathered no fruit so sweet and pleasant as "this, that it may be faid, how I was able, yet at last, to win and conquer Syracufa: . Then the Quellor was lent, attended with a guard, unto Nasos, for to enter upon the Kings

Syracula won and ranfacked

Archimedes

treafure there, and to keep the fame in fafety. The pillage of the City was given to the fouldiers but there were appointed certain warders over every house of theirs, who were among the garrifons of the Romans, for to fave the fame. Amids many cruel, fpightful, and foul examples of anger, malice, and covetouineis, which happed to be committed during the time of this faccage, it is reported. That in fo great hurliburly as possibly might be, when a City is newly taken, and hungry fouldiers run to rifling. Archimedes was bushly occupied, and sindying upon certein Geometrical figures that he had drawn out in the dust, and happed to be stain by a fouldier, that shew not who he was. Whereat Marcellus was much offended and displeased: and thereupon gave especial order, that he should be honourably enterred: yea, and caused his kinsfolks to be fought out: and all they in remembrance of him, and for his name sake, were not only saved, but allowell accounted of, and had in good reputation. Thus you see in what fort, and by what means especially, Saracuse was won. A City wherein was found such store of wealth and riches, as hardly would have been gotten in Carinage, if it had been forced then: notwithstanding it was able to hold out with Romes, and maintein war with equal force and power.

Some few dayes before the winning of Spracesses, T. Octaerlins with fourscore Gallies, of five ranks of oars, crossed the Seas from Latybeam to Urica, and being entred the gate before day light, chanced to take by the way certain Caricks charged with corn. After he was disbarked and iet a Mandhe wasted grievoully part of the territory about Urica, and returned to the City with boety and prizes of all torts. And the third day after he went from Lightman he returned third ragain with 130 caricks full of corn and other booty: and that com he sent forthwith to Syracesses which if it had not come as it did in good time to help the present necessary, the conquestors as well as the conquered had selt the smart of most extream and grievous stamme.

In the same summer, the Roman Generals in Spain (who almost for two years had done no memorable act there, but warred by policy and flratagems, more than by force of arms) diflodged from their forts and winter harbors, and joyned their armies together. Then they called a Councel, where they jumped with one general accord in this opinion. That confidering all this while they had effected this much only, as to empeach and stay Aldrubal from all means of passing over it into Itely, it was now high time to make an end at once of the war in Spain. And to effect and bring this to palle, they supposed verily that their strength was well amended and sufficient, by reason that in the winter time they had levied and put in arms thirty thouland Celtiberians. Now the Carthaginians had in Spain then, no fewer than three armies. Afdrabal the fon of Gifgo, and Mago, were encamped with all their forces together, distant from the Romans almost five dayes journey: Afdrubal the fon of Amilear, an ancient warrior, and an old Captain in Spain, was fomewhat neerer with his whole power, before a City named Antergie. Him the Roman Gemerals were defirous to defeat and vanquish first : and in good hope they were, that they had firength enough and to spare, for to accomplish that: mary, this was their only doubt and fear, left upon the discompture of him, the other Afdrubatand Mago would for fear retire themselves of into the unpassable woods, and take the wilds and mountains, and so maintein a long war. They supposed therefore it was the best course to divide their power between them in two parts, and at once to compais the whole war of Spain. And thus they agreed to part their forces; namely, That P. Cornelius should lead two third parts of the army consisting of Romans and allies, against Mago and Afdrubal: and that (n. Cornelius with the other third part of that old army should joyn with the Celtiberians, and war against Afdrabal the Barchine [i, son of Amilear abovefaid.] Both these Captains with their hofts fet out together in their journy, putting the CeltiDerians before in the vanguard, and encamped neer the City Anatorgis in the fight of their enemies, having but the river running between. And there Cn. Scipio thaid behind, and made his abode with the power aforefaid: but P. Scipio went conward to perform that part of the war which he purposed and intended. Alabaha after he perceived that there hay in camp but a finall power of Romans, and that their whole hope relied upon the aids of the Celtiberians: a so one that could well skill of the falshood and treachery of the barbarous people, but especially of all those nations, among whom he had been so long a soldier: by reason that both camps, as well his own as the other of the Romans, were full of Spaniards, he used by the means of reciprocal commerce of their language; for to have secret speech and conference with the principal heads of the Celtiberi-Bans, and to treated with them, that in consideration of a great sum of money, they were persuaded and yeelded in the end to withstaw all their forces from thence, and give the Romans the slip, had the principal heads of the Celtiberi-Bans, as they supposed the constant of the principal heads of the Celtiberi-Bans, as the supposed the constant of the supposed the

B ans, and to treated with them, that in confideration of a great fum of money, they were perfusaded and yeelded in the end to withdraw all their forces from thence, and give the Romans the flip, And this they supposed was not so beinous and odious a fact. For why? they were not dealt withal to turn their swords upon the Romans, and to war against them: again, they were not dealt as good pay and wages to fire fill, and not to serve, as was sufficient to bind them for to bear arms, and sight: and last of all, rest it self, and sleeping in a whole skin, together with their return home to their own, and the joy and pleasure of visiting their riends, and seeing their goods and lands, were plausible and pleasing inducements to every man. And therefore the Captains themselves were no sooner drawn thereto, than the very multitude. Over and besides, to strike it dead sure, they shood in no sear of the Romans (being so few as they were) that they could possibly keep c them perforce. And surely, this might well lerve, to be a Caveat for Roman Captains every here.

C them perforce. And firely, this might well ferve, to be a Caveat for Roman Captains ever hereafter, and fuch precedent examples and inflances as this, may fland in flead of good ledions indeed, to reach them how they truft again the aids of foreiners; and never to relic themselves so
much upon them, but that they alwayes have in their camp the greater part of their own forces,
and the more number of their natural fouldiers. All on a suddain therefore the Celtiberians dislodged, plucked up flandards, and departed from them, and never bad them farewel. And when
the Romans demanded the cause of this change, yea, and besought and importunt dethem to tarry,
of wars in their own country. Scipio seeing that these Allies of his were so slippery, and could neither be intreated nor enforced to stay: and that himself alone without them was not able to
make his part good with the enemy; and to joyn again with his brother, was a thing impossible
for want of all other good means, for the present, when he saw no remedy else, determined to retire himself as far backward as he could having the secretary.

tick want of all other good means, for the prelent, when he faw no remedy elfe, determined to retire himself as far backward as he could: having this especial care above all things, not to encounter and joyn battail with the enemy in plain field, without some advantage, who now was passed over the river, and traced him hard at heels in his dismarch.

About the same time P. Scipio stood in the like terms of fear, but in more danger by the coming of a new enemy, and that was M. saiffs the young Prince, who then was a friend and pensionary fouldier of the Carthaginians: but afterwards mighty and renowned for his amity with the Romans, He with his Numidian Hossemen first encounted P. Scipio, as he marched on his journey, and afterwards both day and night molested and troubled him very shrewdly: in such fort, that

E not only he would intercept and catch up those that were gone out wandering and straigling far from the camp, a stilling or foraging, and send them short of home; but also ride braving even before the camp. Many a timewould he venture, yes, and enter upon the thickest of the standing corp de guard, and make foul work and trouble among them. By night also he sided oft to make many starts upon a suddain, and assail the gates of the camp and the sampler, and put them in exceeding great frights. So as the Romans at no time, nor in no place could be at rest and quiet for him, but ever in sear and doubt of some shrews turn or other by him: so as they were driven to keep within their rampier, cut off from the side of all commodities abroad, and in a manner as good as besieged: and more streightly yet were they like to be beleaguered, in case such sides, who was coming (as the rumor went) with 7500 Suesserans, were once joyned with the Carthaginians.

F Whereupon Scipio a wary warrior and prudent Cartin otherwise diviners as the state of the such some such that the sum of the su

p. Whereupon Scipio a wary warrior and prudent Captain otherwise, driven to these hard extreminest (sociotal) traditions and figure and inconsiderate designment, even to go on and meet (Grotoch) Tradition in the night, and in what place sower it should be his hap to encounter him, there to bid him batrail, and fight with him. Leaving therefore a mean guard to keep the camp, and T. Fenreius his Lieutenant, as Provost and Captain, he set out at midnight, and meeting with his enemies, joyned batrail with them: but they skirmished rather by loos companies in their march, than with their united forces in set and pight field. Howbeit, the Romans had the better hand so much as it was, considering what a confused and disorderly conflict there might be. But the Numidian Cavalry, whom Scipio thought he was secured of, and that they were not aware of him, all on a suddain slanked the sides of the Romans, and mightily terrised them. Against these Shumidians whiles Cait and the sides of the Romans, and mightily terrised them. Against these

© Numidians, whiles Scipio made head again afresh, behold a third fort of enemies also charged upon his back, even the Carthaginian Captains, who by this time while the other were in fight, had overtaken their allies and were come thither. So as the Romans were to maintain battail on all hands and were at a stand, and in doubt with themselves against which enemy to turn first, or what way with a close couched squadron to give the venture for to break through. As the General was thus manfully fighting, and encouraging his souldiers, presenting and opposing him/elsfortward, where was most need and danger, his chance was to be run through the right side of his body with a Lance: and that massive band of the enemies which had charged upon the thick

P. Scipio flain

battailon,

hattailon, which environed their Captain, feeing Scipio falling from his Horse ready to die, in the great 10y and mirth fet up a cheerful shout, and ran all over the army, and caried glad ridings that the Roman General was flain. This voice being once spreadall abroad, caused both the enemies to take themselves undoubtedly for victors, and the Romans to make no other accompt but they were vanquished. Whereupon they having lost their Leader, began forthwith to flie out of the field. But as it was no hard matter for them to make a lane and break through among the Numidians, and other auxiliary fouldiers lightly armed; fo to escape and go cleer away from io many Horse, and Footmen also, who were as swift on foot as the horsemen, it was almost impossible. Thus they were more in manner slain in their flight now, then in their fight before. And there had not one remained alive, but that the day being far spent already, and t toward evening, the night came on apace and overtook them. The Carthaginian Captains, and those also of Affrick, taking the full benefit of this their good fortune, slept not their businesse. por made delay: but presently after the battail; scarcely allowing their souldiers so much sleep as would content nature, marched in great hast toward Afdrubal the fon of Amilear: making accompt assuredly, that when they had joyned their power with his, they should break theneck of this war, and end it once for all. When they were come to him, great joy and gratulation there was between the Captains and the hofts of both fides, for this fresh victory newly atchieved: and feeing they had already defeated fo brave a warrior and great commander, together with his whole army, they made no doubt but expected certainly to have another hand as good

The news verily of this fo great a foil and overthrow, was not yet come unto the Romans: but yet they were ftrucken into a fad dump and deep filence, and more than that, into a fecret prefage and fore-deeming of some unsucky tidings: as commonly mens mindsuse to fore-give and tell aforehand, when there is some mischief and ill toward them. The General himself befides that he saw he was abandoned and fortaken of his affociats, and knew the forces of the enumies so mightily reenforced; by good conjectures and guesses, yea, and by very reason, was induced to suspect some loss and calamity received already, rather than enclined to hope after any good success and happy speed. For thus he discoursed with himself: How is it possible that Afdrubal and Mago should bring their armies together without conflict, unless my brother be slain in fight, or have forgotten to be a warrior? how cometh it that he withflood them not? or how r happeth it that my brother followed not hard after them fast upon their backs? At least wife, if he had not been able to keep them alunder, but that both Captains and armies must needs meet and joyn in one, yet he himfelf me thinks, at leastwife would have come by this time to his brother and brought his own power to his. In this perplexity and anguish of spirit, he thought yet, for the present time, that the only good course he could take, was to withdraw himself back from thence as far as he could: and to all that one night unwares to his enemies (who follow only were quiet) he marched a great way, and won much ground of them. The next morning, for soon as the enemies perceived that the Romans were dislodged and gone, they sent out the Numidian light Horsemen, and began to follow ofter them apace, and purioed them as fast as possibly they could : and before night the Numidian Cavalry had overtaken them, and skirmished M one while with the tail of their march, another whiles at their fides and flanks, and gave them no rest: whereat the Romans made as it were a stand, and began to defend and save their army as well as they could: yet with great wariness and regard of security, Scipio encouraged them so to fight, as they might march on ftill and gain ground, before the Infantry overtook them. But as one while the army was one foot, and another while flood fill, in long time they rid but a little ground. And Scipio seeing the night draw on apace, reclaimed his fouldiers from farther skirmishes: and after he had rallied them together, he retired with them up to a little mount, no sufficient place (God wot) of safe retreat for an army, especially so troubled and affrighted already, yet higher than any other place all about. There the first thing that he did, was to bestow the baggage and cavalry in the mids within his forces: and at first the infantry ranged round about in N a ring, made no difficult matter of it to pur by the violent charge of the Numidian Horsemen. But afterwards when the three Generals marching with three full armies approached, their Captain Scipio perceiving that he was never able to keep that place without some fortification, began to cast his eye about, and to bethink with himself, by what means possible he might empale himself round about as it were with a rampier : but the hill was so naked of wood, and the soil of the ground besides so stony and craggy, that he could neither finde any underwood sit to cut out stakes for a pallisado nor earth meet to make turfs for a bank, or minable for a trench: and in one wood, all things untoward and unhandiome for a mound, and to fortifie withal. Neither was there any place there, to speak of, so steep and upright, but the enemy might at easemount up and climb it. All the hill on every fide, had a gentle rifing and ascent up to the top. How- O beit, to represent some shew and resemblance yet of a rampier, they were for red to take their pack taddles, with their packs tied fast unto them, and so round about to pile them and raise them to the usual height of a mure: And where there wanted pack saddles to make up the work, there they were fain to heap together, all forts of fardels, truffes, and other carriages, and to put them between the enemies and them. The Carthaginian armies when they were come, matched very eafily up against the Hill. But the new fashion and manner of their defences and fortifications, was very strange unto them, so as at the first the souldiers marvelled much

The feve and memier Book of T. Livius.

A and were au onied thereat, and stood still. But their Captains on all sides cried out mon them. And why stand ye gaping (fay they) so ; and do not pull in peeces and pluck away that soolish bable there, good to make sport with ? A very toy, that women and children would scarce stand about thus long? Why, the enemie is taken already in a pinfold, and lieth lurking and hiding himself behind the truffes and other carriages. After this manner (I say) the leaders rated at the fouldiers. But it was not so easy a matter, either to get over that Barricado of the packs, or to remove and rid them out of the way, as they lay piled clole against them; nor yet to unfold and unwrap the pack-laddles, lying overwhelmed as they did, under the packs, and entangled together with them. Thus they were hindred and staid a long time: and when at length they had put this bag and baggage aside that was set in their way, and made passage and entrance for the armed men, B and that in divers places, the campand tents were foon taken on all fides, ere a man could turn about: and so being few to many, and frighted men to late conquerors, no marvel if they were killed and hewn in pieces in every place. Howbeit, many of the fouldiers having fled for reinge into the forreits neer by elcaped into the camp of P. Stipio, whereof T. Fonteius his Lieutenant had the charge. As fo. Cn. Scipio some write that he was flain upon that mount at the first onlet and affault made by the enemies : others report that with a few others he fled into a Tower hard. by the camp: and that there was a fire made round about it, and so when the gates thereof were burned, which by no violent means otherwise they could break open, the enemies entred and took it, and they within were killed every one, Captain and all.

Thus Cn. Scipio came to his end, in the feventh year after that he went into Spain, and on the C nine and twentieth day after that his brother loft his life. Their death was bewailed and lamented no icis over all Spain than at Rome, Por among the cicizens at home one part of their forrow they took for the lois of the atmies, another part went for the distraction and alienation of the Province and a third again was spent in the cogitation of the publick calamity: but Spain from one end to the other mourned only for their Governors and Captains, and had a great miffe of them. And Cneus of the twain, was more bewailed, becaused he had been longer time their ruler, and had won the favour and affection of men, and possessed their hearts before the other: and was the first that ever gave them in those parts a proof and tast of the Romans just and tem-

When the army was thus defeated and brought to nothing, so as Spain seemed utterly lost, p there arole one man yet, that recovered all again, and brought the decaied flate to the former perfection. There was in the army one L. Martius, the fon of Septimius, a Gentleman and Knight of Roses, a torward young manifor contage and wit, far above the degree and condition wherein he was born. Befides this excellent and most toward disposition of his by nature; he had great helps by the discipline and instruction of Cn. Scipio: under whom, for so many years he was trained and had learned all military knowledge and skill meet for a fouldier. This Martin, what by rallying the disperied fouldiers who were fled, and what by drawing others out of fundry garrions had raited and aftembled together a reasonable good power, and joyned with T. Fonteius, the Lieutenam aforefaid of P. Seipio. But the Roman Knight, above all others, grew to fo great credit and reputation among all the fouldiers, that when they had fortified their camp within the E river Iberus; and were determined among themselves, to chuse one General over the armies, in a folemn affembly of fouldiers, even by their own military election: they went one by one in course one after another, unto the main corps de guard that defended the tampier, and to the other wards belonging unto the camp until they had all given their voyces: and so by general confent created him their General. All the time which they had after, (and that was but small) they employed in fortifying their hold, and conveying thirher corn and victuals: and what chargefoever was imposed by him upon the fouldiers, the same they executed readily and willingly, and without any shew that their hearts were difmayed, and cast down any jot at all. But after that news was brought, that Astrabal the fon of Gifgs, was coming against them, to dispatch clean the reliques of the war, that he had passed over there and approached neer: and the son diers saw once the Fignal of battel put forth unto them by this new General; calling to mind, what noble wartiors they had served under but a while before; what worthy leaders they were wont to have and with how puissant armies they nied heretofore to go to the field; they fell a weeping every one. shaking and bearing their heads: some lift up and retched one their hands to heaven, blaming and accusing the Gods: others lay along poon the ground, calling every one upon his own Captain by special name; Neither could their pitcous moans and plaints be staid not withstanding the Cenaurious encouraged what they could, the fouldiers of their companies : not withflanding (I fay) that Martins himself fomerimes spake them fair, fometimes rebuked them, for giving themselves to such soolish and vain puling like women and not rather resolve to raise up their hearts, and with him to quicken and whet their floriacks in defence of themselves and of the common-@ weal, and not to fuffer their former Captains and Leaders to lie dead and unfevenged. By this time now, all on a fuddain, the shout of the enemies was descried, and the sound of the trumpets were within hearing being come close under the tampier. Whereupon all at once, turning their forrow and weeping into anger and indignation, they ranevery man to his armorand weapon: and as if they had been horn mad they hafteed from all parts to the gates and entries of the camp, and charged upon the enemies as they came carelelly and without order and array. Immedistely this unexpected and suddain object, stroke an exceeding fear into the Carthaginians

as wondring from whence to many enemies thould flart up to toon, confidering the armies were a to lately clean in a manner destroyed; and how it came to passe, that being newly vaneuished and put to flight they should be so stout so bold and consident of their own selves ; who a Gode name, should be their General, after the two Scipios were flain; what Captain and Governor had they over the camp; and who gave out the fignal of battail: marvelling (Ifay) at these premiffes, and fo many particulars, that they once imagined not afore, at first hand they wist not what to do, but as amazed men, began to give ground and retire; but afterwards, being Ail fiercely followed upon with a violent charge, they were plainly beaten back and put to flight And verily, either there had been a foul havock and flaughter of them that fled, or a rash and dangerous enterprise for them who would have followed the chace: but that Martius hasfined r to found the retreat, and opposing himself against the foremost ensigns of the vanguard, yea, and taking hold of some of them himself, staid the main battail and repressed their violence, who were upon the point already to pursue them with heat. And so he reduced them back again into the camp, as greedy as they were fill of murder, and thirfly of bloudshed. The Carthaginians, who at the first were driven from the rampier, and for fear hasined away; after that they saw none to follow them, supposed they had been asraid, and therefore staid still: whereupon they departed to their camp again in rechlels manner, fair and foftly. And as careless as they were in their retire thither, fo negligent were they in guarding the same: for although their enemies were neer, vet they remembred and thought again, that they were but the tail and reliques of two armies, vanquilhed and defeated a few dayes before. Upon this resolute perswasion of theirs, and bale conceit of the enemies, they were very negligent every way within their camp: whereof Martins having by his espial, certain intelligence, resolved upon a designment, which at the first sight seemed more like a project of hazard, than an enterprise of hardines; and it was no more, but even upon a bravery to let upon the enemy in his own camp, and give him a camilado. For as he thought it an easier emprese, to force the hold and pavilions of Asarabal, being but one, than to defend and keep his own, in case three armies and three Captains should joyn together: so he considered withal, that either if he fped well in this exploit, he should restore and set upright again unto the Romans, the decayed and proftrate State of Spain: or if he were discomfited and put back, yet by giving the adventure first upon the enemies, he should not be altogether contemned, and of no reputation. But left this attempt fo fuddain, and the terror and error which may fall out inther night-time, should happen to trouble this his designed plot, and the course of his good forume; he thought it not amiss, to make a speech unto his souldiers, and to exhort and encourage them afore-hand. And therefore calling them together to a general audience, in this manner hedif-

his fouldiers,

coursed unto them of his intent and purpose. "My valorous and loval fouldiers, either the reverence and affectionat love of mine, toward of Mariins to "our chief Captains during their life, and after their death; or the very present conditionand "Aate wherein we all now fland; may be a sufficient testimony and proof to any man whose-"ever, that this charge and government of mine, as it is in regard of your judgement of me right honourable, so it is in truth, and in very deed, to me most weighty, and full of care and trouble. "For at what time as (but that fear took away all fence of forrow) I was not so much master of M "my felf, as to kek out and find fome comfort and folace for mine own penfive foul and heavy "spirit: I was forced being but one, (which is a most hard matter for a man to do in time of "grief) to minister consolation unto the common misfortune and calamity of you all. And "furely I have no list at all (the harder is my case) to avert my mind from continual grief of hear, " not so much as even then, when as I am to fludy and devise, by what means I may be able to "preferve (for the behoof of my country) these small remnants of two armies. For why the grie-" yous and bitter remembrance of calamities past, is ever before me. The two Scipios trouble me " all the day time with careful thoughts, they disquiet me in the night season with fearful dreams, they make me oftentimes to flart out of my fleep, willing and charging me, to fuffer neither "them nor their fouldiers (who were your fellows and companions, and for the space of eight N of years in those parts where they served, never received foil) nor yet the Common-wealth, to "Continue unrevenged; warning me withal, to follow their difcipline, their precepts, rules, & good " inftructions. And like as, whiles they lived here among us, there was no man more obedient than "my felf to their directions and commandments; even so after their decease, whatsoever inmy "conceit, I judge they would have had especially done in all occurrences, the same my desire is, "that you also (my souldiers) would like of and approve for the very best. I would not have you "to weep, wail, and lament fill for them, as if they were extinet and gone for ever, (forthey live "fill, and shall, so long as the world endurers, and continue immortal in renown and same of "their worthy and noble acts) but rather so often as you remember and think of them, to go like "hardy and valiant men to a field, even as if you heard them speaking unto you, or saw them gi- O " ving out the figual of battel. Neither was it (Iassure you)any other object buttlitt, prefented " yellerday unto your eyes and minds, which effected so memorable a piece of service as it was: "by which ye have made good proof unto your enemies, and given them to understand, that the « Roman name died not together with the Scipios and that the vigour and vertue of that people "which was not extinct and busied, by the overthrow at Canna, will ever rise again (ye may be es fure) out of all adverticies, let cruel fortune ftorm and rage asmuch as ever she can; And now, efince ye have shewed such valour and hardiness already of your own accord, Thave a mind,

A " and would gladly see, how bravely ye will bear your selves upon the direction and command-"ment of your Captain. For yesterday, when I founded the retreat unto you, at what time as "vou followed fo freely upon the enemy, being troubled and dilarrated; my defire and meaning "was not to repress and abate your bold courage but to defer and referve it against some greater "opportunity of advantage, and for a more honourable and glorious exploit: that anon upon the "first occasion, you being prepared and provided, might surprise them at unawares, and not stan-"ding upon their guard; armed and wel appointed, affail them disarmed & naked; and that which "more is whiles they are in their bedsfast and found affeep. And the hope that I conceive of this " good opportunity and effect thereof (my fouldiers) articth not upon some fantafticallimagina-B "tion of mine own brain by hap-hazard, and upon vain prefumption, but grounded upon good "reason and present experience. For verily, if a man should demand even of you your own selves. What the reason was, that being but sew in number, and lately discomfitted, ye were able to de-"fend your camp, against many more than your selves, and those heartned with fresh vistories ; ve "would make no other answer but this, That you, learing that which followed, had both foreiff-"ed your camp in every respect with strong munitions, and were your selves well appointed and "furnished yea, and ready to receive them when oever they came. And furely, to it is, and we find "it true by experience: Men are least fure and secured against that which fortune saith is searless, "and need not to be prevented, because that which we neglect is evermore open and exposed to 66 all dangers. Now the enemies doubt nothing less at this times then that we, who were so larely C. " our felves beneged and affailed by them, will now come to give an affault upon them in their " hold. Let us adventure to do that which no man would beleeve that ever we durft enterprife, " and the felf-same cause which seemeth to make the thing most difficult, shall effect it soonest of "all others. At the change of the third warch I will lead you forth without any noise at all in "great filence. Well enformed and affured I am, that in their camp the Sentinels are not relieved "in due course and order, neither yet the ordinary corps de guard kept as they ought to be. Your "shout and outery shall not so soon be heard at the gates, nor your first charge and assault given, "but ye shall surely be matters of the camp. Then let me see you perform that shaughter and exe-"cution among them heavy and dead afleep, affrighted with an unexpected alarm, and taken on " a sudden unarmed, and in their beds; from which yesterday ye thought much, that ye were caln to led away and reclaimed. I wot well that this feemeth unto you an audacious enterprise and ful "of hazard, but when things go crois and stand in doubtfull terms, and when other means fail the "hardielt attempts, yea, and the most venturous and desperate courses, are ever safest and speed ~ belt. For if a man stay never to little at the very instant when a thing is to be done (whereof the "opportunity paffeth and flieth away ere one would think) immediatly when it is once gone, he "may fling his cap after well enough, and complain thereof and fay, had I wift, but never the "nesser. One Army they have hard at hand, and two more are not far off: now if we venture of "them here, our opportunity and advantage is as good as theirs. And once already ye have "made trial of their forces and your own: put we it off another day, contenting our felves with "the bare name of yesterdaies fally, and give over so, it will be great doubt and danger, lest all E " the Generals with all their armies be rallied and re-united. And shall we then be able to hold "our own against three Generals and three holts, whom Cn., Scipio having about him his whole " puissance, fresh and in good plight, could not withstand nor abide? Our Captains by dividing "their forces, and difmembring one compleat army, were defeated and overthrown: temblably "mayour enemies, parted while they be, and fevered afunder, be discomfitted and brought to te nought, Lo, this is the only way for us to war, and none other. And therefore ler us wait no lon-"ger than the commodious opportunity of the next night. Go ye then a gods bielling make much "of your felves, take your repatt and repose, that yemay be frest and lusty to break into your ene-"mies hold with the same resolute courage, wherewith erewhile ye desended your own. The fouldiers, as they gladly gave ear to this new counfell of their new captain, to, the more audaci-Fous and adventurous that it was, the better it pleated them. The rest of the day behind they spent in furbishing and making ready their harnels and weapons, and inchetishing their bodies, yea, and the better part of the night they flept quierly. And to at the relief of the fourth watch they

Now were there other companies also of Carthaginians, beyond this next camp above faid, about fix miles diffant from thence, A fiollow way and valley there lay between, franching thick of trees. In the midft of this wood, for a furlong space well near, he bestowed closely cohort of socmen, yex, and certain horsemen of Romans: but by his leave this was bud a craftly and flie trick, borrowed of the Carthaginians. Thus the midtle way being intercepted and taken up, the rest of theforces were conducted in a fall-march toward the enemies in the next camp. And finding no G grands before the gates, no Sentinels upon the rampier, they entred in as it had been into their own hold; and no man made reliftance: then they founded trumpets, and gave the alarm. Some fall to hilling of the enemies half affeep; others fling dry litter and firaw for to kindle fire upon their hues and pavilions ; other some again keep the gates, that none should ifine forth So the fire, the others, and mathere all rogether, put them our of their right wits, and made them, as it were, befides themselves ; that neither hear they could, noryet make any shirt for themselves. Unarmed and nathed men fell among the Bands of armed fouldiers. Some run in halle to to the gates, others finding the water and paffages befor run up to the campier: and look as any escaped and got away

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from thence by that means he flieth straightwaies directly toward the other camp. Where they H were caught up by the cohort of footmen, and the cornet of horiemen, which rose up suddenly out of their Ambuscado: and being enclosed onevery side, were killed to the last man. And yet. if it had been any ones good hap to have escaped from thence with life, so swiftly, and with so great expedition, the Romans after they had got the nearer camp, fped themselves to the other. that he could not have recovered it before them, to bring news of the defeat. And even there likewise, the farther they were off from their enemy, the more negligent they were: and became some also a little before day were slipt away a forraging, fuelling, and plundering, the Romans found every thing more loofe and out of order, than in the other camp. Their weapons only flood reared up in their corps de guard, the fouldiers themselves were unarmed, either sitting and lying all along on the ground, or walking up and down before the gates, and under the rampier. With these fouldiers so secure, so retchless, so disarmed and disordered (the Romans being yet in their hot bloud, and not cooled upon their fresh massacre, and more than that, lufty and brag for their new victory) began to make a fray, and to skirmish. But the Carthaginians were not able to keep them out of the gates. And so within the Camp there was a hot and cruell fight: for, from all pirts thereof, they can together upon the first alarmthat arose in the very beginning of the tumult and fourfling. And long had that skirmish continued, but that the Romans bucklers and targets feen all bloudy were a patternunto the Carthaginians of a former execution; and thereupon drave them into a mighty fear. This fearfull fight caused them all to turn back and take their heels: and thus as many of them as escaped killing got out by heaps wheresoever they could make shift to find way, and were clean turned out of their camp, and all that they had. So in the com-K pass of one day and night, by the conduct and direction of L. Martius, there were two encamped holds forced and won from the enemies: in which there were 37000 of the enemies flain, faith Claudius, who translated the Annals of Acidius out of the Greek tongue into the Latine and 2 830 taken pritoners befides the gain of a mighty rich booty. In which pillage there was found a shield of filver weighing 138 pound, with the image and portraiture of Asarbal the Barchine. Val. ring Antias recordeth, that the camp only of Mago was taken, and feven thouland men flain and that in another battell with Afdrubal, upon a fally forth, there died ten thousand, and 4330 were taken prisoners. Pifo writeth, that when Mago followed after our men in an hot and diforderly chace (for they feemed to give back and retreat) there were five thouland men killed by the train of an ambush, But all writers do blazon the great honour and same of Duke Marting. And L befides the very truth of his glorious name, they make mention also and speak of some miracles: namely, that as he made the Oration unto his fouldiers, there was seen a flaming fire burning from his head, without any fente and feeling of his to the great wonder and fear of the fouldiers that flood about him: and that in the memoriall of his brave victory over the Carthaginians, there remained in the temple of Jup. untill the Capitoll was burned that foresaid shield, with the Image of Aldrubal, and it was called Martius his shield. After this, Spain was quiet for a long time. whiles both fides after to many overthrows given and taken between them, were loath to hazard the main chance in one battell.

In the time that these affairs passed in Spain, Marcellus upon the winning of Syracuse, having fet all other things in order throughout Sicily, with fuch faithfulnels and upright integrity, that M not only he greatly augmented his own glory, but also enlarged the majetty of the people of Rame, brought over to Rome all the goodly and beautiful ornaments of that City, their graven and moltenimages, their pictures and painted tables, whereof there was great flore in Syracule. These braveries (no doubt)at the first were no more but the spoils of enemies, and lawfully acquired in right of war and conquest, But from thence began our great love and liking to the cunning workmanship of Grecian Attisans: and from hence came afterwards our licentiousness and outragein spoiling and robbing, so commonly & ordinarily, all facred and profane places, where these things were to be had: which staid not so, but proceeded and turned at length to the spoiling of the Roman gods themselves, and to that very first Temple which by Marcellus was beautified and adorned principally above the reft. For strangers and forrein travellers used in pilgrimage to vistan the Temples which were dedicated by Marcellus at the gate Capena, in regard only of the most rare and fingular workmanship of the ornaments in that kind, of which at this day there is very little or nothing to be feen.

Now from all City well-near of Sicily, there resorted Embassies unto him: as their causes were divers and unlike to their conditions were not all one. As many as before the winning of Syracule, had either not rebelled at all, or became reconciled and in favour again, they were accepted in the quality of faithfull Allies, and made much of: those who for sear after the loss of Spracufe, yielded were reputed as conquered, and received laws and conditions at the will and pleafure of the Conqueror. There remained yet no small reliques of war about Agrigentum for the Romans to dispatch namely, Epicides and Hanno, the Captains of the former war: and a third, sent O new from Annibal in the room of Hippocrates, a Citizen of Hippof his countrimen name him Mutines) descended from the Libypkanices, aman of Action, and one who under Annibal had been brought up, and taught allfeats of arms, and skill of warfare. Unto his charge were committed by Epicides and Hanno the Numidian Auxiliaries, with whom he over ran all the countries belonging to the enemies: he went unto all the Confederats, and so wrought with them to continue fast in their allegiance, and to fend aids to every one in due time accordingly: in such fort, that

A within short time he got himself a great name throughout all Sicily, so as the favorits and faction of the Carthaginians had no greater hope in any than in him. And therefore both Captains, as well Hanno the Carthaginian, as Epicides the Syracusan, who for a time had been pentup within the walls of Agrigentum, bearing themselves as well upon the fidelity as policy of Mutines, boldlv adventured to come forth of the walls of Agrigentum, and upon the river Himera encamped themselves. Whereof Marcellus having intelligence, forthwith removed with all his power and firehim down encamped, almost four miles from the enemy, minding to wait and expect what they did or went about But Mutines gave him neither opportunity of place to relt him long, nor respite of time to take counsell in, but crossed the river, and with exceeding terrour, and tumultu-Rous noise affailed the flanding guards of his enemies: yea, and the morrow after gave them bat-

tell as it were in a pitcht field, and drave them within their holds and fortifications. But being called from thence by occasion of a mutiny of Numidians within the Camp (who to the number almost of three hundred were departed to Heracles Minos) he went to appeale their moods, and to reclaim them to due obedience: but he gave the rest of the Captains (by report) a great charge and express warning, not to fight with the enemy, howsoever they did in his absence. But both the Captains were greatly offended thereat, and Hanno especially, who was already male-content, and repined at his glory: What? faith he, thinketh Mutines, a bale Affican, and not of the right flamp neither, to gage and rule me a Carthaginian Generall, sent with Commission from the Senat and people? He pertwaded therefore Epicides effectually to pais over the river, and to firike C a battell for quoth he, if we should stay for him, and then hap to have a fortunate day of it and

win the victory, all the honour no doubt shall redound to Mutines, Beye fore, Marcellus thought this a great indignity, that he who had repulsed at Nola Annibal. even when he bare himself so bravely upon his sresh victory at Canne, should give one soot to these petty enemies, vanquished already by him both by sea and land - whereupon he commanded his fouldiers to arm in all haste, and to bring forth the standards and enfigus. But as he was arranging his men in battell array, there came riding unto him all on the four, with bridle on the horle neck, ten Numidians from our of the army of the enemies, with these tidings and intelligencessaffuring them, "That their countrimen, who first were offended and discontented by occasi-"on of that mutiny aforelaid, wherein three hundred of their company departed and went away D" to Heraclea: and then afterwards, because they saw their own head and leader, by the practice

"of those other Captain, who maligned and envied his glory, sent far enough out of the way, ee ven against the very day when the battell should be fought; were not disposed at all to fight, "but would fit still and not stir. A kind of people these were, deceitfull otherwise, and used to break promife; howbeit now, they were just and true of their word. Upon this, as the Romans sook better heart unto them, (for there was a speedy pursevant or coursier sent throughout the battaillons from company to company, for to fignific unto them, that the enemy was disappointed and abandoned of his Cavalry, whom they feared most of all other) fothe enemies were mightily dismaied and put in fear: for over and besides, that they had no help from them who were the greatest strength of their army, they were in a deep fear lest their own horsemen would E fer upon them. By which occasion the conflict was not great, for at the first shout and shock given, well it was seen which way the game would go, and the matter was soon determined. The

Numidians, who at the first encounter, and during the conslict, had stood quiet in both points of the battell, seeing their own fellows turn back and flie, bare them only company for a while as they fled : but after that they perceived them all to make haste forfear to Agrigentum: fearing allo themselves there to be besieged among them, slipt away every one to their own Cities, Many thousands were there slain and taken prisoners: and eight elephants besides taken alive. This was the last field fought by Marcellus in Sicily: upon this victory he returned to Syracuse. By this time now was the year almost come about and growing to an end. And therefore at Rome the Scnate decreed, that F. Cornelius the Prattof should fend letters to the Confuls, lying before Capua, pur-Foorting this tenour: That for a for a function was far from them, and no great matter of consequence like to be performed the while at Capua; the one of them (if they thought so good) should repair to Rome, for to create new Magistrates in the room of the old. The Consuls having received the letters, agreed between themselves and took order, that Claudius should go to hold and accomplish the solemn election of Magistrates: and Futuiss remainstill at Capua, So Claudisecreated new Cost. Cn. Fulvius Centimolus, and P. Sulpitius Galbathe fon of Servius: a man that had not born any curule office of state before, After these were Preziots chosen, L. Cornelius Lentulus, M. Cornelius Cethegus, C. Sulpisius, C. Calpurnius Pifo, Unto Pifo befell the jurifdiction within the City. Sulpitins had the government of the Province Sicily. Cerhegus of Apulia; and Land tulus, of Sardinia. The Confuls had the government of their Provinces prorogued for to continue G one year longer.

The fix and twentieth Book

Of the Histories of T. Livius of Padua, from the Foundation of the Lity of Rome.

The Breviary of L. Florus upon the fix and twentieth Book.

Nnibal encamped himselfe at three miles and from Rome, fast upon theriver Anio. Himselfin Aporfon, accompanied with two thousand men of arms, rode to the gate Capena, for to view the fit of the City. And normithstanding that for three daies space the armies of both sides were come into the field ready embattelled, yet they never joyned in conslict, by reason of the tempessions and stormy weather: But over as they were returned again into their Camp, presently it provedsair. Capua was won by Q. Fulvius, and Appius Claudius the Pro-Consuls. The Nobles and principal Citizens of Capua poisoned themselves. When as their Senators stood bound to stakes (for to be whipped) and thento lofe their heads, there came letters from the Senate of Rome unto the Pro-Conful Q. Fulvius, with direstion to pare their lives: but before that he would read them, he put them up into his bosome, and willed K the ministers or executioners to let the Low have the comfe, and to do their office, and so he went through with the execution. It kapned that in a folorism affembly of the people there was much debate and quefion, who hould govern as L. Deputy the Province of Spain: and when no man was willing to undertake that charge, P. Scipio, he fon of that Publius who was flain in Spain, made offer to go that vorage, and by the voyces generally of the people, and with one accord of all he was thither fent. In one day he assaulted and alfo forced New-Carthage. being a young man, not fully 24 year old. And there went an opinion of him shat he was descended of some heavenly race: both for that himself, after he was come to leventeen years of age, and had put or his mans robe, converfed within the Capitoll, and also because there was a fnake or ferpent feen ofsentimes in his mothers bedchamber. This book containeth besides the affairs in Sicily: the amity concluded with the Etolians: and the war against the Acarnanians and Phi-L lip King of the Macedonians.

The fix and twentieth Book of T. Livius.

Neus Fulvius Centimalus, and P. Selpitius Galha the Confuls, when they had entredinto their Magistracy upon the Ides of March, assembled the Senators into the Capitoll, where they consulted with the LL about the state of the Common-weal, concerning the administration of the wars, and as touching the Provinces and the Armies. Q. Fulvius and Ap. Claudius, the Confuls of the former year, continued ttill their rule and full command, with M the charge of the same forces which they had before under their hands. And over and befides, they were expressy commanded, not to depart from Capua (before which they lay at fiege) until they had forced and won the City. For at that time the Romans among all their other affairs were most amused upon it: not so much for anger and malice, (whereit they had never against any one City greater and juster cause) as in this regard, that being a state so noble and mighty, like as by revolting first it had drawn and induced certain other Cities to do the same: so if it were recovered and regained, like it was to reduce their affections again to look back and return unto their old allegiance and obedience to their wonted figniory of Rome. The Prætors also of the former year, M. Junius in Tufcany, and P. Sempronius in Gaul, continued in their places of regiment, with two legions a piece under their conduct the same which they had before, And fo M. Marcellus B. N. mained as Pro-Conful behind in Sicily, for to finish and dispatch the reliques of the warthere, with the power of that army which he had already; and had commission (if need were of new supply) to make up the number of his companies, out of those legions which were commanded by P. Cornelius the Vice-Pretor in Sicily; provided alwaies, that he chose no fouldier out of those bands, unto whom the Senat had flatly denied, either licence to be discharged, or pasport to teturn home into their country, before the war was fully ended. Unto C. Sulpitius, whole lot it was to govern the Province of Sicily, were affigued those two legions, which P. Cornelius had before wich a fresh supply out of the army of Cneus Fulvius, which the last year was shamefully deteated, beaten and put to flight in Apulia. These souldiers, all the fort of them, had the same limitation on of service and no other, appointed and set down by the Senat, as those former who remained after the overthrow at Canna. And this difgrace they had besides, as well the one company as the other, That they might not winter within any town, nor build them any standing camp for wintring harbours, within ten miles of a City. L. Cornelius the Lord Deputy in Sardinia, was allowed to have the conduct of those two legions which were under the leading of Q. Mutius. And order was given unto the Confuls to levy and enroll a new fupply thereto if need required T. Otacilins and M.Valerius were appointed to guard and defend all the fea-coasts of Sicily and Greece, with

A the help of those Legions and Armadoes which they had already. The Greeks had fifty fail in their fleet, and were manned with one Legion. The Sicilians had one hundred ships, and two Legions to furnish them. So that in this year the Romans maintained three and twenty Legions, to wage war both by fea and land.

In the beginning of the year, when the letters of L. Martius were read and scanned in the Senat house, the LL, there assembled, liked well of the contents, and spake highly in the praise of his worthy acts: but many of them were offended at the superscription, because he took upon him the honourableticle of a Pro-Prator in his file, and wrote thus, L. Martins the Pro-Prator to the Senat | confidering, that his command was neither granted by the people, nor allowed and B confirmed by the Senat; "An ill precedent (fay they) it is, and of bad confequence, that Generals " of the field should be chosen by armies, and that the folemnity of Elections, to devoutly begun "in the name of the gods, and with the religious observation of the Bird-flight, frould now be "transferred into the Camps and Provinces far from Laws and Magistrates, and committed to "the inconsiderate wills of rash affectionate souldiers. And when some there in place were of opinion, that the matter should be put in quession at the Council Table, it was thought better to defer that consultation, untill those gentlemen of service, that brought the Letters from Martius, were gone and departed, As concerning corn and apparell for the army, they agreed to write back unto him, that the Senat would take order and provide for both: but they would not allow in any cause to give him this addition, and to write [To Martins the Pro-Prator] less that they might C feem to approve the very fame thing by their prejudice and doom aforehand, which they had left for to be decided and determined afterwards. When the Gentlemen aforefaid had their dispatch, and were difmissed, the first thing that the Consuls propounded was it, and no other: and generally they jumped in this one point, for to deal with the Tribunes of the peoples, that with all speed possible they would move the Commons, and propound unto them, for to know, who their will and pleature was should be sent L. Deputy into Spain, for to have the government of that army whereof Cn. Scipio, L. Generall, had the conduct.

This matter, I say, was treated of with the Tribunes, and a bill preferred thereof unto the Commons: but there was another greater contention in terms, that had possessed their minds already. For C. Sempronius Blasus had commenced a criminall action against Cn. Estevius, accusing Dhim for the lots of the Army in Apulia, and ceased not in all the affemblies of the people to make invectives against him, charging him, "That being Captain Generall, through his much fol- The Oration "ely ignorance, and rashness the had brought his army into a place of danger reproving him more- of T. Simproni-Sover, and laying, That never any Captain but Cn. Fulums had corrupted, marred, and infeded in Blafus a-"his legions with all kind of vices before that he betrated them to the enemies in fuch wife, that "it might be well and truly faid, that they were altogether spoiled and defeated before they had a "fight of their enemies: and were not vanquished by Annibal, but by their own Colonell and

"Commander, See (quoth he)the disorder that is in Elections, and how no man, when he is to "give his voice doth well weigh and confider, who it is that he chuieth a General & unto whom "he committeen the charge of an Army. Behold the difference between Cnous Fulvins, and E"T.Sempronius. This man having the leading of an army of bondslaves, by discipline, good ora der and government, within short time brought his souldiers to that good pass, that there was "not one of them all throughout the army remembred and regarded how bately he was born. fand of what parentage descended, but all in generall bare themselves so, that they were to their "friends a fure defence, and to their enemies a fearful teffor; and after that he had recovered their "at Beneventum, & other Cities, (as it were, out of the thaws of Annibal the reflored and delive-"redthem fate & found to the people of Rome, Whereas contrariwise Cn: Fulvius having received "an army of Roman Citizens, well and worshipfully born, liberally and honefuly brought up, had "taught them servile vices fit for slaves, and so trained them, that with their friends and allies they "were Rout, proud, and unruly; and among their enemies were cowards & very dastards: & fofar ~ F "Anorthey were to bear off the violence of the Carthaginians that they were not able to abide " so much as their first cry and shout. And no marvel I assure you, that the souldiers could not slick to it in the battel, and hold out manfully ; when the General himfelf was the first that ran away " beautly. I rather wonder at it that any of them flood to it and died in the field, and were not all "of them as fearful as Co. Fulvius, and rook not heels with him for company. Yet C. Flami-"nius, L. Paulus, L. Posthumius, both Scipios, as well Co, as Pub. choic rether to lose their lives in Change, than to forfake their armies when they were environed round with enemies. But Cn. "Fulvising he was in manner the only man that returned to Rome with news of the army defea-"ted and overthrown. Now verily, a great indignity it is and a shamefull manner of proceeding, "that the residue of the army, after the overthrow at Canna, because they sted out of the field, G "werevonfined and transported over into Siells, with express condition, not no return again from "thence perfore that the enemy were clean gone and doppered but of half \$180 that the very fame "rigorous and heavy decree pasted likewite, and was executed against the Legions of Cu. Fulvius; "and Confidentiallelf, who fied out of the barrell which was through his ownfolly and raft-"noinbegun should go away clear, and eleape without all-pinishment; that shimlelf, I say should "land has bld age instaterns, Rews, and brothel-houses, where already he hath spent his youth-spent and the specific state of the s "tacir Captain)lae famulatienough off; and packed away (as it were) into exite; and endure thame-

"full and ignominious fouldiery. Lo, how unequally at Romethe freedem of the City is parted H "between the rich and the roor; between men of robility ard high calling, ard those that ardof " mean parentage and low degree.

The aniwer of Cz.Fulviss.

Thus much spake the plaintifi C. Sempronius Blafus. The defendant on the other fide shifted all the blame from himlelf, and laid the whole fault upon his fouldiers, alledging and pleading thus, "That when they called upon him baftily, and with great wilfulnels for to give battell, he "brought them forthirto the field not on that day which they would themselves (for it was late " in the evenire) but the morrow after, when both time and place were meet and convenient for "the purpole: and notwithflanding they were well appointed and orderly embattelled, yet were "they not able to inflain, either the fame or theinty of the cremies, I know not whether, And "when they all fled away amain he alto was carried away in the throng of the rout: like as Varra I "the Conful at the battell before Canna, and as many other Generals elsewhere, And what good "could he have done to the Common weal, in case he had staid behind alone? unless perad-"venture his death might have cured and remedied the publike fores and maladies, or made amends for the common losses. Neither was it for want of victuals, nor for that he light arun-"awares ppon places of diladvantage and danger; nor yet, because he was entrapped within the "trains of an ambush, marching on end forward, without ferding his elpials before that he was "orercome; but even by mere force, by dint of fword, in open feld and in a pight battel. And it was not he could do withall if his own men were fear ull and timorous, and the enemies hardy "and venturous, he had not the rule of their hearts. It is long of every one his own nature to be " either bold or heartlefs.

Two severall daies was he judicially accused, and at both times a fine of money only set upon his head, in case the matter should go against him. At the third Session the witnesses were produced forth, to be deposed and give evidence: and after that he had been shamefully reviled, and charged with all manner of reproaches there were very many upon their oath testified, That the full beginning of the fright and flight both, was occasioned by the Prator himself: and that the touldiers feeing themselves for faken by him, and supposing verily that their Captain and Leader was not affraid of his own shadow but had great reason to lear, they like wife turned their backs and fled. Upon which evidence, the whole Court was to incented against him with anger, that they cried all with one voice, to commence a capitall action, for that he was worthy todie, Whereupon arole a new debate and controversie: for whereas the Tribune had twicebeforelaid L a penall action upon him of money, and now at the third time faid that he would have a jury of life and death go upon him: then he called upon the other Tribunes for their helping hand to mitigate this rigour of the Tribune, But when those his Collegues made answer again and faid, that they would not oppose themselves nor hinder his course, but that he might proceed in the suit at his own good pleasure, more majorum, i. e. [according to the ancient manner used by their forefathers, leither by order of law, or rule of custome, and bring him being but a private person to the triall either of a capitall crime, or penall treipais then Sempronius ipake and faid flatly, that he laid upon him a criminal action of creaton against the State; and requested of C. Calpharnius the L.chief Juftice of the City, for to have a day of hearing and judiciall triall by the people. Then the defendant cast about to help himself by another remedy, namely, in case he could compass that M Q. Fulvius his brother might possibly be present at the Session when he should be judged : who at that time was a man of great credit and reputation, in regard both of the name that went on him for his noble acts, and of that great hope which men had of him, that he was like presently to be Master of Capua. But when this said Q. Fulvius had requested so much by letters, endited to that purpose as effectually as he could devise, and to move commiseration and pity in behalf of the life of his brother, the LL, of the Senat returned this answer unto him again, That it was not for the good of the State that he should depart from Capua: thereupon, before the Sessions day was come, Cn. Fulvius departed of his own accord into extle to Tarquinii, and the Commons made an act and confirmed that banishment of his to be a just, due, and sufficient punishment for

During these businesses at Rome, the whole strength and force of war was bent against Capath and yet the City was rather flraightly beleguered than forcibly affaulted; infomuch as neither the servants or bondmen, nor the common people were able to endure the samine any longer: and fend unto Annibal any messengers, they possibly could not by reason of the straight watchand ward that the Romans kept, so near one unto the other. At length there was a certain Numidian offered to go and to escape clear away, who having taken letters unto Annibal to put him in mind to be as good as his promife, departed in the night, and passed through the mids of the Roman camp, and put the Campans in very good hope, to iffue forth at all the gates; and to make a fally upon the enemy, whiles their power and strength served them. And verily in many fcufflings and skirmishes which they made, they got the better for the most part in horse-fight : O but lightly their footmen had ever the worfe. The Romans for their parts were nothing to much pleased when they had the upperhand at any time, as they were discontented and ill apaid, to receive a toil in any kind of fervice of them, who were not only befreged, but in manner overcome already and conquered. So they devised a means in the end, to make up and supply by industry and policy the defect they had in strength and force. They choic out of all the Legions certain lufty young men, such as for clean strength of body, and lightness withall, were most nimble and

A swift. These had every one of them, a light buckler or target, shorter than commonly horsemen have and seven javelins or darts apiece, four foot long, with iron heads at one end, like as those Javelins have, which they ale to lance that are lightly armed, and begin skirmishes. And every horseman took up one of these behind him on horseback, and used them, both to fit the horse and ride, and also to leap down on foot, with great activity and agility, at the fignall and token given them. Now, when as, after daily practice and exercise, they were able to do it simble enough, and without fear, they advanced forth into the plain, lying between their camp, and the wall of the City, and affronted the horsemen of the Campans as they stood arranged in bartell array: and so soon as they were come within a darts cast, the light javelottiers aforesaid. B dismounted from their horses, at a sign given them: and behold, all of a sudden, our of the Cavalry there was a battaillon of footmen arranged, who charged the men of arms of the enemies, and let flie their shot with great force, dare after dare, which they lanced to thick, that they galled many a horse, and wounded also many horsemen. Howbeir, their fear was much greater, by reason of the strange and unexpected manner of fight. The Roman horsemen seeing their enemies thus affrighted, fet too hard, and charged them upon luftily, chafed them and beat them down even to the City gates. After this, the Romans were the better in horie-fervice also. And hereupon began the manner from henceforth to entertain such light armed javelottiers, called Velites, even among the Legions. The first deviser of this mingling of footmen among the horsemen they say was one Q. Navina a Centurion, and that he was highly honoured by the Generall for C his invention. Whiles things flood thus at Capua, Annibal was greatly distracted in mind, and possessed with

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two contrary cogitations, whether he shouldgo to gain the Castle of Ta entum, or to rescue and fave the City of Capua. At last the regard of Capua prevailed with him: for he saw that as well friends as enemies depended thereupon, and had their mind and eye wholly bent that way; as being a Citylike to give the very triall and proof, what would the iffue be generally of all the revolt and rebellion from the Romans. Leaving therefore behind him a great part of his carriage in the Brutians country, and all his fouldiers heavily armed, he made halte into Campania, with an elect power of foot and horle, such as he supposed most meet and best appointed for expedition and riddance of way: yet as fast as he marched, there followed after him three and thirty Ele-D phants, and so he sate him down closely in a secret valley behind the mountain Tiff ata, which overlooketh the City Capua. At the first coming he forced the fort called Galaria, and compelled the garriton there to quit the place, and then he turned and opposed himself against the enemies who belieged Capua. But he dispatched certain courriers afore unto Capua to signific unto them at what time he minded to fet upon the camp of the Romans: that they also at the very instant might be ready to iffue forth at every gate of the City to do the like. The Romans having no fore-knowledge by their espials of this occurrence, were mightily terrified : for Annibal himself assailed them one way, and all the Campans as well foot as hotsemen (together with the garrison souldiers of the Carthaginians under the leading of Bostar and Hanno their captains) fallied out another way. The Romans therefore being drivento their shifts, as well as they might in so Esudden and searfull a case, had an eye to this, not to make head altogether one way, and so to leave the rest quite without defence; therefore they divided their forces in this manner among themselves : Appius Claudius opposed himself against the Campans : and Fulvius against Annibal. Clauding Nero the Vice-Prator, with the horsemen belonging to the fixth legion, quartered upon the way that leadeth to Sueffula: and C. Fulvius Flaceus the Lieutenant with the horiemen of Allies, took up his standing, and planted himself over-against the river Vulturnus. The battell began not after the usuall manner, only with shouts and outcries, but besides all other clamours of men neighing of horses, and rustling of armour, there was a multitude of Campans good for no other service of war, placed upon the wals, who together with ringing and sounding of basons and veffels of braffe (as the manner is in the still dead time of the night, when the moon is in the Feclipse) made such an hideous noise, that it caused even them that were in fight to be amused thereupon, and to liften after it. Appius with small ado repulsed the Campans from the trench and rampier. But Fulving on the other part had more trouble to deal with Annibal and the Carthaginians, who charged so fiercely upon him, that the fixth legion there gave ground and retreated : which being once beat back, a Squadron of Spaniards and three Elephants passed forwards as far as the rampier, and had already broken through the main battell of the Romans: but they were in suspence between doubtfull hope and present danger, thinking one while to break through and pass into the Camp; and doubtfull another while to be excluded from the rest of their companies. Palvius seeing this sear of the Legion, and perill wherein the Camp stood, encourageth and exhorteth Q. Navius and other principall Centurions, to affail valiantly, to kill and hew in pieces that one company of the enemies which were figh-Gting under the counterscarp. "For all now lieth a bleeding, quoth he, and in extream hazard: "for either you mult give the enemies way, and then wil they more eafily enter into the camp, then "they had already pierced through the thick fquadrons of the battell; or elie ye must defeat and "flay them in the place, even under the trench. And that (quoth he) were no difficult piece of ler-"vice, considering they are but few in number, severed and shut out clean from the succour of "theirfellows: and the same Roman bargaillon which seemeth now disbanded and open, whiles "it is affrighted, if so be it would make head and turn both sides upon the enemy, were able to

The fingular

" compass round and environ them, and put them to a doubtinhazard, yea, and cut them in pie-H ces within the midft. Navins had no fooner heard the General speak these words, but he caught the entign of the second band of Haltari from the entigh-bearer, and displaied it in the faces of the enemies, threatning to fling it among the midft of them, unless his fouldiers made the better hafte to follow him, and fettle themselves to fight. He was a goodly tall and personable man of body. his brave armor befides fer him out and beautified his person: and withall, the advancing of his enfigu on high, drew every mans eye upon him as well enemies as friends. But when he was anproached once to the banners of the Spaniards, then from all hands they spared him not, but lanced at him their barbed javelins, and the whole bartell in manner was bent only against him. But meither the multitude of enemies, nor the volley of their shot, was able to repreis and rebut the I violence of that one man Likewise M. Artilius a Lieutenant, caused the ention beater of the first band of the Principes, belonging to the same Legion, to enter with his ensign upon the cohortand troop of the Spaniards. The Lieutenants also L. Porcius Licinius and T. Popilius, who had the guarding of the camp, fought valiantly upon the rampier in defence thereof, and killed the Elebhants upon the very counterfearp, as they were passing over and entring the camp. And by occaison that their bodies filled up the ditch, the enemies had a passage made them into the camp, as it were over a causey or bridge raised of purpose to give them way: and there over the very carkafes of the Elephants, there was a cruell flaughter committed. But on the other fide of the camp, the Campans and the garrison of the Carthaginians had the repulse already: and under the very gate of Capua which openeth upon the river Vulturnus, there was another skirmish, wherethe K Romans friving to enter the town, were not to much put back and withflood by force of aimed men, as by brakes, scorpions, and other engins of ordnance, which being mounted and planted upon the very gate, discharged shot so violently, that they drave the enemies farther off. Over and besides the forcible and surious affault of the Romans was danted and suppressed, by reasonthat their General himself, Ap, Claudius, was hurt; who as he was encouraging his men to fight in the very forefront of the vangard, hapned to be wounded with a dart above in his breft under the left Thoulder: yet there were an exceeding number of enemies there flain before thegate, and the rest were driven for fear to make haste and get the City over their heads. Annibal also perceiving the Cohort of the Spaniards lying along dead, and the camp of the enemies so manfully defended even to the death : gave overfartheraffan't, and began to retire his enfigns, and to turn backward L all hisfootmen, interpoling his horsemen behind them, for fear the enemy should charge them on the tail. The legions were exceeding eager to purine after the enemies: but Flacche commanded to found the retreat, supposing they had done well enough already, and effected two things, to wit, that both the Campans law in how little flead Annibal ferved them; and also Annibal Affinitely knew and perceived no lefs. Some writers that have recorded this battell, fet down that of Annihal his Army there were flain that day eight thousand men, and of Campans three thou-Tand: that the Carthaginians loft fifteen enfigns, and the Campans eighteen. But in others, Tfind that the conflict was not so great, and that the fright was much more than the skirmin: for when as the Numidians and Spaniards together with the Elephants brake at unawares into The Roman Camp, those Elephants as they passed through the midst thereof, overthrew and M daild along many of the tents and pavilions; and the Sumpter-horfes and other beafts there for carriage, with great noise brake their halters, and collars, fled for fear, and bare downall afore them as they went. And that befides this tumultuous fright and confusion, Annibal dealt fratidulently, by lending in among the rest certain that could speak the Latinetongue (lot some frich he had about him) who in the Confuls namegave commandment (fince that the Camp was loft I that every fouldier should make shift for himself, and slie to the next mountains. But this deceir was foon elpied and prevented with the loss and flaughter of a number of effemies: and the Elephants were courfed out of the Camp with fire. But how loever this battell was either begun or ended, the last it was fought there, before that Capua was yielded up and

The Mediaffirmions (for fo they call the head Magistrate and Governor of the City of Capua) for that year, was one Seppins Lefins, a man of base parentage and mean calling. The report goeth, that his mother upon a time as the made latisfaction in the name of him (being then fatherles and under age) by a purgatory facrifice, for a prodigious domestical portent, that hapned in her house, was told by the Soothfaier out of his learning, that one day the chief government of Coppa frionld befall to that child: whereat, fine feeing no likelihood nor hope at all of any fuch matter, fald thus again, You talk of a poor City of Capua, when that day comes; and God lave all, when my for thall be advanced to the highest place and government thereof. But these words poken at random and in jeft, proved afterwards good earnest, and true indeed. For when as the Citizens were driven to great straights, through sword and famine, and were past all hope of recovery : in O fuch fort, as they that were of quality and born for honour, refused to be implace of authority, this Leftus complaining that Capus was forlorn, betraid, and abandoned by her own nobility took inpon him the chief Magistracy, and was the last of all the Campans that bare soveraign rule in

Annibat perceiving that neither his enemies would be drawn forth any more to fight: nor pol-Ribly he could break through their camp for to come unto Capua: for lear left that the new Confuls should stop all the passages, and intercept his purveyance of victuals, determined to dislodge

A without effecting his purpole, and to remove from Capaa. And as he cast and tossed to and fro in his mind what courte to take, and whither to go; it came into his head to make no more ado, but to march directly to Rome, the very head and feat-City of the whole war. This was the upfhot of all, and the emprese that he most desired. Howbeit as all others much grieved and greatly blamed him, that he had over-flipt the opportunity when it was, even prefently upon the battell at Canne: so himself acknowledged no less that he was mightily overteen. And yet the thing was not so far paft (he thought) that he should despair, but upon tome sudden tright and unexpected tumult, he might seize of some quarter of the City or other, And if Rome were once in that hazard, then either both the Roman Generals, or one at the leaft, would immediatly leave the fiege of Capus. B Who if they had once divided their forces, both of them would be the weaker, and minister either unto him or to the Campans, some occasion of good for tune. The only thirg that troubled his mind was this, for fear left that as foon as his back were turned, the Campans would yield themselves unto the Romans. He therefore with large and liberall rewards induceth a certain Numidian(an audacious and adventurous fellow, one that cared not what dangers he undertook) to be the carrier of certain letters, and to enter into the camp of the Romans, counterfeiting himfelf to be a fugitive, from the adverte part unto them: and fo when he espied his time to slip secretly from the other fide of the camp to Capza. The letters were very comfortable, importing unio them, "That his remove and departure from thence was for their good and fafety, whereby he "meant to withdraw the Roman Captains and their forces from Capua to the defence of their C "own City of Rome: willing them not to let fall their hearts and be discouraged; for by patient "abiding some sew daies they should be wholly freed and delivered of the siege. Then he made flay of all the shipping and vessels that he could find upon the river Vulturnus, and commanded them to be brought to Castlinum, which he had fortified aforetime with a pile or Castle to guard and keep the place with a garrison. And having intelligence that there was such flore of barges and bottoms upon the river, as would serve to transport in one night his whole army: he made provision of victuals for ten daies, brought down his army by night to the river side, and crossed the water with all his power before the next day-light, But this was not carried fo fecretly but before that it was effected, intelligence was given thereof by certain runnagate ingitives: whereupon Fulvius Flaccus addressed his letters unto the Senate of Rome, and gave notice thereof. At D which tidings men according to their fundry fannes and humours were diverfly affected: and as

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fo fearfull an occurrence required, incontinently the Senate attembled. P.Cornelius, surnamed Asira, was of opinion, that all the Captains and Armies whatsoever should be called home out of all parts of Italy, without regard of Capua or any other exploit befides, lave only the defence of the City. Fabius Maximus thought it was a dishonest, lewd, and a shamefull part to depart from the siege of Capua, and to be scared to turn here and there, and to be carried away with every copy of Annibal his countenance, and with his vain threats and menaces. He that won a victory at Canna, and durft not then go forward to the City, hath he conceived any hope now to win Rome, being also lately repulsed from Capua? No, he marcheth toward Rome, not minding to befiege it, but hoping to raile the fiege from Capua. And however it Ebe, I am affured (quoth he) that Jupiter (the witness of covenants broken by Annibal) and other gods besides, will deemd us with the help of that army which we shall find at home in the City, Between these two opinions P. Valerius Flacens held the mean, and prevailed: for he having a regard and due confideration, both of the one and the other; thought good to write unto the Colonels that lay before Capua, and to certifie them what strength they had of able men to defend the City: as for the forces of Annibal, and what power was needfull to maintain the fiege at Capra, they themselves knew best. Therefore in case that one of the Pro-Consist there, and part of the army might be spared from thence and sent to Rome, and nevertheless, the siege conti-Due with the conduct of the other Pro-Conful, and the rest of the army: then Claudius and Fulwiss should so order the matter between themselves, that the one of them might remain still be-Flore Capua at fiege, and the other repair to Rome, for to defend and keep their native country from the same danger. Hereupon the Senate agreed, and made an Act : which being brought unto Capna, Q. Falvina the vice-Conful who was to go to Rome, by reason that his Collegue was sick of his hurt, chose out of the three armies certain companies of souldiers, and so with fireen thousand footmen, and one thousand horsemen, passed over the river Vulturnus. Then having certain intelligence, that Annibal minded to march along the Latine freet way: he took his journey, through the towns and burroughs fituate upon the way Appia, and fent his courriers before unto Seria, Sorajand Lavinium, which are feated near unto it, not only for to lay provision of victuals ready for him in their Cities and towns, but also from the country villages farther out of the way, to bring their provision to that port through-fare: and to draw forces into their towns for their own defeuce, and every one to fland upon their good guard, and to look unto their flate, as well publike

Annibal the same day that he had croffed Val. ar nur encamped not far from the river. And the morrow after entred into the territory of the Sidicins, and led his host near unto Cales. There, after he had staid one day, forraging and spoiling the country, he marched by Sueffula, into the territories of Alifu and Cassum, by the way of the Latine street. Under the town Cassum he abode in camp two daies, and raised booties here and there in every place. From theme leaving Interrantes and Aquinum, he came into the country about Fregella, as far as to the river Live

where he found the bridge cut down by the Fregellans for to impeach and let his journey, Faloi-H selikewile was staid at the river Vulturnus, by reason that the barges and bottoms were burnt by Annibal: and much ado he had, for the great scarcity of timber and wood, to make punts and bouts for to fet over his army. But Fulvius, after he had once transported his men in such boats and planks as he made shift withall, had afterwards no hindrance in his journey; but found nor only ftore of victuals in the Towns and Cities as he travelled, but also plenty thereof brought ready for him to the waies fide right curteoully. Then the fouldiers as they marched on foor cheered and encouraged one another to mend their pace and make speed, considering they went to the defence of their naturall country. Now there was a post fent from Fregella, who rode night and day and never made stay, and he put the City inexceeding sear. The running together t belides of the people, that ceased not to make every thing more than it was, and to inventiomewhat of their own fingers ends, and put it to the news that they heard, made a greater hurry than the messenger himself, and set the City in an uprore. And not only the women were heard to weep and wail in their own private houses: but also from all parts the Dames of the City came flocking into the streets, running about to all the Churches and Chappels of their gods and goddeffes, sweeping the Alters with the treffes of their hair hanging down, kneeling upon the bare ground and firetching out their hands up toward heaven unto the gods, pouring out their pravers and supplications. That they would vouchfale to preserve the City of Rome out of the hands of the enemies, and to fave the Roman wives and their little children from harm and all abuse. The body of the Senat gave attendance upon the Magistrates in the common place, ready to give K them their advice and counfell. Some receive of them direction, and departed every man to execute his charge: others offer themselves to the Magistrates, to be employed in any service whatfoever, Sundry guards were befrowed in the Cattle, in the Capitoll, and upon the walls : all places about the City were well manned. The Alban mountain also and the Castle of Tusculum were surnished with good garrisons. Amidst this alarm tidings came, that Q. Fulvius the Pro-Conful, was departed from Capua, and onward on his journey to Rome with an army. And because he should not be abridged of his power and authority, after he was come into the City, there was a decree granted out of the Senat-House, that Q. Fulvius should have as large a commission of rule and command as the Confuls themselves. Annibal, after he had made souler work and havock in the territory of Fregella, than in other places, for anger that they had cut down the bridges a- L gainst his coming, led his army through the Frusinat, Ferentinat, and Anagmine countries, and came forwards into the territory Lavicos: and to by Algidum he marched toward Tulculum. And when he could not be let in there within the walls, he descended beneath Tusculum, on the right handto Gab is from whence he conducted his army into Pupinia, and eight miles from Rome encamped. The nearer the enemy approached to the City, the greater flaughter was made of the pealants that fled from him, by his vancurriers, the Numidian light-horsemen whomhe fent afore to make riddance. And many there were of all conditions and ages that were taken

In this tumultuous trouble, Fulvius Flaceus with his army entred Rome at the gate Capena: from whence he went through the midft of the City, along the fireet Carina into the Enquilia, M and from thence he went forth, and between the gates Exquilina and Collina pitched his tents. Thicher the Ædiles of the Commons brought victuals: the Conful and the Senate reforced to him into the camp, where they fate in Council about the State of the Common-weal, And agreed it was, That the Con'uls should lie encamped likewise about the gates Collina and Exquilina: that C.Calpurnim, Prator of the City, should have the keeping of the Capitoll and the Catle with a guard, and that the Senators keep refidence continually in good number within the compals of the Forum, what need foever there should be of their counsell and advice, against all fudden accidents. By this time Annibal was come forward as far as to the river. Anio, and wathin three miles of the City lay encamped, where he kept a standing Leaguer. But himself in person with 2000 horsemen advanced forward toward the gate Collina, even as far as to Hercules his N Temple, and rode all about as near as he well could, to view the walls, and the fituation of the City. Flaceus took foul disdain thereat, and thought it a shamefull indignity, that he should brave it at his pleasure to scornfully without revenge, whereupon he sent out certain of his own Cavalry, and gave commandment, That they should fet the enemies horiemen farther off, and chase them back into their Camp. Whiles they were in skirmish together, the Consuls gave order, that the Numidian horsemen, such as were fled from the enemy, and turned to me Romans (who were at that time to the number of twelve hundred upon the Aventine hill) frould pals through the midft of the City to the Exquilie : supposing that there were none more meet than they, for to fight among the valleys, the garden houses, the sepulchres and hollow waies on every fide. Whom, when some from the Castle and the Capitoll, espied riding down the O descent of the hill, called Clivus Puplius, they ran crying about the City, The Aventine istaken, The Aventine is taken, Which alarm canted a sumult, and gave such an occasion of feat, and nunning away, that if the Camp of Annibal had not been without the walls, the fearfull multirude doubtless would have abandoned and quit the City. But they took their houses, and got every man up to the tetraffes and leads thereof: from whence they pelted with flones and other flor, their own friends inflead of enemies, as they rode feattering one from another in the firette This tumule could not be repressed, nor the error appear, by reason that the waies were so petered

A with a number of the country peafants, and of cattell befides, whom sudden fear had driven into the City. Howbeit, the horsemen fought fortunately, and the enemies were removed and fer back. And because it was necessary to say all disorders and uprores that chanced upon small occasions to arise, it was thought good and agreed upon, that all those who had been either Dickators, or born the office of Centors, should have their full power and authority, untill such time as the enemy was clean departed from about the walls, and that was to good purpose: for all the rest of that dry, and the night following, there were divers and sundrygarboiles, without any cause or occation raised, and the lame shiled and appealed by that means.

The next day. Annibal passed over Anio, and brought forth all his whole power into the field. B Neither were Flacens and the Consuls behind hand for their parts, but ready for battell. When both armies stood arranged in order on both sides, amuled upon the issue and event of that one fight, which was for no less a prize and reward to the victorious part, than the very City of Rome; there fell such a mighty storm of rain and hail together, and so troubled both boths, that they could scarce hold their weapons in hand, but were driven to retire themselves for safety into their severall Camps, searing nothing less than their own enemies. The morrow after likewise, when they slood in the same place in battell array, the likecempest parted them as under. And they were not so soon retired into their Camp, but the day was wonderful sair, and the weather

calmagain.

The Carthaginians took this for an ominous prefage to them of illluck. And Annil al was Cheard (by report) to fay, That one while his mind, another while his fortune, would not give him leave to win the City of Rome. There were other occurrences befides, as well final is agreat that discouraged him and abated his hope. Of more importance was this, that whiles helay with his host in arms before the walls of Rome, he understood, there were certain companies with banners displaied sent into Spain for to supply the armies there, Of lefs reckoning was this, that he was advertised by a certain captive, how the very same plot of ground whereon he was en amped, hapned at the same time to be fold: not understoot, but at the full price, and nothing abated. This he took to be so presumptuous a part, and such a scornfull indignity, namely, that there should be a chapman found at Rome, to make purchase of that piece of land, which he was possested on held in right of arms, that presently he called for the publike crier and trumpet, and gave com-

D mandment unto him, to proclaim port-fale of all the fhops of Bankers and money changers at that time about the Forum in Rame. Neverthelefs, hereupon he was moved to diflodge and retired his camp backwards from the City to the river Turin, fix miles from Rome. From whence he took his way to the grove of Forum, where flood a Temple, in those daise much renowned for wealth and riches. The inhabitants thereabout were certain Capenats, who used to bring thither the first fruits of their corn and revenues, yea, and many other oblations besides, according to their store; by means whereof they had adorned and garmified it with much gold and silver. Of all those gitts and offerings was this Temple then robbed and spoiled. But after the departure of Anmbalstom thence there were found great heaps of brash, by reason that the souldiers upontouch and remorse of conscience, had cast in many brazenpieces. The facking and pillage of this Temple.

Eall writers do agree upon, and make no doubt thereof. Calina faith, That Annibal as he went to-ward Rome from Eretum, turned thither, and he fetteth down the beginning of his journey from Reace Curil a, and from Amiternum. And that out of Campania, he came into Sammium, and from thence into the country of Pelipniand to passed beside whe City Susmo, to the Marcins, and then by the territory of the Albenses into the Marsinas land, and from thence he marched to Amiternum, and to forward to the town Forus. Neither is there any errour or doubt in all this, because the marks and tokens of the voyage of fo great an army could not within the memory and compals of fo small an age be consounded and worn out. For certain it is, that he passed that way. The only difference lieth herein, whether he came to the City of Rome, or returned from thence

into Campania, by that way aforefaid.

F Now was not Annibal to resolute to defend Capua, but the Romans were as fully bent, and more eager to continue the fiege and assault thereof. For he sped himself so fast another way in his voyage back, first out of the Lucans country to the Brutians, and so on still to the streight of Sicily] and to Rhegium, that with his sudden coming thither, he surprised them at unawares, even before they heard of his arrivall, As for Capua, albeit in the time of Fulvius his ablence it was no leis straightly beleagured, yet it felt the coming again of Flacens: and besides, there was much marvell there, why Annibal returned not back as well as he. Afterwards, they understood, by conference with some that were without, how they were for laken and for lorn of Anmbal, and that the Carthaginians were past all hope to keep and hold Capua still to their own use. There was an Edict moreover of the Pro-Conful, passed by order from the Senat, and the same publithed and divulged among the enemies, That what Citizen foever of Capua would turn to the GRomans before such a certain day he should have a generall pardon. But there was no coming in, nor ranging to the Romans fide; for fear of punishment at the Romans hands, more than for any regard of their allegiance to the Carthaginians: because their transgettion and trefpals in their former revolt was fo great, that it might not be abandoned. And as no one man at all privatly on his own head came over to the camp of the Romans, so there was no good order taken by publike councill for the benefit and fafety of the whole City. The Noblemen had given over managing of state-matters, and could not be brought by any means to assemble in the Senat.

And in chief place of government was he, who had not won to himfelf any honour thereby, but H his unworthings was derogatory to the anchority and power of that Magiliracy which he bare For now there was not one of the chief Civizens and Noblemen that would be fo much as feen in the Market place or Common Hall of affemblies: but shutting themselves within doors in their privat houses, they expected every day for the destruction of their country, together with their own undoing and overthrow. The whole charge and care lay upon Boft ar and Hanno Captains of the garrison in the fort there of the Carthaginians, and more carefull were they of their own welfare, than fearfull for the jeopardy of their triends and Allies, Thefe two wrote letters unto Annibil, endited not only in plain terms and frankly, but also sharply and bitterly: wherein they hid unto his charge, "That he had not only betraied Capua into the hands of the enemies, but also I "delivered and exposed them and the garrison to the cruell clutches of the Romans to be massa-"cred and executed. That he was gone his waies, and departed into the country of the Brutii, as one that turned away his face of purpose because he would not see with his own eyes the loss Got Capaa, But, I wot, the Romans contratiwite could not be withdrawn from the fiege of Ca-" pua, no, not by the affaulting of the City of Rome: fo much more were the Romans resolute "enemies, than the Carthaginians confrant friends. But if he would return again to Capua, and "bend the full force of his war thither, both they and the Citizens also of Capua would be ready "to fally forth and encounter the enemies. For why, they passed not over the Alps with intentto "war with the Rhegins and Tarentins; no but where the Roman Legions were, there ought the "armies of the Carthaginians to be. Thus at Canna, thus at Thrasymenus were the victories at- W "chieved, by affronting and meeting the enemy, by joyning camp to camp, and by hazarding the "fortune of the battell. To this effect were the letters penned, and given to certain Numidians; who for a good reward had offered their service before, for the lafe carriage and deliveryof them. These tellows presented themselves before Flacers in the Camp, in habit and quality offugitives unto his fide:hoping to fpy out some convenient time when they might give nim theslip and be gone. Now by occasion of the famine which had continued long in Capna there was none but might pretend a good and reasonable cause to depart from thence to the adverse part. But behold, there hapned a Capuan wench to come into the leaguer (a naughty-pack and an harlor, that one of the supposed counterfeit sugitives aforelaid kept.) he enformed the Generall of the Romans, that those Numidians, fraudulently and by covin pretended to flie unto his past and had L letters about them unto Annibal. This would fine stand to, and be ready to aver to the very face of one of them, who bewrayed & disclosed the plot unto her. At littly when he was brought for littlefore her, he fet a jolly countenance of the matter & made it very strange & pretending stoutly that he knew not the woman; but by little and little he was convicted by manifest truths, and enecially, when he saw that they called for the rack, and that he was upon the point to be put to torture : and to in the end confessed that all was true, and therewith brought forth the letters. Over and befides, another thing was now revealed, which before was kept close and fecter; to withat there were other Numidians belides, who under the colour of fugitives had gone up and down in the Roman camp a of these there were apprehended not so few as threescore and ten, and they rogether with the new were whipped with rods, had their hands cut off, and fent back again to M Capua. This pitious spectacle and fight of so searfull execution killed their courige, and brake the very heart of the Campans, Whereupon the people ran together unto the Council House, and compelled Lesius to attemble a Senat, and openly threatned the Nobles (who a long time had abfensed themselves from publike consultations) that unless they would now repair into the Senas, they would go home to their very houses, and pluck them out by the ears into the street. Forfear bereof the chief Magistrate had a frequent and full assembly of Senators. Whiles all the reffwere of opinion to fend Embassadors to the Roman Generals, Vibius Virius (who had beenthechief cause and principall author of their first revolt from the Romans) being demanded his advice, fpake to the point in this manner.

"They that talk of Embaffadors of peace, and of yielding, little confider and remembereither N of Vibius Viri- "what they would have done in case the Romans had been at their devotion and mercy, or what in the Senat & themselves must endure and suffer. For what think ye will become (quoth he) of this present sur-Frender of ours, in comparison of that whereby in times past we freely gave unto the Romans " our felves, and all that we had, for to obtain their aid and fuccour against the Samnits? And "have we fo foon forgot, at what time, and in what condition and state we were when we for-"Mook and abandoned the people of Rome? Alto, after our revolt, how we most cruelly and 66 shamefully killed their garrison, who we might have dismissed and sent away with their lives? "Moreover, how often we have iffued forth against them lying at siege, and how this third ierously "minded we were unto them, yea, and how we have fallied upon them in their camp? Over and "besides, call yo not to remembrance, how we called for Annibal to surprise and defeat them?"O "and (that which of all other is most fresh in memory) how we sent him from hence to give the "affault to Rome? On the contrary fide mark well and call to mind, how maliciously they have attempted and practifed all hostility against us: by which ye may well know what account to "make of them, and what ye are to trust unto. For when they had a stranger and forrain enemy "within Italy, nay, when they had Annibal their enemy: when the wars were so hot, that all "was on a light fire: they passed by all other affairs, yea, they let Annibal himself alone, and sent "both their Confuls with two compleat Confular armies to befrege and force Capaa, This is the

"fecond year that they keep us entrenched round about, penning us up, and pining us with ex-"tream famine and hunger: during which time, they themselves as well as we, have endured the " utmost extremities and dangers that are, and sustained most grievous and infinire travels: ofrentimes being killed and cut in pieces about their tampiers, trenches, and ditches, and finally k driven almost our of their Campand hold. But to let pass and speak no more of these ordinary "matters, feeingit is an old and usuall cafe for them to abide painfull toil, and incur many perils, who besiege and assault any Cities of towns of their enemies: See a manifest sign of their "deadly feud, and exectable harred against us. Annibal with a puissant power of foot and horse-"men both, affailed their Camp, yea, and in some part was Matter of it. Think ye that in so great "danger of their sthey were one jot withdrawn from the siege? He passed over the river Vul-B" turnus, and burnt the territory of Cales: yet for all that calamity and lofs, which their allies re-"ceived, firred not they one whit, nor gave over their enterprise, He commanded to march for-" ward with banner displayed against the very City of Rome: they made as little account of that "dangerous tempest toward, as of all the rest. After he had passed over the river Anio, he pitched "his tents within three miles of the City; nay, he approached at length the walls, and made a brac vado even under the gates; to be short, he presented unto their eye his resolution, and menaced "to make Rometoo hot for them unless they levied the siege before Capna: and yet they gave nor "over but beleaguered us fill. The very wild and favage beafts be they never so fell, be they mad-"ded never so much with blind rage and woodness against one, yet if another go to their dens, "and offer to take away their whelps, they will turn again to fuccour and help their young ones: C "but the Romans, not with standing Rome was besieged, their wives and children in danger; whose " pitious cries and lamentable plaints were heard almost even hither; not with standing their al-"tars, their facred fires, the temples of their gods, the monuments and sepulchers of their Ance-" ftors, were profaned, abused, and pollured, could not be drawn away from Capua. So eager, so "hungry are they to be revenged of us, so thirtly are they to drink out blond. And good rea-" son, haply, they have so to do. For would not we also have done the semblable, if fortune had e given us the opportunity? But feeing the will of the immortall gods is otherwise and confideering that I owe hature a death; in my power it is whiles I am at liberty, whiles I am mine own aman, and mafter of my felf) to avoid torments, to shun shamefull ignominies and reproaches "(whereof the enemy hopeth I shall feel the smart) and that by one kind of death, which as it is "honest, so it is also easie and gentle? Never will I endure to see Ap. Claudius and Q. Fulvius D"honeit, 10 it is also came and gener i vever with a conquest over us: thever will I be led and proudly and infolently bearing themselves upon their conquest over us: thever will I be led and " haled bound with chains through the City of Rome, to make a shew, and to serve for a spectacle er and gazing flock in their Triumph: and afterwards either in dark prison, or tied openly to a "flake, yield my back and fide to be tewed, whipped, and mangled: and then lay my neck upon the block, to have my head chopt off with the blondy axe of the Romans. Never wil I behold "my native country lackeds spoiled, and put to fire and lword, nor the chast married dames of Ca-" pus to be forcibly ravi (hed, the fair and beautiful maidens shamefully defloured, and the well-fa-"vouted young boies and freeborn, unnaturally abused. They rased Alba in times past from the "top to the very foundation, and left neither flick nor flone thereof, Alba Ilay, from whence they E "had their off-spring, and were first descended to the end that there might remain no memory at " all of their flock and first original! And shall I ever beleeve they will spare Capsas receive into "mercy, against which they are more hatefully and mortally bent than against Carthage? There-" fore, my masters and friends, as mapy of you as are minded and resolved to die before ye see "thele formany mileries and wofull calamities, I have at home a supper this night well surnished and provided for you all: and when ye have eat meat your fill, and drunk wine to it liberally, "the same wassell cup that first will be presented unto me, shall go round about to you all: and e that one draught shall deliver your bodies from torments, preserve your spirits from anguish. "and contumelious diffrace; keep your eyes from beholding all cruell acts, your ears from hearing. "all shamefull indignities which follow and attend upon conquered persons. There shall bealso F "in readiness certain servitors of purpose to make a mighty great site within the base court-yard " of mine house, and to cast our dead bodies thereinto. This is the only honest way to death, and " befeeming us who are free born and gentlemen indeed. In which doing, our enemies will won-"der at our vertue and valour: yea, and Annibal himself shall well know that he hath sorsaken " and betraied his trust and magnanimous allies. This Oration of Virins, there were more men present that heard with applause and good li-

king than could find in their hearts to put that in execution which they to well allowed & approved. The greater part of the Senat, not despairing, but that the clemency of the people of Rome, which had been tried and seen oftentimes in many wars, might be gained and extended also unto them; concluded, to fend Embassadors with commission to yield Copus into the Romans & hands. Some leven and twenty Senators there were that accompanied Vibius Virius home to Phin Virius his house, and supped with him: and after they had done what they could to drink themselves and divers Se. drunk, and to intoxicate their brains with freely taking in their wine (thereby to withdraw their minds from the fence and apprehension of their imminent harm and mifery) drunk all of the purpose of the provinced cure showeful. This does and the harms and of the ways for the hards from the public the themselves. poyfoned cup abovefaid. This done, and the banquet ended, they role from the table, took one another by the hand embraced each other, taking their last leave, bidding a finalladieu and farewell, and bewailing together with plenteous tears their own misfortune, and the miferable state

of their country a fome staid behind to be burned in one and the same fire for fellowship, others H brake company and departed to their own houles. Now, by reason that their veins were filled with full feeding and drinking wine to liberally, the poyton was not to quick of operation, nor to effectuall as to haften their death. And therefore most of them languished all night long yea, and continued drawing on a piece of the next day, before they let their fast breath : but yet they all had yielded up their ghost before that the gates were fet open for the enemies.

Capua delivered to the Ro-

The day following, the gate of Jupiter which flood next over against the Roman Camp, was by the commandment of the Pro-conful opened. Thereat entred one legion and two comers of horsemen, under the leading of C. Fulvius the Lieutenant: who after he had first above all other things given express order, that all armor of defence, and weapons of offence (which was so be found in Capua) should be brought forth and presented unto him; placed and disposed at all the I gates, warders fufficient to fee that no person might possibly go forth, or be let out: then he laid hold upon the garrison of the Carthaginians, and commanded the Senators of Capua to repair into the Camp, before the Roman Captain Generals themselves, So foon as they were thither come ftraightwaies they had irons clapped upon them, and were commanded to make tender unto the treaturers of all the gold and filver they had. The gold amounted to 70 pound weight: the filver rose to the weight of three thou and and two hundred pound. Five and twenty of the Senators were sent to Cales, eight and twenty to Theanum, to be kept sale in ward. Even those who were known for certain to have principally moved and periwaded the tevole from the Romans. Concerning the punishment of the Senators of Capua, Fulvius, and Claudius con.d not agree, Cliudus was more tractable and exorable, and might have been foon entreated for a pardon. Fulumewas K more rigorous, and proceeded to a harder course. Whereupon Appear pur over the whole deciding and determination thereof unto the Senate of Rome. Alledging, that it was meet and requifite, that the LL, of the Councill should have the examination of the cause, and namely, spon these points. Imprimis, whether they had complotted and combined in this action, with any of the free burroughs and Cities belonging to the state of the Latines. Item, whether they had any help and relief from thence in the time of the war, or from any other towns what loever? But Eulouss in no case would condescend thereto, nor suffer that the minds of faithfull and loyall allies should be disquieted with doubtfull surmites and suspitions of any ctimes; and called in question upon the appeachment and delatory information of those that never yet made reckoning or conscience, either what they did, or what they faid. And therefore he protested to suppress that manner of I proceeding, and crush that inquisition for ever. After this communication they departed annules: and Appins made no doubt but that howfoever his Collegue fared and took on giving out fo shrewd and bitter words, he would yet take paule and flay for the letters from Rome, concerning fo weighty a bufinels as this was. But Fulvius, because of his designment, brake up his keeping of ftate in his royall pavilion, and fent his officers and ordinary train out of the way, because be would not be hindred and empeached by them, in the course of his designment; and commanded the Colonels and Captains of the Allies to give warning unto two thousand chosen men of arms, for to be in readiness and present themselves at a third sound of the trumper. With this power of horsemen he sectorward by night, and matched to Theanum: and by break of day entredibe gate and kept his way on into the market-place. At the first entrance of the horsemen, the peo-M

The Senators

ble ran together from all parts: then he caused the chief Magistrate (a Sidicin) to be called, and charged him to produce his prisoners the Capuans, whom he had in cultody. When they were all brought forth, they were first whipped with rods, and then beheaded. From thence he rode upon the spur to Cales: where so soon as he was set on the Tribunal seat, in place of judgement, and the Capuan prifoners likewife prefented in place and bound to the stake; there came a horseman in post from Rome, and when he had delivered letters from C. Calphurnius the Conful, and the people of Rome unto Fulenus; there ran a rumour from the Tribunal through all the assembly, that the whole process against the Campans was to be put off and reserved entire to the centure and doom of the Lords of the Senate. And Falving supposing it to be no less indeed, after he took the letters, never brakethem up, but hestowed them in his bosome, and gave com-N mandment to the Criet, to charge the Lictor or executioner to do his office, according to law. Thus they also that were at Cales were executed and inffered death. Then he read the latters and the order fet down by the Senate: but it was too late now, to flay that which was done stready and past and which indeed was hastened with all speed that might be, for fear it might have been Now as Fulvius was arising from the bench, Taurea Jubellius, a Campan, passing amids the croffed and prevented.

throng, called by name aloud upon Fulvius. Whereat Flaccus wondring what the manmeant, fat him down again upon his feat and demanded what he would: Mary (quoth he) command me also to be killed that thou maiest boast and glory another day that thou hast done to death a better man by far and much more valiant than thy felf. Snrely (quoth Flaceus) this fellow is lunatick O and not well in his wits: and again, were I minded to take his life trom him, I am inhibited by vertue of the act of the Senate, "Then (quoth Jubellus) fince that my country is forced and loft, "my kinsfolk and triends made away: feeing also that I have with mine own hand mordred my " wife and children, because they should infer no villanous indignity: and may not my self so "much as die this death which my conntrimen here have fuffered before my face, I will feek by vertue and manhood to eale my self of this lite, to tedious, to irkiome, and odious unto me: and

The fix and twentieth Book of T.Livius.

with that, he drew forth the skein which he had hid under his garment, and stabbed himself in Jubillina ka. the breft quite through his body, and there at the feet of the L. General fell down ready to dye in leth himble. the place. For asmuch as both the execution of the Campans, and also the most part of other marters were performed according to the will of Flacens alone: fome there be that write how Apple us Claudius died about the time that Capua was yielded. And that this very fame Taurea neither came to Cales of his own accord, nor killed himself: but that as he was a binding to the stake, because the words which he uttered could not be heard for the consused noise of the people therefore Flacour commanded filence, and then Taurea spake those words before rehearled, namely, That himself a right valiant and hardy man was put to death by a meaner person than himself. and much inferior to him in valour and vertue, Whereat by the commandment of the Pro-Con-

B ful the crier pronounced and faid: Go to Serjeant, let this brave and valiant man have the more ftore of rods bestowed upon him, let him have good scourging, lay on load, and set the lashes surely on, and let him he the first that you proceed against, let him have the law to the full, Some there be that have written, how the act of the Senat was read before he proceeded to the beheading but because there was this branch or clause within the act. That ithe thought so good he should referve the whole deciding of the matter unto the Senat : he confirmed it thus, that it was put to his difcretion for to weigh and confider what was more profitable to the Common-weal. This done, he returned from Cales to Capua. Atella and Calaria were both forrendred into his hands;

where they also who were the chief heads of those states suffered the like punishment. Thus there were about fourfcore of the Senators put to death; and to the number well-near of three hundred C Capuans (born of noble blond) committed to prison. Others of them were bestowed in safe sustody within divers Cities of the Latines, and came to fundry unhappy ends. The multitude befides of the Campan Citizens were fold outright.

It remained now to put to question and debate, what was to be done with the City and the Territory thereto belonging And some were of mind, that a City so exceeding mighty, so near a neighbour, and so dangerous to Rome, should be utterly rased and destroyed. But the consideration of a present commodity and gain took place and prevailed. For in regard of the retritory and land lying about it (which was well known to be the most fertile toil in all Italy, and yielded all manner of fruit) the City was faved : whereinto those husbandmen that tilled the grounds might. retire themselves and dwell. And for the peopling and inhabiting thereof, there was a multitude n referred of the Inhabitants which were there already, namely of Libertines and enfran hifed

bondslaves, Merchants factors, retailers, artizans, and craftimen who kept there still and remain ned. But the whole territory, and all publike edifices were feized to the use of the people of Rome. Moreover, order was taken, that Capna should be inhabited only, and replenished with people like a City: but no form of Common-weal, no Corporation, no Senat, no affembly of Commons, nor Magiltrate of their own should be allowed there. For without a common Council of State, without magistracy and government, without intelligences and reciprocall commerce, as in the body of a Commonalty, they supposed, that they would never agree together in any complete, but be far unmeet to contrive a conspiracy and compass alteration. As for a Provost or Governonce minister law, and execute justice among them, they purposed to fend them one yearly from Rome,

E Thus were the affairs ordered and composed at Capua by a good policy and commendable course every way. For those that were most in fault and guilty were punished with rigour, and that freedily. The number of Cirizens were feattered and dispersed fundry waies, without all hope to return again. The bare houses and walls that had not offended they were spared, and neither burned nor pulled down. And befides, the commodity and gain that accrewed unto the Romans by this manner of proceeding, they won some name of clemency and mercy among their Confederates and Allies in that they faved a most noble and weakhy Lity, at the roins where of all Campane, and as many States asbordered about Campane, would have grieved much, and groaned again. By this means also the enemy was constrained now to confeis, and could not acherwise chule, how powerful and mighty the Romans were to chastise and punish their faithless affociats, F yea, and how feeble Annibal was, and not able to defend and maintain those whom he had recei-

ved into his protection. The Roman Pro-Confuls after they had finished and performed their charge at & saus affigued unto Claudius Nero fix thouland footmen out of thole two Legions which he had rote Caput. and three hundred horsemen which he had chosen himself: also of Latine Allies as many foot in number, and 800 horse besides. This army Nero embarked at Putedi, and transported into Spain. When he was arrived at Tayacon, after he had there landed his fouldiers, and laid up his ships in dock and armed with all his mariners (to make the greater number) he marched to the river Iberis, where he received the forces of T. Fomeius, and L. Martius, and from thence advanced roward the enemies.

G Afdrabal the fon of Amilcar lay encamped at a place called the Black-flones, in the Anterene country: it lieth between the towns Illitargis and Mentiffs. Now News kept the narrow diseights of the forrest there. Afdrabal, because he would not be pent up in so streight a room, sent an heraid or messenger of peace to him, who should make promise in his name, that if Nero would permit him to pais peaceably from thence, he would withdraw all his forces out of spain. The Roman Captein took this mellage joyfully: and Afdrabal requested, That they might empail the next day, and devile together how the Romans would fee down conditions and articles in wri-

ting, as touching the rendry and delivery of the fortrefles in every City, and likewise of prefix- H ing fome day, by which time the garritons should be removed and displaced, and the Carthaeimans have away all their bag and baggage without fraud and covin. Afdrubal having obtained his request, presently commanded, that in the very evening, and all night long the heaviest and most cumbersome part of his whole army should escape what way soever they could out of the sullet of the forrest. But he gave especiall direction, that they should not over many of them that night go forth, because their small number was not only fitter to deceive the enemy, and not so soon to be discovered, but also might more easily pals through those narrow and difficult passages. So the morrow they came to an enterview and parl; where the time was frent of purpole in much needless talk, and drawing of books, more than cause was: whereupon the day being far gone, the businels was put off unto the next day, And the night ensuing between mi. I nifted Aldrubal more time to fend others away. And yet could not they make an end that day neither. Thus there passed certain daies, emploied in open shew about dispute and reasoning of the articles and conditions of agreement, and the nights were bestowed in letting out the Carthaginians closely out of their Camp. Now, after that the greater part of his hoft was gone away clear, then he began to wrangle and jar, yea, and to go from some offers that he had voluntarily made, and ever they were further and further off from agreement. For Astrobal the less that he feared, the less allo was to be trusted. And by this time in manner all his Infantry were got out of the forrest, and the next morning, not only the forrest, but all the plains about were overcast, and covered with a thick and foggy mist. Which Afdrubal perceiving, he sent a messenger to Nero, requesting to deser their farther conference and communication to the K morrow: pretending, that the present day was a festivall holy-day among the Carthaginians. and therefore they made (cruple upon it, to tollow any other business but serve God, All this while there was no fraud so much as once inspected. As drubal had no sooner obtained respite for that day, but forthwith he and all his Cavalry, together with his Elephants, dislodged, and without any noise or stirrecovered without any harm a place of security. By the sourth hour of the day the sun had dispatched and scattered the mitt, and cleared the sky, and then the Romans might discover the Camp of their enemies empty, and no creature left therein. Then at length, Claudius perceiving that Aldrabal had shewed him a Carthaginian trick, and that he was at length thus over-raught by his falshood and cunning practice, began to make out after him, minding to bid him battell. But the enemy would none of that, and fell off. Howbeit there passed some L small skirmishes between the rereward of the Carthaginians, and the forlorn hope and vantcourtiers of the Romans. Amidêt these affairs (the States of Spain) neither they who revoked after the overthrow of the Romans, returned again unto them; nor any new fell away, more than before.

At Rome; the Senate and people after the recovery of Capua, took as great care for Spain now, as for Italy it felf. And agreed they were in generall, that the army there should be threngthed with newforces, and a Generall thither fent: but who should be theman was not yet concluded. Forafmuch as they were to take some extraordinary care in the chusing of one to be sent thither, where two fingular and renowned warriors were flain within the compais of thirty daies, and to forceed in the room of tholerwain. Whiles some nominated one, and some another, at length M they grew to this point; that the people should hold a folemn assembly (as it were, purchased) for election of a Pro-Conful to go over into Spain. And the Confuls accordingly proclaimed a fer day for the faid affembly. At first there was great expectation that those persons who took themselves worthy of so great command should put forth themselves, and prefer their own names beforehand, But when this expectation failed and came to nothing, every man began afteln to retricate and renew the former grief, and mourn again for the loffes received, and to find the want and missof so valorous Captains whom they had lost. Whereupon the whole City being fad and pensive, and in manner destitute of all good counsell, and not resolved what to do in this hard case, came yet down into Mars field upon the day appointed for the election. Every mans eye was upon the Magiltrates, and beheld the countenances of their great men and Ru-N lers, how they looked one upon another, grieving and grumbling, that the State was at follow an ebb, and the Common-weal grown to io desperate a case, that no man durst be seen to take upon him the government and Province of Spain. Then all of a fudden, P. Cornelius (his fon that was flain in Spain, a young Gentleman, not fully four and twenty years old) shewed himfelf- and faid, That he would undertake that charge upon him: and therewith stepped up into an higher place, from whence he might be feen, and there he flood, Upon whom, when all men had taft their eyes, and viewed him well, in a general accord and favourable affection unto the man, they wished unto him straightwaies a happy and fortunate government. And when the assembly was willed to give their suffrages, and go to a scrutiny, there was not one Century from the first to the lift, nor one perion from the highest to the lowest, but gave their voice with P. Sci-O pio, for to take a voyage as L. Deputy into Spain. But after the thing was passed, and their passionate heat of affection once allaied, they were on a sudden driven into a still silence and deep dump, to think what a strange and new deed shey had done. And that which they bethought themselves most of, was this, that savour had carried them away in this action more than the due confideration and regard of his age. Some there were that had in dread and horror the omimous fortune also of that family; and the name of him that out of two mournfull houses was to

A go into those Provinces where he must fight amongst the Sepulchres both of father and uncle.
When Scipio per ceived, that presently upon the election passed in so hady a fir, the people grew to be heavy and pensive; he called them to an open audience, and there before them all discounsed of his young age, of the government committed unto him, and of the future war that he was to manage: and that with so noble courage and hauty spirit, that he renewed afresh and kindled again the former zeal and heat that was so cooled: and possessed mens minds with more assured hope than ulually mans faithfull promise, or reason grounded upon the considence of precedents path, or any earthly thing is wont to afford and warrant, For Scipio was a rare and wonderfull man, not only in regard of those true vertues inherent in him but also for that he had framed B himself even from his young and tender years, by artificiall means, to the better setting out of those inbred parts and qualities of his own: making shew and femblant before the multitude. that the most things which he did, were either represented unto him by night-visions and apparitions, or else suggested, as it were, by revelation from the gods above; were it that he was superstitionsly given, and his mind wholly possessed therewith, or that by his policy he might effect his designments, and have his commandments performed with more expedition, as if they were directions delivered from the Oracles and the very mouth of the gods. Over and besides that, he made this overture to credit and reputation, and prepared mens minds in this fort from his very first beginning. From the very time that he once put on his mans gown, there was no day went over his head, but before he began his own private business, or enterprised any publike affairs, he C would go into the Capitoll: and so soon as he was entred into the Temple, there sit him down. and alone by himself bestow a good time in some secret Ile and corner thereof. This ordinary manner of his, which he continued all his life long, (were it of purpole consideratly, or by chance unadvisedly) made divers men beleeve verily, that it was a truth indeed, which was commonly supposed and reported, That the man had a god to his father. Which deep and setled imagination of the people, resembled and renewed again the like same (in all the world) to that which went before and was bruited abroad of Alexander the great, and for the vanity and fabulous speech of folk, was the very same and all one in every respect: namely, that his mother conceived him by a mighty great serpent: for that very often in her bed-chamber there was seen some such prodigious and wonderfull thing, and ever as any body came in, it would wind away of a fudden, and vanish out of fight. These strange and miraculous conceits he would never himself elevate and dis-

credit as roies and vanities, but rather cherifh and encreale the opinion thereof, by a certain cunning caft of his own, in that he would neither deny and difavow any fuch matter, nor yet affirm plainly and verifie the fame. Many other devices he had of like fort, partly true indeed, partly feigned and counterfeit, which caused men beyond all measure to have this young man in wonderfull admiration. Upon the strong and grounded prefumption whereof, the City at that time conferred upon him (far unmeet, I wot, in regard of his unripe years) so great a government, and a world withall of weighty and important affairs.

Besides, the forces which remained in Seaso to the old the world had been conferred.

Befides, the forces which remained in Spain of the old army, and those which were transported over from Puteoli with Claudius Nero, he had a supplement also of ten thousand foor, and one E thousand horsemen: and to assist in the conduct of his wars, he had as coadjutor appointed unto him M. Junius Syllanus the Pro-Prator. Thus with a fleet of thirty ships, (and Galleys there were all of five banks of oars) he took the leas, and fet fail from the mouth of Tybre, and coasting along the Tuscan seas under the Alps, and through the gulph of Gallia, he doubled at length the point and cape of Pyrene, and disbarked at Emporia a City of Greeks: (for descended they are also from Phocas) and there he fer his people a land. From thence, having taken order that his ships should follow after, he marched by land to Taracon, which he appointed for the Rendar 2000 H. where all his allies and confederats (for at the wonder and fame of his landing there flocked Embaffadors unto him from all parts of the Province) should meet together at a generall Dier, There he commanded that the ships should be bestowed in their docks, fave only three Galleys F (of three ranks) which came from Massiles, and upon curtesie and kindness accompanied him from home, and those wete sent back again. Then he gave audience to the Embassadors, who hung in doubtfull suspence by reason of the variety and of sundry changes and chances that lately had hapned, and to them he began to return answer, and give them their severall dispatches: but with such a spirit and boldness (upon considence that he had in his own rare vertues) that he let not fall in all his speech one word that might move quarrell, and savoured of rigour, and yet whatsoever he spake, it carried an exceeding majesty with it, and a singular credit. Being departed from Taracon, he visited both the States of the Allies, and also the standing winting camps of the army: where he highly commended the fouldiers, for that notwithstanding they had received two shrewd blows, upon two so great deseats one in the neck of another, yet they held the Province G still, and kept the field; and not suffering the enemies to reap and taste the fruit of their fortunate victories, and kept them out of all the countries lying within Iberns, and defended faithfully all their confederats according to the trust reposed in them. Martins he had in his train alwaies about him; whom he so highly honoured, that it was very well seen, he seared nothing less than that any other man should eclipse or shadow his glory. Then Syllanus succeeded in place of Nero, and the new fouldiers were brought into the standing winter leaguers, and Scipio having reviewed all the Cities and the States that he was to survey, and performed all other affairs that were then to be done, retired and withdrew himself to Tarason

umpheth.

The fame of Scopic was no less bruited among the enemies, thanit was rife with his own Ci- H rizens and loving allies : and a certain plefage went withall of the future event, which carried (as good hap was) the greater fear and dread with it, as there was less reason that could be rendred and given thereof. They had betaken themselves into their wintring harbours far distant and remore alunder. Aldrubal the fon of Gilgo even as far as to the Ocean lea tide unto Gades: Mago into the midland parts, and especially above the forest and chase of Castulo. And Astrabal the son of Amilear wintred nearest unto Iberus about Saguntum.

In the very end of that summer, when Capua was won, and Scipio come into Spain, the Carthaginian Armado which was fent for out of Sicily to Tarentum, for to intercept the victuals, and empeach the same for coming to the Roman garrison that held the Caffle of Tarentum, had verily flopped all the passages from the sea to the said Castle: but by their long abode in those parts. I and keeping the leas to traightly, they had cauled a greater dearth and fearcity of victuals among their own friends than their enemies: for there could not by the help of those Carthaginian shins to much corn be along the river that was pollefled by friends, nor from the open ports, for to furnish the townsmen of Tarentum, as the navy it sell consumed and spent in maintenance of that rabble of sea-men, failers, and mariners, mingled of all sorts of people. So as the garrison of the Castle being but few in number there was able to be sustained by the provision they had aforehand, without the help of any new brought in unto them : whereas the Tarentins and the Navy could not have sufficient conveighed unto them: by reason whereof, at length the Armado had leave to depart thence with more thanks of the City, than they had for their first bren-venuthither. And yet victuals were not much cheaper, because when the help by sea was gone therecould K no corn at all be brought from other parts abroad. At the end of the very tame fummer, when M. Marcellus was come to the City out of Sicily.

his own Province, C. Calphurnius the Prætor affembled the Senat for his sake in the Temple of Bellong. Where, after he had discoursed of the acts by him atchieved, and complained after a mild and modeli fort, laying open his griefs, not fo much in the behalf of himfelf, as of his fouldiers: in that when he had performed and accomplished his charge and commission in his Province, he could not have licence to bring home his army with; he demanded that he might be allowed to ride intriumph into the City: but he could not obtain it. This matter was much canvaffed and debated, pro Cr contra, Whether it were less meet and convenient, to deny him triumph being now present, in whose name whiles he was absent, for the fortunat success and good speed of all af-L fairs under his conduct and government, there was a solemn procession decreed, and sacrifices done to the honour of the immortall gods: or to grant him triumph (as if the war werefully finished) whom the Senate had commanded to make over his army to his successor; which surely they would never have decreed, but that the war remained still within the Province : and especially feeing the army it felf was away, the best witness simply, whether he had deserved a triumbh orno. At length, a middle and indifferent course between both was agreed upon, namely that he should enter the City ovant in a perty triumph. And the Tribunes of the Commons, by the approbation first of the Senate, proposed unto the people, that M. Marcellus should the lameday that he came ovant into the City retain ftill his full authority and government. The day before he entred the City, he rode in triumph upon the mount Albanus, and from thence, in ovant wile held fent a rich booty before him into the City. There was carried in this pomp the counterfeit of the Marcellus tri-Chy Stracule won, crosbows, brakes, flanding flings, and all other warlike inftrument: befides, the ornaments tellifying long and continuall peace, and the great wealth and treasure of the Kings; as divers yeffels of filver and brais curioufly wrought; other houshold furniture alforith hangings of tapifity, and garments of great price, many goodly images and right noble flatues, wherewith Spracule was adorned and beautified, even with the bett and principal Cities of Greece, In token alio of a victory over the Carthaginians, there were eight Elephants brought in a thew. And that which was not the least fight and spectacle to behold, Sofisthe Syracusan, and Mericus the Spaniard went afore with crowns of gold upon their heads. The one of them was the guide when Syracule was entred in the night leafon: and the other betraied Nafor, and the garrifon there; N Both these were enfranchised Citizens of Rome, and had fifty acres of land a piece granted unto them for ever, Sofishad his land let out in the territory of Spracule, which either belonged to the Kings, or to the enemies of the people of Rome, and a dwelling house (chuse where he would in Spracule of all those that were seized upon by right of conquest.) As for Mericus and the Spaniards that with him fled from the enemies, and fided unto the Romans, they had affighed unto them a City to inhabit applland to occupy in Sicily, which fometime belonged to them that had revoked from the people of Rome. And order was given to M. Cornelius for to appoint them the laid City and land where over he thought good. And in the same territory there were allotted and set out

> leave the adverte part and turn to the Romans. After that Marcellas was departed out of Sicily, the Navy of the Carehaginians disbarked eight thouland footmen and three thouland Numidian horsemen. Unto them revolted the Murgantine land, and Hybla, together with Magella: and other imall piles of base account, took examble by them and followed after. The Numidians with their Captain Mutiner, ranged over all Sieily, and fited the towns and villages belonging to the affociats of the people of Rome. Over and besides all this, the Roman army there, being discontented and angry, partly, for that together with their Ge-

tour hundred acres of land unto Belligenes, by whole means Mericus was allured and induced to

A nerall they were not licenced to go out of the Province: and partly, for that they were forbidden and debarred, for winting in any good towns; demeaned themselves flackly and lazily in their militaryservice: in such sort, as it there had been a head to lead them, as they had a heart to move them they would have mutined and rebelled. Among these troubles and difficulties, M. Cornelithe Prator, both appealed and mirtigated the Homacks of the fouldiers, as well by comfortable words, as by rebukes and checks: and also brought under his obedience and subjection, all those Cities which had revoked Of which he according to the former act of the Senate, allotted Murgantia to the Spaniards, unto whom both a City and land to it was by order aforefaid due. Both the Confuls who had the government of the Province Apulia, feeing there was less cause offear

B and terrour now from the Carthaginians and Annibal, were commanded to cast lots between them for the Provinces of April a and Macedonia. So Macedonia befell unto Sulpitius, and he fucceeded there instead of Levinus. Fulvius was sent for home to Rome, about the election of the Consuls. And when he held the solemn affembly of the people, for the choice and creation of the Coff. The Century of the younger Citizens, which had the prerogative to give their first voice declared T. Manlius Torquatus, and P. Octacilius for Confuls. Manlius being there present in place. when the multitude came about him to congratulate with God give you joy,&c. (for that there was no doubt, but the whole body of the people would approve this choice of the first Century) came with a great company about him to the tribunal lieat of estate where the Conful sat; and made request unto him, that he would give him the hearing of some few words, and command

C that prerogative century which had given their voices to be called back again to a new ferning. And when every wan was attentive, and expected what he should demand, he alledged for hisex-And when every wan was attended in the property of a first be and as impudent a Generall of an artheoretic a pair of ill eyes. "For a shamelets Pilot of a ship is he, and as impudent a Generall of an artheoretic property of the Oration "my (quoth he) who having to do all by other menseyes, would require to have the goods of T. Mailius "and lives of other men to be put into their hands. And therefore may it please your honour to to the Conful ! "command this Century of the younger fort to give their voices anew, and in creating Confuls, "to remember the war that is in Italy, to confider of the troublesome flate of the Common-" weat, and to think of this, That icarcely yet mensears have had any rest since they resounded and " rung again with the noises and alarms, that the enemies raised within these sew months, when

"they lay in fiege neer unto the wals of Rome. But after these words, when the iaid Century cried D with one accord, that they were of the same mind still, and would nominate the same Consuls again, and none other; then Torquatus, "Neither (quoth he) shall I be able, if I were Consulto "bear with your fashions and conditions, nor you again endure my rule and commandment. To "the ferntiny therefore once again, and think how the Carthaginians war within Italy, and Ami-"bal is the Generall of the enemies. Then the Century moved as well by the authority and reverence of the mans person, as by the applause and admiration of the people, who wonded at his vertue, befought the Conful to call forth and cite a Century of the elder bands for that they would willingly conter with more ancient men than themselves, and by their sage advice and good direction nominate the Confuls. When those elders were called to this Century, there was some timeallowed for to commune apart fecretly with them, within the place railed in, called Ovile. E Thele ancients faid unto them, that they were to confult of three persons, whereof two already were full of honourable dignities, which they had born, to wit Q. Fabius and M. Marcellus, But verily, (lay they) in case ye would have some new Cos to be chosen, for to be opposed against the

Carthaginians, yehave M. Valerius Lavinus, a notable man, one who hath performed fingular good service, and atchieved many noble deeds, both by sea and land against King Philip. So when they had three propounded upto them the older were dimitted and the younger entred into a fethey had three propounded up to them the enter were until made a nature younger emire into a necond trakiny; and declared for Confuls, M. Claudius Marcellus (glittering then in the prime of his
glory, for the lace hubding and conquest of Sieity) and M. V. derius, who was ablent. This foredom and shoice of the prerogative Century, all the rest followed after, and be their fulfrages confixmed: "Let them mock on now, and fooff hereat all they that have nothing in admiration but Accaptinguity and things done in elder time. For mine own part, if there be any such City and Com-"mon-wealth at all, confifting of wife men and Philosophers, assome great Clarks have rather " imagined in their fansies, than found in effect; I dare be bold to think & fay, that in it there could so not possibly be either rulers and Magistrates more grave and temperate in their desire of dignity sand government, or a people better mannered, nurtured, and instructed. But that it should be shought an unlikely matter and scarce credible that a Century of younger persons were willing 66 to contait with the elder and be advised by them to whom they should give their voices for to

be created the chief Magistates; it is the corruption of this our age that is the cause: wherein "we lee how imall reverence and auchority even parents themselves have, and of how slender " and bale account they be amongst their own naturall children.

After this followed the Election of Pretors, wherein were created P. Manlins Volfo, and L. Gadanlins Acidinus, C. Letterjus and L. Cincius Alimentus. When this Election was finished it forspind, that news came, how T. Offacilias (whom the people, as it feemed, would have chosen in hisabsence, to match T. Maglius in the Consulhip, but that the ordinary course of the election was diffusbed and Ropped) departed this life in Sicily. The Apollinare games in the former year had been exhibited and when Calpburnius the Prator putupa bill, and moved the Senate, that they might he delebrated again that year also there passed a decree, That they should be vowed to Somigue from sime to sime for ever.

A the covenants that passed between Annihal and him, he retired himself into Corcres.

Philip lying in winter harbor within Pella, was advertized of the * Atolians revolt. Therefore * Jeniza, Se.

The same year certain prodigious tokens were seen and reported. In the Temple of Concordia H the Image of Victory, which flood upon the lantern and top thereof was fmitten with lightning, and being shaken and driven from its own place, rested fast upon those other Images of Vistory that were fixed in the forefront of the faid Temple, and fell not down from thence. Word also was brought, That in Anagnia and Fregella the walls and the gates were likewise blasted and firucken with the from heaven: and that in the marker place of Sudertum there ran streams of bloud a whole day together: That in Eretum it rained ftones: and that in Reme a female mule brought forth a fole. Theie strange and wonderfull figns were purged and expiate with greater sacrifices: and a solemn supplication proclaimed; wherein for one day the people should wholly attend their devotions, and pray unto the gods: and likewife a Novendiall facrifice. In that year died r certain publike Priests of State, and new were chosen in their stead. Caise Livius in the room of M. Pomponius Mathothe High Priest and M. Servilius, to supply the place of Sp. Carvilius Maximus, the Arch-Augur. And forasmuch as T. Octacil: us Maximus, the Prelate or Bishop, died when the year was expired, there was none nominated for to succeed him. C. Claudius the Arch-flamine of Jupiter lost his Flaminship, and was deprived of that Sacerdotall dignity, becausehe had committed an errour in facrificing, when he should minister and distribute the inwards of

About the same time M. Æmylius Levinus (after he had by secret conferences sounded aforehand and follicited the minds of the Ætolian Princes and great LL.) came with a small fleet of thips lightly apppointed, to their general Diet or Councill, immoned before for that purpose on- K ly, In which tolemn affembly, after he had made declaration, "That Syracufa and Capua were "won, and under the protection of the people of Rome, and what good success they had in the "affairs and wars of Italy: and discoursed besides, That the Romans, according to their ancient "custome, received by tradition from their forefathers, used to respect and make much of their "Allies: and namely, That either they received them into the City of Rome, and endued them with the same fran hises that they themselves enjoyed, or else dealt so liberally with them o-"therwise, that they liked of their condition fo wel, as they cho'e rather to be allies than Citizens; "he protested and faid, That the Ærolians should be much more honoured amongst them than " all others, for that they were the first that of all forrain nations beyond sea, entertained league "and amity with them. As for King Philip and the Macedonians, their heavy friends, & dangerous L " neighbours, he had so danted their courages, abated their forces, and driven them to that pals, "that not only they were forced to abandon those towns, which by violence they hadtaken "wrongfully from the Atolians, but also had much ado themselves to keep Macedony itself qui-"et, and without perill of hostility: promising withall, That he would bring and reduce the Acar-"nanians (for whom the Ætolians were so discontented and grieved, that they were dismembred er from the body of their State) under their ancient form of jurisdiction and seignory again, These relations and promises made by the Roman General, were confirmed and assured unto them by the authority and countenance of Scopas (who for the time was the Prætor or head Magistrate of that State land of Dorimachus a Prince of the Ætolians, who with less modelly and greater affeveration and confidency extolled and magnified the greatnels, power, and majefly of the people of Rome, M The principall matter that induced and moved them was the hope of recovering and keeping Acarnania. Whereupon, there were conditions drawn & engrossed, under which they should joyn in league and friendship with the people of Rome. And this branch was added to the rest of the defeazances, That if they were to pleased, and liked well of it, there should be comprized in the fame league and priviledges, the Eleans and Lacedamonians, together with Attalus, Plengatus, and Scordiletw: of which three, Attalns was King of Affa the lefs, the other were pances and Potentates of: Illyricum, The articles ran in this form, Imprimie, That the Ærolians hould immediate ly make war by lang with King Philip, Item, That the Romans at sea should help with twenty galiaces at the leaft, bearing five ranks of oars. Item, Astouching all the Cities that should be conquered (beginning from Æiolia, fo far as to * Corcyra) that the ground whereon the Cities were N feated the edifices, the walls, and the lands thereto belonging, should be seized to the use of the Ætolians: all other goods and chattels elle, should be a prize for the people of Rome, Item, That if the Atolians hapned to make peace with Philip, it must pass with this clause and proviso, that the peace should stand good upon this condition, That Philip abstain to make war upon the Romans and their Allies and all those that lived under their dominions. Item, In case the people of Rome fortuned to piece again, and be confederate with the King, they should put in a cavear and provilo, that he might have no liberty to war upon the Ætolians, or their aflociates. These were the covenants agreed upon: and being fair engroffed two years after into a pair of indefitures the one of them remained for the Ætolians in Olympia, the other for the Romans in their Capitoll, among other facred records and monuments, for a perpetuall memoriall to all posterity. The 9 occasion of so great delay was because the Embassadors of the Ætolians were staid and kept very long at Rome. But that was no let nor hinderance at all to the proceedings in the wars. For the Ætolians presently made war upon Philip: and Lavinus conquered * Zacynthus (2 little Island near to Atolia, having a City within it of the famename, which he forced by affault, all fave the Caltie)likewife * Oeniada and * Naxw, which he won from the Acamanians before and all these he gave to the Æcolians. And supposing that Philip having his hands full of the war upon his own frontires had no time to think upon Italy, and the Carthaginians, and to mind

Selazionia

* Zanio

" Dragamefto. "Nicfia.

because he minded at the prime of the Spring to conduct an army into Greece, to the end that Phiano, or Zu. Macedony and the Cities bordering thereupon, should not be molested by the Illyrians, whom chia Nigro. he supposed would be at quiet and not stir, if they were once frighted with the harms of others, he made a judden rode and expedition into the marches of the Oricins and Apolloniats; and when the Appolloniats islued forth against him, he repelled them, and with great fear and terror drave them within their walls. After he had wasted the confines next to the Illyrians, he turned his forces with like celerity and speed into Pelagonia: and then won by affault a City of the

B Dardanians, fituate in the frontires of Macedonia, through which the Dardanians meant to have their passage. And when he had performed these exploits in great haste, not forgetting how the Ætolians and Romans both maintained war against him joyntly, he deicended through Pelagania, Nympheum, and Bolea, into Theffaly; supposing verily that the people of those countries might be incited to wage war together with him against the Ætolians. And leaving there behind him (at the streight of Theffely) Perfess four thousand strong, for to debar the Atolians entrance that way: himlelvin person, before that he should be occupied in greater affairs, led forth his army into Macedonia, and from thence into Thracia, and io torward against the Medians. That nation was wont to make incursions, and to invade Macedony, when loever they could perceive that the King was either busied in other wars, or his Realm disfurnished and slenderly provided C of good gard and strong garritons. He began therefore to forrage and spoil the territories about Phraganda, and to affiult Iamphorina, the principall City and chief strength of that Region

Scopas having intelligence that the King was gone into Thracia, and kept there occupied in the wars, put all the serviceable young men of Ecolia in arms, and prepared war against Acarnania. The nation of the Acarnians, albeit they were both in firength unequall, and also law already, that they had loft the walled City of the Oniades, and Naxus: and knowing well, that the Roman forces would come upon them befides: rather upon anger than any good counfell and advisement. made preparation for war, and resolved to meet them. Their wives and children, and elder perfons fuch as were above forty years of age, they fent away into Epirus, adjoyning near unto them. D Of all that were fifteen years old and upward unto threefcore, they took atolemn outh that they would never return back without vistory. They laid also a heavy curse and crueil malediction apon all those of their own nation: and framed a most humble request, in as effectual terms as they could devile, unto all their friends, that none of them should entertain within their Cities, their a doors and houses, nor admit to their table, any one of them that were vanguished, and fled out ~ of the field : yea, and belought withall the Epirons to gather together the dead bodies of as many of them as should chance to be flain in battell, and to inter them all in one grave and erect a tomb and monument over them, with an Epitaph and inscription to this effect; Here lie buried and entombed the Acarnanians, who fighting in defence of their country, against the violence and injuries of the Etolians, loft their lives manfully in the field. By this means, when their courages were enkind-Eled and incented, they encamped themselves in their utmost frontiers, abiding the coming of their enemies. And having dispatched messengers to Philip, to give notice to him in what jeopardy they stood, they constrained him to give over that war which he had in hand, considering that Iamphorina was furrendred up into his hands, and that he had sped wel otherwise in the rest of his affairs. The Ætolians, upon the first fame that was blown abroad of that folemn oath, taken by the Acarnamians, were wel cooled, and not to hafty to let forward: but hearing once of Philip his coming, they were driven to retire again as far as pollibly they could within their own confines, Neither Philip for his part marched on further than to Cline (notwithstanding that he made great speed afore, and took long journies; for fear that the Acamanians should be surprized, before he could reach unto them) for so soon as he heard that the Ætolians were retired, he himself also returned

Levinus in the beginning of the spring rook the sea, and loosed from Corcyra, and having doubled the point of Leucates, and failed as far as Naupactum, there he published and gave knowledge. That he would shape his course from thence for Anticyra: and that Scopas and the Etolians should there meet him, and be in readiness. This Anticyra is situate in Locris, on the left hand, as yeenter into the gulph of Corinth. By land it is a small journey thither from Naupallum, and as short a cut by sea. So within three daies after they began to affail the City on both sides. The fiercer affault was from the lea-fide, both became they had in their ships engines of battery, and other ordnance and artillery of all forts; and also, for that the affailants from that part were Romans. So within few daies the City was yielded up, and delivered again unto the Etolians, the pillage thereof fell to the Romans share, according to covenant. There Lavinus received letters Girom Rome, specifying thus much, That he was declared Consul in his absence, and P. S.: Ipitius was coming to succeed him in the Province: but by occasion that he lay there sick of a long dilease, he came to Rome later than all men expected.

M. Marcellus entring his Confulfhip upon the Ides of March, affembled the Senat that day. only for form and order take: " for he made open profession there, that during the absence of his "Collegue, he would treat of no matters, either concerning the state of the City, or the Pro-"vinces, But this protestation he uttered wishall, and said; That he knew full well that there were

" many Sicilians in the cowes and villages near sewo the City, backbiters and flanderers of him, u " Who for his own part he was fo far off from hindring, but that they might freely for all him, "divulgite and publish abroad in Rome all those crimes which were devised and spoken against "him by his adveriaries, that were it not that they pretended fome fear for footh, to charge the "Conful with any matters, in the absence of his Collegue, he would fraightwaies give them aner diense in the Senate: but fo foon verily as my brother Conful is come home, I wil not quoth he. 1 faffire you fuffer any one matter to be debated here, before that those Sicilians be sent for into "the Senate house. And I understand that M. Cornelius hath taken generall search like a muster over all Sicily, to the end there might come a number to Rome with complaints of me: he allo " with letters fall of untruths hath buzzed into all mens ears, and born the whole City in hand. I " that the war continueth fill in Sicily, and all to diminish and abridge my glory. The Conini having that day won the commendation and name of one that knew how to rule and governhis affections, difmissed the Senat : and it seemed that there would be a generall vacation not of law iffacters only, but of all other things & as it were holyday (fill, untill the other Conful cameunto the City. This rest and idleness (as the wonted manner is) set the Commons having nothing else to do, a talking: and now their tongues walked apace, ceasing not to ipread rumours, That by this long and continuall was, not only the lands and territory about the City of Rome (especially where Annibal had marched with his cruel army) were wasted, but also Italy was in a manner dispeopled and laid desolate, by reason of so many musters and levies: complaining, that whole armies were defeated and put to the fword at Canva in defence of the Common-wealth: and K that there were two Confuls created, both martiall men, and warriors, over-fierce and eager of fight, such as time of peace and quietness were able to find occasions of war: so little was it to be looked for at their hands, that in time of war they would feek for peace, and fuffer the City to have any breathing time and intermission. These speeches remoured among the commongeople were interrupted and flaid by occasion of a Scare-fire that began in fundry places together about the Forum, in the night of that day, which was immediatly before the festival daies of Minerva, called Quinquarrus. At one and the self-same time the seven merchants shops and ware-houses, which afterwards were turned into five, and the thops of the Bankers and money changers which now are called Nove, (or the new-shops) were on hie. Divers private mens houses also the fire caught, for as then there were no stately Halls and Palaces of the City there built. Likewie the L fire took hold of the common prison, called Latumia the Fish market hall likewise, and the royall gallery or walking place. Hardly could the Chappel of Vesta be faved, and that by the good help and pains-taking effectally of thirteen bondflaves; whose bondage was bought out at the Cities charges, and they made freemen. The fire continued one night and a day: and no manmade Would, but it came by mans hand, and was the practice of some fewd persons; for that the fires began in many places at once and those far diffant afunder. Whereuponthe Conful by the advice and direction of the Senat, made proclamation in wholenman ambity of the people, that wholeever would come forth and give nonce by whole manisthat fire was procured, heilhould be well rewarded: If he were a free man, with a piece of money; if bond, with freedome. In hope of which recompende, a certain flavebolonging to the Cal. vii the Campans, (his name was Man-M med was induced to bewray the matters whom he ferred, and five other young Gentlemen of Caprint who be fathers had loft their heads by the commandment of Q.Fulvim. Those he appeared co have made the faid fires : and he gave them a warning befides, that they intended to do more milichief about the City, if they were let alone, and not apprehended; so they were attached, and their houshold fervants. At the first, these persons made light account both of the informer, and the information they made and elevated the credit that was given thereto: alledging that the day beforeithe party himself being chastised and soonged by his Masters, ran away, and so upon an anger and giddy fit devised (by occasion of this misfortune which was meer califall) to frame an acculation against his masters. But when the matter was averted to their teeth in open place, and that they, by whose ministery the seat was done, were in the midst of the Forum puro N the rack for to utter a truth, then they all made confession of the fact. So as well the Masters that Were the letters thereof, as the lervairs that were privand accessary thereto, had their deems and suffered for it. The informer who disclosed the villany, was made free, and had * 20000 ales

As the Conful Lavinus paffed by Capus in his journey [homeward,] there stocked about him a number of Campans, and belought him with years, that they might have leaven go to Rome, "and present themselves before the Senate, there to make fuit (it haply there were any pity and committeration in them mor to deflroy them werely, nor fuffer Q. Flacen to commettee maine and generation of the Campans from off the face of the earth. "Now Elacemtor his part " denied flatly that he barethem any private grudge by malice : but only hated the Campans as O sethe common enemies to the flate and to he would do ever to long as he knew them foill affe-"Cied as they were to the people of Romer for there was not anation upon garth, nor a people un-"der heaven more fpightfully & deadly bent against the Roman name than they were. And that "Was the caule (faith he) that he penned them up within their wals. For who foever of them chanof the any way to make an escape they ranged about the country like bruto and savage beatle, ren-"Hingstearing, and killing who lower same to their way, Some of them are fled to the advestonde "Inito Anniballothersere gone to Rome to fer fire on the City, and there (quoth he) final the Con-

"ful find the market place half burned, and the very prints and takens remaining fresh of the "Campans mischievous practises. There should be see that shey minded to have done violence " monthe Chappel of Vesta, and to have put out those contail fires and insertly defaced the fact " pledge of the Roman Empire, bestowed and laid up sure in the most ferret place of the Chap-" pell. Meither thought be it was fafefor the City to permitthe Campans to come within the "walls thereof. Then Levis whaving caused the Capuans so take a corporal oath, and (wear unto Flacens, that they would make return to Capna before five daies were expired, after they had their answer and dispatch from the Senate is commanded thear to some after him to Rome. Attended shus as he was with his company, he encountred the Sicilians also, who came forth to B meer hims and with this multitude he entredithe City, accompanied (Liay) with the Campanie and Sicilians, both vanquithed and fubdhed by warmas acculers of two most ramous persons, Marcellin and Fulvius, who had conquered swo most noble and renowned Cities, Syracuse, and

But both the Cost treated and consulted first with the Senate, about the state of the Commonweal, and the government of the Provinces. There Levinus related in what terms flood Macedon and Greece: the Exclians also, with the Acamanians and Locrians: likewise what acts he had atchieved in those parts both by sea and land; and how he had repulsed Philip back into Macedonia, when he began to make war upon the Etolians, who now was settired and gone into the utmost parts of his Kingdom: so as the legion might be withdrawn from thence, for C that the Armado was sufficient to keep the King forth of Italy. Thus much spake he of himself. and of the Province whereof he had been governour. Then both Confuls in common, proposed unto the Senat, concerning the Province. And the LL, decreed that one of the Confuls should take the charge of Italy, and of the war with Annibal: and the other should have under his hand the Armado, whereof T. Ottacilius was the Admiral; and together with L. Cincius the Prator govern the Province of Sicily. They were allowed the two armies which were in Tufcany and in France, confilting of four legions: whereaf two of the former year, that were of Citizen's should be fent into Tulcany, and those two which the Conful Sulpitius had conducted, should be led into France, Moreover, that he should have the government of France, and the leading of the Legions there, whom that Cof, would appoint, whole lot it was to have leaty for his Province. D Into Tufcany was C. Calphurnius fentil with Commission after the term of the Pratorship expired, to have his full jurisdiction to continue for a year. Makewise to Q. Falvar was riligned the keeping of Capua, and his rule prorogued for another year. The armies as well of Citizens as of Allies, were by commandment of the sense abridged and made lefs : fo that for two legions there should be but one, and that consisting of feet thousand too tenen, and three hundred horsement that they should be discharged of souther who had served longest: that of Allies there should be left ieven thousand foot, and three hundred horse: with the same respect and consideration of service in dismissing the old souldiers. As for Co. Fullows the Consult of the former year, the ruled the same Prevince of Apuliastill, without any alteration of his forces a only his government was continued unto him another year. And P. Sulpitius his Colleague, was commanded E to fend away all his army, only the maciners and failers excepted, Likewife order was given that so soon as the new Conful was arrived and landed in the Province of Sirily, the army there. which was commanded by M. Cornelius, should be sent out of Sicily. Unto L. Cincius the Prator were affigued the fouldiers that remained after the defeat at Canne, for to heep Sicily in order. and those arose to two legions. And as many legions were appointed for P. Manlin: Wolfe the Prator, for to go into Sandines, even those whereof L. Cornalins had the leading in the same Prowince the former year. As for the legions of Citizens, the Confuls were enjoyeed to levy and enroll them fo, as they entertained no fouldier of all those who had served in the army, either of M.Claudius, or M. Falerius or Fulvius nor exceeded the number that year of one and twenty legions of the Romans. When these Acts were passed in the Senare-house, the Confuls cast lots for m their feverall Provinces, Sicily and the Armado fell to Marcellus: Italy and the war against Annibal, to Levinus. This lot that fell to Marcellus fo firm hehe Sicilians dead, (who flood in the presence of the

Confuls, looking for the event of the lottery) as if Syracufe had been loft again; in such fore, as their pitifull lamentations, and their wofull plaints, for the prefent turned all menseyes upon them, and none after ministred cause of much speech and talk. For they went aboutto all the Senators from one to another in poor and vile array, protesting, "That if Marcellus came amongst them again as L. Deputy, they would not only for ake every man his own country "where he was born, but also abandon the whole Mand of Siety 2 complaining, that without any " defert of their parts, heretofore he had been cruelly bent against them, and his harred was irre-"concileable: and what would be now do in his choler, and knowing that the Sicilians came to G " Rome of purpole to make complaints of him? The Island were better (say they) to be on a light "fire to burn with Æina; or to be all a very sea, than thus to be exposed as a prey unto a mor-"sall enemy, for to be devoured. These grievous moans and pitious complaints of the Sicilians

fust carried to the houses of the Nobles and great men'of the City, and there taken up and much talked of by many, whiles fome pitied the Sicilians, others envied Marcellus, spread abroad at length fofar, until they came to the Council-Table, And the Confuls were dealt withall, to Propoleumo the Senate, that they might exchange their Provinces one for another. Then Mar-

cellus flood up and faid," That in case audience had been given to the Sicilians already in the Se-

" nat-house, peradventure he would deliver his opinion to another purpose : but now left any

"man might fay that they were bridled for fear, and durft not speak their minds freely, nor com-

of plain as they would of him, at whose command, and under whose obedience, they were to he

The com-

plaints of the

Sicilians a-

sellus.

gainst Mare

Marcellus his

gainst the Syraculians.

within a while he was for his pare ready to make change of his Province if his Collegue were "as well content, and made no greater scruple of the matter. Only he requested that the Serate would not prejudice his cause. For if at the first (quoth he)it had been hard and un just extraor. "dinarily and without casting lots to give my Collegue the free choice of his own Province how so much greater wrong then should Phave, nay, what difference were offered unto me, if my lor " Thould be taken from me and transferred upon him. So for that time, the Senat having made an t overture unto Marcellus, what they would have done, rather than by any decree prejudiced the matter, brake up.: And the Confuls between themselves privatly made exchange one with the bther. See the fortune and fatall defliny of Marcellus, that haled him, as it were, to be matched with Annibal and to fall into his hands: to the end that the same man, who of all the Romans, was the first that vanouished Annibal in fight, and won the honour from him: should now in the midst of prosperity and happy success of war, be the last Roman General that was slain by Annibal, and wielded the glory of giving him the overthrow. After the Provinces were thus interchangeably thisted the Sicilians were brought into the Senat. Where they made a long speech as touching the perpetuall and constant faithfulness unto the end of K. Hiero, towards the people of Rome; and all to curry favour and gain thanks unto the whole nation of Sicily, Recounting," that Hieronymus K "first, and after him Hippocrates and Epicides, as for other things, so especially for their revolting of from the Romans, and turning to Annibal, were odious and hateful unto them. For which canfe and nothing else Hieronymus was by the hands of the chieftains of their young gallants, as it were by a publike decree of the state made away and killed, and the noblest of their young gen-"tlemen to the number of seventy conspired to murder Hippocrates and Epicides: who being dis-"appointed and put by the effecting of their designment, through the delay of Marcellus, (who at "the time before appointed, came not with his power to Syracule) were appeached, their intenedded plot revealed, and they all by those tyrants put to death. And yet to speak a truth, Marcela les himself was he that gave the first occasion of the syramizing of Hippocrates and Epicides, in "that most cruelly he sacked and risted the Leontins, But from that time forward, the Nobles of 11 " Syracule never cealed to come in untol Marcellus; & promifed to deliver the City into his hands. whenfoever he pleafed. But he, forfooth, at first, stood upon these terms, that he would rather to force is by affault bue afterwards, feeing he could not effect that his purpole, not withfranding he Shad wrought all the devices he could both by fea & land the made choice of one Sofir a copper-66 fmith & Meriens a Spaniard, to have them to work and contrive the betraying of the City rather sthan of the principal of the Syraculian Nobility, who had to often offred that fervice and never er yet would it be accepted: & all, I web because he might pretend some colourable cause of justice; to proceed in all rigor against the most ancient allies of the people of Rome Somo massacre them. "and make spoil of all that they had bet case that Hierongmus had not revolted and gone to And " nibal, but the whole people and Senat of Syracufa: Suppose, that the Syracufians in generall, by M comblike confent had thut the gates against Marcellus, & not their Tyrants Hippocrates and Epi-" cides, when they had the Syracufians fure emough under their own hands: Say they had warred against the people Rome with as spightfull and cankred malice as the Carthaginians do and ever edid: what greater hostility could Murcellus possibly have exercised against them more than he "hath unless he would defroy and rase the City to the very ground? Surely he hath left nothing "in Syracula but the bare walls, the naked and empty houses of the City, the temples and chappels " of the gods defaced & broke open: for the gods themselves, with all the rich & gorgeous ornamemes are carried away. Many a man is spoiled and robbed of his goods, in such fort, as having "nothing left him but the bare foil they are not able when all is gone, with his leavings to maince rain themselves, and sustain their wives and children. They were humble peritioners therefore, M " and impoliant fuiters unto the LL, of the Senate, to take order, that restitution might be made 45 unto the rightful owners, if not of all (for that is unpossible) yet of so much at least, as was to be e found, and might be truly owned again. After these and such like complaints Levinus the Consul commanded them to go forth of the

Councill-House to the end that the LL might be consulted with, and deliver their opinions concerning their demands. " Nay mary (quoth Marcellus) let them Ray Rill rather, that I may answer "to their very faces: feeing my LL, our case and condition is so hard, who war and fight for you, that we must have those to enform against us, and be our accusers, whom we have conquered es and subdued by martiall arms; Let it even be so, that two Cities, to wit, Capua and Syracusa, won this year, may convent judicially both their conquerors, the one Fulvius, the other Mar- O " vellus. When the Embassadors were brought back again into the Senat-house, then began Mar-

" cellas the Conful, and spake in this wife,

41 am not so far overseen, and forgetfull, my Lords, either of the majesty of the people of ce Rome, or of this place of command which I now hold, that I would plead mine own cause, "Conful as I am, against these Grecians, my accusers, in case the question were of any crime of "fault of mine own. But all the controversie to be discussed. Standeth not upon these terms, to "examine what I have done, whom the right of war will justifie and bear out, howfoever I have "proceeded

A "proceeded against enemies; but what their men have deferved to feet. If they were not enemies, nor lo to be repused, then it mattered not, and it had been all one, either now or in the "life time of King Hiero, to have forged Syracufa. But if it appear, that they have texplied, that "they have evil introsted our Emballadors, threatned to lay violent hands, and to run upon them "with (word and forme of arms that they have manued their walls, and four their gates upon us, " that they have maintained the army of the Carthaginians againft us a who can be grieved and " offended, if they have fuffered as enemies, who finespor fuff to offer all holfility what loeyer ? "Rejected 1 the Nobies of Syrange when they would have delivered the City into my hands a "And made I more seggent of Soft, and Mericar the Spaniard, and thought them worth to be "truffed in fo important a matter? Young not, I am layer the meant to the Syrachings, that thus B" reproach others with balenels of cleate. Who was inpot all you here, that promited to open me "the gates ? that undertook to receive my armed foundiers into the City.; May, nay, ye hate and " curfe them in your heart, who have fo done; and even to this place cannot forbeat to give them " hard terms, and reville them : to unlike it is, that you wour telves ever meant to have done any " fuch thing. Even this abject condition and hate calling of theirs, my LL. which there men twice "them with, is a manifelttoken, and a most evident argument, that Lifefuled none, that was wil-" ling to do good fervice unto our flate and Common, weat. At the very first, before I laid fiege ss unto Stracufa, I affaied by all means to have peace some while tending Embaffadors unto them, " other whites going in person to parle with them. Afterwards, seeing that without all reverence " of Emballadors, they shamed not to offer them whitein without regard of my lelf, they deigned C "me no answer when I came to the gates, and conferred with their chief Nobility : after much "travel, toil, and infinite pains, fullained both by Land and Sea, at length by more foregand hor " affault, I became Mafter and Lord of Syracufa. Now as touching that which hath befull unto "there, fince they were overcome, and loft their City, I would inppose they had more reason, and " juster cause to make their moan, and complain unto Aprikal and the Carthaginians, those that " are likewise conquered, than before the Senat of the people of Rame their Conqueror. For mine "own part, my LL if I had over meant to deny and disayow the poiling and feeking of Syracula, "and not to fraud to it, when I had done, I would never have been to ill, advited, as to be suitly and "and not to it and to it, when I had done, know and new tell as done in the City of Rome with the ipolist percent, And what I have given not to given upto any particular perion, Liam a timed that how well judith and soon the lame, both by the law of was, and allo by the defert of every one. Now, my the weeker se, will approve and this word doings or no, it concerneth and toncher the none of the transfer of the concernet in the concerned to the it were and disaming mine actions, ye make now your mine General stop of present the comment of take a levy estimations.

The opace Conful in the mean time, put to question they among the first property of the state of Much canvailing a long while, and discussing there was of the matter, and divers opinions patfed, Many of the Sepators following T. Maniles Torquetee the head and principal man, that maintained a fide, were of this mind, "That they Good have made war again the tyring, the com-"mon epenaics as well to the Syraculians, as to the State of Rome. And as for the City was

e persergiabilities in per own ancient saws and treedust, and not triefly have to maried with (laythey techne reconsect and received, than woo by duries. And popular to receive the manner of the control of

him to pardon that which they had inchen, either to bewall, of to cafe their calamity , and tore. If ctive both them in particular, and the City of Syramie in general, unto his merciful protection. Afrer chis the Conful with gracious words licented them to depart.

When the Sicilians had their dispatch; the Campans had audience given them in the Senate sand as their ipeeth was more lamentable, to the cante was heavier, and harder to be digelted ; for neise ther could they themselves deny, but that they deferved condign panishment; nor Tyrants had they any, upon whom they might lay the blame. But they thought they had fuffred enough tor their line already, inthat to many of their Senators died by poilon, and to many loft their heads. " Some few of their nobility and but a few remained yet alive, who as they were not touched in " confeience, nor to faulty, as to lay violent trands upon themselves, to the Conqueror in his furious + & wrath, adjudged them not worthy of death : they therefore made humble fuit for themfelves. st their wives and children, to obtain freedom, and to enjoy fome part of their own goods, being, es as they were, meer citizens of Rome, and most of them by affinity and neer kinred, upon mutual ef and crois mariages, linked in alliance and blond to the Romans, After that they also were willed to void out of the Senat house: for a while, there grew some question and doubt, whether Q.Fulwith chould be fent for from Capua (for prefently upon the taking of the City, Claudius the Conful died) that this matter might be argued and discussed in presence of the General himself, like as the other had been reasoned of and debated between Marcellus and the Sicilians. But afterwards when they faw in the Senat-bonfe M. Attilius, and C. Palvins, the brother of Flacens, both his Lieutenants: likewite Q. Minntins, and L. Veturius Phile, Lieutenants unto Claudius, who had w been present in all actions, and were eye-witnesses of every thing; and besides, were unwilling that cither Falvins should be called away from Capita, or the Campans longer delayed : M. Attilius Regulus, who of all them that had been at the fervice of Capua, was of greatest authority and reputation, being demanded his opinion, spake in this wife.

Trake it (quoth he) when Capua was newly won, I was one of Conneel with the Confuls "there, when question was asked, and enquiry made, Whether any one Campane had delerved "Well of us and our Common-weal. And found it was, that two women only to wit; Volta Oppia, er Born in Atella, but dwelling then at Capra, and Fancula Cluvia, fometime a common firmmpet " and curtizan, were well willers unto us. The former of thele twain daily facrificed for the welof fare, life, and victory of the Romans; the other, lectivity fultained the poor and needy Roman it "captives with food and victors. As for all other Campans, from the highest to the lowelt, they
"with the better affected unto us, than the Carthaghistis: And even those, who were beheated
to by Quintus Fulviors, fuffered death, not because they state more faulty than others, but for that or files were of greater mark and calling than the felt. Now, that the Senate thould decide the westign of any Campina, who are chiral third decident of Rome, without agreen from the peocople, l'ice not how it can be. For in our fore tartiers fiffe the like case was of the Satricans that er rebelled aand then M. Antifitut'a Tribur of the Commons, first purup a bill, and the Commons es after wards passed it immely. That the Senat mighe have power and authority to give their opiniston, and determine of the Satricans. Therefore I am of mind, that we deal with the Fritons of "the Commons, that one or more of them, prefer a billunto the Commons, by vertee whereof we of or may be authorited to fet down fome order for the Campans. Then L. Artificaja Fribm of the Commons, by leave and advice of the Senate, proposed unto the Commons a bill in this form and manner. Where as the Campans, Atellans, Calatine, and Sabatins, who have yeelded themfebeer unto Fulvius the Pro-confut, to be at the pleasure and devestion of the people of Rome : all these also which they have furrended eighther with them fit bes as well their verricory at their Oity, as all new fils both facted and prophane, their necestary implements, and all other things whatfoover, I demand your will and pleasure. O Daiens, what shall be done wish the promiffes ? The Commons after deliberation, give their voyces to the fild bill in this form. Our will and pleasure, is, that what forver je the Send-Tori, who now are fet to Councel, or the Hoff part of you birth good and determine, Bull frand for jost and lawful. Upon this grant or Act of the Commons, the Senat by a decree awarded unto Office N and Claves, full their own goods and liberty: and moreover if they were defired to crave to ther reward at the Schures hand, they were bell to repair anto Rome. For every family and reversal house of the Campuns, there were special arts and decrees made, all which to repeat and repeate, would not quit the librar. Some had their goods confirme themselves, being failed in a Wive were to be old, before the objection of the popular part of the objection of the obj they made diffiction by valuation of their wealth whiether their goods were to be conflicate All their bealts and carrait which were taken fave Horses all their bond flaves, but males fourteen years of age and upward, all moveable goods alto which were hot annexed o and fallned to the foll, they awayded for to be tellored to the tree owners. "All Campans, Arellans, Caleins, Sheelans, excepting thoir i with either chemielves, or whole parents took part and fided with the enemies, they judged to be free, provided always, this none them were either Presidenizens of Rises, or of Electum. Riefe, R was engleted, that none of all them who had better Coule willis the gries were fant. Thould tensin ethac in the City of all them who had been a spirit to the City of fertilory of Copies. Within a certain they presented that thould there a place for one who them for to dwell in, on the factor has been 1860 and were more whole they were not whole the very family of the control of the contr

A Tyber. As for those that during the time of war had been neither at Capus nor in any other City of Campan, which revolted from the people of Rome, they should be removed to inhabit on this fide the River Lyris between it and Rome: but fuch as were turned and passed to the Romans fide, before that Annihal came unto Capua, they should be transplanted on the hither fide of Vision turnes the River : provided, that none of them should possess either house or Land within fifteen miles of the Sea, As concerning them who were diplaced and confined to inhabit beyond the Tyber, neither they nor their heirs and fucceffors for ever, should purchase and hold houls or Land in any place, but in the territory either of Voit, Surrium, or Nepesium; but so, as they exceeded not the flint of five hundred Acres of ground. As touching the goods and chattels of all the Senstors, of fuch as had born Magistracy in Capua, Atella, or Calaria, they awarded that sale should be B made thereof in Capua. As for those that were free born, and whose bodies were to be fold, they should be sent to Rome, and there set a sale. Finally, the Images and Statues of brais, which were faid to have been won and taken from the enemies, whether they were facted or profane, they referred to the Colledge of the Priests and Prelates, to determine thereof at their diteretion. Thus they gave the Campanes their dispatch, and sent them away much worte apaid for their decrees, than they were when they came first to Rome. And now they complained no more of the cruel proceedings of Q. Fulvius against them, but blamed the iniquity and in just dealing of the very Gods, and their own curled fortune together. After the Sicilians and Campanes were difmiffed, there was a muster taken : and when an

army was levied and enrolled, there began some question and reasoning about the mariners and

raile men enow, nor yet find mony at that time in the Chamber of the City, for to prefle and hire

C Rowers to furnish the Gallies. For the accomplishment whereof, when the Confuls could neither

them, and pay their wages withal; they published an edict, that private men according to the rate and proportion in the Subfidy book, out of all orders, degrees, and companies, should as aforetime find Rowers at their own charges, and maintain them with meat and money for thirty dayes. Upon which Edict and Proclamation, all men to grumbled and muttered, and were so highly discontented and angred, that they wanted an head and Captain, rather hen matter and occasion of a musiny and injurrection; giving out, "That the Confuls had taken a course, at and were in the very train to plague, undo, and destroy the Commons of Rome, like as they "had already the Sicilians and the Campans. For thus many years they have been pilled, polled, D clean spent and consumed with exaction of tributes, and had nothing left them but the bare " ground, and the same lying wast and untilled. As for their Houses upon their Lands, the ene-" mies had burned; their fervants and hinds, fach as fhould husband and till their grounds, the "Common-wealth had bereaved them of one whiles buying them up to the war, for some small " piece of mony: otherwhiles levying and preffing them to the Seas to be Gally. flaves, for a thing a of nothing, A man could not fo foon get one brais farthing, or fingle filter deneit before-hand, 4 but it went by and by either for Gally-pay, or for yearly Tribute. And to give that now which e they had not, they might never be brought by any force or for any mans commandment what-"foever, ... Let them: fell and make an hand of their goods, imprison and punish their bodies too, "when all is gone befides; feeing there is nothing left them to ranfome and redeem the fame E "again. These and such like words were not only muttred in huggermugger, but attered also and given out in broad terms even in the market-place and before the Conline, by the multitude that Hocked and gathered together in exceeding great numbers : in such fort, as the Confuls were not able with all that ever they could do, to appeale the mutiny, neither by thatpurebukes, nor fair words and comfertable speeches. Then they faid, that they would give and allow them three dayes respit for to think and consider of these matters: which they themselves bestowed whelly and employed in taking a view and furvey of their goods, and making dispatch and riddance thereof out of the way. The next day the Confuls called the Senate together to confule about the topply of Rowers and Gally-flaves: where, after much debating and arguing, that the Commons had good reason to make depial; at length the drift of all their speech was this, "That F whether is were right or wrong, the burden mult lye on privat mens thoulders, there was no re-"medy a for feeing there was no mony in the common cheft, how thould Mariners and Rowers « elle be gotten and levice? And without Armadocs, how possibly should either Sietly be held "Hill in polletion, or Philip be kept one of Italy? or the Sea coasts of Italy remain in lafety and es fecurity? In these diffrestes and difficulties the Councel being perplexed, and to seek for remo-" dy 1 and whiles every mans wits were in the wan and in conflicted, as, if they were benummed and flore cold : Then Lavinus the Contu, As the Magifraie (qd. he) good before the Senate in The freech of place of donor, and the Senat likewife before the common people in worth and dignity : to they Levinus the Conful. cough, in all difficulties and hard occurrences to undergo the weightieft burdens firlt, and be the e Foremen and Leaders in all dangerous adventures whatloever. For if a man woulden joyn his C. interiors to bear fome grievous and heavy load, let himfirft take it up himfelf, yea and impose the

a fame upon his own train and company: all the rest then, will be more willing and obedient to follow after, and do the femblable. And never will they gruteb at any cost or charges, when

of they fee their Leaders and Rulers take more upon themselves, than they are well able to wield

and fullain. To the end therefore that the people of Rows may be provided and jurnished of a criest sigged and trimmed, as our defire is, and that private perfore may not think much, nor refule to find Rowers thereunto; let us first that are bere command out own felves; let us,

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of Play, that be Senators; being abroad in common all the gold, all the filver, all the braien coin the " that we have, fo as every man referverings only for himfelt, his wife and children : and a limbs " sablet or Jewel for his ton, as a pendant to hang about his neck. Also let all them that have wives * 3 pound fie, or daughters, retain ftill one ounte weight of * gold; and * one pound of filver . And as mino as * 3 pound fler. have born office of State, and fitten in the Ivory Chair, keep still the trappings and capatifor of and two thil. their Horfes, and two pointd weight a piece, the one of gold, the other of filed; for to have a over, it libra be

Salt-fellar, and à little boll or cap, to facrifice and offerunto the Gods withal. As for the reft of the Senators, let us leave them but one pound weight of filver; and no gold at all, and five thou-1 15 pound 12 fand * Affes in coin, to every housholder a piece. " All other gold, fliver, and braken money bethile pence ft. "fides, let us forthwith bring abroad and prefent unto the Triumvirs or publick bankers, before "that we make or enact any decree of Senat : to the end, that our good example in this voluin-44 tary benevolence and contribution, and our carnelt endeavour to help the Common-weal, may "ftir up and provoke the hearts and affections, first of those that are by calling Gentlemen and ** Knights of Rome, and then forward the rest of the commons, to imitate and follow us with " fome emulation. This is the only means which we that are Confuls have thought upon and de-" viled, after much talk and conference together. Set to therefore; my malters, in the name of "God, and lead the way : God will blels your good beginnings. So long as the City ftandeth "on foot, and holdeth up the head, no man need to fear his private state; but it shall do well "enough. Go the weal publick to wreck once, and decay, let no man ever think to fave his " own. All the whole house liked to well of these motions, that not only they gave their accord and content thereto, but over and befides, yeelded hearty thanks unto the Confuls for their good w advice and counsel. When the Senat was difmiffed, every man for himfelf brought forth his gold, his filver, and braffe money, and laid all together in common; and that with such speed, striving a vie who could go before another, and have his name entred first in the publick Rolles and Regifters: as neither the forefaid Tribmvirs were able to receive it fast enough, as it was tendred unto them; nor the ordinary Clerks and Notaries to let it down in writing, and take note thereof accordingly. This content and agreement of the Senators, the Knights and Gentlemen of Rome in their place and calling feconded; and the commons for their parts were not behind? So without any confirmint of law, without edich, without any exhortation made by the Magiftrate, the common-weal wanted neither Rowers for to furnish the armadoes, nor mony to pay the Rowers. And thus when all things were provided necessary for the wars, the Confuls went forth to their I feveral Provinces.

Never was there any time of this war, wherein Carthaginians and Romans together, had more tryal of the alternative and variable change of fortune a never hung they more in equal ballance, between fair hope and tearful danger. The Romans, in their Provinces tafted both of tweet and tour. In Spain on the one fide, they freed ill and loft : in Sieily on the other fide; they sped well and won : fo as their forrow was interfaced ftill and mingled with joy. Also in Italy, the lofte of Taventum tixted to their woe and damage ; but the keeping of the Cafflethere with the garrifon, beyond all their hope and expectation, brought them joy and comfort for their forrow. Allo, their suddain fright and fear, for the siege and affault of the City of Rome, was falved and cured again within a few dayes after, by the foreing and winning of Capua: and all that hea-M vines and mourning turned into mirth and gladness. The affairs also beyond Sea, were checked with interchangeable turns and couries. Philip became their enemy in an ill time, and when they had little need thereof. Contrary-wife, the Ecolians and Arraise the King of Affathe left, proved to be their new friends and loving allies : whereby even then fortune, teemed to finite on the Romans, and by that overture, promified as it were, unto them the Empire of the Eals Semblably the Carthaginians, as they loft Capud, fo they won Tarentum, and made a faring game of it. In like manner; as they took so (mall pride and glory, in coming to the walls of Assault without refiltence; to they were danted and difmaid again, that this their enterprit rook no berter effect in the end a and held themselves much digraced and dishonoured, that whiles the fat themselves before one gate of Rome, there was an army of Romans led forth at another, and N fent into Spain. And even in Spain allo, the greater hope men had there; that upon the death of two to noble and valiant Generall; and the defeat of two as pulifant armies, the war was come to a final end, and the Romans driven from thence for ever the more spight it was and the greater grief and vention they conceived again, when by the valour of L. Marina a minhitudiy Capesin, chofen in haft they khe winte how, those former victories unned to vanilles, and came to just nothing. Thus fortune was indifferent, and all things doals and and waverally in tospence, both on the one file and the other. Their hope all one as it was at first; their feathle fame fill, neither more norles : So as between hope and fear, they fared, as if the war af this time

Annibal above all other things, was vexed to the heart, that Capua being more holly and o cagerly affaulted by the Romans, than manfailly and faithfully defended by him, had diverted and turned away the heart's of many Shares of Italy from him. For neither was he able to hold them all with fufficient garrifons, unless the would difmember into many famili portions, and mangle by piece-meal his army; which to do then, was no good policy a nor he thought it fate and good, to withdraw his gartifons from thente & leave the fidelity of his allies at liberty, either to depend upon fickle hope, or to Twif with fiddhin fear. And (as he was by hature coverous and eruel-

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A ly minded) he resolved at length upon this course, to make spoil of those Cities which he was not able to keep, and so to leave them wast and empty for the enemy. This designment was not 6 difthoneft and shameful in the first enterprise, but it proved as bad and burtful to himself in the effect and conclusion. For he loft the hearts clean, not only of thote that were the parties grieved, and suffered these indignities, but also of all others besides. The present calamity and loss touched but some few : but the precedent and example reached to many more. Neither was the Roman Conful behind hand for his part, to sollicite and found those Cities, from whence he saw some light appear, and any hope to gain them unto him.

There were in Salapsa two noble men above the rest, Dasiss and Blassin. Dasiss was friend to Annibal, Blafins (to far as he might with fafety) affected and favoured the Romans. And by enter-B course of secret mesengers, had put Marcellus in some good hope of betraying the City; but without the heip of Dafine the plot could not be compassed and effected. Wherefore, after much musing and long deliberation, after many stayes and delayes, at length he resolved for want tather of better counsel, than upon any hope to speed) to address himself to Dassim, and acquaint him with the matter. But Dafins not only milliking utterly and abhorring the thing, but also carrying a fecret coming to the party himfelf, the only eye-fore and concurrent that he had, ftriving to be greater than he, disclosed all to Annibal. Whereupon, both were sent for, and convented peremptorily before bim. As Annibal was litting upon the Tribunal lear, giving audience and difpatch to certain other matters; and that he might anon the better attend unto Blafine and the action intended against him: whiles the plaintife and defendant stood apart by themselves from the C reft of the people a good way, Blafin went in hand again with Dafin, and follicited him for to deliver the City to the Romans. With that, Dasim (as if the matter had been too too apparant) ried out and faid, That he bashed not to break unto him and move him, even in the presence and fight of Annibal, for to practife treason and betray the City. Annibal and all they that were there prefent, gave little credit unro Dassius: and the more audacious the thing it felf was, the leftelikelyhood it earried with it of a truth. Every man supposed verily, it was nothing but emulation, envy, and cankred malice, that caused Dasses to charge upon him that crime, which because there was no witness to the contrary, he might untruly devite and more freely enforce against him. And so for that time, they were both discharged the court. But Blasim never gave over to follow still this bold enterprite, but beat fill upon this one point, the wing how good and commodions the thing D would be, both to themselves in private, and to their country in common, until he had wrought him to, and won him to grant, that the Carthaginian garrifon, (and those were Numidians) together with the City Salapia, (hould be rendred unto Marcellia. But without much bloud fied they could not possibly be thus betrayed and delivered : for they were the most hardy and valiant horsemen by far, of all the Carthaginian army. Wherefore, albeit they were taken on a fuddain unprevided, and had no use of Horses within the City, yet with such weapons, as in such a suddain talmult and uprore they could catch and come by, first they asiayed and gave the venture to break through and cleape a way: and when they faw that they could by no means fave themselves and get forth, they fought it out to the last manfully, even unto death: fo as there were not of them above fifty left alive, and came into the hands of the enemies. And furely, the lofs of this cornet of Horiemen, was a greater dammage unto Annibal, than the forgoing of Salapia: for never from that day forward, had Annibal the upper hand in cavalry, which was the only fervice whereby

Much about the same time the Castle of Tarentum was streightly distressed for want of victuals, and hardly could endure and hold out any longer. The only hope that the Roman garrifon had, which lay there, and the Captain thereof M. Livin the Conftable of the Caftle; was in the provision sent out of Sieily. For the safe convoy whereof, along the coast of Italy, there rid at anchor a fleet welneer of twenty fail before Rbegium. The Admiral of this fleet appointed to wast these victuals from time to time, was one Decim Quintim, a man of obscure birth and base parentage, howbeit, for many worthy acts and feats of aims, much renowned in martial ~ r glory.

At the first he had the charge but of five ships, whereof two of the greatest, which were three banked Gallies, were allowed him by Marcelline: afterwards, upon his good fetvice, when he had born himself bravely in many conflicts, he had three more committed unto him, and those were of five banks of oars, until at last himself, by calling upon the confederat Cities, as Rhegium; Velia, and Passum, for the ships due by covenant unto the people of Rome, he had made a prety Atmado, as is abovefuld, of twenty fails. As this fleet had difanchored and was gone from Rhegium, Democrates with the like Armado for number of Tarentinships, encountred almost five leagues from the City of Tarentum, at a port called Sacriportus. It fortuned at that time; that the Roman Admiral, little looking for any battel, earne forth under fail only, but about Crooks and

G Sibaru, he had furnished his ships with Rowers also, and so his sleet for the bigness and talness of the Veffels, was well appointed, and fufficiently armed and manned. And even then it hapned at one time, that both the boilterous wind lay, and the enemies also were within kenning, to as they had scarce time enough to fit their tackling, to make ready their Rowers, and to let in order their fighting men, against a skirmish that was so neer toward. There was not lightly seen e greater conflict, fought more horly and fiercely between two royal Atmadoes that affronted one another, than between these imali fleets. For why, the battel was for a greater matter, than all

their (hips came to. The Tarentins mainteined the fight more cagerly, because they were defirous H to recover their Castle out of the Romans hands, as they had done their City, after one 100 years almost, during which time, they had been out of the possession thereof : hoping thereby, if they could be malters of the Sea once by some fortunat and victorious battel, to cut off and intercept all hope of victuals from the enemies. The Romans on the other fide bestirred themselves at luftily a that by keeping the possession of the Castle, all the world might see, that Tarentum was not lost by force, clean thrength and valour, but betrayed by frealth and treachery. So they founded thebattel from both parts, and ran affront one at another, with the beaks and ftems of their prows, and menther staid rowing amain forward, not suffered their enemy to part or go aside from them, until they closed and grapt'd their ships together, by the means of iron books like hands. And so neer they buckled, in hot and furious fight, that not only they discharged shot aloof one against ano- I ther, but also they coped together (as it were) toot to foot, at hand strokes with sword fight. Their prows and for-ships stuck grapled together, while the poops and hin-decks were driven about with contrary oars of the adverte part. So neer and to thick withal flood the fhips, and within fo narrow a room, that icarce one dart light into the water in vain, and did no harm. With their beak-heads they affailed one another, as it had been on land fight, and so close they were, that the fouldiers might passe out of one ship into another, as they fought. Howbeit, two thirs there were above all the reft, that maintained a notable fight, and in the vanguard and forefront of the battel. invested one another most furiously. In that of the Romans was Quintins himself in person and in she other of the l'arentins, was on? Nico, furnamed Perco, a man not only odious unto the Romans, for the publick quarrel between both states, but also maliciously bent, upon a private inight K and rancour, as banding with that faction, which had betrayed Tarentum to Annibal. This Nico elpying Quinting both righting and also encouraging his men withal, charged him at unawares and ran him quite through with a partifan: who was not to foon faln forward headlong upon the foredeck, armour and all, but the Tarentin following the train of his victory, and feeing the ship dilordered and troubled for the loffe of their leader, luftily came forward, and boorded her; laid about bim manfully, and put by the enemies out of his way, until the Tarentins were mafters of the prow and fore calile. Whiles the Romans had much ado (so thrumbled they were and thrust together diforderly) to defend and keep the poop and hind deck; with that, another gally of the enemies appeared on a fuddain, and charged the hind part. So the Roman ship in the midst between both, was boorded on every fide, and taken. Whereupon all the reft were greatly terrified, feeing the L Admiral-fhip was won by the enemy; and they fled on all hands. Some were funk in the deep Sea, fome made haft with their oars, and scudded to the land, but anon were a prize and prey to the Thurins and Metapontins. But of the Hulks and Caricks, which were fraught with victual, and fallowed after, very few there were that fell into the hands of the enemies : the reft faitting and turning their fails cross, this wayes and that wayes, according to the inconstancy of the wind, recovered the main Sea.

But about Tarentum at the fame time, their fortune was nothing fo good. For whereas there went out of the Town upon a four thousand men a foraging, for to purvey corn, Livius, Constable of the Caltle and Captain of the garrison, toying his time (as he waited ever for all opportunities) made out of the faid Caltle 2000 armed louldiers, under the leading of C. Persim a valorous and M industrious man : who set apon the Tarentins stragling out of order, and disperied in wandering wife over the fields; and after he had followed a long time the execution, killing them here and there as he encountred them; the relt, which were but few left of io many, he chaled to the Towns for they made halt in great fear thirher, and were let in at the gates standing half shut, for fear lest at the fame randon the Town should have been loft. So the Tarentins and Romans, when they had made the reckoning, put up all on even hand. For the Romans were winners by land, the Tarentins at Sea: and both of them disappointed alike of their hope of corn, which was presented to their

eyes, but they nevertaited thereof.

At the same time Lavinus the Conful, after a good part of the year was gone about, arrived in Sicily, greatly expected and locked for, as well by the old allies as the new and the first thingof N all other and most important, he supposed, was together with this new peace, to settle and compole the State of Syracufa, so much disordered and out of frame. After that, he led his legionsto Agrigentum, where only there remained the reliques of war; which City was kept by a firong garriion of Carthaginians. There fortune favoured his first defigns. Hanne chanced to be the General over the Carthaginians, but he wholly relied and repoled all his hope in Marines and the Numidians. This Mutines had ranged all over Sicily at his pleasure, and raised booties out of the territories and Lands of the Roman affociats, and by no force or policy could be be intercepted of his passage back to Agrigentum, nor yet be pinned within the City, but that he would illue forth whenloever he lifted. This glory of his, because now it checked (as it were) the fame and honour of the General, turned the man at length to displeature and danger : fo as, what good O fervice foever was atchieved, it was never well taken by Hanno, nor joyoully accepted, in regard of the perion, who was a prick alwayes in hiseye. Whereupon in the end he gave away the Captainship of Mutines from himself, and bestowed it upon his own Son: thinking, that together with his government and command, he should lose all his authority and reputation also among the Numidians. But it fell out far otherwise. For the more that he was in diffrace and disfavour with Hanne, the greater grew the old favour and love of the Numidians toward him. Neither

A Neither could be himself endure any longer the un worthy wrong and indignity offered unto him . and therefore in revenge be presently dispatched certain seeret mestengers unto Levinas, with credence, that he would berray and deliver Agrigentum into his hands. By the mediation of theic intercourriers, there patied infficient fecurity and affurance between them: and the matter being concluded, the manner also of contriving the plot, was agreed upon. Whereas therefore the Numidians were possessed, and had the guard of that gate that openeth toward the Sea: after they had either driven out the old warders from thence, or killed them, they let in the Romans at the same gate into the City, who were sent of purpose, according to the former agreement. And when they marched up into the midft of the City, even to the market place, with banner diplated, and with great camult and notie; Hanne supposing it was nothing elie, but a seditious upriling of B the Namidians (like as they had done tometimes before) came forth as to appeale and fray a mutiny and commotion. But discovering a greater multitude afar off, than the Numidians were: and hearing withat the Romans to shout, with the manner whereof his ears had been well acquainted before time, he took him to his heels ere he came within the dart-shot. And bring let out at a back poffern gate, taking with him Epicides, he recovered with some few other the Sea side, where, as good hap was, they light upon a small bark or pionace; and to leaving Sicily to the enemies, for which there had been much thrife to many years together, they palled over into Affrick The malitude befides both of Carthaginians and Sicilians, without any skirmith either begun or intended, fied like blind men they wilt not whither and finding all wayes made up, and no paflage forth, they were milerably flam and hewn apieces about the gates. Lavinus being pollefled of the C Town, cauled all the chief men and rulers of the City, to be beaten with rods, and to love their heads: all the reft together with the pillage he fold in port-fale, and the mony that was railed

When the news of this misfortune of the Agrigentins was blown over Sicily, all at once turned ~ Roman, and Annibal loit all. For in short space there were 20 Towns betrayed and yeelded, six forced by affault, and to the number of 40 voluntarily furrendred to the devotion and protection of the Romans. The principal noble men of which States, after that the Confuls had either rewarded or punished according to their several demerits, and compelled the Sicilians generally to lay by arms and weapons, and to take themselves to the plough, for to ear, till, and low their grounds; to the end that the Hand might bring forth fruit, not only to fulfain and maintain the natural inhabitants thereof, but also to ease, the price of corn and victuals in the City of Rome, and throughout all Italy, like as it had done many times before : be transported over with him into Italy a rabble and damned craw of unfully people from Agasirna. Some four thouland there were of them, 2 confuted multitude of all forts, a very mith math and fink, dunghil of vile and wretched persons, -

most of them Outlaws, Bankrupts, and notorious malefactors, in danger of death by the laws of their Cities where they lived. And being fled their countries, some for one fact, some for another, they chanced all upon like fortune to fort themselves (as commonly birds of a feather will flie together,) and at Agatirna, they made choife like outlaws, to live by robbing and spoiling, and this was their only protession and trade. Lavinas thought it no good policy to leave behind him their good fellows in an Iland, which began but now upon new peace to knit and unite again; for fear E left they would minister matter of innovation and change; and besides, there was some good nie of them among the Rhegins, for to forage and rove about the Brutians country : for fuch they ftood in need of, and had laid for a company which were acquainted with theeving and ficaling.

And io this year made an end of the war in Sicily.

P. Scipio L. Deputy and General in Spain, having in the prime and beginning of Spring put his ships to Sea and set them aflote, and by an edict summoned all the aids of the allies to repair to the Rendez vous at Taracon; gave order and commandment, that as well the ships of war as of charge and burden, should from thence set forward, and shew themselves at the mouth of the River Iberus. And after he had given direction and charge, that the legions from out of their winter harbors, should there meet together, himself accompanied with five thousand of his allies p put himself on his journey to his main army. Being thither come, he thought it good to make some speech to the old souldiers especially, as many as remained alive after so great defeats and overthrows, and when he had allembled them all together to an audience, in this wife he spake unto them. "Never was there new General before my felf, that could by good right, and in "regard of defert, render thanks unto his fouldiers, before he had employed them, and made The Oration "tryal of their good service. But as forme, before I ever came within fight of this Province, of P. Sapinto "before I entred my government and faw the camp, fortune bath obliged me, and made me be-"holden unto you. First, for your kindness and zealous affection to my father and to mine un-"cle, both while they lived, and when they were dead. Secondly, in that when the possession of this Province was loft; siter to great foils and everthrows, ye have by your vertue and va-G cleft, the next successor in place of soveraign rule and command. But forstmuch as our ful "purpose and present resolution is, by the leave, favour, and power of the Gods, not to much "to hold the postession our selves and abide in Spans, but to dispossesse Carthaginians that "they may have no footing nor abode at all there: and fince the thung that we go about, is not eto fland keeping the bank of Iberas, for to ftop the passage of the enemy; but to give the at-

st tempt o passe over our selves by force; yea, and therewithal to transport the war over with

"us into his own country, and to come home unto him. I fear me greatly, left this will feem to "unto fome of you a greater defignment, and more audacious enterprise of mine, than may ei-"ther fuit and fort with the fresh remembrance of thole late defeats, or stand well with my roung " and unripe age. The foils and unfortunat foughten fields in Spain, can be of no man in the "World forgotten later than of my felf, whose father, whose Uncle, were within the space of " 30 dayes there flain, to the end that forrow upon forrow, funeral opon funeral, one monraful et death after another, should infortunatly be heaped upon our house and family. But as this de-" folate effate and defect almost of all my house and name (wherein I only, in manner, am lest alive of my race) woundeth my heart and makes it bleed, as often as I think of it : to the publick fortime and vertue of the Common-weal, reviveth my spirit again, and will not suffer me to dese spair totally of the state of this Empire: considering the deltiny and Providence of the Gods, I "whereby it is a thing given unto us, and our luck hath ever been, that howloever we have recei-"ved overthrows in all great wars and dangerous battails, yet in the end, we have gone away es with the victory. I omit to speak of old examples, of Forfena, of the Gauls, and Samnits: and "I will begin at the Punick wars. How many armadocs and fleets, how many brave Captains, "howmany valiant and puissant armies were there loft and milear ied, during the former? And what should I say of this in our dayes? In all the defeats and overthrows, I was either present my felt in person; or if I were not in any of them, yet I am sure, I was he that felt the imart of "them, more than any man elle whatloever. The River Trebia, the me e Thraf menu, the Town "Canna, what are they elfe, but the very fepulchres and tombs of the Roman armies there heven in pieces, and of their Confuls flain. And thereto, the general revolt of Iraly, the rebellion of to " Sicily, the falling away of the greater part of Sardinia. Moreover and belides, this last afright and terror; namely, the Carchaginians camp pitched between Anio and the walls of Rome, and "Annibal leen well neer, as conqueror at the very gates of our City. In these to great ruins and at adverse diffresses of our state, yet the vertue alone and valour of the people of Rome hath stood er upright, found, and immutable : yea, and hash railed up again and fet on foot, all that which lay " along on the ground. You only, my valorous fouldiers, were the first, that after the discomfiture " of Canne, under the leading and good fortune of my father, withstood Afdrabal in his journey and " expedition toward the Alps, purpoling to go down into Italy; who if he had joyned with his * brother Annibal, certainly by this day, there hadremained no memory of the Roman name. ec And in very truth, these affairs falling out to prosperously, made amends and recompende for all L. the former lottes. But now through the goodness of the Gods, all things prosper and go well "forward : and the affairs of Italy and Secily both, mend daily, and are every day better that other. In Sicily, Syracufe and Agrigentum are won and wholly ours: the enemies be driven ec out of all the Hand, and the state is reduced into the form of a Province, subject to the people of "Rome, and under their obestance. In Italy, the Town of Arps is recovered by surrender, the "City of Cappa is forced by affault. Annibal himself, having measured all the way. (but in fearfull hast and in manner of a slight) as long as it is from Rome to the Brutians country (in high "Calabria,) is there driven up into the furthell angle and corner thereof, nothing mo e wishing "and praying for at Gods hands now, than to be able to re ire and get away fate out of his ene-"mies Land. What thing then were leffe betterning, my hardy fouldiers, than this, It you who M "have sustained and upheld the decaying and down-falling estate of the Roman Empire in this "Province, you (I say) together with my two parents (whom for the reverence that I owe to "them, give me leave to make equal, and to honour with that name) at what time as calamities "and losses, hapned suddenly one in the neek of another, and the Gods themselves seemed to take " part and stand with Annibal; should now let fall your courages and be faint-hearted, because in "those Provinces aforesaid, all things go well to our hearts delire and great contentment. As for "the late misfortunes and advertities which have hapned here, would to God they had passed over "without forrow, as well of my part, as of yours. But for the prefent, the immortal Gods, Prote-" ctors and Governors of the Roman Empire, who inspired into the minds and hearts of all the "Centuries, to with and chute me to this place of foversign honor, even the fame Gods by sugu- N er ries and auspices, by all tokens of the birds either by flight or fight, yea, and by visions also in the " night featon, do portend, fignifie and promife unto me, all good speed and happy successe: yea "and mine own mind giveth me, (which ever hitherto, hath been to me the trueft prophe, and "never deceived me)that all Spain is ours and that within fhort time the whole Punick min; and "nation, being expelled and driven out from hence, shall fill all Seas and Lands with their shame-"full and dishonorable flight. That which my spirit and foul of it self presageth, the same dothres-"ion also conclude by most certain and infallible demonstration. The allies and subjects here of "the Carthaginians, oppressed and wronged by them, have humbly by their Embassadors craved "our aid and fuccour. The Captains General of their forces, being at difference and odds all three " among themselves, infomuch as they had like to have departed and revolted one from the other, O " have diffracted and difmembred their forces into three parts, and bestowed them in three lever-" all countries, most removed and distant asunder. And no doubt, the like tortune is ready to fall "upon their heads, which lately was our undoing and overthrow, upon the jame occasion. For ecven as we before were fortaken of the Celtiberians, to are they now abandoned of their allies. " Befides, they parted and divided their armies afunder : which was the only caute, that brought the utter ruin and destruction upon my father and uncle. And be ye ture, that their intestine

A "discord and diffention, will never little them to joy afferfully and unite again in one. And thus "fingled as they are, they cambot possibly withfluid our pullance. Now my fouldiers, for your "part, do but favour the name of the Seipier: do but affect and love me, the iflue and off foring of 'Ayour noble Generals, budding forth again (as it were) out of the old flock, cut down to the roots. "Go to, old fouldiers, and redoubted leveliors, with bor-courage fet over the River Iberns a new "army and a new Captain: pals over with them into those Lands, which ye have often conquered, and wherein we have archieved many valiant and memorable acts. And for my felf, I will fo " endeavour and effect, that as ye now agrille in me, the telemblance of my fathers and uncles vi-" fage and countenance, the fame feature, proportion; and lineaments of the body: fo I will bew and represent date you, the true pattern and portraicture of their spirit, wit, faithfulness, and ver-B atue, even as the express and lively image taken and drawh from their own telves : in such fort, as "every man may tay; That Captain Seine is either rifen fibill the dead, or new born sgain. Having by this Oration, incented and inflamed the tourages of his fouldiers, and left Syllanus with a guard of three thouland foot, and three hundred Hotle; for the defence of that coast; he transported over the River Iberus, all the reft of his forces, amounting to the number of five and twenty thouland foot, and 25 hundred Horfemen. There he was advised by some about him, seeing the Punick armies were departed into three countries to far remote and diffice afunder, to fet apon and affail that which was next . but he doubting and fearing left by that means he should draw them altogether, and knowing that he was not able alone, to match and make his part good with id many holts at once, determined in the mean while; to be doing with new Carthage, and to beliege C and affault it. This City, as it Was rich and wealthy in it felf, lo it was full of all the enemies furniture and provition for war. There was their armour kept, there was their money laid up, there remained the holtages of all Spain. Befides, as it was leated commodibully to cross over from thence into Affrice to it food upon a convenient and large haven, able to receive and harbour the greatell navy at Sea, and the only haven (if I be not deceived) of all that coast and tract of Spain, which boundeth next upon our Sea. But no man was made privy to his determination, or knew whither they should take their journey, fave only Leline. He being tent about with the armado, had direction to to temporife and guide his courfe by fail and oar, that at one and the lelf fame inftant, both Scipio might prefent his Land forces in the view of Carthage, and the fleet enter the haven. So they depared from Iberth, and within feven dayes came before the City of Carrhage, both by Sea B) and Land. His camp be pitchedon the north-fide of the City: which he entrenched and fortified on that ontward back part, that flood farthelt from the City as for the ferefront, it was by natural fituation of the ground; defended furely enough. For the fire of Carbage is in this fort. There is a gulf or treek of the Sea, in the middle coill and river well neer of Spain; opposite most to the of New Car. South-west wind, running & retiring in length within the Land half a mile bying out in breach the sec. fomewhat more. In the very mouth of this creek, there is a little I land from the open Sea; which faveth, fheltereth, and defendeth the haven from all other winds, but only the Southwest. From the inmost nook of this bay there beareth out a promontory like ademy Hand, which is the very Hill or Cape whereupon the City is built. The fame on the East fide and the South, is compassed with the Sea : from the West, it is enclosed with a lake or standing mear, which also spreadeth so new hat E toward the North, of an uneertain depth; which altereth according to the tide, and as the Sea either ebbeth or floweth. Now, there is an elbo or bank of firm ground, lome, what leffe than a quarter of a mile over, that joyneth the City with the main or continent. To that fide (not withit anding it had been no great piece of work there to fortifie) the Roman General call no trench, nor railed any rampier : either upon a brave and hauty mind; to thew the enemy how confidently he trusted in his own strength; or because, whensoever he advanced to the walls of the City (as oftentimes he took occasion to to do) he might have open recourse and regress again into the camp. But when the atter fide, which required fortifications, was finished, he let the thips in order within the haved making a fibe was if he would be fiege them also on the water fide. And when he had gone through all his armado, and given the Captains of the flips in charge, to look well to their F centincis and watches in the night (for that commonly themles at their fifth befreging, make what attempts and adventures they can merery place) he retuteed into his camp. And because he would not only yeeld his fooldiers good reason of this his defigument, in that he began war first and principally with the belieging of that City; but alto encourage them, and put them in good bope of the winning and conquest thereof, he assembled them together, and discoursed before

"My valiant fouldiers and trufty friends, If ady mail here thinketh, that ye are brought hither The Oration "to affail a City only, and there an end t he rather makerte reckoning of your prefent pain and of Scipie to his "travel, than eathern the profit and commissing thereof cultiling. For ye that in very trait give fouldiers,

"the affault to the walls blit of one City; But in that one City ye that be malters and conque-G cors of all Spain. Here lie the hollages of all their Nobles, their Princes, and States. And no " fooner firstlye be Lords of them, and have flem in your rule and cultody, but prefently, all that " now is under the hands of the Carthaginians in Spain, will be furtendered unto you, and at " your devotion. Here is all the money that the enemies have a without which, like as they are not " able to maintain war, (as who wage and entertain all their armies for pay) to it will mightily "fread its (If we light upon it) in gaining the bearts of the barbarous people, riere are their engines at and attillery, here is their armour, here is their tackling and provision for their navy, and all

The fix and twentieth Book of T. Livius. cother munition and furniture for war s wherewith we shall both furnish our selves, and disfurnish to the enemy. Gain we shall over and befides, not only right fair and beautiful, but also a most rich and wealthy City : yes, and more than that, of right great importance and confequence, in re-" gard of a goodly and furpassing commodious haven : by means whereof, we may be provided "both from Sea and Land, of all things needful and requifite for the wars. Which, as they will be of great moment to us that shall have them, so they will be the greater loss to the enemy that " first forgo them. This is their Callle for ftrength, their garner for corn, their treasury for monv. their armory, their arienal; and in one word, their very store-house of all things whatsoever, "Hither is the direct passage and streight cut out of Affrick, here is the only port and harbor for " (hipping, between the Islands of Gadet, or Gebraltar, and the mountains Pyrenai: from whence "all Span overlooketh (as it were) and commandeth Affrick. But knowing that you are well a "appointed already, and prepared to the fervice, I will fay no more but this: Now for the honour "of the Romans, let us go couragiously to it, and with all our might and main affault new Car-" thage, And when they all with one accorderied unto him, to to do indeed, and that no other thing was first to be done; then he advanced before Carebage, then he gave commandment to affail it at once, by Land and Sea. Mago the Captain of the Carthaginians on the other fide, when he faw preparation made by Water and Land to give the affault; for his part ordered his forces and disposed them in this manner. To make head against the Romans on that side where they lay encamped, he opposed two thousand Townsmen : with a guard of five hundred fouldiers he kept the citadel a other five hundred he placed upon a little hill belonging to the City which looketh to the East : all the other multitude what foever, he appointed to make refistance in other places, w where any outcries, shouts, or suddain alarms should be given. Then having set open a gate, be tendeth those forth, whom he had arranged in that street which leadeth directly to the camp of the enemies. The Romans (according as they were commanded by their Leader himself) in the beginning gave ground a little and retired, to the end, that during the time of skirmish and confl &, they might be neerer to the supply of succours, which were to be sent to second them from behind. And verily at the first they stood to it stoutly on both parts, and there was no ods perceived. But afterwards, the Romansbeing still freshly reenforced from out of the camp, not only discomfitted the enemies, and put them to flight, but pressed on them so bard, as they sed disordered and out of aray, that if Scipio had not founded the retreat, it feemed, that they would have intermingled themselves pelmel with those that ran away, and tushed into the City with them. With the in the City throughout there was no less fear than in the battel. Many courts of guard and other places were abandoned, the curtein of the walls was left naked, and every man made what thirt he could to leap down and escape. Which when Scipio perceived (who now wasturned to a mount which they call Managing Tentates) and namely, that the walls were void of all the defendants, he commanded all his guildiers to liftee forth of the camp, to let forward to the affault, and to bring ladders to scale. Himself in person, defended with the shields of 3 tall lufty young men going before him (for by this time they let flie afresh from the walls a mighty volley of shot or all sous) approached the City. There he exhorted, encouraged, and commanded them to do what was requifite in this fervice. And that which made most to enkindle the coursees of the fouldiers, he was there personally as an eye-witness and beholder of each mans valour or cowardise. Whereupon M they fluck not to run upon the very thot, and to receive many a wound : and now nothing could keep them back : neither the strength of the walls, nor the armed men that stood thereup., n. but. they scaled striving who could mount upon the walls first. At the same time, that part of the City allo which the Sea beat upon, began to be affailed by the thips. But from thence, it should seem, they made more ado with houting and barrying, than effected ought by any forcible affault. For whiles they came close to the walls with their thins, whiles they put forth their ladders and their fouldiers; whiles every man laboured to gain the Land, the necrett way he could : what with their firiving and haft-making, they hindred one another. And by that time Mago had filled the walls full of armed men, who let flie arrows, Javelins, darts, and all kind of thot, whereof they had gethered together exceeding great flore. But neither men, nor arrows and darts, nor any things elle N defended the wall so much as the very wall it self. For few ladders they had that could reach up to the top: and the longer any of them were, the more weak also they were. Whereupon, Wifefon that they who were climed up to the highest rounds, could not gain the parapet and discharge the ladder, and yet some or other still clambred up after, the ladders being overcharged with the weight, brake in pieces. Some again there were, that notwirhftanding the ladders under them held ftill and ftood unbroken, yet when they looked down from on high, their eyes to dizled, and were overcalt with a mift, that they loft their fight, and fell from the top to the ground. Thus when ladders here, and men there, came tumbling down, and the enemies upon their good freed grow to be more barty and hardy, the retreat was founded which gave to the belieged within the Town not hope only of prefent reft and intermission of fo great labour and toil, but also assured them in O manner, for the time to come, that the City was tenable against all scalades, although it were invelted therewith round about. And as for fabricks and mounts to be raifed and planted against it, they were not only difficult and hard to be performed, but also would ask some long time : and Minister in the mean while, space sufficient for the other Generals of their own to come to the rescue. But scarce was the first assault fully ceased, when Seigie commanded other fresh and unfoiled fouldiers, to take the ladders of them that were wearied already and wounded, and

A with greater violance to give a new Camifado. Himfelt, fo faon as he underflood that it was cho and low water, having been adverrised by certain afficiency of Taracan (who fometimes with light boats afed to row, and other whiles when their veilele topiched the ground, to wate all over the lake upon firm ground) that men might eafily pade to the walls on foot; thither to that place he brought all his fouldiers to the affault. It was now almost goon-tide of the day a and besides that the water of it telf naturally fell with the cob into the Sea, there was a good round northern wind arole, which drave the water out of the lake (which now was well faln) after the tide, and discovered such shallows, that whereas in some places thereof they went up to the navel, in some again they waded learce knee deep. Which albeit Sciais knew well to be an ordinary thing in natural reason, and therefore with good forecast had made provision accordingly to take that advanisge, yet he turned it to a miraculous and prodigious accident, attributing all to the immediate handy-work of the Gods as who so give passage and footing to the Romans, had turned back the course and current of the Sea, discharged lakes of their water, and opened wayes unto them, that never before were troden with the fole of mans foot; and therewith he willed his loudiers to follow Neptune, the guide and Leader of the way, and to paile boldly through the mids of the lake close to the very walls. On the Land fide the affailants had exceeding trouble in standing under the walls: for not only they were bindred by reaton that the curtein was to high; but allo as they went, they lay open and under their shot, and were wounded both wayes, so as their flanks and fides were more annoyed as they approached under, than their faces and forefront of their bo-C dies. But on the other part, as they went quietly and early through the mear to the wall, fo they climed forward as securely to the very top thereof. For neither was it throughy fortified with bulwarks, nor raifed to any height by industry and art of man, as being supposed by natural fituation of the place, and the standing lake besides, strong enough and sufficiently defended ; nor any guard of armed men were there in watch and ward, opposed against the affailants e whiles every man was buly, and wholly intended to help there, from whence (ome danger was feen. The Romans being thus entred the City over the walls without any skirmith, marched from thence with what speed they could, unto that gate, about which all the fight and hot skirmish was already begun: for there no couly all their minds were bent and a muten, but also their eyes and ears were accupied and postessed; whiles iome fought, others looked on and encouraged the figh ers ; in such fort, D that there was none of them all once perceived or knew that the City was taken and surprised behind them, before the darts flew about their ears and light upon their back parts, and until they had the enemies both before and behind. Then not only the wells were taken (when the defendants upon a twofold fear, were driven to abandon them) but also the gate from withinforth and without, began to be broken down : and anon, after continual minning and beating against it; the pie, deaves thereof perforce flew apecces, because there might be nothing to impeach or let them, in their centrance a then the armed couldiers brake in most furiously. Many already had scaled the walls, and got over, but they turned and betook themselves every where to maliscre and make havnok of the Townsmen. But the main bettel, which entired in at the gate with their Captains, orderly by companies and sanks in their array, marched forward through the midft of the City to E the market place. From whence Seisio might fee the enemies die two wayes, fome to the forereis upon the hill aforetaid, which standetheouthe East, and was kept with a guard of five hundred touldiers : other into the citadel, into which Mag-himfelf, with all the armed men in a manner, who were driven from the walls, had retired and fled for to fave himfelf. Wherea he dent a part of his forces to win the faid Hill, and himself in person led the selt to the Calle. And as the fort upon the Hill was taken at the first assult and onlet given, so Mage, after the had a white made fome means to defend the Callie, focingal places full of enemies, (warming every where, and no other hope, weekled himself, she citadel, and the gartifon. Would the Calife was furrendred and given up, there was nothing but murdering and killing all over the City, and not F. upon the found of Erumpetshe execution could, and a march, if they care in their way. Suchben, one three data that come the chartening of the care of the player. which of all loctaroly tina mighty thing: Of free born, finth as were of male fex, there mere taken priioners 19000. Then, in many of them stoke found tabe naural citizens al Carthage he difmilled was let godreep and reflored unto them and yell et al. 19 the sold each in was a let in the milled the men, igme two thousand a thinle by an iedich the grontithind girbe band; and adjudged them its confidence to ferve the Common ment of the people of Rome, yet with tome hope, that Storely they might obtain their freedom again, in cafe they performed good fervice, and the wed them-Leavendingene analbanisheries and offices of war. The risk of the multimac of inheditants furth es sacre able and young listly spen, 28 also the from and flordy bondmen; he awarded them to she Chips for condumilla up the number of Gally flaves and Rowers, and with the eight dispace war, which he snok caprised in the haven, beloncrealed his purh Armado. Befides all this multitude, sherewere also the hologes of the Specialist woods of the special of whom be tooks green entered. as goodregard, as at they had been thutfilldrenof Alice and affociate. A mighty deal of watlike sattilitry and ordinance was there found ald feized on Of Catapules of the greatest fixe 120 of a lettentint alls. Balille jaces greater, fome finall rofation 33, of thele 12 Of Scorpions and Crosbows sections, quarrate as well great spillmall, and blowife of detective armour; and offentive wespedspalungedealijanda masvellous quintity. Military enligns 74 Of gold and filver these

The fix and regentieth Book of T. Livius.

was a mighty mais brought unto the General. Golden cups or bolls there were 276, every one H weighing almost one pound. Of filver tryed, whought, and council, 18300 pound weight: and much plate and vessels of silver. All this C. Flambour the Treasurer, received either by weight or tale. Of wheatthere was 40000 Modil, of barly 270000. Of barks and thips of burden, there were in the haven won by force, and taken, 113. Some were fraught with corn, armour, brais belides. and iron, fail-cloth, and hemp, or part for cables and ropes, also with timber for thip-wrights. Caribage the Town it felf, in fo great store of wealth and warlike provision, was the least of all

That day Scipio, having committed the charge of guarding and keeping the City unto Lelius and the mariners, brought back the legions into the camp, and commanded the fouldiers to refresh their bodies with food and reft, wearied as they were, and over-laboured in one day with all manher of toil and work that belongeth to war-fervice: as who, had both fought a battel in the field. and also taken to great pains, and undergone to much hazard and danger, in affaulting and forcing the City, yea, and after it was won, had fought with diladvantage of ground, with those that were fled into the Caltle.

"The next day, after he had called both fouldiers and mariners together, first he rendred laud and 45 praile, yea, and thanks unto the immortal Gods, who in one day had not only made him Lord of "s the most mighty and wealthy City in all Spain, but also had laid up for him there sgainst his coming, all the riches well-neer of Affrick and Spains whereby as the enemies now had nothing selefe them, to he and his had all things plentiful. Then he commended the vertue and valour of is his fouldiers, whom neither the fallying out of the enemies could fright, nor the mighty beight K "of the walls feare, nor the blind and untried foords of the lake could once dilmay, nor the fina-" tion of the Caltle leated upon an high cliff terriffe; nor yet the Caltle it felf molt frongly built and fortified, was able to daunt and make afraid, but that they would pass over all and break Withrough all. And therefore albeit every one of them deferved at his hands all rewards, yet the "Frintipal honour of a mural crown and garland, belonged projectly unto him that first scaled and "medioted over the wall, Come he forth therefore (quoth he) and fliew himfelf, who taketh him-" felf worthy of that gift, and let him claim his due. Whereupon there were two that put in for it, and deplanded the fame Q. Trebelling a Centurion of the fourth Legion, and Sext, Digitm, a Servitor at the Sea. Neither traved thefe parties themselves so hotly about the matter, as the love and favour of them fet all the whole army divided into legionary fouldiers, and fervitours at Sea, in an f Hear of contention; to labout for him that belonged to their fide, and was a member as it were of their body. C. Lating Admiral of the fleet, went with the Sailers and Seamen. M. Sampronius Tudrame was altogether for the legionary Land fouldiers. This debate was like so breed a feab, "wild to waile a very muchy in the both "Whereupon Scipio prontunted that he would appoint as Delegates three Committeners; to firm pon the dan't who fhould take the depolition of wincles, and give their verdict accordingly, whether of theletwo perfors dured over the wall first into the Town. Now because C. Latin and M. Sampronius were Advocate to the one party and the other, betherefore adjoyned unto thom a third perion, one P. Cornelius Candinus, to go assumdifferent Mediator between them two and gave protes and commendations, that things other three; - commillioners abovelaid should the together, and hear and determine the controverse. When as M "the marker grewed a greater beat of contention by realon that men of facts mark and worth, were frampushited with the action, and had their hand in it, who were north much Advocars to plead, but moderators and judges to bear down a fide + C. Lahim, rifing our from the courty came to the a. Tribural feat unte Scipie : and informed him that the manner de proceeding in this matter in 148 William, was without all good order, modelty and severence; and la handled, that they were 23 wille to go together by the constand my it out by undeles. But, be it, quoth he than no blows be redealt, Wer is is a mode absumeful example and descitable precedent status honor and guerdon . "Sdidie where; hould be carried by drandulone governand amountly berjury. For, quote as, the le-. Malich hiff tout diere fauld of the one hand a he Sealer more conter and ready they be to (west 1:90 6h betti fides alkehe leathe of God, anthro, chart achel av hick their will and after hion carrieth them N welkings which in their continence show know to be must by which go it of for twenting and perristifutes and their own lives; but and and a continue and their own lives; but a their own lives; but a threathing as the antique of the ant Mentil and Land and Library and Company of the State of t broile the Book time and with Sempremited Service from the had highly marked the aliminal additional digits to we all deadly, and where with a loud soice processed, and that there I am sufficiently inif for must tipen certainmittenn, that . Q. Trebellien, and Bie. Digi wifcoled the wellbothingether, siand thedefore leavesed apprell to the offers to the other a mural garlands in token additional role thought and the west was a state of the second was a state of the second and . sentiment fortythe - But above all others he honoured G. Laline, Adminster the fleet, nor only in O harateinogump equally switch himfolicinell commondative eates and quakeites, but alto an pretenting him while despute of hearingold, tandebitty Oxen fitten be gave communication that the ho-Magas of sein Gives ant biztes of Spain hould be called forth .: Mines mumber wereof them, I am attained and loth to leg down in writing a for almuch as I find in tome Chronicks, that they -wireduptors (ome shree hundred) involuert 725 ... Thalike wattery shederie of other matters, 2" careing foldering swriters. One writer habitance Publisher rison were sen shouland supplier 7000

A and a third comes with his two thousand, and no more. I meet with one record which reporteth. that there were 10000 taken prisoners: and another, that there were above 25000. Of Scorpions or Crosbows, great and small, I should say there were gained some 60, if I would take for mine or Crossovers, gagreek writer: but if I follow V alerius Antias and go by him I should tell you a tale of fix thousand of the greater fort, and thirteen thousand of the smaller. See how little rule they had of their tongues to over-reach, or flay of their pens to fet down so loud lies upon record.Nay, they are not well agreed so much as upon this point, who were the great Captains and Commanders, Most of them say, that Lalius was L. Admirall: there be again that would have M. Tunius Syllanus to be the man, And Armes was Captain of the Punick garrison, and yielded to the Romans, if ye lift to beleeve Valerius Antias: but by the testimony and credit of others, it was B Mago, Moreover, the records accord not about the number of thips that were taken, nor of the weight of gold and filver, nor yet of the fum of money that was raised of the pillage. To conclude, if we must needs believe some one or other the mean between is the best, and carrieth most like-

But to return again to Scipio: "When he had called forth the hoftages into his presence first he ec bad them all in generall to be of good cheer: for why? they were now in the hands of the peo-" ple of Rome, who ever defired to bind men unto them by favours and good turns more than to "awe them with fear and dread; and to have forrain nations knit and joyned in faithful amity, of rather than held in subjection by heavy servitude. Then after he had taken the names in writing of their leverall Cities, he alforeviewed the number of the prisoners, and counted just how C many belonged to every State. Which done, he dispatched messengers home into their countries, willing their parents and friends to come and receive every man their own. If haply any Embassadors of their Cities were present, he restored unto them their own hostages without delay: for all the reft, he gave express charge to C. Flaminius the Treasurer to see unto them in all kind, courteous, and liberall usage. Whiles he was buse in taking this order, there hapned to come from among the hostages, even out of the midst of the company, an aged gentle woman, the wife of Mandonius, brother to Indibilis, a Prince and great Lord of the Hergetes, "She shed tears, and " fell down prostrate at the seet of the L. General, and with all began to beseech him most instant-" ly, to give a more special charge, concerning the custody of the women-fex: and to recommend them to their keepers, for to be guarded with a carefuleye, and to be kept and attended on D" more tenderly. Why? quoth Scipio, I warrant thee good woman, they shall want for nothing "that is meet for them. Then replied this Dame again, We fland not fo much (quoth she) upon "thefe terms; for a little thing, God wot, may ferve and content them in this poor estate and low c condition : my care is for another matter, when I confider and behold the young and tender "age of these maidens here. As for my self, I am now past date, and without danger of that injury, which our fex is subject and exposed unto, Now there stood about her the daughters of Indibihis, virgins in the fresh prime and flower of their age, and passing fair and beautiful withall; befides fome other Ladies as nobly born as they: who all honoured her as their natural mother than barethem. Then Scipio, "I would (quoth he) in the ordinary course as well of mine own discipline "as of that which is established by the people of Rome, have a respective consideration, that no E cone thing among us should suffer abuse, which elsewhere in any place of the world is held invi-" olable: this would I do, I say, for mine own credit, and for the honour of Rome: but to have a a more special eyethat way, your own vestue also and worthiness bindeth me: who in the midst of thele your calamities and mileries have not forgot your womanly carriage and the honour of "your fex. And thereupon he delivered them over to the cultody of a man of approved honefty and integrity, commanding him to guard them with no lefs reverence, modelly, and continency, than if they were the wives or mothers of their nearest friends that gave them entertainment, Afther this, there was prefented unto him by his fouldiers a damolel and virgin of ripe years, taken also prisoner: but so wellfavoured and surpassing in beauty, that wheresoever she went every mans eye was upon hes, in admiration of for fare and perfect a creature. Scipio having enquired of Fher country where she was born, and likewise of what parents she was descended; among other things learned, that the was esponsed unid affianced to a young Prince of the Celtiberians, whose name was Allucius. Fosthwith he sent home to her parents and foresaid spouse, for to repair unto him: and in the mean time he understood that her husband that should be was wonderfully enamoured of her, and ready to die for her love. So foon as the young Gentleman was come; Scipio entred into a more familiar speech with him, than he did either with the father or mother of the thaiden, and in these terms he entertained him : "I am a young man (quoth he) as well as your self. Come on therefore, letus young men both devile and commune together more freely, and: The rare con-"not be too nice, coy, and balhfull one to the other. After that your esponied wife, taken captive tinence and "by my fouldiers, was brought unto me, and that I heard of the exceeding famic and affection G "that you cast upon ber, I believed it sull well: for her singular beauty deserveth no less. Now foramuch as my left, it might be allowed to use the pastimes of youth, (linear no otherwise than "in honest and lawful love) and were not called away by the Common weal & emploied wholly "in other affairs of flates I would think to be pardoned and held exculed; if I had an extraordinaery liking to a spoule of mine own, and loved her extreamly. I must therefore needs favour and cenderyour love, which is the thing I can; confidering that I may not the other in any wife. Your

"(ween-heart and best beloved I have entertained as well, and as respectively, as she should have

se been with your father and mother in law, who are her own kind and natural parents. Referred is to the hath becoand kept for you alone, that you might receive her at my hands, uniported and un-Fouched, and apreferst befeeming meand you both. In lieu and recompense therefore of this "hoon and girt which I now beltow upon you, I require at your hands again this only pro"mile and faithful covenant, that you will be a friend and well-willer to the State of Rome, and if of you take me indeed to be a good and honest man, such as these nations and people here have known my father and ancle to have been before me know you thus much, that in the City of co Rome, there are many more like unto us : and that there cannot at this day a nation in the world to be named, which you would wish less to be an enemy to you and yours, or defire more to en-Stertain as your friend. The young Gentleman being abashed for very modelty, and yet right glad and joyfull withall, held Scipio by the hand, called upon all the gods, and befought them in his I behalf to thank and recompence him therefore, fince it lay not in his own proper power, in any proportion or measure to be thankful and make requitall, either as himself could wish, or as Snpio had deserved. Then were the parents and kinsfolk of the maid called for who seeing the damofell freely rendred and given them again, for whose ransome and redemption they had brought with them a fusfix ient fura of gold; fell to intreating and requesting Scipio to vouchfafe for to acept the same at their hands, as a gift and token of their good will: affuring him, that in so doing. they should take themselves no less bound and beholden unto him, than for the restoring and delivering of the virgin untouched and undefiled; Scipio seeing them so earnest and importunate, promised for to receive it, and withall, commanded that it should be laid down at his feet: and calling Allucius unto him, "Here (quoth he) over and besides all your other dowry which your K " father in law must pay you, have from me thus much more money to mend your marriage with. " take this gold therefore to your felf, and keep it for your own ule. And so after this rich reward given, and great honour done unto him, he was dismissed, and departed home with much joy and hearts content: where he made report unto his countrymen and people of the praise-worthy vertues of Scipio, and the favours from him received; faying moreover, there was come into Spain a young man refembling the immortal gods in all respects; who as well by bounty, liberallity. and bestowing benefits, as by martiall prowess and force of arms, is in the very way to win and conquer all, So when he had affembled and mustred all his vasials and tenants, he returned within few daies accompanied with a train of fourteen hundred of the best and most choice horsemen of his

Scipio keeping Lelius still with him, untill by his advice and counsel he had disposed of the captives, hostages, and other prizes and pillage: after he had fetled all in good order, appointed a Galiace of five banks of oars, wherein he embarked the prisoners, with Mago and tome fifteen Senators befides, who together with him were taken, and tent them to Rome with a mellenger to carry tidings of this victory. Himfelf determined to lojourna few daies in Carthage, which time he spent in training and exercising his souldiers, as well of land service as at sea. The first day he caused the Legions to run to and fro in their armour four miles out in length. The second dayle commanded them to fcour and furbish their harness and weapons before their tents. Upon the third day they joyned and encountred in battel-wife, and practifed to fight with blune wasters and baltons; yea, and lanced one at another darts and javelins, rounded at the point end with M bals in manner of foils. The fourth daythey refted and reposed themselves! On the fifth day again they ran at turnament as before armed. This order they kept, exercifing, labouring, and retting by turns, fo long as they abode at Canthage. And thus much for the Legionary fouldiers. The fea-fervitors and maxiners used in calm water and still weather to row spointo the fea, and there' to make triall of the nimbleness and agility of their ships, representing shows of lea-figheand skiemish. Thus without the City, they enured their bodies, and quickned their spirits and coursges both on land and water. Within the town there was nothing heard but preparation of warfurniture. All the publike shops and work-houses full of smiths, engineers, and all other artificers for the purpole plying their work, and never going from it. The Ceberall himself, as supervisor. with equal and indifferent care overlaw, all One while he would be with the Armado in the har it bour apother while, he converted among the Legions, and entropyed with them. A rime he would fet by for to vifit the works about the walls, and fee how they went forward. Other whiles her would be in the shops aforesaid, among the multitude of the Carpenters, and Smiths, and other Artifans, viewing what they did there; and in the arfenal land thip dooks, observing and marking how much they went forward day by day striving by may of comulation; as they did, who rould do most and quit himself best. Having thus set them aworks repaired the walls which he hadbauered and thaken, and placed certain guards there, for the defence of the City; he took his journey to Targeon: and all the way he was visited and plied with fundry embassages of Some of them he anfwered and dispatched as he was in his journey; others he put off, to give their attendance at Taracon: for thither he had fummoned all the allies and confederates, both new and oldy to meet o him And in manner, all the Cities and States on this fide Iberns, and many also of the farther Pro-

vince of Spain there affembled.

The Carthaginian Captains and Commanders at the first of set purpose; suppressed and stopped the twinning of Carthage. But when the thing was stootoo apparent, a could not be hidden and smothered, they used all the words they could to elevate it, and make the matter less than it was To wit. That by a sindden invasion and expedition of the Romans an one day

"(as ir were) by flealth, it chanced that one of the Cities of Spain was surprized that the insolene and soolish young man bearing himself prodigally proud, and jocund beyond all measure, would seem to make up the measure of to small a catch that he had got, with a great shew of a brave vi"Actor; but when he shall hear once that there are three Generals coming toward himsand three victorious armies of enemies, he will soon pull in his homs: he will then tell us another tale;
"when presently he shall call to remembrance with grief of every vain in his heart, the death of structure, and other progenitors. These and such like speeches they gave our among the people and common fort, knowing in their own conscience what a blow they had caught, and how much their strength was decayed by the loss of new Carthage.

The seven and twentieth Book

Of the Histories of T. Livius of Padua, from the Foundation of the City of Rome.

The Breviary of L. Floris upon the seven and twentieth Book.

Neus Fulvius the Pra-Cof, was slain, and with his army interty defeated by Annibal at Herdonea. Annibal disloaged and departed by might. Maticulus pursued after hims before Numistro. From whence him hard slitsumtil be gave him battell as the strength of the strength of

The seven and twentier Book of T. Livius.

Hus stood the affairs in Spain. In Italy the Conful Marcellus having recovered Salapia by compositions won by force two cowns from the Samines, Marenes and Males. Where there were share three thousand of Angibal his fouldiers, who had been left there in gazzades are not shared to the pillage was shared among the touldiers. Of wheat bere from the customer of great as the loss and damage received within the deies after, not far from the City. Herdinas. Or Fulcous the Pro-Contel by there encamped upon hope to regeling that City, whith after the defeates a Canna, stidd revoked from the Romans: Atomanish the received in a place of furty, not get well surmished; and mismed for defence. The Captain thereof (Co. Fulcous aforciaid) was by nature ever negligent; but growen much more techlis now, including upon a vini hope that he had of them within, in that he perceived how the township in mining upon a vini hope that he had of them within, in that he perceived how the township in already degan to last his reported of a state and a state of the perceived how the township already degan to last his reported of all their brought in the control of the contr

The ferendind twentieth Book of T. Livius.

the Carry, the reft diguld play upon the back of their enemies : himfelf iterating efthous unto 14 this man the pame of Co. Fultum; for likenels fake, because two years before in the very same our scissive had vanguifned another Co. Fulvias who was Przetoralio, affured them of the like fuccels ment in this conflict. And verily this conceit and hope of his proved not vain and frustrate. For when as incloic fight and skirmith of the footmen many of the Romans were fall down and flain, but for as yet the ranks flood unbroken, and the enfigns upright behold a fuddenfresh charge of the horiganen on their back, and a great shout of the enemies withall descried and heard from the camp first discomfited the first legion, which being marshalled in the second battaillon, had been put in difarray before by the Numidians, & then the fift, & so consequently even those that found in the forefront of the vanguard before the enfigns. Some fled amain, others were killed in the midft between, where Cn. Fulvius himself with twelve Tribunes of Knight marshals were left dead I in the place. Of Romans and Allies how many died in that conflict, who is able to fet down for certain; feeing in some records I find the number fifteen thousand, and in others not above seven

The conqueror, Annibal was Master likewise of the Camp and all the pillage there. As for the town Herdonen, because he understood for truth, that it minded to have revolted unto the Romans, and would not continue talt in their fidelity, if his back were once turned: after he had conveyed away the multitude of the inhabitants to Metapontum and the Thurians, he fet it onfire and burnt it quite. The Nobles and principall Citizens, who were known to have had fecret talk and conference with Fulvius he put to death. The Romans, who out of fo great an overthrow escaped, made shift by divers and fundry waies to flie, half naked as they were, to Marcellus the K Colinto Samtum. But Marcellus nothing dismaied and afrighted at this fo great defeat, addresfeth his letters to the Senat at Rome, with advertisement of the loss of the Captain Generall, and the army at Herdenea: giving them yet to understand how himself, even he who after the Cannian field had tamed and danted Annibal, as lufty and proud as he was upon that victory, was minded presently to encounter him, and make him take no long joy and pleasure, wherein he now so vanted and exalted himself.

And at Rome verily, as they mourned much for the loss past, so they feared as greatly the future dangers. The Conful having paffed out of Sammium into the Lucans country, fate down before Numifire, in the very fight of Annibal, and there in a plain encamped himself, not with standing the enemy was possessed before of the hill, and had the vantage of the ground. And for to make the more hew of his own confidence, and how little he feared, he fifth brought forth his men, and marthalled them in order ready tehind battell. Amibal, to soon as he saw the entigns advanced forth of the gates, thaid not behind. And they arranged their battels in such manner, as that the Carthaginian with the right wing took up perced the hill, and the Romans displaced their left wing in length, to the very walk of the towns, Aster, they had continued figure from the third hour of the day unto night, and that the vanguards on both fides were weary with maintaining of skirmith to long: then the first legion of the Romans, with the right wing of their noriement the Spanish fouldiers also of Annibal his part, the Balearian slingers, likewise, together with the Elephants, began the fight, whiles the rest were already in hot conflict, and close together. For a long time the fight shaunk not of any hard. The fift legion of the Romans was seconded with me the coming in of the third: and among the the third with the the third came in new fouldiers that were lufty in place of the toiled and wearted. Whereby, of a linguing and long skirmish there begen all on a fueleng newshot, and cruell battell by reason that like it confriges were fire this and their bodies in heart. Besthe night parced the fray and left the victory do withink in the modifi. The agerow after the Romans from un-riving food arranged in the field untilling was fanday: and follow noneing the cornies appear and them shemfelves, they fell to gether up the speak by leiture, and heaped units openiare all the biodies of their own monthst were flain, and made one great fite and burns them to albers. The night orbiting Antibal diflodged fectorly without any noise, and departed into departs, and Marcolar to food as day light discovered the flight of bisenemy (but ving his human reconded prophe as Alimento with human grand, and his more all mounts a Co-N lonell to be their Captain followed him by his happand at Venniss over ook him There forcertain daies parted forme fallies from the guarda of high armies, mailes both horfe and foot one with another tacher made flight skinmilbes, than any les battels; and lightly the Romans had alwaies the better hand. From the works attales were conducted shrough Apollon, without any memorable fight at all, by restantiate Annihal in the night featori eventer forward, feeking fome opposessing of forelaying and engrapping bit enemy sand Marchiel we'ver followed but moroad

In this mean while Flaces spending she time as Gapase, in misking part-take of the problement goods, and in festing and testing, out to tamphe dank which was conficuse and lotten to the common wealth of forms (and all form tent of com) there hapted a new complet and practice of which has hidden to: the time, as be described such some tollight, to the end that he might never want the matter or other totale accessories the had taken order that his fouldiers should remove out of the hondes within the town, partly for that aswell the resements of the faid toms within as the lands withour should be resented for thand parely for first left the streeting pleffanniels and delectable feat of that City/hothld effeminate his army affect had done the bolt of Annied before time: and commanded them to build themselves

The seven and swentierd Book of T. Livius.

about the gates and along the walls, cortages and fineds in wastike fathion, and only to food them made of buildes and boords, form wated and wount was reeds, and all of them that cheen with that and fluible, as it were of purpose to minister medicates. Now there were from handled and severity Campais had compired at one certain hose of the night so fee all a fire; and the principal heads and Captains were certain brethren of the the might to let at a nice said the by conce of the fame house and tamily the conspiracy was dictoled.

Whereupon at once the gates were made to the commandment of the Pro-Consult and the alarm being fire ken up and founded all the foundiers rantegether. All those that were parry of privy to the intended trealon were apprehended, and after rigorous examination had by torture, they were condemned and executed. The informers were made free, and had each one a reward B of 10000 peeces of brain called Alley.

When the Nucerines and Acertains made most that they wanted place of habitation, foral-flest. muchas Acerra was in part burnt, and Nuceria utterly razed and deftroyed : Marcellus referred them over to the Senat of Rome, and fent them thither. The men of Acerra had leave granted to re-editie again their own edifices which were burned! But they of Nuceria, according to their own defire, were trinflated to Arella and the Atellans commanded to remove unto Calatta, there to dwell.

Amidst the managing of many and weighty affairs; which falling out variably, one while well; another while ill buried and ampled the hinds of affeir yet the Romans forgot not the Cattle of Tarentum: for M. Ogulinus and P. Aquilius, went as Embaffadors into * Lielia, for to buy up *Oc Hairling coin to be conveigned and brought to The mean; and a thousand fouldiers out of the City army, whereof the number of Romans and Allies was all one, were fent with the faid corn this ther to lie in garrison.

Now was the fumiller at an end and the time drew near of the Confuls election. But the letters of Ma cellus unto the Senar (wherein he figuified that it was not for the good of the Commonwealth to depart one foot from Annibal, whom he minfell pursued fill at heels, and to much the more horly because he fell off and forbare to fight =) fer the LL, of the Senat into a great perpeti-

wearn to depart one toot from Amiliati, whom he frinnell purited fill it heels, and to much the more hoty because the fell off and forthare to fight:)/or the LL, of the Senat into a great perpletity, for fear either to only away the Comini from the wars, effectably now in the midd of his belt fer ite, or to be without Cominis the often year. But it was thought in the end the best course, the remaining of the property of the course of the state of the stat Same Property Same with and section
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Militarius the Conful, called by the forefaid letters of the Senate, after he had recommended to charge of the Province and the Armyunto Ciscise the Prator; and fent M.Valerius Mallala the Admiral of the Navy, with a certain number of thips into Affrick as well to tetch in prizes. Be so clay and learn what the people of Carthage did and went about : himfelt with sen fail took the feas, and having a prosperous fore-wind arrived at Rome, And being come, presently he affemthe least, and naving, a propertion for the acts and deeds, he had performed in his Province; name, y, "Whereas for the space almost of three cope years, there had been war in Sicily both by land "and sea," and the same often times foughe with great loss, and many desease; that he now had hrought those troubles to an happy end, and set the Province in quiet. That there was not in all " Sicily one Carthaginian left; nor one Sicilian, of all them that for lear had been chased and drier ven out from thence, but was returned and there replanted; that they were all brought home t " again to their own Cities to inhabit, to their own lands, to plough and fow; that now at last "the fore-let and waste ground was husbanded again, and madefruitfull, not only for the profit "and commodity of the occupiers and tenants thereof, but also for the most affured relief and su-Gentation of the people of Rome, both in war and peace. After this, Mutines, and the reft who had delerved any thing well of the City of Rome, were brought into the Senat: unto whom, both all and some (for the credit of the Consul, and to disgrace him of his promise unto them) there were rendred all forts of honourable recompence. Mutines also was enfranchised Citizen of Rome, and a Bill was preferred in that behalf to the people, by the Tribune of the Commons, and with the grant and authority of the Senate.

During these affairs at Rome, M. Valerius Meffala arrived in Affrick with a fleet of 50 fail and K being landed one morning before day, inddenly and unawates to the people of the country, made a rode into the territory about Wica: and having forraged it far and near, taken many men and women prifoners, and raifed a great booty of all lorts of things befides, returned to the Armalo, and croffed the feas back for Sicily, and arrived again at Litybaum upon the thirreenth day after he loofed from thence, and took the feas first. Of the Captives (after fixaight examination) he learned thus much (which also he fet down orderly in writing and fent unto the Conful Lavinus, that he might be acquainted likewise with the state of the affairs in Affrick mamely," that there " were in Carthage five thousand Numidians, under the conduct of Majanifa the fon of Galaz "most forward young man, and a right valiant warrior; that there were other foundings also throughout all Africk waged and levied for money, ready to be transported and fent over into throughout all Africk waged and levied for money, ready to be transported and fent over into throughout all Africk waged and levied for money, ready to be transported and fent over into the control of the search and the search as the search and the search a

ar maminated Generall of the Cavalry.

The Dictator after he was come to Rome, Sent Co. Sempronius Blefus hig Lieutenant, whom he had at Capua, to the Army into the Province of Harming, in flead of G. Calpharping the Prator: whom by his letters he moved to take the government of Capus, and his army there. And himfelf fent out precepts for the foleum elections of Confills, against the first Comittel day that he hoby Law, But by reason of a contention that green between the Tribunes of the Commons and the Dictator, insould not pais and be performed. For the Cantury Galeria of the younger

.A. fort, which by lot had the pterogative of giving their first voices, elected for Confuls De Miller and Q. Fabigu: unto whole election no doubt; the refreshibes called forth in right con and lawfull order would have enclined, but that C. and L. Ariani, the Tribunes of the Commons came between with their negative voice: who faid, it flood not well with civility, that one man should continue ever ftill ir Magistracy, and besides, that it was a more shattefull example and foul precedens; that himself should be created Consul, who affers bled the election: and therefore, if the Dictator would admit of his own name, and allow himself eligible, they would not suffer the affembly to continue any longer: but if there might be fome other propounded befides him. they would not hinder the proceedings thereof until all was finished. "The Dictator alledeed B " in the behalf of the election, and maintained the cause by the authority of the Senat, by the "grant and act of the Commons, and by fundry examples of former times. For when Cn. Servilius was Conful, at what time as Flaminiat the other Conful was flain at Thrasmenus: by order signanted out of the Senat, there was a bill preferred to the Commons, and the same passed by "their voices, That fo long as the war continued in Italy, it might be lawfull for the people to schule and create Confuls again, as often as they pleased, wholoever they would, out of the "number of them that had been Confuls. And as for examples (quoth he) in this cale, I can al-Eledge both old and new: to wir, long ago E. Postbumini Megillus being Interrex, was even in that very election which he called and held created Conful himself, with Co. Jan. Bubulcus: and "of latter daies Q. Fabins likewise, who verily would never have accepted of the Confulship, and C "fuffered it to be hung upon him to continually, if he had deemed it to be against the good of "the common-weal. After much debate and long alteration, entertained with findry like specches, at length the Dictator and the Tribunes agreed to this point; and agreed of this iffue, That they would stand so the award and judgment of the Senat. The LL. of the Senat were all of this mind, that the present condition of the common weal required no less but that the stare and the affair s thereof should be managed by old and experienced Captains and Generals, and such as were skilfull in feats of arms, And therefore they neterly milliked that the election should be himdred and disturbed. Thus the Tribunes relented, and the election went forward and was finished. So there were declared Confuls, Q. Fabius Max, the fift witte, Q. Fulvius Flaces the third time. Then were created Pratoss L. Votarius Philo J. Denmine Cripinal C. Hofstin Tabulus and C. An-Demonlesses. When the Magistates were sheet elected for dispears Q. Fullying refigued up his Di-Castors room:

In the very end of this fummer, a Carthaginian fleet of tony fall, under the constact of Anti-car the Admiral passed over two Saraham and a first invited and makes the excitory of Olivia then, after that P. Manling Polls the Present there, fliewed brinkle with an army, they fet a compals about, and failed to the other fide ofthe thind, and foreign the lands about Caralitas and

pais about, and failed to the other fide often thand, and forniged the lands about Condition and for returned again into Africk, enriched what filters and foreign the lands about Condition and for returned again into Africk, enriched what filters and forbits of all fores.

In that pear divers Print died as failing, and again the first of the lands about Condition and Friend of Print and Print of the manner T. Sempronius Linguis was invested and intelligented of Traditional Organization To have manner T. Sempronius Linguis the fore of Time. Afrilder that the land of the hoty ceremonius; involves E of T. Sempronius Linguis the fore of Time. Afrilder that the land of the hoty ceremonius; involves and M. editingtion Paparities with the print Colleges Printing the Control but to Infection the land of Linguis Condition Conf. and the Linguis Conf. of the Control but the Printing Printing Again Conf. of the Conf. of the Linguistic Conf. of the Conf. of the Linguistic Conf. of the Linguistic Conf. of the Linguistic Conf. of the Conf. of the Linguistic Conf. of the Linguistic Conf. of the Linguistic Conf. of the Conf. of the Linguistic Conf. of the Linguistic Conf. of the Conf. of the Conf. of the Linguistic Conf. of the Co

times would afford.

In the gold of chir years, Latine the Linguishan of Copy annied at Remode four and chirciesh day after this helicope light procedure. It is a linguish that the chirage and the copy and the copy of the ty fame thips that helicought from thence,

The winning of Contings have let down in this year, having the warrant of many written; and

Ten not ignorant, that some there be, who have affirmed that it hapned the next year following. But me teems, it was an unlikely matter, that Sorpio should spend one whole year in Spain an doing just nothing.

Now when Q. Fabine Mar, was Conful the fifth time, and Q. Fulvins Flacens the third time on that very day upon which they encred their office (which was in the ides of March both of them by decree of the Senat, had the government of the Province Italy: but io, as their jurisdiction was fet out by the countries: fo as Fabius should war about Taremums and Fulvius in the Lucans and Brutians countries, M. Claudius continued fill ingovernment one year longer. The Prators had their Provinces parted between them by lot: anto Cains Hoftilins Tubulus tell the parisdiction over the Gitizens, but to L. Veturing Philo, over forreiners together with Gallia, Titus Quinting Crihinus ruled Capua, and C. Aurunenteins governed Surdinin. The armies were divided among the t Provinces in this wife : Unto Fulvius were affigued the two legions which M. Valerius Levinus had in Sicily : Unto Q. Fabius, those in Herraria, which were commanded by C. Calphurnius. The City army was appointed to succeed those Legions in Hetraria and C. Calpharnius was ordained rollt in the government of that Province, and to have the leading of that army which Q. Fulvius had, It was agreed moreover, that T. Quinsins thould be Lord Prefident of Capun; and have the charge of the army there. And that C. Hoftlins flould receive the jurisdiction of C. Lestorius the Pro-Prator, over the province at Ariminum, and likwile his army Unto M. Marcellus the fame legions were allowed, wherewith he had warred to fortunatly when he was Conful Unto M. Valerius and L. Cincius (for they also continued one year more governours in Sicily) was the army remaining after the battell at Canna granted : and they were commanded to supply and make up K all the companies thereof, out of those souldiers that were left of the legions of Cn. Fulvius. For the Confuls caused them to be sought out and gathered together, and sent them into Sicily: and diferenced them with the very fame kind of ignominious fouldiery, in which the Camians lerved: as also those who remaining of the army of Cn. Fulvius the Przetor had been shither sent by order from the Senat, for anger and despite that they fled like as the other. Unto C. Aurunculeins the fame legions were given by decree in Sardinia, wherewith P. Manlins Vollo had ruled and governed that Province, And P. Sulpition having his government protogued for one year longer was commanded to rule Macedonia with the same legionand Aspardo fill. Thirty Galleaces of five banks of pars were appointed to be fencout of Sectioning Torentamito Q. Fabius the Conful. With the reft of the nevy it was agreed and order fet down that M. Valerias Lovinus fhoult eitherhim- L the reft of the savy it was agreed and order to down that M. Natrial Levinus thoully estherium left pais over into a first, for to charge such possible the mountary on sand L. Unclass on M. Natalias
Moffula, whether of them he was both the the government of Space here was no laberation, fave only this that Seipe and Syldense had their committies duringed not for a year at the refuse only this that Seipe and Syldense had their committees duringed not for a year at the refuse only line in the same at her found by called traps there have a formed in the first the same at the results of the same the flowers that he was a first of the same at the refuse of the same that the same and the same at the same and the same at the same and the same at the same at the same and the same at the same a

Antong other affairs of greaters proportions which Electron the high Carle, or chief parification of the flags of the Carle, or chief parification of the Carles who was to be leaved in inspirour of the design of the Carles parific designed; proceed and for holivour agains an old contention between Generations and the follows of the Carles parific the control of the Carles parific obtained the carles designed and therefore not to be pricked i forefunchas there any be obtained that accedes all dignity, but one of Senator Calles, The Fifthinas being called units for their affiliable referenced matter to the Senat. And the Senat part it unto the people, for subset decided by them. See C. Maniliar Mitthia was the fifth Commonwer that ever was created The control of the Tribules of the mile the Carles in the Carles and the Carles of the

A but he would needs have it to be carried by the most fresh practice of the newest and latest conflowe, affirming, That by practiciption of the time, either of our sathers or grandfathers daies, there was no Fismine of Jupine nurped that priviledge. The Tribunes, who were to moderate this question, gave their judgment thus, That if a thing were to reclet, and discontinued through the stiprine negligence of some Flamins, it was world for themselves and they deemed it no reason, that it should hart or prejudice the whole priesthood. Whereupon, the Prattor himself forced not greatly upon the point, not stood much with him, and so they admitted the Flamin into the house with great consens of the Nobles, as well as of the Commons. And all men thus conceived of it. That the Flamin had obtained the thing, rather in regated of his sanctimony and holines of life than in the right of his sacredorall dignity.

The Confuls before that they went into their Provinces, enrolled two legions of Citizens, for to supply and make up sufficiently the defect of all the other forces. The old City army Fulvius the Conful committed unto C. Fulvius Fluccus his Lieutenant, (and brother he was besides to the Conful) for to be led into Hetruria; with direction, that the Legions already in Hetruria should be brought to Rome. And Fabius the Conful caused the residue of the army of Fulvius to be fought up and rallied, which arose to the number of 3 \$36: and commanded his son Q. Maximus to lead them into Sicily, unto M. Valerius the Pro Conful, and of him to receive the charge of two Legions, and the thirty galliaces aforefaid, bearing five ranks of oars. The withdrawing of these Legions out of the Mand, nothing diminished nor abridged the garrisons of that C Province, either in strength or shew. For besides the two old legions, well and sufficiently filled and furnished, he had a great power, as well horse as soot, of Numidians, such as were fled from the adverte part unto the Romans: and took up and levied besides for new souldiers, even those Sicilians also, who had been of the army of Epicides and the Carthaginians, men of approved valour, and skilfull warriors. These forrain aids, when he had put to each of the Roman legions, he kept fill the form of two compleat armies, With the one he gave order to L. Cincius to defend that part of the Island which had been the Realm of King Hiero; with the other be maintained the rest of the Island, divided sometimes by the confines of the Roman and Punick dominions. There was a fleet also rigged and trimmed, confifting of seventy ships, for to guard and defend all the maritine coasts, along the tract of the sea side. Himself in person, with the horsemen of Musines, rode about all the Province, for to visit the lands and grounds, and to take note which were tilled and well husbanded, which lay forelet and untilled, and to commend or chastife and rebuke the landlords and owners thereof accordingly. The care and regard of corn, thus far forth did good; that the Province was able both to fend good store to Rome, and also to convey unto Catana sufficient to maintain the army that was to lie in standing Camp that summer about Tarentum.

But the fouldiers who were transported over into Sicily (and for the better part they were Latines and other Affociats) were like to cause a great rising and commotion: whereby we may fee, that of small occasions and beginnings oftentimes arriegreat matters of important confequence. For the Latities and Allies in all their Diets and Councils at home, began to mutter and E grumble, "That now for ten years space they were with continual musterings and paiments of "fouldiers wages couldmed and spene, that there was not a year in manner went over their heads "but is coll-them some great loss and overthrow in battell. Many were stain in the wars, other " died of dileates, So that a Citizen of theirs, if he were taken and prest once by the Romans, for "eq be a fouldier was more fire to perith, than if he were taken prisoner by the Carthaginians: "for the deemy fent their capelies back again grain, and without ransome, home into their coun-"try the Romans pioled and packed them away out of Italy, as confined to a place of ba-"in Anniest (to speak strilly) rather than appointed to serve in warrare. For see how the souldiers, "weathing after the seld of Games, have continued there, and water old these eight years alce ready and no doubt there were they like to lay their bones before that the enemy (who never fo to alianthined; the with forfering as now) would depart from chance. In case then that old souldiers " return and into their country, and new fill becholes, within a while there would be none left "behind And therefore belt is were for them before they were come to extream poverty and dea fall rios prefently to deny the people of Roms that whiles fomewhat is left, which shortly they to many be driven to do of very necessity when all is gone, "And if the Romans see their Allies wonce agree rogether, and take this totalid they will then verily bethink themselves, and grow to "fome terms of making peace with the Carthaginians. For otherwise be sure as long as Annito bat hith a day to live Raly will never be clear of wees; There and such like speeches passed in "Their Diers abovefaid. There were at that time thirty Colonies of the people of Rome: and whiles the Enthalages from them all were at Rome, come of them denied the Confuls flatly, and fait they were novable any tought to find either men or money. And those were these, Ar-t and Styles, Survivin, Green, Missip Confests, Sunfac Sonn, Setin, Cales, Narnie, Internance, The Coulds amazed serving trunge and mespolard scondent, being defirous to drive them out of that mind, and to kare them from to desettable a reloution, supposed they knould previll more by chasting ship rebuiling; than by fair and gencle dealing : and therefore told them again, a That they had prelumed to peak that wat o the Comuls, which they again were abashed and third not find in their hearts to deliver and relate in the Senar-house. For furely (say they) While White a reliated fouldiers and war fervice, but a very meer revolting from the people

56 of Rome, and no better than an open rebellion. Therefore they were best to return again speedily to " into their leveral Colonies and to confult with their neighbors & countrimen, whiles the matefter remained yet all whole, as men who had rather let fall tome words rashly at adventure, than " resolved indeed to attempt and commit so hainous an act: yea, and to tell them, and put them in mind that they themselves were neither Campans nor Tarentins, but meer Romans, from them "descended, and of their race; from thence sent as Colonies into the lands that were won by conquest, for to breed, increase, and multiply; and to admonish them, That whatsoever duties " children owe to their parents, the same they owed unto the Romans, if there remained in them "any kind and naturall affection, any remembrance of their ancient native country; and to ex-"hort them to confider better of the matter, and to lay their heads together anew. For a much as "those designments of theirs tended to betray the State and Empire of Rome, and to deliver the I "victory of all unto Ann.b.al. When the Confuls one after another had dealt and been in hand with them a long time in this manner; and the Embassadors nothing moved with their words. made answer again, That neither they knew what other message to bring home; nor their Senat what new counsell to take; fince that they had not any more men to be mustred for souldiers. nor money to be paid for wages: the Confuls feeing them to fliffly and obflinatly bent, made relation thereof before the Senat, whereupon every man was fricken into fo great fear and trouble of mind, that many of them gave out, that the Empire of Rome was come to an end. The like, fav they, will the rest of the Colonies do, and surely all our confederates and allies are combined and agreed to betray the City of Rome unto Annibal. But the Confuls comforted the Senat, and bad them be of good chear faying, That all the other Colonies besides would continue loyall and fast K in their duty and alleageance: and even those also which had failed in their obedience, if there might be Embassadors tent amongst them, to rebuke and chastise them, and not to speak them fair and entreat them by way of prayer, would no doubt have a sespective reverence of the majefly of the Roman Empire. Now when the LL of the Senat had committed the ordering of this matter wholly unto them for to manage and handle, according as they should think good for the weal-publike: after they had throughly founded the hearts and minds of all the reft of the Colo-nies, they called and cited all the Embaffadors, and demanded of them whether their fouldiers were in readinels, according to the capitulations of the covenant. Then M. Sextilius of Fregella made answer in the behalt of eighteen of them, "That not only their souldiers were readyacec cording to the form of the covenant, but also if more were needful more they would allow, and L "what loever elle the people of Rome imposed upon them, and wished them to perform the same "would they ftrain themselves to do to the utmost : for, as yet they had people flore, and a purse "good enough : and as for their heart, it was much better than their ability. The Confuls after they had made a short speech unto them by way of a preamble, saying, that they thought it not fufficient for their defert to be commended from their mouth only, unless all the LL, generally in the Senat-house gave them condign thanks with one voice and common accord, willed them to follow after them thither. The Senat having thanked them in as honourable terms as they could possibly devise, and entertained them with most gracious words, gave order to the Confuls, to bring them forth also in the face of the whole people of the City : and before them, among other fingular favors and kindnesses which they had shewed both unto them and also un. M to their ancestors, to make rehearfall of this late good defert of others, which they afforded unto the Common-wealth: to the end, that now also, after so many ages and lives of men past they should not be forgotten and buried in silence, nor defrauded of their just praise and due commendation. And these were they that remained true hearted and fast unto the City of Rive: The Signing, Nolans, and Norbans; the Satriculans, Brundufins, and Fregellans; the Lucerins, Venuines, and Adrians; the Firmans and inhabitants of Ariminum. And from the other lea fide the Pontians, Pestans, and Costans: and of mid-landers, the Beneventhus, Effernins, Spoletins, Placentins, and the Inhabitants of Cremona. Upon the aid and succour of these Colonies, the Roman state at this time rested and stood maintained: and these all were highly thanked both in the Senat, and in the affembly of the people. As for the other twelve Colonies, which N had refused to do their obedience, the LL of the Senat gave express commandment that they should not be so much as once minded or named and that the Confuls should neither give them their dispatch, nor retain them fill, nor so much as speak unto them. This filent kind of xebuke without word giving, seemed to stand most with the majesty and grandeure of the people

Whiles the Confuls were diligent in providing and making ready all other things requifice and meet for the wars, it was thought good to bring abroad the vicefimmy gold [to wit, the twentieth part of all their tributes and revenues which had been laid up and referved apart in amore fecret closet of the City-chamber, against an hard winter (as they say) to serve for what need server the Common-wealth should stand in. So there was taken forth sour thousand pound weights of gold, whereof three hundred pound was given to the two Confuls apiece, and fo likewife to M. Marcellus, and P. Sulpitius the Pro-Confuls : and to L. Verurnus the Prator, unto whole lot the Province of France befell, And Fabius the Conful had an addition befides himself above the rest of one hundred pound weight of gold for to be carried into the Caftle of Tanentum. The reft of the gold they disburied for to make ready paiment down upon she nail unto them that undertook to provide apparrel for the army in Spain, which to their own fame, and the honour of their General, ferved there in the wars.

A Moreover, it was thought good, that before the Confuls departed into their Provinces the prodigious rokens should be purged and expiate. On the Alban mount there were smilted with fire from heaventhe Image of Jupiter, and a tree standing near unto the Temple: likewise the lake at Hoffin; the wall at Capua, and the Church of Fortune : and at Sinne ffa the wall and gate of the town. Thefe, I say were, blasted with lightning, and smitten with thunderbolts. There were some also brought word, that the water at Alba ran bloud, And at Rome within the fanctuary of the chappel of Fors Fortuna, a little image that flood upon her coronet, fell of its own accord from the head of the goddefs into her hands, And at Privernum it was for certain reported and known of a truth, that an Oxe spake, and that a Vulture of Gripe flew into a shop in the market place, B when it was full of people. And at Simies fa there was an Infant born of doubtfull sex, between male and female, (which the common fort call Androgynos, as for the most partereek names, admit more easie composition of two words than the Latine) and there it rained milk, and a manchild was born with an Elephants head. These strange and seafull signs were expiate, and satisfaction made for them with greater factifices: and a folenin procedion in all the Churches and Chappels, with prayers and supplications was proclaimed for one day. Besides, a decree was granted, that C. Hostilius the Pratot should vow and set out the games and plaies of Apollo, in such manner as of late years they had been vowed and let forth. About the same time of Fulvius the Consul held an affembly for the creation of Censors, and

elected Ceniors were M. Cornel, Cethegus, and P. Sempronius Tuditanus, who neither of them had

C ever had been Coss. And by a grant or commission from the Senat, there was a bill preferred unto the Commons, and the fame passed, that these Censors should set, and to farm let the territory of Capua. The review of the Senat and choice of new Senators was hindred and staid, by rea on of a contention between the two Ceniors, who should be the president of the Senat. Now the choosing of him lay in Sempronius his hand. Howbeit Cornelius alledged, that the custome and tradition of fore-fathers should be followed, namely, to elect him for President, who of all them that were now living, had born first the office of Ceptor. And that was T. Manlins Torquatus. Sempronius replied again, and faid, that is the gods had given him by lot the first place, so they had granted him free liberty to choose whom he would. And therefore he would elect Q. Fabius Max. granted that the thorsy to choose whom he would And therefore ne would elect Q. F. abins Max. whom at that time he was able to prove to be the principalliman of all the City, without exception and take Annibil himself for the Judge. After might variance and contening of words, at length Semptonia by relenting and pelminion of his. Collegue electied Q. Fabius Max. the chief Semont: Then the Sehat was changed, and new Sehators thosen, and eight were overpaifed and length out; among whom was L. Cacilius Maxibus, his this gave the infamous and framefull country. fell, to abandon trass after the defeat at Canne. In hotility likewife and diletaring the Knights and Gentlemen, the fame rause was considered of, and took effect, but very few there were of them that were concluded with that Ham; i but all those hotemen belonged to the Cannian legitors who were in Substy (and hotomal number there was of them) I had their hories taken from times of long warfare; for it many of them as had ferved with horse allowed by the City, should not reckon upon the years palled abridge but were the follow warfare ten years forward, and find the miletures flories. Moreover, these Centers are followed and reach and invey own on one and met, with a great humber of those that ought to lave ferved on horieback and look how many of them were frateen years old further war to be been mine of the war, and had not been employed in the wars knot a light they difficulted, and made Arrani, or contributaries. After this, they baggined by the greatfor the rebairing and re-editying again of those additions which had been continued by fell, to abandon Italy after the defeat at Canna. Ib hoting likewife and diffracing the Knights the great for the repairing and re-editying again of those edifices which had been continued by fire about the Polum, for marker place hamely, the feven fliops, the [fift] [hambles, and the Kings Hall, or to vall gathers.

Thus when all things were finished which were to be done at Rome, the Conful slet forward to

This when all things were smithed which were to be done at Rome, the Consuls for forward to the water. And fift rule flav went before to Capus: and some fifty daies afted Fasius followed who persons the water. And fift rule flav went before to Capus: and some fifty and also Marchin by effective to the water. And fift rule flav went by the capus and to keep him occupied, while he assault results and the Revent of the capus and the Reventile of the capus of the capus which is more than a surface and the capus of the capus which is more than the capus of the ca

at Canufium. Now was Annibat in hand with the Canufius, and follicited them to revolt. But u hearing once that Marcellus approached he dislodged from thence. The country thereabout was plain and open, without any covert places to bellow an ambush, and to lay trains in therefore he heran to retire himself from thence into the woodland parts, Marcedus tracked him fill, and followed him hard at heels, and encamped close unto him: and ever as he had fortified and enerenched himself, he brought forth his men into the field, ready for battel. Annibal entertaining small skirmishes with certain Cornets and troops of horsemen, and with light appointed footmen, that lanced darts and javelins, thought it not necessary yet to come unto a pight set battel and venture all upon one throw. Howbeit he was drawn to a fight maugre his head how loever he laboured to avoid it. For being gone afore one night, Marcellus overtook him upon a plain and open ground and as he was pitching his tents he kept him from fortifying, by charging his pio- I ners and labourers on every fide. Whereupon they came to a very battell, and fought with all the forces they had on both fides: and when it grew toward night, they departed afunder on even hand; but before it was dark they had encamped not far one from another and in great halfe made shift to fortifie themselves. The next morning by day light Marcellus came forth into the field with all his power: neither refused Annibal the challenge, " having with many words comforted " and encouraged his fouldiers to remember Thrasymenus and Canna, to cut the comb and bear "down and tame this fell stomack and lusty courage of the enemy; who present still (quoth he) "and feeketh uponus, not fuffering us to march on quietly in our journey, nor to pitch our tents: a giving us no leave to breath our felves, nortime to look about us. There is not a morning bur 6 10 foon as the fun is up in the horizon to give light to the world, the Roman army is out in the K " field to give us battel. If we could draw bloud of him once, and fet him out of the field with " bloud about his cars, he would for ever after fight more quietly, and take better leifure with him. With these and such like comfortable words and effectuall remonstrances they were well animated; as also provoked seeing themselves thus molested by the enemy, who day by day never ceafed to challenge and brave them fill: whereupon they began a fierce and cruell battell. They had now continued fight above two hours, and then began the Roman Cavalry from the right wing, and the extraordinary fouldiers that flanked the main battell, to give ground and difmarch. Which Marcel, perceiving he brought forward the eighteenth legion in the vanguard, And whiles some retreated back fearfully, others come forward but slowly, the whole battell was put out of order, and disarrayed; and so at length it was discomfited; and for that fear surmounted shame, I they turned their backs and fled away amagin. Slain, there were in the conflict and in the rout they timed their backs and the away amin. State there were in the Commet and with recommendation of the control was returned into the Camp, which me has been all what were more heary and grievous must then the very words of the Generall in his anger and wrath were more heary and grievous must then the conflict it felf, which they had purfortunarly endured all the day long before, "I yield "reinleyet, and render thanks to the immortal gods, further heals I may in inch a cale, that our "enemies having vanquifted & conquered you in the field, and driven you in forgreat fear to min headlong within your trenches & gates, same nor with all at once to affail the camp. For finely in The Oration et the same fearful fright that you for look battel you would like wife have abandoned your tents & or pavilions. What fearfulness is this? Whence cometh this terrour? What means this oblivion of "yours? How cometh it to pass, that ye should so forget all on a sudden, both your own selves, and et them with whom ye have to fight? Why furely, they are the same enemies & no other whom the "fummer paft, you did nothing but either vanquish & overcome, or else purine & follow, inchase a whom for these certain daies past, ye have been ready to tread on their heels as they fied and ran "away before you both by day & night; whom in light skirmifnes ye have diffomfited whom no of longer ago than yesterday, you suffered neither to march forward, nor to pitch their camp. I for-"bear to peak, and I pals in filence those things which in good right yearsy thand upon a make N
"your boalt. I say nothing of that whereof ye ought to be allamed a dipleased with your faves
"namely, how but even yesterday ye brake off the fight on even hand, and retired our of the fight on even hand, and retired our of the fight on even hand, and retired our of the fight on even hand, and retired our of the fight on even hand. " when the enemy had got no advantage? What hath this one night, or what hath one day cut " you off? Are either your forces in this mean time abridged & diminished or your enemista "mented & encreated Now furely me thinks. I speak not to mine own army, nor to Roman outdiers, Only ye carry about you the fame bodies & armout that ye were won. For if we had born "the lame minds and hearts with you, should the enemies ever have seen your backs? Should

"they have taken either banner from any company, or enign from cohort and funding? As "yet the enemy never vanted and made boart of the defeat of our Roman legions, You are "the very fift that this day have given him the homomory discomiting and putting confight out G.

"anny. Then they all cried out, and be lought him to pardon that daig defaults, and co no sage trial once again of his fouldiers courages when and where foever he would. Many, and that I will conce again of his fouldiers courages when and where foever he would. Many, and that I will conce the would of the state of the concern that have got the victory of hall obtain that, pardon which ye now, crave, so he gave order, that those cohorts which had loft their enters thould have the allowance of the state of the cohorts which had loft their enters thould have the allowance of the parts.

barly in flead of wheat: and as for those Centurions of the bands or companies, whole bappers

A were loft, them he degraded in this manner: He canfed them to be difarmed, and their skeins to be drawn naked and taken from them, and so let them go and shake their ears. And withal, he made proclamation, that the next day they should all present themselves in readines, as well footmen as horiemen. Which done, he difmiffed the audience, and they all confessed and acknowledged, that they were justly and worthly thus checked and rebuked: and that there was not that day one man in the Roman army, fetting affecthe General himfelf only, but he was bound to make amends and fatisfaction, either with spending heart-blood, or atchieving a noble victory. The morrow after they all shewed themselves upro him in their armor, and wel appointed, according to his commandment. The General commended them for their forwardnes: and gave them to understand, that he wond set those in the forefront of the vanguard, which the day before be-B gan to run away, as also those cohort likewise that lost their enigns. And now he gave them warning, and charged them all to fight it out luffly, to win the field: and to endeavour and firain themselves, both all and some, that the news of yesterdayes slight came not to Rome before, and prevented the fame of this dayes victory. Then he willed them to go to their meat and to firengthen their bodies: that in case the fight should hold long; they might be able to endure to the end, Now when all was faid and done, that might encourage and fiir up the hearts of fouldiers, they went out & advanced their enfigns into the field. Annibal being advertised hereof, "Now believe "me (qd, he) we have to deal with an enemy indeed, who is of that nature, that he can neither "brook his good fortune, nor away with bad. If he hath won at any time, he purineth those whom "he hath vanquished, cruelly. Contrary-wise if he have lost, he beginneth to fight with the con-C " querors again right freshly. Then he commanded the trumpers to sound, and brought forth his power in battel array. A field was fought there on both hands more (harply a good deal, than the day before. The Carthaginians strived to keep the honor and reputation of yesterdayes service the Romans frained to wipe away the ignominy and shame of that dayes foil. On the Romans side, the Cavalry of the left wing; and those cohorts which had lost their enfigns, fought in the vanguard, and the twentieth legion was marshalled and ranged in the right point of the battel. L. Cornelius Lentulus; and C. Claudius Nero had the leading of both thele wings, M. Marcellus himself commanded the main battel, and withal his personal presence encouraged them, as a witness of their valour and courage. Now, when as the fight had continued long, and the victory enclined no ways Auxibal commanded the Elephants to be pur forth upon the very forefront of the bat-Does, to see if that object might possibly work some terror and confusion among the Romans. And art the fift they disorded the ensigns and troubled the ranks; so as pirely by treading under soot, and partly by drattering them for fear, that were all about, they had laid naked and open the batter in one parts and in more places than so had the Romans fled but that C. Decinias Elavus, a Colombia state of the control of the c nel, having from the first band of the Hastati, caught up the banner in his hand, commanded the company thereto belonging to follow him; and thitherheled them where the forefaid Elephants were gathered round, and made fouleff work, and charged them to fling their darts and javelins at were garnetee round, and made round work, and en arged mem to ming their darts and javenns at them. All this thot light fure, and miffed their not, yes, and fome fluck in them; and no marvel, for the beafts were near at haid, the bodies great and flamfing thick in a plump together. But as they were not all wounded, fo they that had the darts deflat in their backs and fides, were as ready (such is their nature, dangerous to meddle withal) for to him their own matters, as the enemies: and all turned upon their fellows that were unfinit; and drave them back. So as now, not mies: and all turned upon their fellows that were unburt; and drave them back. So as now, not that entire band only, but every fouldier elfe for his own part, who was able to reach the herd (as it were) of the Elephanes at they field, did his belt to lance Javelins and hort darts it here. And to much the more firstorily are the beats upon their own, and made a far greater havely them, there, than they had done among the them is in how much more fielded, fear and fright fer them agare, and fear them own and the more field of the made and the more field of the more field of the made and the more field of the more field of the more field of the made and the more field of the more field of the more field of the made and the more field of the them agare; and sent them forward, that she will of their masters that fare upon them, was able to role and restrain them. The Roman so think of their masters that fare upon them, was able ensigns and banners upon that barrallog; with the was pile in different per their their their their unruly dumb creatives; and without mines and and strike skirmin, pive them to she their they were note broken out of their tanks, and set in a singli. They were not them to she their them, and they after them, to puting them as they also desired to sollie the a singli. They were they over hunting and things, which made them this start and affigure fare with other camp. For feeding all other coursing them, until she yield odged them in great fear with other camp. For feeding all other things, which made them this start and affigured, their thinked two Elephanters have made in the course of the property of the start of t

Negration: the fame finit; the Hippins Country.

Negration: the fame finit; the Hippins Therans, and Volteens, after they had delivered up the gardions of Lambait, which they had differ Cities, yeelded the melves also to D. Pulvins the given them in words only for their treiphis hid error part. The British all the hope of pardon; when as Prints & Pattins, two brethern of the noblet house of that nation, came from

them to fue for the same condition of yeelding and surrendring themselves, which was granted H

Q. Fabius the Conful, won by affault a Town in the Salentins countrey called Mandaria: Prijoners were taken there 4000, and fomegood flore of other pillage. From theme he went to Tarentum, and in the very mouth of the haven, lay against the City. Those ships which Livius had for to wast the convoy of victuals, he partly charged with engins, and other ordnanceto affault Towns withal, and partly furnished with artillery, with stones, and shot of all sorts: the thips of burden likewife, and not the Gallies only which were guided by oars; to the end, that fome might bring Engins and Ladders unto the walls, and others aloof from out of the ships. wound and hurt those that defended the City. These ships were ordained and appointed from the open Sea to affault the City. And clear was the Sea of all danger from the Punick navy, which I was fent unto Corerra, at what time as Philip minded to affail the Etolians. In this mean while, the affailants of Canlonia, a little before the coming of Annibal, for fear left they should be firprifed betook themselves to a little hill; which as it was (for the present danger) a place of safety, fo it wanted all things else. Fabius, as he lay at fiege about Tarentum, was much helped to the atchieving of a matter of great importance, by a trifling thing to speak of, and of small moment in it self. The Tarentins had a garrison of the Brutians, sent from Annibal to defend the City. The Captain of this garrison was greatly enamoured and ready to die for the love of a woman, who had a brother that ferved in the army of Fabius the Conful, He being certified by letters from his fifter, of this new acquaintance that the had with that for rainer and stranger, so wealthy and so honorable a person among his country-men; conceived some hope by means of his fifter, that # her lover might be brought to any thing, and wrought as they would : and so acquainted the Conful with his conceited hope. And this feemed no vain imagination, Whereupon the young man was sent to Tarentum in habit and quality of a sugitive, and by the mediation of his sister. grew into tome favour with the Captain aforefaid : and at first practifed secretly to underfeel and found his mind and afterwards feeing the weakness and inconstancy of the man, he prevailed with him fo much, through the flattering speeches and allurements of the woman, as to betray the keeping and guard of that place whereof he had the charge; After that the manner how, and the time when this plot should be put in execution, was agreed upon, the said souldier was let out of the City closely by night in a place between the corps de guard, and informed the Conful what was done already, and in what fore every thing was to be done. Fabius at the first watch, after behad L given a token and watchword to them in the Caffle,, and to those likewise that had the keeping of the haven, himself fet a compais about the faid haven, and lay as closely as he could to that part of the City which lieth to the East. Then all at, once the trumpets founded from the Castle, from the haven and thips, which in the open Sea rid neer at hand. Great houting there was and much ado on set purpose from all these quarters, whereas, indeed there was least danger or noneat all there. In the mean feason the Conful kept his men.in, Whereupon Democrates, who had beforetime been Admiral of the Armado, and whose chance it was to have the guarding of that place, against which the Conful lay close, seeing all thereabout quiet enough, and no firring at all, and hearing all other parts to ring again and refound, with fuch alarms as otherwhiles it feemed the City was taken and won, and fearing left if he fat fill and bestirred not himself, the Consul would m make some Camilado, and give the aslay to enter the City with banner displaced ; withdrew his guard toward the Castle, from whence was heard the greatest and most terrible noise; "Fabini, when he perceived once by gueffing at the time; as also by the filence it felf in that place (for where but a while before they kept much ado, railing up one another, and calling to arm, there now all was husht and not a word that the guards were had away from thence, he commanded that the ladders should be brought to that side of the wall, where the brocher & broker both of the tresion, had brought word that the cohorts of the Brutians were quartered and kept their goard, Thus on that part was the wall won by the means of the Brutii, who were ready to helpandtake them up, and to they got over into the City. Then was the next gate broken open, that the arm might come by companies under their feveral colonia, Whereupon they fet up a shom and sinte N before break of day, they marched as far as into the market flead, and met, with none to make head against them, and caused all them that fought at the Castle and the haven, to turn monthem. There, in the very entrance of the market place, began a great skirmith, rather fought horisthan maintained thorowly. For the Tarentin couldiers, were nothing comparable to the Romans, elther in courage of heart, or goodness, of armour; in still and knowledge of war, or in luftiness and freingth of body. And therefore when they had ently those their datts even before they same to handlinokes, they turned back and llambaway through the lanes of the City, where mini they were well acquainted some to their own home, and some to their friends houses. Two of their Caprains, Nico and Democrates, fought manfully, and were flain. Philomenet, who was the principal head that wrought the revolt unto Annihal fled out of the skirmish as fast as ever his fortewould Q carry him: but a while after his empty horse was seen & known wandering aftray in the City, but his body could never be found. It was commonly believed, that he flung himfelf headlong from his horieback anto a certain open pit As for Cartholo Captain of the Punck garrison, he call away his armour and weapon, and as he, was coming to the Conful with a goodly tale, recounting and remembring his fathers friendlhip and impercamment to the Romans, there hapned a souldier to meet him and finite off his head. Then by fome or other in every place , the Carthaginians and

A Tazentins both went to prosell, and were killed without mostly and regard, as well indirect as armed, Yea, there ware many of the Bentiams also fell upon the edge of the (word, were bettie they ware mail taken, or for anold gradge and in-brod harred s or to imposignate exception the they was and support that went of betraying the Lown to the and that There are thigh from the rather wondy, silkultand face of arms. Then from murder and flaughter, they fell to lack and spoil the City. There were taken artioners by report thirty threatand head of flaves : a mighty mails of file; stied and coined : of gold 87000 pound weighs. Images and pained tables or pictures, to many, as very ocer amounted to the manblot of she commended of Sy assagnibil. Fabiac of a briver mind, abitained from that kind of prize and pillage, which Mercellus forbate nor. For when his Scribe on Secretary asked him, what his pleasure was, thrould be done with the images (and the B Statuesther were of the Gods, of a mighty-biggeth and propertion, portraited every one in their own babie like wartiors: Mitry qd.be)ka the Frentinchaverheir angry Gods (till among effem, for me. After this, the walk which divided the City from the Caftle; was diffinanted, rated down,

Whiles these things hapued at Tarenam, Annibal (after they had yeelded themselves unto him than befreged Gaulania) heating of the frege and affault of Tarantum, went night and day and made all the hatthe could, with a running match to recee & factour the City but hearing by the way that it was forced and gone, "Ah, I fee well and the the Romans also are not without their Anni-" bal. In good faith, to was Tatestum won, and to loft again, by treachery and treason. But be-

canie he would not be thought to turnback & flie, in the very lante place whetehe made flay, he C fat down, and encamped almost five miles from the City; and after the had abode there sometime daies, he retired himlelf to Metapomania. Prom thence he suborned two Metapontins, and fent them to Fabing at Terentum, with letters devised from certain principal men of that City, wherein they promised to betray Metapontum and the Punick gerrison into the Conful his finites, apon affirence made unto them, that all former treipaftes so offences should be forgiser and forgotten. Fabius supposing all was truth and plain-dealing, appointed a certain day when he would come to Marapanium, and tont his letters also to those principal attizent, which letters were brought unto Annibat; whereat he was right glad and took great contemporar that his stand speed so well, and that Fation also might be entrapped, changing, and overtaken by his willy feether as well as wifers: and thereupon laid an ambush for him im the way not for from Met mominin. As Fabius (before he

hould go out of Termine) attended to know what the blds signified he blevered once or civice that shey approved not his journeys. And what he hilled a facilities thereby to know the twite that suest approved more the journeys, then ween he make a tacrine at thereby to above the will of the Godathe Socializer, or bowelenengave this warning, to take fixed of the detert of his encapies, and bewere of wait laying. The increposation from the day appointed, were few again to fraften indispretard and so consisting this to consist who were all the day appointed, were few again to fraften indispretard and so consisting this to consist who were all the dainly at olice apprehended, and for that of frader correctificted the practice of the artifully

In the beginning of that frammes wherein these out prients happed, after that Scipishad beflowed the whole winter, in winning and reconciling the bearts of the barbarons people; partly, with guts and rewards, and partly winternlanging and tending back their holtages, and the pritomets: there came came bitm one Eddesis mobile and famoon Captain of the Spanish o children were in suffedy wish the Romans: ber besides that occasion which brought him to Scipioschese was another cause, even a general anclimation of all their minds that change in we not how, which withdraw and estranged whole open soon the Cathaghias Empire, me the Roman. The lame reason stoved instability also and Mindales, the greatest III, and Printer no doubt of all Spring to loure Aldrubal, and with all the powerthey could make of their fellowels and valids, to depart and the mountainen leading and over his camp, then where the military he from hill to hill consepably series the mountainen leading and over his camp, then where the military hill to hill consepably series themselves in history to the Remain. Also and perceiving the parlament because his horse and make by lindeand incident his winner. Lo diminify; and fone; feeing, that unless to made tonicalistic adventure and prevaled the way. all would be easily a tradition the grounds to use beginning already to real, determined of the is to a bastall with allegend possible; segments were therefore and the same control of the control of th

to a bassest, with abligand profession; of application must limit be construined and chrone opposite the second must be applicated and chrone of the second must be applicated and chrone of the amendmentated in particular the second must be applicated and construined and construined in the second must be applicated to be sufficient to the second must be applicated and construint must be applicated by the second must be applicated and construint to the second must be applicated and the second must be applicated

the Conveyant joyand his frame fer valous to the Constituted and Province and discharge and the constituted and the constitute

excelled his revolt and running from the adverse pass upon confession and necessity, than madely boall of catching and embracing the pantage thereof apon the first opportunity prefented. "I stand on a standing and the standing of the st "doing, in case it be not the base name, but the double dealing that can eth the hatred. Then he " reckned up his own good turnsand deferts done unto the Carthaginians on the one fide: and " recounted their coverouncis and pride on the other fide, together with their injurious dealines with himself and his people. And therefore, quota his this body of mine only hath converted among them until this day, but my heart and affection trath long fince been with them, where "I believe verily, that right, justice and religion is regarded and maintained : for even so do we " flie as suppliants in humble manner to the Gods alio, when we can no longer endure the vio-Elence and wrongful outrages of men; Befeeching Scipio this one thing withal, that this his flar-"ting from the enemy, and ranging with him, he would neither blame and condemn prefently as "a transgression, nor honor and commend as a good delett of his: but as he should find both him " and the rest, by good poof from that day forward, even so, to make reckoning of them accor-"dingly, and not otherwise. Scipio made answer again, That in truth he would so do: neither would he take them for fugitives and runawayes, who judged that they were not bound in conscience to maintain the society and alliance with them as good and lawful, who made no count at all to observe inviolable, any promise or duty to God or man. Then were their two wives and children brought forth into their fight, and delivered unto them, whom they received, and shed tears abundantly for joy, and fo for that day they were had to their lodgings. The morrowafter, w faith was plight and contracted between them, and the same confirmed by covenant; and they were difmified to bring their forces, and to fhew them before him: and so they quartered and lodged in the same camp with the Romans, until by their guidance and direction they came unto the enemy. The army of the Carthaginians next unto them was under the conduct of Afdrabal. neerunto the City Bernla. Before his camp, he kept certain ftanding guards of horsemen. Unon them the light streed forlors hope of archers and datters of the Roman hoft which went before the battail to skirmith, likewife they of the forefront and wanguard, charged forcibly with their thor; yet fo contempts outly, and in (comful wife, even presently upon their travail in journey, and before they had chofen a peece of ground to encamp in that it was foon feen what heart there was in both parts. For the Cavalay of the enemies fearfully fled, and were driven into the camp: [but the Romans advanced with between definated hard southe very gates: and fo for that day their Homacks were only up and provoked to a fight, and then the Romans pitched their tests. Afdrahel in the night retired his armyte discent, which in the top had a broad plain. Behind this hill there can a river the fore-front chareof, and the federal habout the skirts were compafied as it were with a steep hank standing pluish apright. There lay under this hill top another plain lower than the other, which also was enclosed cound about with the like bank, as difficult for ascent as the former. The next day Afdrabal, after the faw the enemies standing arranged before their camp, fent down his Namidian-horsemen, the right across I landers also of the Balears and like wife the Africans, "Then Scipie tode about all the regiments, enfigns, and ranks of his army, "marshalled as they Road in battail wife, and shewed unto them their enemies, how they de M (fpared afore-hand to fight on equal and even ground how they taking the vantage of the hills, "braved and the wed themselves, prefuming and trusting upon the place, and not upon their own "valour and firength of arms. Howbeit (quoth he) Carthage had higher walls, and yet the Romanifouldiers, were able to scale and get over: meither Hills nor Castle, no, nor the very 822; "Rood in their way then, nor flopped them of their entry. And as for these high places which the chemies are possessed of, they haply may ferre cheir turns well, when they full tike their flight and less from of the step banks, and run down-hill apace, and fo get away. Be Trow, I shall debar them there, and lay a block in their way on every fide. Whereapon he combanded may chemically a block in their way on every fide. Whereapon he combanded may chemically the step through which the diversiments and appeared to be feet the passes one to keep benefit gives to the walley, through which the riversiments who appeared to be feet the passes that leaders from the Catylinto the fields, and crossest overshown. the hill fide above faid. Himself led the light appointed vantcurriers, who the day before held difcompared the grands and wards of the epomies, to affions the light armod fouldiers; that were granted in the useher brow of the hill; And first they passed through the roughs; and were not omercene in the nesser prow of the full; And first they passed through the roughs, and were not impeached not hindred otherwise than by the distinct passages. But a freeward, when they were come within shop as the very first since were one welcomed with a mighty workey of all throughouring (as it were like halt pronthern. Finish answered about a mighty workey of all throughouring three subjects of the state of the subject all asmight be welded and flung from them with ease. And not only the fouldiers but lackies and hore-boyes, & find as followed the tamp, were intermingled amongs the armed companies. And albeit the aftent up the hill was bard, and they were pelved and absorb overwhelmed with O dans and flones, yet being to insued as they were to chara wale and reference with a little y in up fifth to the ton; and to foom as they had got formen en ground; where they might have fire footing they found the enemy, who, was light and nimble, and able some to and fround to fave him felt, and fairt well, when he was fanell, all the same that they sharm should be of and plaid upon one mother with light thore, now that they came cordain fight, and for them. Protect, not oble to fland his ground: and for they drawn burnfrom his place, and with great flanguer chafteling and

mandment to these, for co follow on the train of their victory, and to enter up fill upon the main battel of the enemies, parted the reft of his forces, together with Lelius, willing him to coast along and wheel about on the right hand of the mount, until he found tome way of easier afcent himfelf on the left hand, fetched no long circuit and compais, until he came cross overthwart the flank of the enemies. Herenpon fift began their battel to be difordered, whiles they were defirous to turn their wings, and to oppose their ranks and squadrons against the noises and shouts which rang every where about them. In this tumultuous troible, Letins allo was got up-s and while the enemies drew backward and gave ground, because they would not be charged behind on their back, the vanguard of their part was displayed and lay open; and so the Romans even of the mid-B die battel alfo, had a lane and spacious room to get up and enter upon them: who never had been able to have gained the ground, and won the plain above, (confidering the disadvantage of the fleep bank) fo long as the ranks had flood unbroken, and the Elephants were opposed against them before the Ensigns, in the forefront, Down went the enemies now on every ide, and were pireoully killed: and Scipio, who with his left wing encountred the right, charged and plaid especially upon the naked sides of the enemies. And so by this means they had no way left them to flie and escape clear. For the Roman guards on both hands, as well on the left as the right, had beiet all the passages. And as for the gate of the camp, the General himself, and the other Captains and officers of the Camp, had taken it up as they fled that way: befides the comberfome trouble of the Elephants, whom being now affrighted, they feared no less then their ene-C mies. So there died of them 8000, Afdrabas, who before the conflict had made fure work with all the money, and taken it with him, fent the Elephanis before, and having rallied as many as he could, of them that fled and escaped out of the camp, he made haste along the river Tagus, toward the mountain Pyrenaus. Scipio being now mafter of the enemies camp, after he had given to the fouldiers all the pillage and spoil, but only the prisoners, such as were freemen when he came to take the number of the captives, found they were ten thousand footmen, and two thousand horse. Of which number, as many as were Spaniards he see at liberty and sent them home withour ranfom. But as for all the Africans, he commanded the Treasurer to make money of them. Then the whole multitude of the Spaniards, as well those that before had yeelded themselves, as they that were taken prisoners the day before, saluted him with great consent and general voice, D by the name and title of King. Whereupon Scipio, after filence made by the crier, aid, "That he "took the name of "L. General or Commander, to be the greatest of all other names, by which "toprotes 4 his own fouldiers used to call him. As for the title of King, how foever in other places it was great and honorable, at Rome surely, it was odious and intollerable. For his own part, the mind indeed he carried of a King, and if they deemed it to be the highest honour that can fall to the "nature of man, let them judge to in their own hearts fecretly, and please themselves with that "file: only he wished them to forbear the word and term thereof. These very Spaniards, as barbarons as they were perceived by this peech how haughty and magnanimous he was, who in the height of spirit contemned that as a base thing, wherear in admiration only of the very title, all mortal menbesides are amazed and astonied. After all this, he bestowed upon the Princes and great Potentats of the Spaniards, jupdry gifts, And of the hories, whereof he had taken in the field and campgreat flore, he gave Indibite the choise of three hundred where he would. When the treasurer was selling the Affricans, according to the Cremeral his commandment, his happed upon a young springal and stripling, of rare and singular beauty; and bearing that he was of toyal bloud, he sent him to Scipia. And when Scipia demanded of him who he was, and what country man. and wherefore at thole years he was in camp among midefouldiers: "I am (faith he) a Numidian

Within few dayes after the battel at Berula, when as Scipio in his return to Taracon, was gone H past the chase or forrest of Castulo: Afdrubal the sonos Gigo and Mago, the two Generals, arrived out of the farther province of Spain unto Afdrubal the ion of Amilcar. But they came a day after the fair, and too late to help an overthrow past already: yet in very good time, to give counsel for the managing and executing of the war behind. There, as they conferred together concerning the disposition of the Spaniard, and how they stood affected in the countries of each province, only Afdrubal the fon of Gifgo was of opinion, and perswaded, That the utmost tract and coast of Spain, which lieth upon the Ocean and Gades, was hitherto unacquainted with the Romans, and therefore fast enough and fure to the Carthaginians. But the other Afdrubal and Mago, were of another mind, and agreed in this, That Serph with his favours and benefits had possel, fed the affections and hearts of all men already, both in general, and also in particular, and that there would never be an end of fliding from them, and fiding to the Romans, before that all the Spanish souldiers were either removed into the farthest parts of Spain, or conveighed over into France. And therefore albeit the Senat of the Carthaginians had not granted out any such act and commission, yet there was no remedy, but that Asarabal must go over into Italy, where Annibal was the head of the war, and in whom lay the main chance of all by which means also he might withdraw out of Spain all the Spaniards, far enough from the naming and hearing of Scipio, For Aldrubal his army, as well by daily falling away and revolting to Scipio, as also by the late defeat much empaired, was to be replenished again with new souldiers. Moreover, that Mago should deliver his army to Aldrubal the son of Gifes, and himself in person cross over into the Balcar K Islands, with a great fum of money, to wage new aids and succours from thence. And that Aldrubal the son of Gilgo, with his army should retire farther up into Portugal, and not encounterthe Romans at all in any hand. And that out of all the Cavalry there should be chosen out the very flower and strength, to the full number of 3000, for Masaniffa, and that he should range and overrun all the hither Province of Spain, partly to help the distressed Allies, and partly to spoil the enemies towns, and forrage their lands. After these orders and directions set down, the Generale departed afunder to the execution of these determined designments. Thus yesee what were the affairs and occurrences of Spain for that year.

At Rome the fame of Scipio grew greater every day then other. Fabius for the winning of Tarentum, albeit he gat it rather by craft and policy, then by force and vertue, was glorious therefore. I The name of Fulvius began to age and decay, Marcellus grew also into an ill name and some obloquy, both for that at fifth he had a foil, and also because he suffered Annibal to range over Italy at his pleasure, and himself at mid-summer had retired his souldiers to Venusia to take up there (as it were) their winter quarters. He had a fore advertary in the City, one C. Publius Bibulus, a Tribun of the Commons: who from the very firthinge of that discomfiture, with continual speeches and Orations brought Claudius into harred and inlamy with the common people, and now was in hand with them to deprive him of his government. How beit, the friends and kinsfolk of Claudius obtained thus much, That Marcellus leaving his Lieutenant at Venulia, should repair to Rome for to make his purgation, and acquir himself of such crimes as his advertagies objected and laid against him; and that during his absence, they should not treat nor debate about his deprivation. It happied much about one time, that both Marcellus came to Rome (to meet with the shamefulflander that fan on him, and to lave his honour) and also Q. Fulvius the Conful, about the new election for the year following. The question touching the government of Marcellus, was debated and handled in the lifts or Circus, called Flaminius and a great affembly there was, and much concourse of the Commons, and of people of all degrees and calling. The Tribun accused not Marcellar only, but all the nobility : by whole trandulent practile, and by whole cold and delayist proceedings, it was come to pais, that Annibal now theleten years had remained in Italy (as it were) in his province continually, where he had had led a greater part of his life, then at Contagn is his native country, And now (quoth he) the people of Rome talle the fruit, proceeding of protogning and continuing of government fill in one person. For see what is come of it: Marcellas hisar N and continuing of government (till in one perion. Portes what is come of its Notice when the highest been twice defeated and fallen upon the enemits word, and now, forfooth, as housed in Notice for in burning. But Notice like to continted this acculatory speech of the Tribun, by recombining his own worthy stoble acts: that not only the fall preferred too the deposition on off his room, was dilatinused; and the next for it broken; but also the next day after, all the Centhrics with one general voice; referred him, Contol. There was joined with him companions in government. Our result of the program o

Sex, I Min Celar, and O. Claudius Flamen.
During the time of this follows Parliament or Sedion for the election of Magistrates, the Liey was migh disqueted to the revolt of Herraria: C. Calpernia: who pried that province as Property, that by the letters given notice, that the beginning there is not previously and the fore inhibitiaty M. Marcella: the Control cledy was thinker lent with committee to look into the marter, and (if he thought it require I to fend for his forces, and to translate the war out of Apultatinto Tufcant. For seat whereof, the Tulcans pold in their heads, and were quiet.

The Parentine Embaliadors made fout for peace, and that together with their freedom they might enjoy their own laws. And this answer was returned by the Senar, That they should come again when Fabius the Confol was returned to Rome. The Roman Games, and also the playes

called Plateis, were exhibited that year, and renned one day appears more then ordinary. The Ædiles of the chair were L, Cornelius Candinus, and Servilius Sulpitius Galba: but those of the Commons were C. Servilius, and Q. Cecilius Mecellus. As tot Servilius, it was denied, that he had been Iribun of the Commons before, or now Ædile by right and order of law, because it was now for bin of the Committee states (of whom the opinion went currant for ten years that he was flain might be Triby the Bolans about Musina, at what time as he was Triumvir for the division of lands) was now bus or Addie. living and in the hands of the enemies in flavery and bondage.

In the eleventh year of the Punick war, M. Marcellus, entred his confulfhip the fifth time (to was living, vou reckon upon that Confulship which he never bare through, because there was an error com-

m mitted in his creation) and with him T. Quintius Crifpinus. To both Confuls the Province of Italy was affigued, and both armies of the Confuls the former year. There was a third army then at Venusia, whereof M. Marcellus had the conduct. Of these three, they were to chuic two, which they would; and the third remaining, was to be committed unto him, who was by lot to have the government of Tarentum, and the Salentins. The rest of the Provinces were thus divided amonght the Pretors. P. Licinius Varus had the jurisdiction civil, and P. Licinius Crassius (then Pontifex Max.) that of the forraigners, and to go whither toever the Senat should think good to send him, Unto Sex. Julius Cafar betell Sicily, and to Q. Clandius Flamen the City of Tarentum, Q. Fulvius Flaccus had his commission renewed, to continue in government for one year longer; and he was appointed to govern Capua, which had been the charge of T. Quinrius the Pretor, and to have nunder his hand the command of one legion, Likewile C. Hostilius Tubulus remained still in office. and that as Pro-pretor he should succeed C. Calpurnius, and have the conduct of two legions Moleover, L. Veturim Philo had his authority & government confirmed to him anew, that as Propretor he should fit Lord Deputy in the same province of France, and have the same two legions as before, when he was Pretor there. The like decree that was granted for L. Veturius, passed also in the Senat for C. Aurunculeius, and a bill was propounded unto the people for the proroguing and continuance of his office, who as Ptetor ruled the Province of Sardinia with the strength

of two Legions. And for the defence and guard of the faid Province he had an addition of fifty thips of war, which P. Scipio had fent out of Spain. P. Scipio likewise and M. Syllanus, held fill, by vertue of a decree their provinces of Spain, and commanded the same armies for one year lonh ger. As for Scipio, he had direction to fend over into Sardinia fifty ships, our of those eight w which he had under his hand, either taken with him out of Italy or won from the enemy at Carthage, because there ran a rumor, that there was great preparation at Carthage for a navy that year, and that the Carthaginians would take up, and fill all the featoast of Italy, Sicily and Sardinia, with an Armado of two hundred fail. In Sieily the government was divided in this manner, Sextus Cafar had the leading of the Cannian amny . M. Valerius Bavinus (for his government also was confirmed for a year longer) the charge of that fleet of leventy thips, which rid about Sicily: with commission so add therto, those thirty ships which the former year lay before Tarentum and with this Armado confifting of one hundred fail, to put over into Africk, if he thought lo good, and there to forrage and fetch booties. Over, and besides, R. Salpitius was for one year longer to Econtinue in office, and to govern the provinces of Macedary and Greece, with the force of the faid Navy which he had before. As touching the two legions which remained about the City of Rome, there was no alteration. Only the Controls were permitted to key and enrol a new supply as need. Should require. Thus the Empire and State of Rome for that year was maintained with the power. poond requires. A me use compagants of seed, some tot that year was maintained with the power of 21, legions. A. Licinius Mannithe Prestor of the City, was charged to repair those thirry old thips, which lay as Holius, and to fundify programe built, with fallers and marriners, that with this Armado, of fifty fail he might be able to detend all the first coast neer unto the City of Rome.

C. Calpuraiss was forbidden to remove his factorism of Programs, before a successor came in his

C. Calpuraisis was forbidden as recover an extension and an income course forces for came in his place. The lame order was given to I wholes, and to have specially a wigilant eye, that no commotion aspie from there, and then the prepare went into their provinces.

1. As for the Comfus they week foolubed, impulse and made once from the potential also incheir treatments on the provinces. But for the commotion and and form the provinces of the provinces went into their provinces. But form the provinces of the provinces went into their provinces when the provinces of the provinces were the provinces of the provinces of the provinces of the provinces when the provinces were the provinces were the provinces when after did the like. But the proved them aperabetore, and performed them on a day uncertains The lame year hapes of a grander plague bottom the City and in the Countries about, which

anday of July.

yet in the end turned rather to long and chronick difeases, then to sharp and deadly maladies. For me, this pestilence there was not only solemn going in procession, in all the high streets, carrefours, and cross ways throughout the City: but also P. Licinius Varus Preter of the City, was commanded to propound unto the people, that the Playes above aid should be vowed for ever against a fer and determinat day. Himself therefore was the first that vowed them, and exhibited them upon the "third day before the Nones of July, and the same day ever after was observed and kept by holiday for that purpose.

As the rumor of the Arctins revolt encreased dayly greater, so the LL. of the Senat were careful about it every day more then other Letters therefore were lent unto C. Hoftilius, that he should without delay take pledges of the Arentines: and C. Terentius Varro was fent with commission. to receive the faidhostages at his hands, and to bring them to Rome. He was no sooner come, I bot Hostilins presently commanded that one legion, which lay in camp before the town, should enter the City with banner displayed, and there he put sufficient guards in places convenient. Then having called and summoned the Senators to appear in the market place, he demanded of them hostages. And when the Senat requested but two days respit to consider of the matter, he made proclamation, that either they should deliver them presently, or else the next day he would feize upon all the Senators children every one. Then he commanded the Colonels, the Captains of the Allies, and the Centurions, to ward the Gates, that none might go forth of the City by night. But this was flackly and negligently executed, for feven principal Senators, before the warders were fer at thegates, escaped forth with their children before night. The morrow morning by break of day, when the Senat began to be cited into the Common Hall, these parties were k missed, and their goods conficat, and fold in port-sale. Of the rest of the Senators, their children were taken hostages to the number of 120, and were delivered to C. Terentius, for to be conveighed to Rome: who when he was come into the Senat, made such relation of the matter, that the fulpition of their revolt was much more pregnant then before. And therefore, as if some insurrection had like prefently to grow from Tufcany, C. Terentius himself was commanded to conduct one of the two legions about the City of Rome, unto Aretium, and there to lie in garrison withit for to keep the town in order. And it was thought meet that C. Hoftilius with the army besides, should survey and visit the whole Province, and to be careful and circumspect, that no occasion nor opportunity might begiven unto them, that were minded to feek alteration and to rebel. C. Terentius fo foon as he was come to Aretium with the legion, when he called unto the Magi- L frates for the keys of the gates, and they made answer that they were but miscast ande and could not be found; supposing that they were rather cautelously laid out of the way for the nonce, than loft by negligence, canfed other keyes and locks to be made, and fet upon every gate: and took as great heed and care as he could, to have all under his own hand. He gave especial warning also to Hostilins as touching the Tuscans, and told him, that he should never hope to reft in fecurity, that they would not rebel, unless he took order with them aforehand, that they possibly could not rebel.

After this, there was much debate and contention in the Senatabout the Tatentins, even before Fabius, whiles himself excused and desended them whom he had conquered and subdued by force and arms , but others were mightily offended with them, yea, and most of them gave out plainly M that they werefull as faulty as the Campans, and deserved no less punishment. And so there was an act of the Senat granted according to the opinion and advice of M. Acinins, that the town should be held with a garrison, and all the Tarentins kept from firring out of the City: and that the matter should further be debated and decided affeth another time, when the flate of half flood in better tearms of peace and quietness. And the like contention and variance was amon the LL, of the Senat touching M. Livius Constable and Captain of the Castle of Tarentum, while fome were of mind to condemn him as in great fault, because through his carelesness and slott, Tarentum the City was betrayed to the enemy: others again awarded him good confideration and reward, for that he kept the fort fo well by the space of five years, and by his means especially and by none elfe Tarentum was recovered. But foliate were opinion between these and 455, N that the dituming and determination of that matter permined property to the Cenifors and not to the Senat: of which judgement Fabius also himself was. And this moreover he said with a khathe must needs confeis, that true it was, which Livindis friends in the Senat Rood fo much mon and iterated fo often, namely, that he was the only means that Tarenam was recovered if it good faith, quoth he, it never could have been regained if it had not once been loft before;

T. Quintins Cripinus one of the Confuls, went to the army which Q.F. abvins Flactor had with a new supply into the Lucans country. But Marchin fills was thaid behind, upon occasion of new formula of country objects that troubled his mind; and kept a hammering in his head one after another. Among twitch, this was take; that having wowed in the Ganls was at Classidium. A Temple to Honor and Fronze: the dedication of the fail Charch was hindred by the O Bishops, who faid, that one Chappel, by right and according to their ceremonies; ferred but for one Sains, and could not be conferrated unto more. For in case it should be blasted and smitten by fire from heaven, or other wife some prodigious token hap sherein; hardly could the right expected in the facilities of the conferrated unto more. For in case it should be which of the claims or gods the facilities hould be done; for by order one sacrifice could not ferve twain, unless there were some particular and especial gods named, So there was sain to be another. Chappel there were some particular and especial gods named, So there was sain to be another. Chappel that

A baile for Versue: and great haft there was made for the rearing thereof, and yet it was not his fornuneever to dedicate those chappels: So at length he set forward and put himself on his journey with a impaly, unto the army which he had left the year before at Very and

with a supply, nato the army which he had left the year before at Vennsia, When Graffinus minded to affault Loori in the country of the Brutians, because there went a great name of Fabius for the affailing and winning of Tarenson, he sent for all kind of artillery and engine out of Sicily, and ships also were brought from thence, for to batter that part of the City shat lieth to the Sea fide. But the enterprise went not forward, because Annibal had removed, with all his forces to Lacinium. And belides, the news went that his colleague had already brought out his forces from Venusia, with whom he was desirous to joyn. And therefore he returned out of the Brutians country into Apulia: and so between Venusia and Brutia, the Consils encamped (everally, within three miles one from the other. Annibal likewise was tetired into the same country, considering that the war was turned from Lecri. There the Consils (hot men of nature both almost every day led forth their men into the field, not doubting but if Annibal oncementhem (having two Confular armies joyned together) to make a dispatch of the war once for all. Annibal because the year before, he had twice affronted Marcellus, and both given and taken the foil: like as he had great reason, as well to sear as to hope, if he were ro encounter and fight with him alone: To he thought verily, that he was never able to make his part good with both the Confuls together. And therefore laying off his Lyons skin, he took himfelf wholly to his old Foxes coat, and fought all means and opportunities to lay a train for to entrapthem. How beir there passed some light skirmishes between both their camps, with variety of fortune and c interchangeable fincess. By which, the Confuls thinking that they should hold out and keep the enemies play, during the lummer feason, and yet nevertheless be able to affault Lacri, wrote unto L. Cincine, that he should take the Seas, and cross over with his fleet out of Sicily to the City of Lord. And to the end that the Town might be likewife affailed from the Land fide, they commanded part of the army which lay in garrion at Tarenum, to be conducted thither. Aniibal having intelligence afore-hand of their things, by certain Thurins, sent forth certain of his forces to befor the wayes from Tarentum. And there under the fide of the Petellian mount, he bestowed fecretly in ambush two thousand horse, and three thousand foot. Upon whom the Romans (marching without their elpials fent afore them) chanced to light, and were flain to the number oftworkhouland, and upon twelve hundred taken slive: the reit were feattered and fled over the fields and forcefts back to Turentum. Now there was a little hill between both the camps of the Carthaginians and Romans, and the same all overgrown with wood, which at first was posfessed and kept, neither by one nor other: because the Romans knew not the situation of that fide while he toward the enemies camp: and Annibal supposed verily that it was a place fitter for to lay an ambuth, than to encamp in : and therefore he fent by night for that purpole, certain troops of Numidians, and bestowed them closely in the mids of the wood, and not one of them flirred all the day long out of their standings, for fear lest either their armour or themselves might be espect a far off. In the Roman camp, every man generally was of mind, and let not to say, that the iaid hill was to be seized and fortified for their use, with a good fortress built upon it, for fear lest if it were first gained by Annibal, they should have the enemy as it were over their heads ready to annoy them. And Marcellus himself was of the same opinion : whereupon, Why go not we our felves in person (quoth he, to his colleague) with some few horsemen, to view and confider the place, where our eyes shall be our judges; and seeing the ground once, we shall resolve more certainly what counieto take? Crispinus liked well of themotion: and so they went for ward accompanied with two hundred and twenty horiement of which, forty were Fregellans, the reft all Infrans, There followed after them, M. Marcellus, the Conful his fon, and Aulus Maniins, two Colonels: alfo L. Aremins and M. Anlins, two Captains of the allies. Some Authors have fet down is writing, that Marcellus the Col, facrificed that days and when the first beast was killed, the liver was found without an head : howbeit in the fecond; all things appeared that were wont to be feen. But in the head of that liver there shewed I wot not how, a kind of extraordinary exb crescence a which the Southfayer had no liking to, because after those inwards which seemed before (horr, unperfect, and milliking: now those again were feen too well fed and overgrown, But the Consist Marcellus was so hot and desirous to fight with Annibal, that he thought himself ocver encamped neer enough unto him. And even then also as he went forth out of the camp, he gave order to his fouldiers to be ready at a short warning, and have their eye upon the place that presently of he liked the hill, for which they went to view, they should dislodge, truss up bag and baggage and follow prefently. Now there was a little flat and plain ground before the camp, from whence the way that led unto the faid hill, was onevery fide very open and evident to the eye: where there lay a from or fpie, fet of purpose to discover any of the enemies gone far from the camp fireging and ranging abroad either for fewel or forage, that they might be intercepted; and G notion any hope of fogreat effect as fell out/This fellow gave a figuranto the Namidians, the all as once they should arrie out of their lurking of darring holes. And they that from the top & ridge of the hill, were to rife & show them elves affront never appeared & made head, before that they had fer a compassabout, for to thir up the passage at the back of the Romans, and then from all parts they begat to finit up de with a main househarged evan upon them. The Con, now were in that valley, frost whence they mainter could possibly get up to the watch of the hill, possessed download by the country place of fale retreat behind, for that they were invironed & hemmed in

op every fide. How beit shey might have maintained skirmith and held out a good while suite het H the Tutans began to tun amay and put all the reft in a bodily fright. Yes the Pregellans festaken as they were of the Tuicans, gave not over, but fought manfully, (to long statue Comin flood on its they were of the Tuicans, gave not over, but fought manfully, (to long statue Comin flood in food undustry). Se received the charge of the enemies, encouraging their people, and fighting themfore night vallantly. But when they faw once both their Control wounded, and Management of the charge o the through with the puth of a lance, and falling from his horie ready to die : then they also (and few of them God wot remained alive) regether with the Conful Criffinnic (who was wounded with two javelins) and young Marcellar, who was himself also fore hurt, fled away and escaped These were flain in this skirmish, A. Manline a Colonel, of the two Captains of allies, M. Antui was killed out-right, and L. Arenies taken prisoner. As for the Lictors belonging the Confuls, five of them then fell alive into the hands of the enemies : the reft were put to the fword, or escaped t with the Conful. So there were three and forty horsemen died either in the conflict, or in the flight, and eighteen taken personers. In the camp there was much ado, and crying out fortogo and incour the Coniuls, when they faw one of them, and the other his fon grievoully hurr, and the poor remnant of that unfortunat espedition, coming toward the camp, The death of Marcellss was much pitied and lamented in many other respects, but for this especially: that he, a man of that age (for he was now above three core years old) and who should have had more wit: an old Captain and Leader (Ifay) that should have had more wisedom and forecast, so unadvisedly had brought both his colleague together with himfelf, and also in manner the whole commonwealth 1850 to desperate a danger. I should make much circumstance, and fetch many turns and compates about one point of I would rehearfe all that writers have diverly fet down, as touching K the death of Marcellus. But to let all others go, L. Calius delivereth the thing three manner of wates: the one by hearfay only, and a general report: the other, extant in an Oration of the praise of Marcellas, penned by his own fon, that was himself present at the action: the third, which Calius himself alledgeth upon his own knowledge, and after diligent enquiry into the matter. But howfoerer the voice and fame varieth in fome circumstances, most of them jump in the occasion, That he went forth of the camp to view the place: and all agree of the event, That he was entrapped and fo flain. Annibal improving that the enemies were mightily terrified, as well by the death of the one Conful, as the hurr of the other: because he would take all advantage, and omittee good opportunity offered, forthwith removeth his camp, and pitcheth upon the very hill where he had fought. There he found the corps of Marcellus, and caused it to be enterred.

Criffinus affrighted both at the death of his companion in government, and also at his own hurt received, dillodged in the dead time of the night following, and in the very pest mountains that he could come unto, encamped and fortified himfelf upon an high ground, and furely lented onevery fide. There the two Generals of both parts, beat their brains, and occupied all their wis contriving the one to lay trains, and the other to avoid them. Annibal rogether with the body of Marcellus, had gotten his ring or fign manual. Criffinns fearing that Annibal might practile fome crafty fetch, and beguile some body by the means of that figuret, fent mellengers to all the Gities next adjoyning, giving them notice, that his brother Conful was flain, and that the enemy had gotten his real ring, and warning them, that they thould give no credit to any letters written in his name, or figned with his feal. This mellage was not fo foon brought to Salapia, but freight M after there came letters thither from Annibal, framed and indited in the name of Marcellas to this effect. That he would the next night that immediately followed that prefer day, be in person at Salagia; willing the garrion fouldiers to be in readiness, for to be emploied in some service that should be thought needful. The Salapians perceived whereabout he went, and supposing that it was a perillous plot, whereby Annie of fought fome opportunity to be revenged of them and to punish them, for anger, not only that they were revolted from him, but because they had killed his horlemen: they therefore lending the medenger back again, (who when Romaning rive and renegate, and had fled from them to Annibal) to the dad, that their fouldiers might effect that which they were minded to do, without the knowledge of the messenger, and not be especially him befowed all the Townines along the walls and in fundry convenient places of the Town, N to heep a francing corps deguard. The watch and ward they tended the reax night very carefully. and about that gate where they imposed the enemy would come, they opposed the firength and most able men of all the greaton. Annial near about the time of the relief of the fourth much came so the City. In the vanguard marched cortain Roman Rebels and Renegates, with Roman armor upon them who when they were come to the gate, called up the watch, and peterli in Lasin unto them willing them to let the gates open, has that the Cof. was come. The wathmen making temblance as it they were considered and awakped at their call began to beftir themselves, to make, haft with much ado, as buly as ever they might be. The Pote-collis which had been let down, flood yet that, Than they began, fometo beave, and to weigh it from the ground with leawere & colonicidate setting to draw it up with coperation that beigns that men might go opright o taking in a she gate apare, through who might the port collis burgest it felt down with a mighty neite, sheng got in the core; was the gate and a mighty neite. The Selectors the national property of the figure Roman above and carying a heir atmort toolely and to of these lighted stockets from the currents of the gast person the ententies skith flower, at pushed at them

A with punchion poles, or with darts and javelins flew them. So Annibal caught in his own shares,

He went from thence to levy and raise the sege before Lacri, which Town Cincins beleaguered streightly, and assaulted most forcibly, having raised fabricks about it, and planted all kind of engines, artillery, and ordnance against it, which were brought thither out of Steils. Mage who the first hope of better, when he heard once of the death of Morcellus. And then there came also a mellenger with news, That Annibal having fent afore him the horsemen of the Numidians, followed after himself in person, as fast as be could, with the power of the sootmen. And therefore tower after minima in personal and a second second

B felf at once fet the gate open, and finddainly fallied forth upon the enemy with great violence. At the first the skitmith was doubting more because be came upon them at unawates, than for that he was equal to match them in frength; but afterwards, when the Numidians charged them behas, the Romans were so certified, that they fled here and there in every place to the sea and their ships, leaving their fabricks and engins wherewith they had shaken and battered the walls. So by the coming of Annibal the fiege brake up before Locri.

Crifpinus, after he was advertised that Annibal was gone into the Brutians countrey, comman-

ded Marcus Ma e-llus a . Colonel or knight Marshal, to lead away unto Venusta, the army which had been commanded by his Colleague new deceased. Himself went to Capua with the legions, fearce able to endure the shogging and shaking of the horselitter, for pain and grief of his wounds. C From whence he wrote letters to Rome, giving notice, That his brother Conful was dead, and in what danger himself was ... Signifying also, that he could not himself come unto Rome against the election, because he thought he should not be able to endure the travel of the journey: and befides, he was in great care for Tarentum, left Annibal from out of the Brutians countrey would turn thither with all his power. Moreover, he gave the Senat to understand, that it was requisite there should be fent as Embassadors or Agents unto him, men of wildom and discretion, whom he might confer with, and acquaint with his will and mind, as touching State-matters. The reading of these letters, caused them much to lament and mourn for the death of the one Consul, and greatly to fear what would become of the other. Therefore they not only dispatched $\mathcal Q$. Fabius the fon, unto the army in Venufia, but also fent unto the Consul three commissioners, Sex. Julius D Celar, L. Licinius Pollio, and L. Cincins Aliments, who but a few dayes before was returned out of Sicily. These had in commission to signify auto the Consul from the Senat, that in case he were not able himself to come to Rome against the Election, he should nominat within the Roman territory a Dictator for to affemble the people for the faid Election: alforhat their pleasare was, in case the Coolin went to Tarentum, that Q. Claudius the Pretor should withdraw his legions from

there into those parts, whereas he might defend most Cities of the Allies. In the same summer M. Valerius took the Seas, with a sleet of a hundred sail, and from Sieily passed over into Africk; and having disbarked and landed his men neer the City Clupea, washed the country all about, and met no armed men, to speak of, to make head and withfland his invahoo. Then their tovers and fortagers retired in half unto their thips, because on a suddain there was a rymour blown abroad, That the punick Armado was coming, confiling of 83 fail. The Roman Admiral fought fortunatly with them not far from Clapes. And after he had boorded and taken eighteen of their thips and put the rest to slight, he returned to Libbeum; with a rich Lande

booty, and much pillage found in the thips, The same summer Philip allo sept aid to the Aches that carnefly belought his help: whom not only Machanda the Typast of the Lacedoppoints, greenously efficient warring upon their confines, but alloude Acolans, who having croffice the fireights or narrow Sea, between Warring and Patra. (which the inhabitants, there call Rhim) and the over a power-of-armed men, and foliod their retrieval Moscover, there were a great memory and speech that Artelia King of a cast half of the confines and Moscover, there were a great memory and speech that Artelia King of the Confines are the confines and the confines are had sposted their retritory of Moreover, there were a great then my and speced that carries a line of the left, would fall preprint of sweep precaule the Actobians in their last Parliament or general. By the help of the conference of their carries and their present of their carries and their present of their carries and their carries are carries and their carries and th of the Roman Armado, fent from P. Sulprine, Against this Coptain and these sources Philip sought two battails with prosperous success, and impost flew very many of his enemies yand when the Atolians were driven for tear from thence, may the City of Leaven, and within the walls thereof layed themicives, Philip retired his army into Phalera. This is a place fituate in the gulf of Main the construction of the not to careful and carnethor the Explians, who were more fierce; flour and imperious than the Nation of Greeting, naturally 15,; as they laboured this point, that Holly with his Kingly foveranging, 19, the prejudice of their liberty hereafter, thould not be interested, nor meddle

in the affairs and frate of Greece. As concerning a reace, the confultation was put off and refer. red to the general Councel of the Acker: and for the faid Diet cr Councel, was a place appoint. ted, and a certain day fet down and published," And in the mean space, a truce obtained for thir-

Then the King departed from thence, and through This faly and Baotia, came to Chalcis in Eubea, for to put by Attalus (whom he heard lay to be coming with a navy for Eubea) from arriving in any havens, or landing in any place on the lea coult. Then leaving a guard behind for to withitand Actalus, (if haply in the mean feafon he fatuld chance to pais over) he marched himfell forward with some few horsemen and light'armed footmen, and came to Argos. There by the fuffrages and voices of the people, the honour of exhibiting and celebrating the folemn games. called Her ai and Nemei, was recommended unto him because the Macedonian Kings give out & I fax, that they are descended from that City. After he had performed the solemnity of the Hirai. presently he went from the very games and passimes to the Councel of his allies long before proclaimed, as is abovefaid. Much debate there was for a finall end of the Ætolians war, that neither the Romans nor Artalia might have any occasion to come into Greece. But the Ætollans marred all this before the time of the truce was well expired: by occasion that they heard, that Attalue both was come to Egina, and the Roman navy anchored at Naupactum. For being called into the Councel of the Achai, in which the same Embassies were, who before at Phalera had treated for peace, first they complained, that some things had been done, during the time of the truce, against the faith of the covenant and accord, But at last they flatly denied and faid, That there could not possibly be an end of wars, unless the Achai rendred Pylos unto the Messenians; and peace & were granted and restored to the Romans, and likewise to the Athamans, to Scerdiletus, Pleuratus, and Archides. Whereat Philip was very wroth, and thought it a foul indignity, that conquered persons should take upon them to article and capitulat with him their conqueror. "But neither herecofore (quoth he) gave I audience to the treaty of peace, nor yeelded confent to truce un-"on any hope. I had that the Atolians would ever be quiet: but to this end, that all confederate "friends might bear witness that I fought means of peace, and they fought occasions and pickt "quarrels for war. So without conclusion of any peace, he dissolved the Diet; leaving four thoufand fouldiers for the defence and guard of the Achaens, and receiving of them five thips of war, (which if he had joyned to the armado of the Carthaginians, lately fent unto him, and alloto those thips which were coming out of Bithyma from King Prafias, he determined to affailthe L Romans with thip fight, who had a long time been mighty matters of the Seas) himself prelemly from that Councel departed back to Argos for now the time drew neer of the games Name which he was defirous coccelebrate and honor with his prefence. Whiles the King was occupied in the preparation of these games and passimes, and solaced himself during these scaling has been supported by dayes, with more liberty of mind and repose, than he should, in time of war; P. Sulpitim having loofed from Napackam, arrived with his fleet between Sieyone and Corinth; and wasted that goodly teleritory, most renowned of all other for fruitfulness of all things. The noise and rumor of this occurrence awakened Philip, and canfed him to leave his disports: and so he took his Cavalry with him in half, and fet forward, having given order that the Infantry (hould follow fireightafters where he found the Romans stragling here and there all over the countrey, loden with boo- M tyand prizes; (48 who feared nothing in the World less) fet upon them, and drave them to their falses. Thus the Roman fleet nothing well appaid for the booty they had gotten, returned to Naupactum. And Philip greatly augmented the folemnity and magnificence of the games that were behind, by the same of a victory over the Romans at that time, how much or little soe er in was. And witing rear joy and mired were those holy dayes kept faild fo much the more, beame the King for to please the people with all laid and the diadem of his head, put off his purple lobes ambother princely and royal habit and in outward port bare himself equal to others, and no bertes saithing sight acceptable and playing to free States, as nothing can be more. By which deed offines, he had given great and intribulered hope unito all men, of liberty and freedom; but this he frained and maried all again with his into crable luffand too lenels of life. For he used to go rat. N ging up and downs with one or we belief had oning in company, and the nothing elle but han surpected house by the Sea fide day and night in dignifed manner. And thus by dehaling him elle to she meanth see one of persons the left he was flitpected and known, the more dispute hubyas: and whiles he pretended who others a vain frew of freedom, he abuted all to his own licensions whether paid his perits for all his pleasifies, nor with flatfling persy alons and fair speeches obveined helps defrees that to accomplifif his wickedness, he filed of centimes for the violence : and dangerous it was both to husbands and parents, to be any thing freight lated, and make it goodly by sedious delay and unleafonable leverity, to feen but to fray the unbridled luft and appetitio of the Ring. Proprose of the Prieses also of the Action rained Armai, he took his wife away called Bolyeratia, and upon Hope and coloni of mariage with the King, drew her away, O with him into Macidon. Having that with thefelewd and wicked pranks passed the time of the folemnity of the Nemean games | and fome few dayes over and above ; he went to Dima for toudificient the garrison of the Atolians, which the had fent for and received into the City [of Drada from the Breans; Cyclinder (who was the foverage or chief magifirat of that flate) and the Achtei met the Kingat Dyme who as they hared the Eleans, because they differed from the reft withe Acharans, forthey were maliciously bent against the Ecolians, whom they were perswaded.

A to have direct the Redman to bery when upon them. So from Dyme they departed, and with joine annies palled avanchanive Lariffer; which divideth the country of the file in the letrito-I've Diene. The full day after they were entred the confine of their enemies, they with it forragings. The movemen smarth battail array stay preferred themselves before the City the wing febr ont their Hostomes, Bolor ethem townske bravido's before their gates, and all to provoke the Attolians a kind of people fall of fromack, and ready enough to fally forth and inske exentions. Now waresthey, our man shahis while, that subjectes with fifteen ships had crolled over from the partures to Ciffeen in options the had landed four thousand fouldiers in the fail time of the night (beraufe they, wightingt be feen to match) and entred Elic. And thefetore, this tuddain and unexpected to ject put an enrible bear, when they law and knew some among the Actolistis and B the Elemps, the Roman effigues and their atmor. At the first, the King would have had his men to retire; but siter wards jeeing the shirmids was begun already between the Ætolians and Triballi, (a kind of Illyrians) and perceiving that his fouldiers also were put to it and charged; then the King allo, himfelf with his Horlemen affailed the Conort or Squadron of the Romans. There his Horte was, with a dark fliot throughward when he had once flung and caft the King for ward over his head, there was a cruel and deadly fight on both fides, whiles the Romans laid hard at the Ring, and the Kings men protected and guarded his perion. Himfelf fought right manfully above the reft, confidering be was forced on toos, to maintain skirmlih among the Horfemen. But afterwards, by reaton of the great disadvantage; and beeing many about him triken down and wounded, he was, caught away by his gard, mounted upon another Horfe, and fo he fled and eftaped. C And the fame day the occumped 5 miles from the City of the Eleans. The next morrow be led all his whole power to a Calle of the Eleans fituate neer at hand, called Pyros: into which he had intelligence that a makitude of the country pealants for fear of being thousand, were with their cattail driven and retired. This confined, difordred, and naked company he took captive at his coming, presently upon the first charge and onset that he gave : and with that boory he licked himtelf whole again, and alred the thametal defeat that he had received at Elis. As he was buy in thating the prizes, and dealing abroad the priloners (and there were of men tome four thomand, and of cattail of all kinds one with another exenty thousand head) there came a polt out of Macedown with news, that one Eropus had surprised Lydinidum, by cormpting for a piece of money the Coultable of the Callie, and Captain of the garmon where : and the he held in possession D certain bourough Powns of the Datiaretians, and full sailed the Dardanians to Rebellion. The King therefore gave over the Achaan and the Atolian wars : yet leaving two thouland five hundred, armed fouldiers of all forts; under the leading of the hippur and Polyphanies for to detend his Allies, he went from Dyme through Mebaie, Bubitapand Bebets; and open the reach day came to Demetrias to Teleffalia. Where where medengers also encountred him, bringing tidings of agreater infurrection; namely, that the Dardsoians had invaded Macesony, and were mafters of Oreflies, and came down into the plains of Effrance; and that the inmor was rife and went currant, among the barbarous people that Panip was flain. The truth is, in that expedition wherein he fought at Syepen with those that presed and made spoil in the country; he was carried by his

hot and thomack-tule Hoxfe under a Troff, and there against a bough or arm thereof that stood E out, he chanced to break a corner of the creft of his beliner at one end. That piece chanced to be found by a certsin Atolian, and was brought into Atolia unto Scorddesse, who knew by the mark that it was the Kings helmeer whereupon the fame of the Kings death was divulged comminently abroade ; After the departure of Philip out of Achaa, Sulpition who was arrived with his navy at eleginas work forward; and joyned with Metalas. The Mibas, not far from Meffena fruck a foreuent battail with the Atolians and the Blowns! Attain the King, and P. Sulptime

Winter de Contract of Contract Contract of L. Marochen Torquarer; bor to hold the folemn election of Magifirms, and to revolt the games, diesign his humanorciaid. Some lay he left his like at Toronian : of the sin Company. This both Configured the without any memorative bearail, a thing never feen afore in they of her war left the Configured weakth designer; and as it were clear that the America the Dick of their for his Separal of the Hone, is Serviting, we that time Ethle thrule. The Senate libba the very first day shouther I to sectoratemblety gave order to the Dictator, to exhibit the good Roman Hamos Which M. . dimains the Protor of the Circy whites / Flantining and Che Southing were Coll and represent and wowed for sevens. Then the Decaroe, Both Fer them forth and also nowed than horsom near five years. Bus confidering there were two Corfalar armies without their Copy raission contractor the equalicant the LE of the Strict and the people for all other matters alise, and had a principal care above all things, to creat Constant is foot as position; they could and tych enterially, whose were and realous mand to thought fecured and the enough, from Pu-C " nich graftmets atta deceiful traifen: fet wheread opinig the frint of all their walk the overbaily hands and two fpinies of the Lieuchtes, used been ever dangerous and burtful to the flate : fo in this very year, pair Confus upon inhibiterate/Affre to high wird the enemy, was fallen and planged into a jeopardy and milehef crethey were aware. Howbeit the importal Gods had and ay And prey upon the Ronton tistic, in paring the guildless armies, and positiving the inequality see religionist the Contains with the faile only of their own lives. And when the if of the Senate looked about every way; to lee if they could incout any to make Confuts of a

above all others by many degrees, G. Clandon Ners excelled and was the onely Paragon. But all companion with him in the government they were like wife to feek for. As for him, no doubt they deemed him a lingular man and a brave Captain: but yet more forward and eager; thin the quality and occaons of this war required, or to be matched with such an enemy as Annibal was And therefore they thought good to joyn with him for his colleague, a fober, wife, and prudent man, who might temper and qualifie that fierce nature and disposition of his. Now M. Liviu. many years ago had been upon his Confulthip condemned by the judgement of the people. Which ignoming and reproach be took to grievonly to the heart, that he departed into the country, and for many years together, forbare not only the City, but to converte and keep company with men. And almost eight years after his condemnation aforefaid, M. Claudim Martellin, and M. Valerius Lavinse the Contuls, reduced him again into the City. But he nied to go firold and I worn apparel, letting the hair of his need and beard grow long, carrying in his very countenance and array, the fresh and notable remembrance of the diffrace before received. But L. Vetarius and P. Licinim the Centors, compelled him to cut his bair, and lay away his vile and unfeemly weed, to come into the Senat, and to meddle again in civil matters and affairs of State. And yet in to doing, he would never proceed farther, than to fay Amen to other mens opinions, and freak but one word, yes and nay; or elle nothing at all, but thew his mind by passing on his feet to one fide or other. Until fuch time as a kiniman of his own, M. Livins Macains, being in trouble, and his name and honour called in question, caused him to stand up in the Counsel-house and deliver his opinion. And when after to long discontinuance, he was seen and heard once to speak, he turned every man his eye upon him, and ministred occasion also of treech in these terms, name-v ly. "That the people had done the man exceeding great wrong, yea, and but the common west "much, in that during the time of fo dangerous a war, there had been no imployment of fo wer-"thy a person, either for his travail and pains, or his advice and counsel. But to return again to the Lords of the Senate: they knew well, that reither Q. Fabius, nor M. Valerius Lavium, could possibly be joyned as companion in government to C. Nero: for a methas it was not lawfull that both (hould be chosen out of the Nobles of Fatritii. And the same was T. Manhu his cale allo., Belides that, as he once refuled the Confuls from two hen it was effered unto him, to no doubt he would not accept thereof the second time if it were terdred omo him. But if they should fort Marcu Levin and C. Clanding together shere would be an excellent couple of Confuls in deed. Neither stood the people against this overture, thus moved first by the Lords of the ! Senat, The only man in the whole Guy, that denied it, was the very party h mielf, unto whom this dignity and honourable place was preferred. Who much blamed the levity and inconfiner of the City: laying, "That they had no pity of him; when it was a namely, whiles he was in out." Rian and accused, and during the time of his trouble waterpoor and simple garments: but now "against his will, they chice him a gliffering white robe tolliand for a Confoiship. They (quoth "he) they punish and depreis, thus they boncur and advance the same persons. If they took me "for a good and honest man, why condemned they me as they did for a wicked one and a guilty? "If they found me naught and faulty, what cause have shey to trust me with a second Confulthip, " who used the former to badly, which was commisted unto me? As he argued and made com-44 plaints in this wife, the Lords of the Senat reproved him, and replied again : fetting before his in " eyes the example of M. Farrow, who in times palt was called home out of exile: and when the "frate was dicayed and lying along, terit apright again in her former place and priffitte glory. "And like as the curlingle and rigor of parents, is to be mobified by parience, even to the bird " and threwd dealings of a mans country is to be dulced and mitigated by bearing and fufferince. So they all fluckelofe together, and chole M. Livim Conful, with C. Claudino Three dayerafter, they went to the election of the Pretors. And there were created Pretors, L. Pertina Listinia, Caim Manlins, A. Hoftibus, and C. Hoftibus, both Cares. When the election was miffied, and the games celebrated, the Dictator and General of the Cavalry furrendred their places; C. Firestins Varre was lent into Herruria as Pro-pretor, to the end that out of that province, C. Hoffilian should go to Tarentum, unto that army which T. Quintins the Cost. bad. That L. Mailiur should N go beyond Seass Embafiador, to fee how the world went there : And within confidering that in tommer, there were to be folemnized the famous games at Ohmpia, which were celebrated with a most frequent refort and meeting of all Greece, in case he might safely and without impeachment of the chemy, he should wifit that great affembly : to the end that if he could light upon as sicilians, who were fled and banished their country, or any citizens of Tarenes acconfined thinker and tent away by Annibal, they should repair home again into their own countries, and know, that what loever they were possessed of, before the wars began, the people of Rome would restore the ame, and make good again unto them. Because it was like to be a right dangero is year, and no Confuls were invested fully in the

Common weal, all men depended upon the Confule elect, and were definous that they should with O all speed, cast loss for their Provinces: and every man was willing to know aforehand, what Province each one should rule, and what enemy he was to deal withal. Moreover, a motion and speech there was in the Senat-houte, that the Confuls should be reconciled and made friends and Q. Fabrus Max, propounded that fielt. For there had been notoricus enmity and variance between them aforetime; and the calamity of Living made the fame more grievous and uniopportable unto himtelf; in regard that he was periwaded, how in that milery of his, be was

A despited of his adversary. Whereupon he grew to be more implacable of the twain, and worse to be intreated. "There needs (quoth he) no reconciliation neither is it material and to any pur-"noie. For they will do all with more diligence and better spirit, who ever stand in fear that their " adverlary and concurrent thall grow great and be advanced by their default. Yet the authority of the Senat bare fuch a firoke with them, that they laid ande all malice and old grudge, and with one mind, content, and counfel, administred the affairs of the common-weal. Their Provinces were not intermingled, nor their government extended into one anothers country, as informer years, but distant asunder and divided by the remote frontiers and farthest marches of Italy. For unto one of them were affigned the Brutians and Lucans country against Annibal: unto the other, Gallia against Asarubal; who as the rumour and bruit went, was come forward neer unto the Alver. B. Of those two armies which were in Gallia and in Hetyaria, he whose fortune was to go into Gallia, was to chule which army he would, and have befides, that other of the City. And he whole lor should be to go into the Brutians country, besides the new legions enrolled of citizens, was to take unto him, the army of whether Conful he lift, of the former year. Also Quinting Fabing the Pro-conful had the charge of that army which the Conful refused and his authority was renued for one year longer. As for C. Hoftilius, whole Province Tarentum they exchanged for Hetruria, they altered his Province again, to wit, Capua instead of Tarentum. Unto him was allowed that one legion which Fulvius the last year commanded.

Now encreased their care every day more than other, concerning the coming of Asiarakal into Italy. And the Embaffadors of the Massilians had brought news first, that he was passed over into C Gallia: and that the minds of the Gauls were mightly cheered up by his coming, because the freech went, that he had brought a huge deal of gold with him, for to hire and wage fouldiers for aid in the wars. Then afterwards, Sex. Amiftius, and M. Retius, who were fent Embassadors back with them from Rame, for to fee whether it were to indeed, had made relation unto the Senate, that they had lent certain of purpose guided by the Massilians, who by means of their especiall friends, the Princes and Lords of the Gauls, might learn the truth, and bring word back accordingly. By whose report it was for certain known, that Afdrubal having levied already a puisfant army, was minded the next ipring to passe over the Alps: and that there was nothing else flaid him but that it had been done already, faving only the passages of the Alps which were clofed up with the winter inow.

In the room of M. Marcellus, L. Aquilius Patus was created Augur, and so confectated. And likewise Cn. Cornelius Dolabella was inaugurat or installed King of the sacrifices, instead of Marcus Martius, who died two years before. In this very tame year the City was purged, and there was ageneral furvey and numbring of the people, by the Centors taken, P, Sempronius Tuditanus, and Mi Cornelius Cethegus. There were reckoned and entred into the Cenjors books of Citizens, 147108. A smaller number by much ods, than before the war. It is recorded in the Annals, that this year field after that Annibal came into Italy, the Comitium was built over head and covered. And that the Roman Games were once renved by the Ædiles of the chair, Q. Metellus, and C. Servilius: and that the other Games called Plebeii, were renned two dayes by Q. Manlius, and M.Cacilium Metellun Ædiles of the Commons: who also offered three images and fet them up in If the Chappel of Ceres. And the folemn feastival dinner of Jupiter was celebrated by occasion of those Games.

Then C. Claudius Nero, and M. Livius the second time, entred their Consulthip: who (because whiles they, were but Goff, elect, they had calt lots for their Provinces) commanded the Pretors to do the like. And to C. Hastilius fell the jurisdiction over the citizens, who had that likewise over strangers and forrainers to the end, that the other three might go forth into their Provinces. To A. Hofilim, was allotsed Sardinia: to C. Manlius, Sicilia; and to L. Porcius France. In fum, the legions were in manber three and twenty divided into the Provinces in this fort : to wit, the Confuls had two apeece, Spain four. The three Prevots for Sicily, Sardinia, and France each of them twain, C. Terentius in Hetruria commanded two. Q. Fulvius in the Brutians country, other p two. Q. Claudius ahous Tarentum, and the Salentins conqueted twain : and Cains Hoffilius Tubulus at Capua, one. Last of all, two were entolled for the City. In the four first legions, the people chose all the Colonels or Marshals, but to all the rest the Consuls sent new to make up the

Before the Confuls went forth there was a Novembial facrifice celebrated because at Veii it had tained stones from heaven. And after one prodigious sight was once minded and spoken of, there were (as it is commonly isen) others also reported : namely, that in Minturne the temple of Jupiter, and the facred grove of * Marica was smitten with lightning and at Atella the wall and gate * The same likewife, was blafted with fire from Heaven. The men of Miniurne spake also of a more fearful that Circe. and terrible thing than that, to wit, that there ran a river of blond in their very gate. Last of all, G at Cap : aa Woif entted the gate at night, and worried and difmembred one of the watchmen.

These wondersui figns were explate with sacrificing of greater beasts, and a supplication was holden for one day, by vertue of a decree from the Prelats. Then was the Novendial factifice once again renned because it was seen, that in Armilustrum it rained stones. And mens minds were no fooner freed of one religious scruple, but they were troubled again with another, For word was brought, that at Frusino there was an infant born as big as ordinary a child is at four years of age. And the thing was not to strange for the bigness of the body, as for

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that it was born doubtful, whether it were male or temale, like as two years before, at Sinueffa H The wifards that were fent for out of Herrar a, faid, that this of all other was a foul and filther monster, and that it should be had forth of the Dominion of Rome, and drowned in the deep. fo as it might touch no ground. Whereupon they put it alive into a coffer, and when they had carried it a good way into the Sea, they flung it in. Moreover the Prelats made a decree, that ceri tain Virgins in three companies, having nine apiece, should go through the City, and fine certain Canticles. And whiles in the Temple of Jupiter Stator, the Maidens were a learning their fong by heart, devised and framed in verie by Living the Poet, the Temple of Queen Juno in the Aventine hill, was firiken with lightning from Heaven. And when the Aruspices had declared that this prodigious token touched the matrons and dames of the City, and that the goddels was to be pacified with an oblation; they were (by vertue of an edict granted out by the Ædiles of I the chair) called all into the Capitol, as many as had any house, either in the City of Rome, or within ten miles every way. And they among themselves choice five and twenty into whole hands all the rest should put some small portion of their dowry. Of which there was made a fair and large golden bason, for to be presented unto Juno: and it was brought into the Aventine; and withal, the dames offered unto her purely and chastly their facrifices. And streight after the Decemvirs proclaimed a day for another sacrifice of the same goddess, the manner and order whereof was this: There were two white heifers led from the I emple of Apollo into the City, through the gave Carmentalis: after them were carried two Images, representing Juno, made of Cypress wood: then went there seven and twenty Virgins in long fide garments, chanting hymns and fongs to the honour of Juno. These songs in verie were peradventure commendable, and passed w for good with those rude and gross wits then living ; but it they should be rehearled now adayes to our fine heads, they would feem but simple stuff, and composed without rime or reason, After this row of Maidens, followed the Decemvirs deputed for facred Ceremonies, with chaplets and garlands of Baies, clothed in vesture and robes embrodered with purple. From the gate abovenamed, they passed by the street Jugarius into the Grand-place, and there rested this solemn pomp and train. Then these Virgins taking hold of a cord, which went through all their hands, song a fong, and danced the measures, footing it artificially according to the note. From thence they went by the Tuscan-street and Velabrum through the beasts market, and so forward into the Clivus Publicus, until they came to the Temple of Juno. There the Decemvirs facrificed two beats, and the Images of Cypress wood were offered and set up in the Temple. When the Gods and I Goddesses were duly pacified the Consuls took musters more streightly and with greater preciseness, than any man could remember in former years. For both the fear of the war was two-fold, by reason of a new-come enemy into Italy, and also there was less store of youth, our of which the fouldiers should be enrolled. Whereupon they compelled the inhabitants of the Colonies by the Sea tide, who were faid to have an especial immunity of warfare (by a facred law) for to find fouldiers: and when they denied, and flood upon their priviledge of exemption, they let them down a certain day, upon which every man should repair into the Senate, and shew what cards they had for their immunity and vacation. Upon the day appointed there presented themfelves before the Senat their Commonalties following, to wit, of Hostia, Alsia, Antium, Anxw, Minturne Sinneffa, and Sena, from the upper Sea. When every one of these States exhibited and to read their charter of immunity, there was none of all them dispensed with, but they of Antism and Hostia, in regard the enemy abode in Italy: and so the young and serviceable men of those Colonies, were put to their oath and sware, that not above forty of them should lie one night forth of the walls of their Colony, so long as the enemy continued in Italy.

When all the LL, of the Senat were of opinion, that the Confuls were to go forth to the wars with all speed possible (for that both Afdrubal was to be encountred coming down the Alpi, for fear he should sollicit the Gauls on this side the Alps; and the Tuscans likewise who hoped and looked every day for a change and alteration; and also Annibal was to be kept occupied in his own war, that he might not go forth of the Brutians country, and meet with his brother) only Livius made some stay and drew back, as reposing but small trust in the armies belonging to his N own Provinces. And as for his Colleague, wellhe wift, that he had the choise of two norable Consular armies, and of a third, whereof Q. Claudius had the charge at Tarentum. Whereupon he had made some motion of calling the Volones [or voluntaries] again to their colours, and to kerve in the wars. The Senat granted the Confuls alarge and free commission, both to make supply from whence soever they would, by chusing out of all the armies whom they pleased, and to make exchange with whom they would, yea, and to draw out of the Provinces whomfoever, according as they should think it good for the Common-weal. And all this was executed with the exceeding concord and unity of the Confuls. The Volones were enrolled into the nineteenth and twentieth legions. Some Authors have written, that Scipio fent unto Livins from out of Spain, 2 fixing power of auxiliaries for that war, to wit, eight thousand of Spaniards and Frenchmen, two thouland legionary footmen, and eighteen bundred men of arms, partly Numidians, and partly Spaniards: and that Marcus Lucretius brought these forces by Sea: also that C. Manlins sent out of Sicily four thousand archers and slingers.

The fear and troubles in Rome were much increased, by occasion of letters sent out of Gallia from L. Porcius the Pretor: purporting thus much, That Afdrubal was removed out of his wintring harbours, and was passing over the Alps: that there were eight thousand Ligurians

A levied and ready in arms, to joyn with him to foon as exerting was come into Italy, unless forme one were fent against the Ligurians, to prevent and keep them other wife busied with war. As for himfelf, he would with that weak army that he had, go forward, as far, as he thought he might with fafety. These letters caused the Consuls to dispatch the musters in great halt, and to go forth into their Provinces, footer than they had purposed: with this intent, that both of them as well the one as the other, might in his feveral province keep the enemies occupied, and fuffer them not to joyn, and lay their forces together. And verily the thing that helped them molt in this their delignment, was an opinion and periwation that Anubal had. For albeit he was aftured that his brother would that immer passover into Italy, yet when he called to remembrance what a toil he had himfelf. and how much trouble and travail he endured in the passage, one while of the river Rhodanus, and B ther while of the mountains of the Alps, and how for the space of five moneths together, he was forced not only to fight with the people, but struggle also with the difficulties of the places; he never looked that Afdrubal could so easily and so speedily pass over as he did: which was the canse that he distodged out of his wintring places so much the later. But Astrabal found better expedition, and all things more easy and speedy than either himself hoped for, or others expected. For the Arverni, and other nations (by their example) both of France and alio about the Alps, not only received and entertained him, but also accompanied him to the war. Over and belides, as he conducted his arm, by those passages which were prepared and made open by his brothers journey, and had been afortime unpaffable wilds and craggy rags: to againft his coming the Alps were much more easy, by reason of twelve years continual passage to and frothole wayes : and the na-C ture of the pealants more civil and tractable. For the people before, being not used to any strangers and aliens, nor accustomed to see passengers or travailers coming into those parts, were in manner uniociable, lavage and wild, and could not away with the lociety of men. And at the first not knowing waither Annibal intended to go, they supposed that he came for to surprise their holds in caves and rocks, to take their forreffes, and to drive away their people and cattail as booties. But afterwards, the fame that went of the Punick war (wherewith now twelve years Italy was plagued and vexed) had raught them sufficiently, that the Alps were nothing but the way for the Carthaginians to travail through. And by this time well they knew, that two molt puillant Cities and States, divided and removed one from another by a great space of Land and Sea between, strived together and warred for their greatness and Soveraignty. Upon these occasions, Itay, the Alps D were open and pattable to Afgrabal with calca, But look what time he gained by speedy journies, the same he last again byltay about Placentis, whiles he laythere in vain, rather besieging than adailing it. He was carried away with a perswafion, that the Town seated upon a plain and champain country, might foon be forced and won a and the great name that went of that noble Colony, induced him to believe, that by the overthrow and rating of that City, hethould ftrike a terror to all the reft. But in lying against that Town, he not only highled himself much, but also staid Annibal : who having heard that he was passed over the Alps, and come down into Italy, so much sooner than he looked for, was upon the point to dillodge out of his standing wintring camp, for he confidered and calt in his mind, not only what a long and tedious piece of work it is to beliege and

affault Cities, but also well remembred how himself after his victory at Trebia, affaired to force that colony in his return from thence, but might not prevail. "The Confuls being departed from the City, and gone divers wayes as it were for two fundry "wars at once, diffracted mens minds with many cares and troublous imaginations, as well in "remembrance of those losses and overthrows, which they had received at Annibat his first co-"ming: as also in thinking, what gods should be so propitious and favourable to the City and " empire of Rome, as to prolper the affairs of the State and Common weal, at one time in both " places. For until then, their fuccos had been variable and alternative; and their prosperity al-"wayes delaied with (emblable advertity: and again, their loffes were recompensed with equal "gains, For when in Italy the Common wealth of Reme went one way downward headlong to " the ground at Thraffmenes and Canna ; the fortunat wars another way in Spain, let it upright a-" (gain, i) Afterwards, when in Spain one overthrow and defeat hapned in the neck of another, ce at what time as two noble Captains were flain, and two valuant atmies in gart deftroyed, the "happy and lucky hand in Sielly and Italy, made up thole becaches, and fee the reeling it ale on " foot again. For why a the very differee of the place to far remote (because one of the wars " was maintained in the lambelt part of the World) yerden time and telpite to breath the michves and gather new ftrength. But now, two wars at once are entertained within Italy, two moft "brave warriors and renowned Captains enclose between the City of Rome: all dangers " come huddle togethers, all the neary load and whole burden bearethupon one and the left-"fame place t and no doubt, but whether of those two Captains first shall get a victory, he will within few dayes after joyn his torges to the other. The fresh and lameorable fament-G a brance allo of the very last year, wherein two Confuls, lost their lives, mighrily strighted the "hearts of the people. So as, in their perplanities and troubles of minds, they accompanied the Contels as they departed and went into their feveral Provinces. Je is more over in fome records found, that when Q. Fabius advited and warned M. Livinus being upon his, journey to ward the wars, not rathly and hand over head to give battail to the enemy, before he knew his nature and qualicies, he full of anger ftill and discontentments with his tellow cryzens, made this an-

lwer, That to foon as ever ne could have a light of his enemies army, he would fight a and being

asked sgain, why be would make fuch haft? Mary (quoth he) either shall I by victory of mine H enemies win singular honor and renown; or by the overthrow of my fellow Citizens gain some hearts-case and contentment, if not honest in all respects, yet at least-wise such as they have deferred.

Before that Clandine the Confol was come into his Province, C. Hofiline Tubulus accompanied with certain coborts lightly appointed, encountred Annibal as he led his army and marched by the atter confines and marches of the territory of Larinnum, which leadeth to the Salentins; and charging upon his diordred army, put them to great trouble, flew four thoutand of his men, and carried away nine Enfigns. Q. Clandine who had certain garrifons planted in all the Cities of the Salentins country, hearing of the enemies coming, had removed out of his winting camping and therefore Annibal, because he would not fight with two armies at once, by night dilodged I out of the territory of Tarentum, and withdrew himself into the Brutians country: and Clandine turned with his army to the Salentins again. Hofiline in the way to Capna, met with the Confol Clandine at Vienes, a. There, out of both armies, the Conful picked forth forty thousand choise Feotmen, and 2500 Horsemes, for to war with Annibal. The rest of the forces Hofitime was commanded to lead unto Capna, and to deliver them to Q. Fabrus the Pro-conful.

Annibal having affembled his forces from all parts, as well those which he had in campduring winter time, as those that lay in garrison in the Brutians country, came as far as Grumentum in the territory of the Lucans, upon hope to recover the Towns, which for fear, hadrevolted to the Romans. Unto the same place the Roman Cost. making out his cipials before to discover and eleer the wayes, marched from Venufia, and about a mile and half from the enemy, K encamped himtelf. The Carthaginians had fortified themselves, and cast a trench close in a manner to the walls of Gramentum: and between the camp and the Romans was fomehalf mile. A plain lay in the midft : and on the left hand of the Carthaginians, and the right hand of the Romans all along between, the hills overlooked them, bare and naked, and of neither part suspected, by reason that they had no wood growing upon them, nor any lurking places to hide an ambush in. Into the plain between they used to put out certain bands and companies from the Corps de guard of both fides, and made light skirmishes not worth thetalking of. And it feemed that the disit of the Roman Conful was to keep the enemy in, and not to fuffer him to go his wayes. But Annibal desirous to be gone, entred the field with all his power in order of battail. Then the Conful borrowing a little of his enemies cuming, for that in to open hills there I. was lefs fear and suspicion of ambulhts gave order that five Coborts and Horsemen, reenforced with as many bands of footmen, should by night ger over those hills, and in the Vallies behind, fit down closely: with direction to T. Cland m Afeline a Colonel of footmen, and P. Clandins a Captain of allies whom he fent to conduct them; at a certain time to arise out of ambush, and to charge the enemy a himself by day light led forth all his whole power as well foot as Horseinto the field. Within a while after, Annibal likewise put forth the fignal of battail : and all the camp over they ict up a cry, running all about to their armour and weapons. Then Footmen and Horsemen both rushed space out of the gates who could be soonest forth; and scattered as they were all over the plain, made haft to the enemies. Whom when the Conful faw thus difordered, he commanded C. Aurunculesse a Tribun or Colonel of the third legion, to put out the Ca- M valry belonging to that legion, for to charge the enemy with all the violence he could : for that like theep they were to spred over the plain without all form and fathion, and might be surprised, discomfied, and beaten down, before they could be brought into array and fet in order of battail. Annibal himfelf was not come forth of the camp, when he might hear the noise of them fighting together and hard at it : and excited with this tumult, he led in great baft all the reft of his forces against the enemy. By this, the vanguard and forefront of his battail was frighted with the Horfemen of the enemies: yes, and the first legion of the Infantry and the Cavalry of the right wing began to charge. The Carthaginians disordered as they were, fought at a venture, as they chanced to meet either with Footmen or Horsemen. The conflict grew hotter, by reason of new supplies and fresh succours, and encreased still by the number of them that N continually ran out to the fight. And furely Annibal, notwithstanding this tumult and troublefome fear, had fer and marshalled his men in good order as they were fighting (which had been no casy thing to do, but that the army was of old souldiers, and their Captain well experienced and beaten to it) if it had not been for the shout of the cohorts and bands above-laid, which they heard at their backs, as they from the hills behind ran down upon them; and fet them in great fear, lest that they would thrust in between them and home, and so shut them out of their camp. Hereupon I fay they were affrighted, and began to flie here and there, But the flaughter was the leis, because the camp was neer, and far they had not to run thither and save themtelves in this their fea ful fright, For the Horlemen plaid upon their backs ftill, and gave not over : the collects from the open Mountains ran eafily down the hill, and charged croffe o upon their fides and flanks. Howbeit, there were flain more than eight thousand men, and above co taken Prifoners: nine Enfigns won and carried away: of Elephants alfo (whereof there was little or no nie) in a fuddain and tumultuary skirmish four were killed, and two gotten alive. Of Romans and Allies, there died two bundred. The next day after, Annibal flirred not. The Roman Conful having brought his army forth into the field, and teeing none to come abto d and make head against him, commanded the flain enemies to be difarmed and despoiled,

A the spoils to be gathered up, and the bodies of his own men to be brought together into a place and buried. For certain dayes after continually, he prefled so hard at the camp gates, that he wanted but little of entring thither with banner displayed. In so much as Annibal at the third watch of the night, leaving behind him many fires burning, and divers tents standing, on that fide especially which looked toward the enemies, and some few Numidians, to make a shew upon the Rampier and at the gates; dislodged, and purposed to go into Apulia, The next morning by day light, the Roman army embattailed, approached the trench and rampier. The Numidians of fet purpose shewed themselves in the gates and upon the rampier: and when they had a good while dallied thus and played with the enemy, they mounted on Horieback, and soared no Horse-flesh until they had overtook their fellows. The Consul perceiving that B all was quiet within the camp, and feeing not fo much as those few appear any where, who in the morning betimes had walked their flations, fent forth two Horlemen into the camp as efpials. After he understood for certain that all was fafe, and the coasts clear, he commanded his entions to make an entry. And staying no longer there, than whiles his fouldiers ran up and down to pill and spoil, he sounded the retreat: and long before night, brought his army back again. The next morrow after, he fet forward by the dawning of the day, and with long jonrneis, following his enemies by the voyce of the country, and tracing them by their footieps, he overtook them not far from Venusia. There also was a scuffing skirmith between them, and not so lew as two thousand Carthaginians slain. From thence Annibal ever marched by night, and journied through the mountains, because he would give his enemy no vantage of fight, un-C till he came to Metapontum. From whence Hanno (for he was Captain of the garrison there) was sent with some few in his train into the Brutians country, to levy a new army. And Annibalaster he had joyned those forces to his own, returned again to Venusia, by the same way that he came from thence; and fo forward he marched to Canufium. Nero never left the enemy, but was ready to tread on his heels, and as he marched himself toward Metaponium, he had sent for Q. Fulvius to repair into the Lucans country, because those parts should not be dissurpished of In this mean space, there were four French Horsemen, and two Numidians, sent to Annibal with letters from Afdrubal, after he was removed from the fiege of Placentia: who having travailed in manner all the length of Italy, through the mids of the enemies, whiles they follow af-Diter Annibal in his retire unto Metapontum, miffed of their way, and light upon Tarentum: where they were encountred by the forragers of the Romans that ranged about the fields, and by them were brought before Q. Claud w the Propretor. At the first they entertained him with flim flams, with doubtful and intricate answers: but when the fear of the rack and other tortures, had forced them to tell a truth, they confessed, that they had letters about them to deliver from Afdrubal to Annibal. With those letters sealed as they were they were committed unto L. Virginius a Colonel, for to be conveied unto Claudius the Conful. And two troops or Cornets be-

fides of Samnit Horsemen were sent to guard them. So toon as they were come unto the Conful, and the letters read by an interpreter, and some examination taken of these captives: then Classdius confidering that the common-weal was not now in that good case, nor the occasion such, E that each Governor needed no more, but to make war by the ordinary course of commission. within the compass and limits of his own Province, with the help of his own army alone, and against an enemy assigned unto him by the Senate: but that some unlooked for adventures must be enterprised, some new designments and unexpected put in execution, which when they are begun and attempted, might make no less wonder and fear among their own friends, that terror among the enemies: and being once performed and done, might turn the former fear into as great joy and gladnes; sent the letters of Asarubal to the Senat at Rome: and withal, himself acquainted the Lords of the Senate what he intended to do. And for almuch as Afdrabal wrote unto his brother to meet him in Umbria, he advised them to fend for the legion at Capua to Rome, to take musters also at Rome, and to oppose that army of the City, against the enemy at Narnia. F Those were the contents of his letters to the Senate. He dispatched likewise messengers before, through the territories of the Larinats, Marucins, Ferentins, and Pretutians (by whom he means to lead his army) for to give notice, that all the inhabitants of those parts, should out of their Vil-

lages and good Towns, provide and bring torth victuals into the high wayes, for to refresh his fouldiers; allo to come with their Care-hories, draught oxen, and other beasts for carriage, together with wains and cares, that the wegaried souldiers might ease themselves thereby. Himself out of his whole army, as well of citizens as alles, those forth the sour and most picked men of all, to the number of sixthousand soots, and one thousand horse, and gave it out openly, that he minded to surprise the first City that he same next unto in the Lucans country, and withal, the gartion of Carthaginians, that lay there; and therefore commanded them to be ready for the journey and expedition. Thus when he had set forward in the night, he turned his way into Piernam. And the Consult made no more ado, but with long journies highed him as fast as he

Pleasure. And the Conful made no more ado, but with long journies highed him as fast as he could, and led his army directly to his colleague, leaving Q. T. arm his Lieutenaut, to guard and command the camp.

At Rome, they were no leffe terrified and troubled, than they were two years before, at what time as the Carthaginians were encamped before the walls and gates of the City. And men wift not well, what to make of this adventurous and audacious journey of the Conful, whether they

should praise or dispraise it. And it seemed that they would measure it and report thereof accor. H ding to the event, than which farely, there is nothing more unjust and unequal. But thus they whifpered, "That the camp was left with an army, and without their General, neer unto the "enemy Annibal, yea, and the same guelded of all the strength and flour thereof : that the Contol oretended an expedition into the Lucans country, when indeed he went toward Picenum and " Gallia : leaving the camp by no one thing more late and fecure, than by the errour and miltaking of the enemy, who is altogether ignorant, that the General is gone from thence, and part of the "forces with him. But where would they be then, and in what taking hould the camp be in cale "that were known abroad; or it Annibal would either with his whole army follow after Nero. "being gone with no more than fix thousand? or affault the camp, left as it were for a prey unto " him, without forces, without conduct, and without the fortune and good luck of the General to t " protect it? The old defeats received in this war, the fresh remembrance of two Consuls slain s but the last year, encreased mens tear. All which misfortunes happed, when there was in Itale "but one Captain General, and one fingle army of the enemies. Now, of one war of the Car-" thaginians there are made twain; and two Annibals (as a man would fay) be both at once in 4 Italy, right valorous and renowned warriors. For even Afdrubal alfo, was Amilear his fon as "well as Annibal, as valiant and redoubted a Captain every way : as who for io many vests toa gether in Spain, hath been exercised in the Roman wars, and born the name of atchieving a "twofold victory, and defeating two armies, with two molt noble and famous commanders: and " as for expedition and speed in his voyage out of Spain, and for raising the Nations of France up " in arms, he may make his boalt much more truly than Annibal himfelt. For even in thole very K " places, where Annibal had loft the greater part of his fouldiers, with hunger and cold, (which "kind of death of all others is most miterable) this Afdrubal hath levied a power of armed men "Moreover, they that knew Spain well, and the affairs which had passed there, faid besides, That "he had not to deal with Nero, as with a warrior whom he knew not already; for why? he had when it was, made a Child of Nero, by a good token, That when Afdrabal was by chance in a " wood, and could not get out, was put to his shifts; but whiles he triffed out the time with Nero "in booking deceitful conditions and capitulations of peace, he shewed him a confening Cartha-"gipian calt, gave him the fair flip, and escaped out of his hands. And to conclude, in all their "discourses at Rome, they magnified every thing on the enemies part above all truth, and debated " all their own means of help beneath all reason : such was their fear, which interpreteth and con-6 ftruet hall to the world.

The speech of Nero to his fouldiers,

Nere, when he had now gained to much ground, and was gone to far from the enemy, as it had not mattered much if his detigns had been revealed and made known unto him for any danger that might entue thereof; called his touldiers before him; and spake some few words to this or the like effect. "Never was there delignment (qd. he) of any General in the field, in outward they more es dangerous, in deed and truth more lafe and fecure, than this of mine. I lead you to a certain and " affured victory, even to that war, unto which my colleague would not go before the Senate had "allowed him to his full contentment, a greater power both of foot and Horle, and the fame better et let out and more turnified, than if he thould have gone against Annibal himself : and therefore " whatfoever imall poife and addition of forces you bying thereto, you shall sway thereby the M "whole, and as it were weigh down the ballance. Fer when the enemies ready embattailed to "fight, shall bear (and before that time, I will take order I grow, that they shall not hear) that ano-"ther Conful and another army is come, no doubt the day will be ours, and they shall yeeld us the et victory. For it is a fame & name only, that fightern the field & determineth battails. And imall er matters many times carry away the game, and cause mens minds both to stoop for fear, and to "rife with hope. And verily, of a well fought field you are they that shall reap the fruit & gain the eglory. For alwayes it is feen, that a little help that cometh laft, is more than all befides, & feemeth " to effect the whole. And you tee your felves, with what concourfe, with what admiration, with ec what affectionat favour all men do entertain & regard you by the way. And in very truth, as they murched along in their journey, it was a world to fee, how both men & women flocked out of all N the villages of the countrey to fee them, how they forted themselves into companies & degrees to welcome them, and how as they palled as it were in a lane through them, they made vows in their name, they poured out their prayers in their behalf, & dealt prairies among them : calling them the very guard & defence of the Common weal, the faviours & redeemers of Rome & the Roman Empire acknowledging that the lives and liberties of themselves and their children, lay in their right hands; and depended upon the force of their arms: praying to all the gods and goddenes; and to all the holy halows of heaven, to vouch are them a lucky journey, a fortunal fight, and a speedy victory over their enemies: withing heartily, that they might be bound and condemned (as it were) to pay and perform their vows, which in their name they had undertaken & promifed defitting earneltly, that as flow they went along, & accompanied them with careful minds for fear of the petil which M they went unto, to after few dayes they might meet with them upon the way with joyful hearts, as they return with Triumph for their victory. Every man for himself in particular invited them friendly, offered them frankly, entreated and belonght them importunatly, that all things whatfoever they flood in need of, either for themselves or their bealts, they would receive at his hands especially, as being ready to afford them all most liberally, heapful, and with the better. The fouldiers again, for very modelty frove to take no more than was very needful and necessary.

A no flay they would make with any, nor one jot depart from their colours. Their meat they took by the way as they went, journeying night and day, and fearce allowing their bodies rest and sleep to content their weak nature that looked for it. Now had Nero fent afore-hand to his brother Consul certain Courriers, to give him advertisement of his coming, and to know again from him his mind, whether he should come openly or secretly, by day time or by night, and lodge in one camp with him, or in another apart by himself. Livius his advice was, and he thought it the better of the twain, to enter into his camp, closely in the night season, and had given a watch-word, and made it known throughout all the camp, that every Marshal and Colonel should lodge a Marshal or Colonel, every Centurion entertain a Centurion, every knight or man of arms receive a knight or horseman, and every footman rake unto his. a footman into his pavilion and cabbin. R For it was not expedient that the camp should be enlarged and set out wider, for sear that the enemy might take knowledge of another Confuls coming: and so much the more easily might many of them be bestowed in the streight room of their pavilions, because the army of Claudius had brought in manner nothing with them in this expedition, lave their armour only. Moreover, in the very way as they came, the company was well mended and much encreased; by many voluntaries that offered themselves willingly of their own accord, as well old fouldiers, fuch as had served out their years, as young and lufty men: whom Claudius perceiving so to strive for to have their names entred if he faw them perionable and firong of body and like to do good fervice, had enrolled into the muster book. The other Conful lay encamped before * Sena, and * Senagagitation Aldrubal some half mile from him. And therefore Nero, being now approached and come neer, fat him down close among the mountains, because he would not put himself within camp before night. And when they were come thither, they were welcomed every man according to his degree, by them of their own place and calling, and brought into their tents and pavilions, and with regeneral joy of all friendly entertained as their loving guests. The next day following they assembled together to counsel: at which meeting, L. Porcius Licinius the Pretor was present: who was himself encamped close unto the Consuls leaguer. He before their coming, by leading his army over the high places, and one while keeping the narrow flreights of the forrest to impeach and flop the passages, another while charging upon the slanks and sides, or else upon the back and tail of the enemy, had by all the devices and policies of war, mocked him and kept him play, This man, I say, was at the foresaid counsel. Many men there were of opinion, that the day of D battel should be deferred for a time, whiles Nero might have some few dayes respite, both to refresh his fouldiers, wearied with long travail and much watching, and also to know the quality somewhat better of his enemy. Nere not only persisted still to perswade, but also began most earnefly to intreat, "That they would not by long delay make that defign of his to feem rath "and dangerous, which speediness in execution had made safe and secure. Considering, that whiles A mibal, upon ignorance and error (which is not like to continue long with him) "lay fill afleep and benummed, neither once thought upon it, to affail the camp left without a "General, nor put nimiell upon the way, to make pursure after me; now before he once stir, "Imay (quoth he) deseat the army of Afarubal, and return again into Apulia. But he that "by deferring fill, giveth the enemy time and respite, betraieth asmuch as lieth in him, the E" campunto Annibal, and laieth the way open for him into Gallia, to joyn with Asdrubal at his " good leafure and pleafure. Nay (quoth he) the figual of battel must be given forthwith, and "we must into the field. We must, I say, take the vantage, and make the best of the error and ig-"norance of our enemies, both absent there, and present here: that neither they with Annil al " may know that they are to deal with fewer; not these again beware, that they are to fight with " more in number, and stronger in power. Thus the counsel brake up, and the signal of battel was put forth, and prelently they went into the field. The enemies were already advanced in battel array, and flood with displayed enligns. The only flay of joyning in fight was this, That Afdruhal tiding out with some few Horsemen before the entigus, chanced to mark some old targets of his enemies which he had not as yet feen, and their Horfes more lank and lean, than early bep fore. And (as beguessed) the number also was greater than ordinary and usual. Suspecting therefore, that which was indeed, he founded the retreet in all halt; and fent out prefently to the river where they used to water to see if they might either light upon some secarch them prisoners, or at least-wife take good marks by their eye, whether any of them haply were higher coloured, or looked simburnt, presently upon their late travel. Also he gave them commandment to ride aloof about their camp, and to spie whether the rampier were enlarged or set out farther in any place, and to liften attentively whether the trumpet founded fingle or double within the camp, When all other circumstances besides were related in order affirmatively, only the not enlarging of the camp, put them by their hint, and gave the occasion that they were beguiled. Two severall camps they were, like as before the coming of the Conful: the one belonging to M. Livius, the other to L. Porcius. And in neither of them were the rampiers and trenches let out any jor, whereby they might put up more tents, and quarter themselves in larger room, But this one thing troubled this old experienced Captain, and acquainted to well as he was with the Roman enemies that his espials brought word how in the Pretors camp they sounded the trumpet once, and in the Confols twice. For furely that was an evident argument that two Confols were there. And in thinking how the other Conful had departed from Annibal Segiven him the flip, he mightily tomiented himself. And he could not suspect & imagine that, which was indeed the truth, namely,

that Annibel was deluded and mocked in a matter of lo great moment, as to be ignorane what the was become of the General, or of the army, to which he lay fo close and neer entamped. Surely (thought he) and without all question, he hath received no imall foil and overthrow, and in this fright dareth not make after and follow the enemy. Nay, he feared much, left all were loft and gone, and that he should not come time enough to help and succour him and that the Romans had gotten already the same good hand in Italy, which they had before in Spain. Otherwhiles. he was perswaded, that his letters never came to Annibal his hands, that they were intercepted. and so the Consul made hast to prevent him, and give him the foll by the way! Being perplexed with these careful cogitations, he caused the fires to be put out, and at the figual given at the first watch, to trul's up bag and baggage, and to dislodge, and be gone. In this fearful hast, and nightly tumult, the guides whiles they were flenderly looked unto, and small need was taken of them. To one of them fat down and refted close in a fecret lurking hole which he had before deflined in his mind ; the other waded over the river Metaurus, through the foords that he was well acquainted with, and lo got away and made an escape. So the army left at random without their guides, first wandred over the fields, and then diverse of them being weary and fleepy with overwatching. laid them down along here and there, and left their colours with few about them. Alarabat commanded them to march along the bank of the River, and to follow it, until the day-light might direct them the right way: and fo going a compass in and our according to the winding reaches and cranks of the River, wandred a great while, and gained but a small ground forward. Now when day light once appeared, he purpoted to spie out the first place for convenient passage and there to get over. But finding no foords, by reason that the farther it was from the Sea, the K higher were the banks from the water that kept in the River, he spent all the live-long day, and gave the enemy time to follow after him. And first Clandius Nero came with all the Horiemen, then Porcius followed hard after with the van-courriers, and light aimed footmen. Whilesther made offer to charge their enemies in their march, every way, and plaid ftill upon them, info much as now Afdrubal leaving to journey forward (wherein he leemed rather to fleethan march) was desirous to take alittle hillalong the river side, and there to encamp and fortisse: Livius was come also with all the main power of footmen, so armed and so orderly appointed and marshalled, as they were not only provided to march in journey, but ready also presently to give battail. But when they were all joyned together, and aranged in battail array; Claudian had the leading of the right wing, Livius commanded the left, Wand the Pretor took the charge and IC conduct of the main battail. Afdrubal feeing no orfier remedy but to fight, never fortified his camp; but in the fore-front before the vanguard, and in the very mids, placed his Elephants: about them in the left wing he opposeth the French again the laudius; not so much trusting upon them, as supposing verily that the enemy was afraid of them: and in proper person he took up the right wing against Livius for himself and the Spaniards, in whom being old beaten souldiers) he reposed his most hope. The Lightians in the midd were bestowed behind the Elephants. But the battail was rather drawn out in length, than stretched forth in breadth. The Frenchmen were defended with the hill that bare out over them. That front which the Spaniards kept; encountred with the left wing of the Romans. And all the battail of the right fide, which bate out from the conflict, flood fill and fought not. The fill that was opposite against them, was the M cause that neither afront, nor aflank, they could charge upon the enemy. But between Living and Aldrabal there was an hot fight begun already, and cruel bloudfied on both fides. There were both the General Captains: there was the greater part of the Romans, as well foot as Horse: there were the Spaniards, old and experienced fouldiers, skilfull also in the Roman manner of fight: there were the Ligurians, a tough nation, and hardy in fights. Against this barrailon were the Elephants turned, who at the first shock and onset troubled and disordered the vanguard, yea, and began to force the enfigns to give ground. But after upon the noise that grew greater, and the battail that waxed hotter, they began to be uffruly, and travers between both Battails, as it were doubtful to whether fide they belonged," much like to frips left hulling and floring without their pilots and fleers men. Then Clandins cried out eftfoons to his fouldiers: To what N end quoth he, made we such post hast, and took to long a journey? But seeing that he laboured in vain to advance his banners and mount up against the hill opposite unto him, and perceiving that way how it was impossible to come unto the enemy and to enter upon him, he drew forth cettain cohorts' out of the right wing where he faw they were liker to frand fill thanto nebt; and wheeled about behind the enemies battail, and so unwates not only to the enemies, but allow his own men, he charged upon the left flank of the enemies : and he bestirred himself to himbly, that when he had shewed himself on the sides, presently he plaid upon their backs; in stich fort, that now on all hands, affront, behind, and on their flanks, down went the Spaniards and Ligurians, and were hewn in pieces, yea, and the execution reached to the very French. There, with them was least ado; and smallest fight of all: for a great many of their fellows had abandoned their co- o lours and being flipt away in the night, lay affeed all over the fields: and such as were there, wear with travail and watching (as having bodies that of all things cannot away with labour and pains taking) were fearce able to bear their corfelets on their backs, Beildes, now it was high noon; and what with drought & heat together they flood gaping for air & yeelded their bodies either tobe massacred, or taken captive. As for the Elephants, there were more of them killed by the hands of the governors and guiders that fate upon them; than by the enemy that lought against them. For

so their manner was to have about them a Carpenters chiffel and a mailet, and when the beats began once to rage and to run upon their own fellows, their malters would fet the faid chilfel between their cars, even in the very joynt where the nape of the neck and the head meet together. and with his mallet to drive it as hard as he could : this was found to be the readieft and most freedy way to kill fo mighty and huge a healt, when they were past all hope to rule them and keep shem in order. And the fire inventor and practifer of this feat was Afdrubal, a famous and memorable Captain, as in many other respects, so especially for this battail. He it was that held one to the end, exhorting his folldiers to fight, fighting allo him felf, and adventuring all dangers : he it was, that when his men were weary and drew back (by reason of long toil and abour) incenfed them again, one while by fair words and intreaty, another while by sharp checks and re-B bakes : he reclaimed them again when they were running away ; he renewed the fight in divers places when it flaked and gave over. And at the very laft, when he faw evidently that the onemy had the honor of the day, because he would not remain alive after so great an army deseated that followed his frandard, and were induced by the reputation and name that went of him, he fer spurs to his Horse, and rode among the Squadrons of the Roman Horse nen; and there, as befeemed Amilears fon, and Annibals brother, fighting right manfully, was flain. Never duting the time of this war in one field were there fo many enemies killed: and it feemed now that for loffe of Captain and overthrow of army, they might well cry quittance with them for the defeat at Canna. Slain there were 56000 enemies, 6400 taken priloners, and a rich booty and pillage gained of all forts, befides gold and filver. Moreover, there were recovered of Roman Ceitizens above four thomand, who had been taken prisoners, and were among the enemies. That comfort they had to make amends for the fouldiers that died in this battail ; for they won not the victory without bloudshed in this field, wherein to the number slanost of eight thousand Romans and allies together, loft their lives. And the Conquerors themselves had so much their fill of bloud and flaughter, that the next morrow, when word was brought unto Living the Conful, that divers Citalpine Gauls, and Ligurians, which either were not at the battail, or escaped out of the execution, and were going away in one company all together, without a certain Leader, without Eafigns, without any order or command, and might all be put to the (word and utterly destroyed, if there were but one cornet of Horsemen sent out after them, " Nay, quoth he, let some remain alive to tell the news both of our enemies loffe and ruin, and of "our own vertue and valour. And Nero the very next night after the battail, marched with more speed backward, than he came thither, and within fix dayes returned again fo far as to his standing leaguer, and the enemies. All the way as he marched, he was not indeed so resorted unto and frequented by to many men, by reason that there went no harbingers or messengers before : but his coming was welcomed, with fo great gladness and mirth, that for very joy, the people were welneer besides themselves. As for Rome, it cannot be uttered and expressed in words sufficiently, how men were affected the one way or the other : neither how pensive the City was in doubtful expectation of the event, nor how joyous and jocund again, upon the news and tidings of the victory. For never one day (after the rumour once was blown thither, that Clandin; the Conful was gone forth in his expedition) from the fun-rifing unto the fetting, de-E parted either Senators out of the Councel-chamber, from attendance upon the Magistrats, or the people out of the Common hall. The dames of the City, because other help they could yeeld none, betook themselves to their beads and devotions, and in every Church went up and down, and plied all the Gods with prayers, with vows, and humble supplications. As the City was thus perplexed and in suspence; first there came tome slying news, that two Horsemen of Naraia were come out of the battail, and returned to the camp which lay to guard and keep the streights and passages of &mbria, who had brought word thither, that the enemies were defeated. At the fift, they rather em their ears to hear thefe tidings, than bent their minds to entertain the fames as being greater than they might in heare conceive, and more joyful than they could affured y believe : and the exceeding swiftnes of the rumor hindred the credit thereof, because it was p reported, withat, that the battel was fought but two dayes before. Then were letters brought from Ir. Manline Acidemas, fent one of the camp; which confirmed the arrival of those Horismen of Name. Ebofe letters were brought through the common place, unto the Tribunal of the Pretor . whereupon the Lords of the Senat were fede for our of the Councel-house. But the people kept fuch a thrulling and thronging about the door of the Sense, that the meffenger could not palle thither, but was baled and pulled by the people, queltioning with him, and calling hard upon him, that the letters (hould be read at the market crofs; and in the Roftra, before they were opened in the Senate. But at the last, they were restrained by the Magistrars and caused to void, and actuly could the joy be contained among tomrally people, who had no measure not rule of their affections. Well, the letters were first read in the Senst, and then in the affembly of the people : G and there, according to the divers dispositions of men, some took joy and contentment of mind, as upon a certainty : others would give no credit, before they either heard the meffengers speak direcht, from the Confuls, or faw their letters. After this, word came, that there were Embassadors themselves at hand. And then indeed, there ran to meet them, of all forts, young and old, every one defreed to be the first, to see and to bear these to glad tidings. And they went out to far as the hidge Miknin; and all the way along, was full of people. These Embessadors or messengers, ward A. Veraria: Phile, P. Lecrone: Varus, Q. Cevilini Merellar. Who being accompanied with people

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of all degrees and qualities, that flocked about them, same as far as to the ec mm on place a female quellioned withthemicives, others enquired of their train and retinue, what new sand towish World went. Andas any one had caught an end from them, that the atmy and Captain General of the enemies was flain, or the Roman legions fale, and the Confuls sive and well he would immediatly impart his joy unto others. Much ado had they to con einto the Carin, and more allo there was, to keep on the multiple, that they were not mingled among the Lord at the feature. But at fall the letters were read in the Sense. From thence were the Embaladors hought much general affembly of the people. And L. Volucius after he had read the letters explained himfelf from point to point in order, how every thing was done, with great appliants a management with a general show of all the assembly, who hadly could conceive in their minds logical joy. Then they ran divers wayes, tome to the Temples, of the Gods to tender thanks, others to their own houtes, to communicate with their wives and children to lucky and fortunate sidings. And the Senat decreed a folemn procession for three dayes together, forasmuch as M. Lannuand C. Claritim the Confile, with the largey of the legions had vanquilbed the enemies, hilled their Goneral, and put their army to the fword. This procession C. Hafriliu the Preton, published in the open affembly of the people : and it was celebrated and folempized both by men and women All the Temples for three dayes fully, were likewife replenished with the one lexiand the other. For the Matrons and Dames of the City, in their belt apparrel, together with their children, yellded praife and thanks to the immortal Gods, as if now they had been freed from all fear, and the war come to a final end for ever. This victory altered the very flate and course of the commonweal, fo as from that time forward, as in time of fetled peace, men doubt make contracts, buy and fell, borrow and lend, yea, and pay debts to their creditors.

C. Claudius the Conful, to foon as he was entred into the camp again, caused the head of Afdrubal (which he had preferred with great care and brought with him) to be thrown out before the Corps de guard and stations of the enemies, and that the Affrican captives, should be shewed bound as they were in chains: and two of them to be lent loofe unto Annibal, to declare and recount in order, how every thing apped. Antibal having at once received this double blow, mourning as well for the publick loffe of the flare, as for the calamity, hapned in his own houl. fetched a deep figh (by report) and laid : At, I fee well the hard tortune of Carriage, And diflodging from thence because he would bring together all his forces (which being dispersed alunder, he was not able to hold and maintain) into the utmost angle of Italy, (the Brutians country) p. he brought thither as well the Metapontins, even the whole state of them, who abandoned their own Towns and Cities, as also the Lucans, as many as were subject unto him, and under his obe-्रा । राज्यास कोवर्त । उने विवाहका एवं एक स्थायता को है । ले साहरणी ह

The eight and twentieth Book

Of the Histories of T. Livius of Padua, from the Foundation of the City of Rome.

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The Breviary of L. Flores upon the eight and twentieth Book,

HE prosperous affairs in Spain, under the conduct of Syllanus the Lieutenanc of Sciplo, and Li Scipio bie brother, archieved against the Carehaginians: as also the mits performed by bulpitius the Pro-conful, and Attalus the King of Alia [sho left] in the quarrel and behalf of the Atoliant, against Philip King of the Macedonians, are reported and fee down in this book. Indien there was a triumph decreed and granted unto M. Livius and C. Claudius Newache Canfets a Tivius, because he N had performed the exploit in his own Province, rode in a charies unawn and four steads : and Neto, became be came into the Province of his colleague, to belp forwardals vittery, rode after him month tall on bor feback. Hambeis gover than in this babit and manner ofter tumpb, be carried the integlove port, and reveren : for to far meruth, in white war bo had done more good for wice than he biether Confut. The fire went out in the chappel of Vella, by, nogligence of a Virgin, that had the keeping and rending thereof, and looked no better unto it. The faid Vingan was well whipped. P. Schio finished the war in Spain against the Carthaginians, when is had continued fourteen years sand in the fift jear after that he went from the City of Bome. And beging differend the envenier quite of the poffeffice if Spain, he recovered is wholly for the Romans. Frame Tarmoni he loofed to the row banks, this failed into Afficiel unto Syphux King of the Normidians, with whom he concluded a league. Aiditiblishe for of O Gilgo, far there with him at one sable wand they suppose together. He exhibited a game and postime of [word playing at new-Carthage in she boner of his father und uncle : and the fame was not perforand by common fencers and sword-players bired thereto, but by such as either for the bonour of their Captain, or to desarmine some controverse, gave definace one to the other, and entre d'the lifts in combas: Among whom two grant LL. of the country, who mere brethren fought at harp for the fourtaint ty of the Kingdom. When the City Allapa was befreged and affaited by the Romans, the Townmen

A caused a mighty pile of wood to be made, and set on fire, and when they had killed their wives and children, they threw themselves headlong into the fire after them. Scipio himself, whiles he lay grievously fick, and there hapned by occasion thereof a mutiny to arise in one part of his army, when he was amendedonce made an end thereof: and compelled the States of Spain (that puttined) to come in and vield obedience again. There was likwife an amity and society concluded with M statista, King of the Numidians: who also promifed him his aide, in case he would come over into Affrick: With the Gaditars. allo, after the departure of Mago from thence: who had received letters from Catthage, that he should pasithe seas into Italy. Scipio, after he was returned to Rome was count Cosful. And when he made sure to have the Province of Affrick, Q Fabius Maximus withfir diene ad fo be had the go-- vernment of Sicily: but with commission to full over into Affice. in of senous it good for the B Common-weal, Mago the fon of Amilcat from the leffer Baleare If and where the state of the feas and failed over into Italy.

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Hen it feemed that Spain was eafed as much of war, as Italy charged therewith, by the voyage of Afarabal thither: behold, all of a sudden there arose other troubles there equall to the former. And as for the Provinces of Spain at that time they were possessed between Romans & Carthaginians in this manner, Aldrubal the fon of Gifgo, was retired with his powerfar within the country, even to the Ocean and G. des. But the coalis bordering upon our lea, and in manner all Spain bending toward the East, was held by Scipio, and subject to the Roman Empire. Hanno the new General, being passed out of Affrick with a fresh army, and entred into the room of Asarabal the Barchine, joyned with Mago: and when he had put in arms within a short time, a great number of men in Celsiberia, which lieth in the midst between the two seas; Scipia sent forth against him; M. Syllanus made ten thousand foot, and five hundred hoffemen. This Syllanus made fuch speed by taking as long journies as posfibly he could (confidering how much hindred and troubled he was, both by the roughness of the waies, and also by the straights, environed with thick woods, and forrests, as most parts of Spain are) that notwithstanding all those difficulties, he prevented not only the messengers, but also n the very fame and rumour of his coming, and by the guidance of certain fugitive revolts out of Celtiberia, he passed forward from thence to the enemy. By the same guides he had intelligence, and was for certain advertised (being now some ten miles from the enemy) that about the very way where he should march there were two camps; namely, on the left hand the new army abovefaid of Celtiberians, to the number of more than nine thouland lay encamped, and the Carthaginians on the right. As for this Leaguer it was well defended and fortified with corps de guardis which watch and ward both night and day, according to the good order and discipline of war. But the other was as much neglected, dissolute, loose, and out of order, like as commonly barbarous people and raw fouldiers are, and fuch as fear the less, by reason they are at home within their own country, S) Hanus thinking it good policy to fet upon them fift, gave commandment to E march under their enfigns and colours, and bear toward their left hand as much as they could for fear of being discovered in some place or other by the guards and Sentinels of the Carthaginians, And himself in person, having sent before certain vant-courriers and espials, with his army advanced apace directly toward his enemy. Now was he approached within three miles of them unespied, and not descried at all. For why ? a mountain country it was, full of roughs and crage, overfipread and covered with woods and thickets. There in a hollow valley between, and therefore secret for the purpose, he commanded his souldiers to sit them down and take their resection. In this mean time the espials came back and verified the words of the fugitives aforesaid Then the Romans, after they had piled their packs, their truffes and baggage in the midft, armed themselves, and in order of battell set forward to fight. When they were come within a mile of p the enemies, they were discovered by them, who began suddenly to be affraid. Mago at the first outcry and alarm, let spurs to his horse, and rode a gallop out of his Campto succour. Now, there were in the army of the Celtiberians, four thousand footmen targettiers, and two hundred horse. This Troopbeing in manner the flower and very strength of the whole army, and as it were a full and compleat legion heplaced in the varguard; all the rest, which were lightly armed, he bestowed in the rereward for to succour and rescue. As he led them forth thus ordered and arranged they were not well issued without the trench, but the Romans began to lance their javelins and darts against them. The Spaniards to avoid this volley of shot from the enemies, couched close under their shields, and defended themselves, and afterwards they rose up at once to charge again upon them. But the Romans standing thick, as their manner is, received all their darts in & their targets, and then they closed man to man, and foot to foot, and began to fight at hand with their (words. Howbelt, the suggedness of the ground, as it nothing availed the swiftness of the Celtiberians (whole guile is to run to and fro in skirmish and keep no ground) so the same was not hurtfull at all to the Romans, who were used to a set battell, and to stand to their fight : only the Atright room, and the trees and thrubs growing between parted their ranks and files afunder, fo a s they were forced to maintain kirmith either fingly one to one, or two to two at the most, as if the y had been matched to cope together even. And look what thing hindered the enemies in

their flight, the same yielded them, as it were, bound hand and foot unto the Romans, for to be H killed. Now when all their targettiers wel-near of the Celtiberians were flain; their light armed fouldiers, and the Carthaginians also, who from the other camp ran to succour, were likewise difarraied, discomfited and hewn in pieces. So there were two thousand footmen, and not above. and all the horsemen (who scarce began battell) fled with Maga and escaped. As for Hannothe other Generall, together with them who came last, and to the very end of the fray, was taken alive. But Magofled ftill: and all the Cavalry, with as many as remained of the old footmen followed after, and by the tenth day arrived in the Province of Gades, and came unto Aldrubal. The Celtiberians, that were but new fouldiers, flipt into the next woods out of the way, and fo from thence fled home. This fortunate victory hapned in so good a time, not so much slifted the present war in the ve.

ry birth, as it cut off the matter and maintenance of future troubles, in case the enemies had been

let alone, and inffered to sollicit and stir other nations to take armes, like as they raised the Cela

* Andelufia.

siberians already. Whereupon, Scipio having highly commended Syllanus, and conceived great hope withall to dispatch quite, and make an end of the wars, in case himself lingred not the matter, and made long (tay; purined the remnant behind, and fet forward into the usmost Province of Sp in against Asarubal. But Asarubal, who hapned then to lye encamped in * Baticator to keep his Allies in obedience and faithfull alleageance, all on a judden diflodged, pluckt up tiandards, and away; and more like one that fled than marched, led his army farther into the country, even as far as the Ocean, and to Gades. But supposing that so long as he kept his forces all together, himself was the only mark which the enemy would shoot at, before that he cut over the K straights of Gibraltar to Gades, he brake up his whole army, and sent them away here and there to their severall Cities, both to save themselves within the walls, and to defend the walls by force of arms. Scipio, lo loon as he perceived that the war was thus divided into lundry parts, and that to lead about his forces from City to City, was rather a long and tedious peece of work, than either difficult or much availeable, retired back. But became he would not leave that country clear in the hands of the enemies, he fent his brother L. Scipio with 1000 of oot, and 1000 horiemen, to affail the mightiest and wealthiest City in those parts, which the barbarous people call Oringis. This City is leated in the confines of the Meleste (a nation meer Spaniards) the soil fruitfull, and the inhabitants there find filver mines. This was the fortress of Astrubal, and his place of fafe retreat, when he made outroads all abroad into the midland countries of the maint and spoiled the people, Lucius Scipio having pitched his Camp under the said City; before that he entrenched and blocked the town, fent certain to the gates, who by parling near at hand, might feel and found the dispositions of the Citizens, and perswade with them to make triall of the Romans friendly alliance, rather than their forcible violence. But perceiving by their aniwers no mind at all nor inclination to peace, he cast a trench, and raised a double rampiar about the town, and divided his army into three parts, to the end that one of them should ever so low the assault. whiles the other twain took rest and ease. And when the first troop and regiment of them began to give a camilado, there followed a fierce, cruell, and doubtfull skirmish. For they could not eafily either come under the walls, or bring scaling ladders to set to, by reason of the shot that light upon them, And such as already had reared up ladders to the wall, some of them were pushed off to with certain forks provided for that purpole, others were caught hold of with iron hookstrom above, and were in danger to be hung up in the air, hoifed aloft, and fetcht over the walls. Sapio seeing that the conflict was unequall, by reason of the small number of assailants, and that the enemies had the advantage befides, in that they fought from the wall top; caused that first regiment to retire, and with the other twain at once gave a fresh assault to the town. This stroke for great a fear into them who were already wearied with fighting, that not only the townimen inddenly abandoned the walls and fled, but also the Carthaginian garrison souldiers, for fear lest the City was betraied, for look also their stations and places of guard, and gathered themselves into one place. But then the townsmen were affraid, lest if the enemies put themselves within the City, they should be massacred every where as they came in their way, without respect and w difference who were Carthaginians, or who were Spaniards. Whereupon they fet one gate open on a sudden, and in great numbers ran out of the town, bearing their targets before them, against the darts that were shot afar off, and shewing alost their naked right hands, in token that they had laid aside their swords. But whether the enemy could not well discern them so broff, or whether they suspected some crasty and deceitfull practice, I wor not, but they fell upon these that fled and yielded unto them, and flew them downright, as well as if they had affronted them in the face of a battell, and at the same gate entred the City with bloudy banners. In other parts likewise they fell to hewing down the gates with axes, and to break them open with crows of Iron. And as every horseman got into the City, he rode amain (according to the direction given by the Generall) into the market place, to be possessed thereof. And to these horsemen were al- O figned the Triarii for aid and affiltance. The Legionary fouldiers besides ran over all the other parts of the City, spoiling and killing all that ever they met, save such as defended themselves with their armour. All the Carthaginians were taken prisoners and committed to ward, likewise of townsmen about three hundred, such as had shutthe gates; but unto all the rest the town was rendred again, and each man had his own goods delivered and restored unto him. There were flain at the affault of that City, of enemies almost two thousand: but of Romans not above

fourfcore and ten. As by the winning of the town, they that were imployed there took great joy and contentment : so in their return to their Generall himself, and the rell of the main army, they made a goodly shew as they marched with a mighty multitude of prisoners led before them, Soinio having praised his brother in the most honourable ferms that he could devise, and namely, for this exploit of forcing Orinx, making him equall in glory to himself for the conquest of Carthage: because winter drew on that he could neither give the attempt upon Gades not yet follow at once upon the army of Afterbal, to disperied as it was in jundry parts over the Province, conducted his forces back again into the Province of Spain, that lifeth on this fide lberus: and when he had dismifted his legions into their several standing camps to winter in, and sent his brother L. Seipio to Rome, together with Hanno the Generall of the chemies, and other Gentlemen prisoners, he B withdrew himself to Taracon.

In the same year the Roman Armado being set out under the conduct of the Admirall M. Valerius Lavinus the Pro-Conful, made avoyage from Sietly into Affrick, and forriged all o.et the Territories of Mica and Carthage, infomuch as they drave booties out of the very utmost Confines of the Carthaginians, and even about the walls of Mica. As they failed back for Sicily, they were encountred by the Carthaginian fleet, confiffing of seventy long thips of wer whereof leventeen were boorded and taken, four funk in the deep fea, the rest were purto flight and diperied. Thus the Roman Captain Valerins, after victories archieved both by sea and land, returned with rich prizes of all sorts to Libbaum: and hereupon by reason that the seas were open and cleared of the enemies ships, great store and abundance of grain was brought to

In the beginning of that summer wherein these things happed, P. Sutpitius the Pro-Consul, and King Attalus, after they had wintred in Agina, as is abovefaid, with a joint navy paffed over from thence into the Island Lemnos. The Romans were twenty five Galliaces of five tanks of oars, and the King had thirty five. Philip for his part because he would be ready at all assais to oats, and the king had thury hve. Philip for his part because he would be ready at all assais to meet with the enemy either by land or sies, went himself in person down to the sea-side, as far as Dimetrial, and made proclamation; that all his forces should by a certain day meet together at Leville. Upon the fame that went of the Kings copining, there repaired sundry Emballies from the consederate States of all parts unto Dimetrial. For the Actionans have greated fundry Emballies from the consederate States of all parts unto Dimetrial. For the Actionans are unto them, as well for the society with the Romans as upon the coming of Artisia, wasted and spoil bed their borderers. And not only the Karmanian and Bestrians, and they that inhabit Embald, were in great fear, but also the Actionary "Norm over and bestriags, and they that inhabit Embald, were in great fear, but also the Actionary "Norm over and bestrides the war from the Arciliars, Consider of the Argives. All these saires made report white persists were like or ontice from the considers and their teverall in good utilities of the target was all the saires and put considerable of the recommendation of the sair of the sair on a sair of the sair o meet with the enemy either by land of lea, went himself in person down to the sea-side, as far as Demetrias, and made proclamation, that all his forces should by a certain day meet together at

* Streecho de

Ng ponte.

of an hour have intelligence, to foon as the enemies went about any trouble whatfoever, But H t e Roman Generall, and King Atralia, passed the seas from Peparethus to Nicea, and from thence failed with their A mado to Euban, unto the City Oreum, which as a man beareth his course from the gulph of Demetrias to Chalcis and * Enripse, Is the first City of Eubad that sheweth is felf upon the leit hand. And thus it was agreed between Arralus and Sulpitius, that the Romans should give the affault from the sea side, and the King with his forces on the land. Four dates after the fleet was or ised, they presented themselves before the City to affailit, For that time between was bear in lecret talk and conference with Plater, who was appointed by Philip governor and Provost of the City. The City had within it two Citadels, the one commanding the fea. the other fituate in the very heart and midft of the town. From thence there is a way under the ground that leadeth to the fea:at the end whereof there frood a fabrick or tower five frories high, a fingular bulwark and place of defence. There at first began a most sharp and cruell conflict, bu reason that the turret was well furnished with all kind of shot and artislety: and likewise from out of the ships there was planted much ordnance, and many engins bent to impeach and affault the same. Now when every mans mind was amuzed, and eye fixed upon this hot and eager fight, Plator received and let in the Romans at the gate of the other Citadell that flood over the lea and so in the turning of an hand it was surprized and won. The townsmen being expelled and chaled from thence, retired and betook themselves into the middle of the City unto the other fortreis. But certainfouldiers were fet of purpole there to thut the gate upon them: and fo being excluded they were killed and taken prisoners in the midit between. The garrion of the Macedomans flood round together under the Caftle wall and neither fled openly amain nor yet began & to hight as if they meant to flick to it unto the end. For whom Plater obtained pard on of Sulaitim, and having embarked them, brought them to Demetrium of Philiers and there for themafhore and himself returned to Attalus.

Sulpitius bearing himfilf bold for this fo good and speedy success, immediatly failed with his victorious Armado against Chalois. Where the event in the end answered nothing unto his hope and expectation. The lea lying broad and large on both han, s, gathereth in that place to a parrow room, to as at the first light it maketh a shew of a double peer or baven opening mon two dirow room, to as at the first tight it maketh a shew of a double peer or haven, opening mon two divers months, but in xey truth there is not lightly to be dround a worse harbour, and amnor changers months but in xey truth there is not lightly to be dround a worse harbour, and amnor changers months on the deformant of the months of the state of the main, the wirds arise indeed by and blow blisherous, but allo the very straight it self of Europa chilection of and stowethse en times in the day, as the voice goeth, at certain ste and ordinary hours? In which and sower and the self of Europa chilection of and sowers as the winds drive, the sea straight and stowers and thicker, wo clangers and down, and like a slowing stream supports the season and down, and like a slowing stream supports and expose. As the Konan Armado was thus engaged within 10 dangers in order to the town often one past was en inches to the town of the one past was en inches and the stream of the stream of the season o vers mouths, but in very truth there is not lightly to be found a worse harbour, and a more danand unexpected was this accident of his approach, that had not certain Cretenians by good hap gone forth a forraging far from the City, and descriped the march of the spemies agreed was no be guide that have been oversalen and imprised. Analys marmed and only of order as he was made he might have been overragen and supported. Anneas manifica and and in order is the manification of the fee-fide for to recover the high And even site and in some weighted the frequency land and land hing into the fee. Rules came, and landers in great feer. From the most returned to Com. cryang out more purificant manification and landers in great feer. From the most returned to Com. cryang out more post the manner and landers in great feer. From the most returned to Com. cryang out more post the manner of the common of the most returned to Common the first of the common of the commo

the Opuntians, for that being able to hold out the fiege untill his coming, fo foon as they faw the enemy they presently had yielded themselves in a manner voluntary into his hands. When he had fet things in order at Office and thereabout he took his journey to Torone. Attalus at the first rerired himself to Orenne: but upon the news arrived how Prufine the King of Buthynia had invaded the frontiers of his kingdom, he left the Roman affairs and the Ætolian war, and from thence failed over directly into Afia, Sulpitius also retired his navy unto Legina, from whence in the beginning of the spring he haddeparted and taken his voyage. And Philip forced and won Torone, with as small ado'as Attalus before had taken Opus. That forelaid City Torone was inhabited by certain that were fled and driven out of Thebes in Phithiotis. For when the City was taken by Philip, and they fled for protection unto the Ætolians, (to whom they recommended and com-R mitted themselves) the Atolians gave unto them that place to seat themselves in, being a City wa-Red and in manner defolate by the former war of Philip. Then Philip having recovered Torone again, as is aforelaid, departed from thence, and won Tritonum and Drymas, two small and base towns of no account in Daris. From whence he came to Elatis, where he had given commandment, that the Embassadors of Ptolomeus and the Rhodians, should give attendance untill his coming. Where, as they were treating about the making an end of the Etolian war (for a fmuch as those Embassadors to the same effect had lately presented themselves at Heracles, in the Councill and affembly of the Romans and Ætolians Itidings came, that Machanidus purposed and determined to let upon the Eleans, as they were preparing to exhibit the folemn Olympian games, Phithe supposing it good to prevent that, courteously answered the Embassadors and gave them their c dispatch: laying that as himself was not the cause of that war so he would not hinder and stay the conclusion of peace upon any equal and reasonable conditions. And so with a power lightly appointed he marched through Beoriato Megara, and from thence went down to Corinth: where having furnished himself with victuals, he marched forward to Phlios & Phaneus, And being now come as far as to Erea, and hearing therethat Machanidas upon the rumour of his coming for fear was fled back to Lacedamon, he returned to Agium, unto the generall Diet and Council of the Achai: supposing withall, that he should find there the Punick armado, which he had sent for to come thit fier; because he might be able to do somewhat also by sea. But some sew daies before the Carthaginians had failed over into Phocaa, and from thence were gone to the havens of the Acarnanians, so soon as they heard once, that Arralus and the Romans were departed from Ore-D som, feating that they would make our after them, and left they should be overtaken and surprised within Khimp, which is the very mouth of the Corinthian gulph, Philip verily grieved hereat, and was wonderfully troubled in mind, feeing what hafte foever he made himfelf in all his emprifes, yet he came too short and effected nothing in due times as if for tune in taking all things out of his very eye, fight, had deluded, disappointed, and mocked all his speediness and expedition, Howbert, in that folerno Diet and affembly, he diffembled his grief, bit in his passionate affections, and thus with an haughty mind he spake and said, "That he called both God and man to witness, that he "had forlet no opportunity of time nor vantage of place, but when and wherefoever he heard but "any inckling of the enemy, and the least ruffling of armour, thither he had made all haste that " possibly he might: but he could hardly deviseand conceive, whether himself were more ventu-E " rous in feeking war; than the enemy nimble and quick in avoiding the same, So Attalus at Opus, " fo Sulpitius at Chalcis, and fo the other day Machanidas eleaped out of his hands and got a-"way But firely (quoth he) his running away will not alwaies profeer and speed well : neither is "that to be counted a dangerous war, wherein a man may be fure (if he but meet his enemy once) "to have the upper hand. That which is the principall point of all, thus much have I got yet at "the enemies hands, that they confess thereby, how they are not able to make their parts good er with us and I doubt not, but shortly I shall atchieve the victory of them, and the event and for-" tune of their fighting with me, shall be no better than their present hope. The Kings allies were glad to hear him speak thus. Then he retired unto the Acharans, Erea, and Triphilia, and delive-red again Aliphera unto the Megalopolitans; for that they proved by good evidence, that it beplonged by right to their territory and confines. Thus having received of the Acharans certain ships; to wit, three Galliaces of Carvels of four banks of oars, and as many gallies of two ranks, from thence he cut overto Amiogra. And then with feven Carvels of five ranks of oars, and more than twenty barks belides, which he had fent into the gulph of Gerimb to joyn with the Carthaginian navy, he mide fail to Erythru in Etolia, nearanto Eupalini, and there disbatked and landed his men. But the Æsolians were advertised aforehand of his arrival and coming ashore: for all the people that inhabited either the country towns and villages, or the Castles near to Potidamia and Apollonia, were fled into the mountains and woods. As for the carrell, which in that hurry and hafte that they made could not be driven away with them, those they preyed upon and brought them to the thips. With the eard all the reft of the booty he feat Nicias the Prator of Sthe Achains to Agium, and fent forward to Corinth: and from thence he commanded that the land forces should be conducted and march by land through Bootia: whiles himself failing from Cinchrada long the coast of Action, above the point or cape of Saniam, passed eventhrough the midft of his enemies armados, and arrived at Chalcis. Then after he had commended the Citizens there for their fidelity and vertue, in that neither fear nor hope was able to change and turn their resolute minds, and exhorted them for the time to come; to continue fledfast in their alliance and allegeance, if they made more reckoning of their own fortune, and loved it better than the condition of the Oritans and the Opuntis he failed from Chalcie to Oreum And when he had commit- 14 ted the government of the State, and the guard of the City, unto those principall Citizens, who choic to flie when the City was loft, rather than to yield themselves unto the Romans, himself patied over from Enbau unto Demetrias, from whence at the first he took his voyage to the aid and forcour of his friends and Allies. After all this, having appointed and fet out at Cassandra keels for an hundred long thips of war, and taken up a number of thipweights to finish out the reft of the worksleeing that all Greece was now in quiet, both because Attalus was departed from thence, and also for that himself had in good time succoured his allies and confederats, who were in some trouble and distress, he returned back again into his own Realm, for to make warmon

In the latter end of that fummer, wherein these affairs thus passed in Greece, when Q. Fabiu 1 Maximus the father being tent as Embassador from M. Livius the Consul unto the Senat at Rome. had brought word and made report, That the Coniul judged L. Porcius with his legions to be fufficient for the Province of France, and that himself might well be spared, and depart from thence, and the Copiular army withdrawn out of those parts: the Lords of the Senat gave order and determined that not only M. Livius, but C. Claudius also his Collegue, should return to the City. This difference only between the one and the other appeared in the decree, in that they gave direction, that the army of M. Livius should be brought home, but the Legions of Ners should remain still in the province, and be opposed against Annibal. The Consuls by entercourse of their letters passing between, agreed thus together, That like as they had with one mind and consent made war and managed the affairs, so, albeit they were in divers parts far afunder, yet they K should meet in one place, and at one time make repair to the City of Rome: and that whether of them twaincame first to Preneste, he should there attend the coming of his Collegue. And it fortuned to, that they arrived both upon one and the same day at Preneste, From whence they fent an edict before, that the third day after the Senat should generally assemble together in the Temple of Bellona: and so they were met upon the way with a multitude of people, who accompanied them as they returned into the City. And they were not content all of them in generall to falure them and welcome them home, but every man was defirous particularly to take the Confuls by their victorius right hands some with congratulations, wishing them joy, others with thankfgiving, acknowledging, that by their good means and vertue the Commonweal was preferred and fet upright. Now when they had related in the Senat house (as the manner was of all Gene-L tals) what acts they had atchieved, and withall demanded, that for their valiant and faithfull fervice to the Commonweal first, due honour should be rendred to the almighty gods, and then they themselves allowed to enter the City in triumph; the LL of the Senat made answer, That they for their parts were ready and willing to confider first and principally of the merits and goodness of the gods, and next and immediatly of the good deferts of the Confuls: and as they decreed divine processions and supplications in the name of them both to they granted triumph as well to the one as to the other. But the Confuls, because they would not divide their triumoh (fince that they had managed the wars with one accordand common confent) thus agreed between themselves, That for a much as the battell was fought within the Province of M. Livius. and the very day of the field tought, it fortuned to be his turn to take the fign of birds, and to have the entire rule; and befides, the army of Liques was brought back and came to Rome already, but that other of Nero could not be removed out of the Province: therefore M. Livius should ride in a chariot drawn wish four steeds into the City, with his fouldiers following after and C. Clandins prefently come after mounted on horseback without his fouldiers. Thus the triumph was communicate to the one and the other, and encreased the glory of them both, but especially of him, whom he more that he exceeded his Collegue in defert, the more he yielded and gave place unto him in honour, " Lo faid every man, He there on horseback travelled in fix dates space the whole "lengthiof leady from one end to the other, and tought the very fame day with banner displaied egainft Aftenbul in Good, when as Annibal thought verily he lay encamped againft bim within a supplied to the supplied of the one part of had and no contill, in the defence of the one part of had and no contill, in the defence of the one part of had and no contill, in the defence of the one part of had and no contill, in the defence of the one part of had and no contill on the defence of the one part of had and no contill on the defence of the one part of had and no contill on the defence of the one part of had and no contill on the defence of the one part of had and no contill on the defence of the one part of had and no contill on the defence of the one part of had and no contill on the defence of the one part of had and no contill on the defence of the one part of had and no contill on the defence of the one part of had and no contill on the defence of the one part of had and no contill on the defence of the one part of had and no contill on the defence of the one part of had and no contill on the defence of the one part of had and no contill on the defence of the one part of had and no contill on the defence of the one part of had and no contill on the defence of the one part of had and no contill on the defence of the one part of had and no contill on the defence of the one part of had and no contill on the defence of the one part of had and no contill on the defence of the one part of had and no contill on the defence of the one part of had and no contill on the defence of the one part of had and no contill on the defence of the one part of had and no contill on the defence of the one part of had and no contilled the defence of the one part of had and no contilled the defence of th "the other, against two Captains nay, against two noble Generals of two armies in one placeen "ployed hisadrice and counfell, and in another opposed his body and force, of arms. Behold (An they he very bare name of Nero was sufficient to keep Annibal within his camp; and what was "inche, that diffomfised and defeated Afdrabal, but even his only coming? Let the other Confinal prece of "fol therefore be letant on high, and siding charios drawn with as many horses as he will; all " while that the true winmohindeed patieth through the City upon one horie only, Nay, William went but on Bonde would be measurable for ever hereafter, as well for the refulal of gory in t-und part of "chatteriumph as that side, winning of horgous in that was, With these and such like speeches they Denority : con- entertained Nero asthey balled him, and to accompanied him even to the very Capitoll, They brought into the Fresiere-house of the City in coin thirty hundred thousand * Seftentis and h I and is of, Soone filles. Among the fouldiers M. Livins divided ha and fifty Affes to them spices, And C. Briglithmo Clindburgatomical as muchoso his fouldiers that were ablent upon his return to the army. This res three half warmingdand observerdanthe ertumphy that the fouldiers uttered more ditties and rimes full of ce firthing pleasant committee and jetts (as their manner was) spon G. Claudius than their own Copful and that the gentlementand Horlemenhighly excelled and magnified above all the rest L. Veturius, and Q: Ceolina the two Lieutements, and majored the Commons to create them Confuls against the

a next year: likewise that the Consuls for the time being confirmed this prerogative choise and ele-Etton of those gentlemen, with their own affent and authority the morrow after in afrequent affembly before the people, giving honourable testimony of the valiant and faithfull service of those forelaid Lieutenants in that war.

Now the time drew near of election of new Magilirates: and when it was thought good by the Senatuhat a Dichacor should call that folemn allembly for the faid election; C. Clandim the Comul nominated for Dicator his Collegue M. Livius, And Livius named Q. Cecil us General of the horsemen. So there were created Cominis by M. Living the Dictator, L. Veturins, and Q. Cecilim even he who then was Generall of the Cavalry. After this, they went to the election of the R Pretors, and chosen there were, C. Servilius, M. C. Cilius Metellus, T. Claudius Afellus, and Q. Man-

lius Thurins, who then was Ædile of the Commons.

When these elections were finished, the Dictator having resigned up his office and dismissed the army by vertue of an act of the Senat took his journey into the Province of Tufcam, to fit in commission and make enquiry, what States either of the Tulcans or Umbrians, intended and plotted to revolt from the Romans, and to turn to Afdrubal at his coming into those parts: and who they were that had affined him either with auxiliary fouldiers, or with victuals, or with any aid and help what loever. And these were the acts for that years as well at home as abroad in the

The great Roman Games were wholly renued and fet out again three times by the Ædiles of C the chair, Cn. Servilius Capio, and Serv. Cornelius Lentulus. Likewife the pastimes and plaies, called Plebeii, were once fully requed and exhibited again by M. Sempronius Matho, and Q. Manlius

Thurinus Ediles of the Commons.

In the thirteenth year of the lecond Punick war, when L. Veturius Philo, and Q Cecilius Metellus were Conjuls, both of them were appointed by the Senat to make war upon Annibal in the Province of the Bemii. Which done, the Prators cast lots: And to M. Cecilius Metellus fell the jurildiction of the Citizens ; to Q. Manlins, of the forreiners, C. Servelins his lot was to govern Sicity, and I Clinding Sardinia As for the armies, they were divided in this manner: one of the Confuls had the conduct of that which was under C Claudius the Confut of the year before. The other Conful had the leading of that (namely, two full legions) which C. Claudius the Pro-Prator before D commanded, M. Livingas Pro-Conful, whose government was prorogued for another year, received the charge of two legions of voluntaries in Hetruria, at the hand of C. Terentius the Pro-Prator, And Q. Manlins was appointed by a decree of the Senat to deliver over his jurisdiction to his Collegue, and to take the charge of Gallia with thefortes there; whereof L. Porcius the Pro-Przetor was Caprains; and he had in commission to waste the lands of those Gauls who were revolted to the Carthaginians upon the coming of Aldrubal; C. Servelius was affigued with the power of the two Cannian legions, to defend Sindy, like as P. Manlins had before. Out of Sardinia the old army was withdrawn; which was under the governance of A. Hofilius: and the Confuls enrolled one new legion, for T. Claudius to fail over with Quimus Ctandius, and C. Hoftilius Tubulus, had both of them their commissions newly lealed for one year longer, the one to govern Taren-E tumiand the other so tule Capua, M. Valerius the Pro-Conful, who also was Admiral for the seacoast and giver along Sicily, was commanded to give up thirty of his fail unto C. Servilius, and with all the reft of the blaye to return to the City of Rome.

As the City, was in inference and flood doubtfull for the variable event of fo great a war, attri-buting, because of all weat and wee, of profesticy and advertity to the gods; behold many prodigious tokens were separted to have happed; Namely, That in Tarracina the Temple of Jupiter, and at Sarvious she Chappel of the goodels Maura, werd blafted with lightning from heaven, And the inhabitante of Samidan were no less terrified with two serpents that were crept into the temple of Jupiter at the very doors, From Antium there was word brought, that the harvest folk as they were as a ping inited attains ears of domobloudy. At Corethere was a few that fair owed a pig with two heads, and the harm peaned a lamb both male and lemale. It was reported alfo, that af Albathere were two rimes from and suffregella by night the day light appeared. Alfo in the territory of Romer by St pairs and the spairs, and the alter of Napune within the Cirke Flaminia brake out into much fweatt anthahalbemplancif Coire Salus, and Quirinus were blafted and fmitten from heaven. The Confels were sommanded to explate and purper these seatfull fights with facrificing of greater heafts and the trains up placet to have day. Which was done according to the derite of the Senar. But above all the would bus lights, taken reported from abroad, or seen at home, the minds of men were put initiar; for the going out of the fite in the Chappell of Vefts. For which cause the Vestall Vingin who had the charge that night to look unto it, was by the commandment of P. Licinias the Bishop well and throughly it ourged. And albeit this happed by humane hegilgetice and that the gods portended poshing thereby yet it was thought good that an expla-E Honghercof should be made with greates facifices, and a folerin supplication held in the Chappel

Before that the Confuls went forth to the wars, they were put in mind by the Senatto take regardand order for the Commons, and so procure their reducing again into the country, and plachigging in their lands and launs. For leeing that by Gods goodness the war was removed far from Romerand Latinas, sho country rowns might be without fear of danger inhabited and frewhether day in neither wasit's meet thing, that they should have more care to inhabit Sicily than

* 274375 lib. · Seftertius A

mong the Ro-

Italy. But the matter was not early to becompassed and effected by the people, for that many of the stree-holders were consumed up in the wars and great startity there was of servains and hines to till the ground: besides, the cattell was driven away in booties, and the manor houses were either ruinate or burned. Howbeit, a great fort were compelled by the authority of the Consuls to repaire again into their country habitations. The motion hereof was first occasioned by the Embassadors of Placentia and Cremona; who made complaint, that their territories were much dammified and wasted by the incusions and rodes of the Gauls their next neighbours bordering upon them: and that many of their own naturall inhabitants were fled and gone away, so as their Cities were not well peopled, and their country lay waste and defert. Wheteupon Maissus the Prattor had commission to defend and guard the Colonies from the enemy. And the Confuls by vertue of an act of Senat made an Edick and Proclamation, that all Citizens of Cremona and Pla-1 contia, should by a certain day return into their Colonies, And then, they themselves in the beginning of Spring took their journey, and set forward to war.

Cecilius the Col received the army of Cl, Nero: and L. Veturius of Q, Claudius the Pro-Prator, and made up the full number of all the companies with those new souldiers whom he himfelf had enrolled. The Confuls led their army into the territory of Confentia, and having forraged and spoiled here and there, and being heavily laden with good booties, they were in a narrow and fireight passage much troubled by the Brutii and the Numidian archers : infomuch as not only their prizes were in danger to be loft, but they themselves that were armed in some jeopardy. Howbeit, the alarm was greater than the skirmish, and the booty being sent before, the legionsescaped fafe into places of fecurity, And fo from thence they went into the Lucans country, All that K nation without any fight returned under the obedience of the Roman Empire. With Annibal that year was nothing done : for neither he himself made offer of war, upon the fresh hurt and lois received as well in publike as private, nor the Romans provoked him as long as he was onier. For they were all of this judgment, that there was such metall and valour in that one commander, although all things else about him went to wrack, that they held it no good policy to provoke him, and wake a fleeping dog. And verily I wor not what to make of him; whether he were more to be wondred at inadverfity than in prosperity. For why? watring as he did in his enemies land for the space of thirteen years, so far from home, in much variety of fortune, with an army not confishing of natural Citizens and subjects, but mingled of a confused riff-raff-and medley of all nations having neither the same laws, nor manners, and customes, nor language; diffe- L ring in fashions, in habit, in apparell, in armour, in rites, in religion, nor ferving, as it were the fame gods: he had so knit and united them in one link and streight band that they mutined rejther among themselves, nor against their Generall, not withstanding oftentimes there wanted money for pay, and victuals in their enemies country: for default whereof in the former Punick war, many outrages were committed both among Captains and fouldiers. But when Afdrabalthe Caprain together with his army was defeated and overthrown, in whom they reposed all their hopes of victory, and when they were fain to quit, as it were, all Italy befides, and to retire themselves into an angle and corner of Brutium; who would not think it a marvellous matter, that there was no ftir nor commotion in his Camp? confidering that over and befides all other difficulties, he had no means nor hope elle to maintain his army, but one of the Brutians confi-M try : And say, that it were all wholly tilled, sowed, and well husbanded, yet a small thing it was to find and feed to huge an hoft. Moreover, a great part of their youth was fer away from the tillage of the fields and grounds, and wholy employed in warfare: to fay fiothing of the naturall guife and corrupt ulage of that nation, which in time of war was wont to live and maintain the fame by robbing and thieving. Neither had he any factour at all fent from home out of Carthafe whiles they all were findious and careful only to keep Spain, as if all had gone well with then

In Spain the fortune was in some respect all one and the same, in other fagunlike and different the same, in regard that the Carthaginians being defeated in a sought field; and having soft field. Captain, were driven to the atmost coast of Spain, even has far as the Creanise : different; in this N Spain is a country more apt and commodious to the region; as for the nature of in this, but also than any land in the world, as well for the fire of the region; as for the nature of this fellow. For although it were the first nation of all the maintand continent; where the Romani went first in hand withall to reduce into the nature of a Province: yet it was subdued, and but lately in our daies even under the conduct and happy fortune of Applies Cafar. There at that time Alambat the son of Gige; the greatest and wooked Captain in all their wars of next after the Barchin house) returned from Gadas; and hoping by the help of Magic the son of Amilian; to wage war after, took multers throughout the farther part of Spain, and a med to the number of first thouland foot, and 4500 horse. Mod as for the Cartyla, all writerish manner do agree: but for the In'antry, some write, there were 70000 brought unto the City Silpia. O There upon the open plains fact their two Carthaginian Captains down, because they would not seem to fall off and refrise bartell.

Scipio, when news came unto him of to puillant an army levied, supposed that neither with the Roman legions he was sufficient to match such a multitude, unless he opposed the aids of the Barbarous nations, if it were no more but for shewand outward appearance enory yet was to repose such affured considence in them, as in the sundamentall strength of his army, that in case they

I hould give him the tip when the time came, (the only occasion of the overthrow of his father and was it) they might do much that to the gaptin change and totall om of all. And therefore he can system thefore unone of the As ford oyat the many change and totall om of all. And therefore he can system thefore unone of the As ford oyat the many change and total ome of all. And therefore of him things park and total which be had promised to key in the winter time. I timely departed from T. w. w. and gathered long in mall ands or his allies that inhabit a long the way as he marched, and lo came to Change. There is no many the contained gathered from the strength of the contained to came to the Change. The comment of the change to the number of three thouland to occased with the politic. Even thanks of the change the contained to came the proper of the contained to contain the politic through the contained to contain the contained doubtfull. But when the syndrom which the order and apply the of each appoint of the forwarded of the contained the contained doubtfull. But when the syndrom which the of each appoint of the formal of the contained doubtfull. But when the syndrom which the of each appoint of the formal of the contained the ed doubtfull. But when the ignadrons which flood ready appointed in their guards and flations, were had brought forths and after them, the fouldiers also from their work and fortheations were willed to take arms; and till more and more continually came fresh and in heart, in place C of those that were weated, ho as now from all parts of the Camp there was gathered rogerher'a ind power and rain to the bartel; then the Carthaginians and Nomidians turned their backs plain and Bed, And at the full they went as ayay by troops and companies, keeping their order and array affili, and dang dishanded Joschuist or teat, thus flerwards, whose the Romans began once more eagers to play upon the hindrooft of them, lo as now their futious violence could no longer be related then without all regard of trutes on their futious violence could no longer be related then without all regard of trutes on their futious violence could no longer be related then without all regard of trutes on their futious violence could no longer be related to the without all regard of trutes and the series of their futions of their futions were more enounged, agond deal, and the generics hears much did yet for certain disks enoung there per created actuations and his kerings animatured by the horizones of those that were flightly armed. Now, when by their fution is the more than the long of the series of their were flightly armed. Now, when by their fution is the more flower and the first and the series of their serve the changes when the day dreet constitute Camp, arranged in the series of their serve the changes when the day dreet constitute Camp, arranged in the series of their serve the changes when the day dreet constitute Camp, arranged in the series of their serve the changes of their servers of the full power and ran to the battel; then the Carthaginians and Numidians turned their backs plain and fled, And at the fift they went an by troops and companies keeping their order and array fill, and not disbanded to haite or leat, but alterwards, when the Roman pegan once more eahim to draw it at length on the right : with direction also unto them that they together with the te light horsemen and light appointed footmen should encounter and close with the enemy, before that both battels might meet and joyn together. Thus having enlarged out at full their wings, they with three (quadrons of footmen and as many corrects of horfemen, together with the light armed skirmilhers, advanced with full pace directly afront the enemies whiles the reft followed fidewaies across. Now there was a void piece of ground in the midst between, by reason that the Spaniards enigns went but flowly forward: and the wings had been in conflict already, when the flower and firength of the enemies battell, confifting of old beaten Carthaginians and Affican foundiers, were not yet come within the darts short neither durst they pur in to succour them that were in fight, for fear they should open the main battell for the enemy that came directly against them. Their wings were much distressed in the fight on every side : For the horsemen, the light ar- r med fouldiers, and the skirmishers, having wheeled about and fet a compass to environ them ran upon them on their flanks. The cohorts of footmen charged upon them afront, and all to break off their wings from the body of the battell. And as now in every respect the fight was unconall. so the rabble of camp-followers, Balear Islanders, and raw untrained Spaniards, opposed against the approved Roman and Latine fouldiers, pulled down afide. The day went on still, and Aldrubathis army began to faint: and no marvell, for they were furprised and taken on a sudden, betimes in the morning, & were forced in haste to enter into the field & go to battel before they had refreshed and strengthered their bodies. And to that purpose Scipio had drawn the day on length, & trifled out the time that the battel might be late, For it was the leventh hour or one a clock after noon! before the enfign of footmen charged upon the fide points. And a good deal later it was ere the K main battels fought and joyned together: fo that the heat of the noon fun, the pain of long flanding in armor, and hunger and thirlt came all together to enfeeble and ipend their bodies, before that they came to hand-firokes and to buckle with their enemies : which was the cause that they stood leaning and resting themselves upon their shields. And over and besides all other troubles, the Elephants also affrighted and madded with this tumultuous and disordered manner of fight of horiemen, skirmishers, and light armed souldiers together, ran from the wings, upon the mainbattel. The Captains therefore themselves being thus tainted; as well in courage of heatt; as in bodily firength, gave ground and retreated. How beit they ftill kept their arraies, as if the whole band had retired whole and found by the commandment of their General. But when the winners and conquerers on the other part were fo much more forward to charge upon them more hotly on L every fide, because they faw them to lose their ground and shrink back; fo as their violence could nor well be endured; then albeit Afdrabal held themftill together, and did what het dill to flav their flight, crying oftentimes aloud unto them, that these were hills behind them, and places of fafe retreat, if they would retire in good fort, moderately, and in order; yet when they faw their enemies preis fo hard upon them; killing and hewing in pieces those that were next unto them, fear was above shame, and so immediatly they shewelt their back parts; and ran away all aconce as fast as they could. Yet at first, when they came to the root and foot of the hils they began to make a frand, and rally the fouldiers again into order of battel, feeing the Romans to hiske fome flay of advancing their enfigusup the bill. But afterwards, when they perceived them to come lustily forward, they began again to flie afresh, and so in sear were forted to take their Camp. M Neither was Scipio himselffar from their trench and rampier, but in that very brunt had been ma fler thereof, but that immediatly upon the hot gleams of the fum, when he minetir in a water sky full of black and rainy clouds there powred downfuch a store of showers and tempers, that hardly could he himself after his victory recover his own camp. And some there were also that made it a cruple and matter of conference to attempt any more for that day. The Caft baginish, although they had great reason to repose themselves, and take their necessary rens; in well had they were with travell, and sore wounded, especially seeing the night was come, and the nomin tain continued: yet, because their sear and present danger wherein they frood gave their bottle to loyeer and slack the business, against the next adoming that the enemies should early affail their Camp, they gathered up stones from our of the values near about them, and bring them N one upon another, amended the heighth of their rampier, purpoling to defend their letter by the fireigth of their fence, feeing small help and remedy in force of arms. But the falling away of their Confederats was the cause that their departure and flight from thence, seemed mote late than their abode there would have been. This revolt was begun by Manet, a greet Lord of the Turdetans: for he with a great power of his followers and retainers fled from the Carthaginishs to the adverse part. Whereupon two strong walled towns, together with their gartifons, we will ded by the Captains unto Scipio. Adveta therefore, searing least this mischier might spread fatther, now that their minds were once set upon rebellion, dislodged about the midnight following and removed. Scipio to toon as he was advertised at the break of the day, by those that kept flanding watch in their flations, that the enemies were gone; having fent his horfemen before, O commanded the flandards and enfight to be advanted, and led for freedy a march, that if they had gone flraight forward and followed their tracks diffe elly, they flactify doubt overtaken them: but believing certain guides, that there was a shorter way to the rivet Bate, they were adviced to charge upon them as they passed over. But Hall what seeing the passage of the riverstopped against him, turned to the Ocean and even at the first they departed in great hafte, as if they fled, which was the cause that they got the flart of the Roman legionary footmen, and won a good

A space of ground before them. But the horsemen, and light appointed sootmen plaied one while upon their tails, flanked another whiles their fides, and by this means, with charging and recharging they wearied them and staied their match. And when as upon many of their troubles by the way, their endens were fain to fland, and forced to maintain skirmith, fome time with the horiementand fontimes with the light javelottiers and auxiliary footmen behold the legions also came on apace and overtook them. Then there was not fo much fighting and refiftance, as maffacte and Saughter of them: down they were with them and killed them like sheep, folong, until their Leader himfelf began to flie, and escaped into the next mountains, together with 7000 half naked and unarmed. All the rest were either slain or taken priloners. Then the Carthaginians began to B encamp and fortifie in all hafte and timulenous fort upon the highest mount they could find: from whence (by reasonthat the enemies had affaied in vain to get up the hill, having so difficult an ascent) they had not so much ado to defend themselves. But, the place being bare and naked. and disfurnished of all commodities for their reliefe, they were not able to hold out the fiege for a few daies. And the respon the fouldiers fell apace to forfake their own Captain, and to go to the enemy. So that at the length the General himself in the night season abandoned his army, and having got shipping (for the sea was not far off) he embarked and sled to Gades, Scipio being advertized that the Captain of his enemies was fled, left with Syll. was ten thouland footmen, and a thouland horsemen to continue the sege of the Camp, Himself in person with the relt of his forces within feverty dajes returned to Taracan, for to examine and hear incontinently upon his C arrivall the cames of the Princes and States: that upon the true ellimate of their deferts they might be rewarded or chaftised accordingly. After his departure, Mafanifa having had secret conserence with Syllania, about inducing his people also to be pliable and to hearken unto a change, passed over into Affrick with some imall retinue. At which prefent time verily the occasion of his sudden alteration was not to evident and apparant, as afterwards his most constant truth and fast alleageance observed unto his dying day was a good proof and argument, that even then he entred not into this defignment and action, without good and important caule. Then Mape, in those thips that, aldrub. I had fent back, passed over to Gades. The remnant, thus forlorn of their Captains, some by way of voluntary yielding and ranging themselves to the adverse part others by slight, were stattered among the next D Cities, and no troop remained of them behind of any mark and reckoning to speak of, either tor number or frength. In this manner and by these means especially were the Carthaginians driven all out of Spain, by the conduct and happy formue of P.Scipio, in the thirteenth year of the war, and in the firsth of Scipio his government in that Province and command of the army. And not long after Syllanus returned to Taracon unto Scipia, and brought word that the war in Spain was fully ended. And L. Scipio was fent with many noble persons captives, as a messenger to carry tidines to Rome of the conquest of Spain, And when all other took ful contentment and infinite joy at these news, and abroad in all places highly magnified theglory of this service, he alone who was the man that did the deed (as one who had an intatiable defire of vertue and true honour) made but small reckoning of the recovery and winning of Spain, in comparison of those matters E that he hoped for, and conceived in that high and magnatimous spirit of his, which be carried with him. For now he cast in mind and aimed at the conquest of Affrick and great Carthage: and therewith, to make perfect and confummate that glorious war to his own immortall honour and renown. And therfore, supposing it was now a good time to begin the way to those high exploits, and to lay plots, to prepare aforehand, yea, and to win unto him the hearts of the Princes and nations, he determined first of all other to found and assay King Syphax; This Syphax was King of the Mafafili, a people bordering upon the Moors, and abutting upon that part of Spain especially where new Carthage is situate. At the same time the King was in league with the Carthaginians: which Some supposing that he would observe no more surely and precisely, than commonly the Barbarians use, (whosefidelity dependeth upon Fortune) fent C. Lalius with rich p gifts and prefents, as an Orator to rreat with him. The barbarous Prince was glad hereof, both because the Romans then prospered every where; and also the Carthaginians in Italy lived by

cause the Romans then, prospered every, where: and also the Carthaginians in Italy lived by the loss; and in Spain went down to the geoused, where they had nothing let: and thereupon he condestended to entertain the stiendship of the Romans. But for the constitution of this amity, he neither would give not take affurance, but only in the personal personal entering the Roman General Romans, and the Kings royallaword and watrant that Seipio might come unto him with sale conduct and security, returned noto Seipio. Now for him that aspired to the conquest of Assiriak in was a matter of great consequence and importance in all respects, to make himself since of Spybans, the most mighty and pusifiant King of all that Land, who had aforetime since proof what the Carthaginians could do in war, and the confines and marches of whose kingdom lay fitly upon Spain, and but a small arm of the sea between, Seipio thinking it therefore to G be a matter worth the adventure with great hazard, (for otherwise it might not be) leaving sorthe desence and guard of Spain L. Marrison T. Taraon, and M. Spilasus at new Carthage, whether she had travelled by land from Taraon, and taken great journies) shimself and Lasus togesther loosed from Carthage with two great Cavels of she banks of oars, and passed over into Assirtics, through the calm and still sea, mosk of all rowing, and otherwhile also making sail with a gentle

Haply it to fell out that the very fame sime Afdrabal, driven out of Spain; was entired the ha-

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Scipio to bis

ven with feven gallies of three course of oars, and rid at anchor near unto the shore for to be set to a land. When he had a kenning of the two Carvels aforefaid, which albeit no man doubted her they were enemies, and might have been boorded by them being more in number, before they could gain the rode; yet hereupon enfued nothing eife but a tumult and hurry among the mariners and fouldiers together, in vain preparation of their ships and their armour. For the wind being somewhat big and high, drave the Carvels with full fail out of the main sea into the haven hefore that the Carthaginians had any time to weigh anchor: neither durst any of them proceed to further dealing within the Kings Rode, So Aldrubal first let a shore, and within a while Scipio and Lalius landed and went all to the Court. Syphax took this for a great honour done unto him (as indeed it was no less) that there were come to him at that time, and in one day two Generall Captains of two molt mighty and puilfant States to fue for peace and amity with him. He invi- I ted both of them friendly, and gave them entertainment: and fince it was their fortune to enter under one roof, and the same house for to be lodged in, he endeavoured to draw them to a parley, and to make an end of all quarrels, grudges, and controversies between them. But Scipio denied flatly, "that either there was any private malice or hatred between him and Afdrubal that should " need an end with conference and speech: and as for State-matters, he might not treat with a or professed enemy as touching them, without express warrant and commission from the Senate. But when the King laboured greatly with him, that he would find in his heart and not think much to bear Afdrubal company at meat and meal (because he would not seem to exclude either of them from his boord he yielded thereunto, and was content, So they supped both twain together with the King, and Scipio and Afdrubal fate both at one table in one mels, and upon one bed, for K fo it was the Kings pleature. But so courteously Scipio behaved himself (as he was a man that naturally knew how to carry himself with a grace and dexterity in all things, and in every place wherefoever he came) that by his fair language and eloquent speech, he won not only the favour of the barbarous Prince Syphax (who before was not acquainted with the Roman fashions) but also the good will and love of Asarabal, a most malicious and mortall enemy: who seemed to have him in more admiration upon this one meeting and communication in presence personall, than for all his feats of arms atchieved in war, and made no doubt but reckoned fully that King Syphax and his Realm would prefently be at the devotion of the Empire of Rome. Such a lingular gift had that man to win love and favour. And therefore the Carthaginians were not to much to feek how Spain was loft, as to confider and think how they might keep and hold Affrick. For L thus they conceived, That this noble Knight and worthy Roman Captain was not come thither wandring at a venture, nor as a traveller to fee countries, and to folace himfelf with walking along the pleasant and delectable coasts, leaving the Province which he had newly subdued, leaving his armies which he commanded, failing thus with two ships only into Affrick, and committing himfelf unto an enemy country, and into a Kings hands, of whose fidelity and protection he had no experience: but no doubt upon some great hopes to compaisthe conquest of Affrick. And this was it that long fince Scipio had in fecret purpole and defignment, this was it that openly he fretted and flormed at, namely that he warred not himself as well in Spain, as Annibal in Italy. Well, Scipio having concluded a league with Syphax, departed out of Affrick; and notwithstanding he was toffed upon the fea with variable winds, and those for the most part boisterous and raging yet up. M on the fourth day he arrived at New Carthage.

As Spain generally was at peace and rest for any Carthaginian war, so it was well known, that certain particular States, in regard that they were touched with the guilt of trespasses committed, were quiet for fear, rather than for any loyall alleageance. Of which the most notorious, as well for their own greatness and power, as for their fault and transgression, were Illiturgum and Cafulo. The Castulonians had been Roman Confederates in time of prosperity, were revolted unto the Carthaginians, upon the defeat of the two Scipios and their armies. The Illiturgians belides their revolt and rebellion, added this wickedness, in that they betraied and murdered the Romans who fled unto them for fuccour after that overthrow. These two nations, if Scipio at his first coming had proceeded in rigour to revenge (whiles the States of the country stood in the N pense)he should have regarded their desert more than his own good and commodity. But when all troubles were composed and reduced to quietness, he thought it then a convenient time to punish and chastise them accordingly. And therefore he called L. Martisse from Taracon, with 2 third part of his forces, and fent him to affail Coffulo. Himself with the rest of the army marched toward Ill. surgum, and within five daies presented himself before it. The gates he found shuragainst him, and all preparation and furniture for defence and to withstand the assault. For their confcience bare them witness what they had deserved, and there needed no other desiance of intimation of war against them than the privity of their wicked fact. Hereupon Scipio took occasion to exhort his fouldiers, and began in this wife. "The very Spaniards themselves, quoth be by "with them in more hoffile malice and deadly hatred than with the Carthaginians, For with "them the quarrel was maintained, as it were, without anger and rankor, only for foveraignty and "glory: but of these men ye are to take vengeance for their disloyall treachery, for their cruelty "and wicked villany. And now the time is come, to revenge not only the unworthy death of " your fellow souldiers, but also the like falshood prepared for your selves, in case your hap had

" fourting their gates declare plainly what they juftly are to fear: and therefore we ought to war O been to have fled for refuge thither at any time : yea, and to flew exemplary justice to teach all

A politerity, that no man hereaften be to heady tanks wrong any Citizen or louidice of Rome, in what poor claste 10 eyes no be, without car of condens punishment. Upon this exportation and com-fortable words of the Geografia, then before the motives and divided the fealing ladders among the choile men out of every company, And having to parted the many betweenthe muthat Latin the Lieutenant had the conduct of the one half they gave affault with great retrout anto the City in in two places at once. But neither any one generall captain, mor many principall Citizens enconraged and heartned the townsmen manfully to defend their City, but only their own featful& finfull conference for they will well and rememberd, yes, and put one another in mind, that it was their purification and not yestery that the Romans fought for ... and as for themselves, fines they were to long their lives this, was the only populate they were to long their lives this, was the only populate they were to long their lives this. B they were belt to die, whether in fight and in the field whem the fortune of hattell was common. and oftentimes lifted up the conquered and put down the conquerer) or after their City burnt and raled, to yeeld up breath to the light of their wives and children taken capeives amid the torments of whipping and hard irons, when they had endured all willanies and indignities. Where the upon not only the ferviceable youth for war, not only men I fay, but women also and children, ewen above the bodily ftrength of that age, or courage of that lex, were ready and prefented themfelves to defend the wals. Some brought weapons to the defendance, others carried flones up to the wals into them that were fortifying and repairing the breaches. For why? they flood not upon their liberty alone, which whetteth the stomacks of valiant simagnanimous men only, but they C fet before their eies all extremities of torture and punifment, wei, and the framefulleft death that, that could be devifed and their hearts were incepted to undergo all pains and peril, by ftriving avic together, and feeing one another to hazard themselves. In somuch asthey food to it and fought to refoutely, that even that noble army which had fubdued all Spain, toolathe repulle often times at the hands of the youth, of one City, was driven from the wals, and imply to their bonog; received some foil in fight and began to fear, Scipio seeing that, and doubting left upon so many, bootleffe attempts the enemies might take hears and his own fouldiers be tainted, thought good 191 enter himfelf personally into the action, and totake part in that, dangerous fervice. Having terri bulked therefore his men for their cowardife, he commanded the ladders to be brought and factor threatning that himfelf would icale the wals, if the reft made hatting and thus drew back. With that he made no more ado, but approached under the wals in great peril of his perion. Witeres on the conducts, respecting the langerous fasts of their Generals, and feating ideastly of balls, fee tig a thort on all bands, and began to rear ladders in many places at otherwise we balls, fee tig a thort on all bands, and began to rear ladders in many places at otherwise we benefic out, of the signification, and organ to rear moders in many parties as observe as many and on the other life place date, affectly and gave not over. Then at last the townspread, often all their near foliate relittings, were overcome; the defendants overthrowns and bears an analysis there is the single place of the single pla mins (fied Defore the enemy) who whiles the towninem were wholy turned its rigidized the Defore the enemy who whiles the towninem were wholy turned its rigidized the pict of the enemy who whiles the the towninem were wholy turned its rigidized the pict one part of the City much higher than this rable which because it was compared to be provided in the pict of the pict one part of the City much higher than this rable which below the most compared with any representation of the pict third the part of the period of the service service of the service

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The eight and twentieth Book of T. Livius.

Fraires pa-

whom Cerdubellus (upon promite fecretly before made and protection granted) betraied togeth ther with the whole City befides, into the Romant hands. This victory was purined with left cred eler : for neither was the offence on their behalf committed to heinous ; and the heat and choler of the Romans was well cooled and allaied, by reafor of their voluntary furrender. From thened was Martine lent against others of the barbatous people, to reduce unto subjection and obedience, as many as yet were not fully fubdued.

Some returned to new Carthage to pay his vowes unto the gods, and to exhibit and fet out a frect, cleof (word-phiers as that by which he had prepared for the honor of his father and meledece led. This palltime and tolemn thew was not performed by those kind of men, out of which militers of fence use ordinarily to make choice, namely such as were picked out of bondslaves and freed men, that wie to make fale of their bloud for mony, but all those that he imploied in com. but, were such at offred themselves and their service voluntary and without hire. For some were fent unto him from the LL of the country to make thew & proof of the valour ingr: fed naturally in that nation; others of their own accord professed to fight, for the love of the Generall himfelf, and to thew then pleasure : and tome there were again, who upon emulation of glory were drawn to make challenge, whiles others that were defyed refuted nor, but ftrove to get the victothere were also divers there determined those controversies by the sword, which by arguing & plending they either were not able or not willing to end : having agreed among hemselves that the impries in switchould fall to him that chinced to have the upper hand. And those were no mesa persons of bale degree and parentage, but of noble descent and famous houses : as namely. Carbin and Orlmantwo * Threshren Prousin germans by the father side; who differing and being at writing, about a principality of a City and State which they c. Il Ibes, made profession to trie "." the title at the atterinee by dine of tword. Corbis was the elder of the twain; but Orfua his fathey had been the last Prince before, and received that Seignory after the death of his elderbrother. And when Selpie was very defrious to debate and decide the matter with words, and to anreale their anger and mood, they both made answer and faid, that they had denied to the commen kinsfolk of either party, and that they would have no other god nor man to be their judge, become Many Both of them were fierce ; the elder prefuming of his firength of body, the whiser bearing trimfelf upon the flour of his fresh youth : wishing rather to die both twain in figure then the one; to be lubject to the dominion of the other. In conclusion when by no means possiblether would be reclaimed from this farious rage of theirs, they become a goodly shew and, pagemid to the whole army, and fingular example to prove what a milchlevous malady amon normal states, the love of lord hip is, and the defire of loveraigney. The chier, through practile of hip weapons and comming flight; lost overcome the footbardineste and incomficers field these of the

hiles the . whiten w phranchtaffoordu s had the mentificate the Lieutenants plied and sped their bufacts neverthelette, according to their commissions : see Marrow having passed the tiver But is (which the peasants of that comthousand Correct Preserved two world rich and worthy Cities, forrendred into their hands by compartition, swithout any affant, Nowly there was another City called Affan, which ever had with the Contagnitude and yet it deferved and the the transfer and indignation in that tegeth, a few M that, yterring aide the necessities the tollow truly leterer bare a spireful it tred, setting the Romania method was the town effect for naturall field from fo through for ted, or by my datum to sarely formified a had the inhabitates wherein should take more heart, or prefume the rather to be li-Assend bold. But the natural disponition of the people delighting in robberies, moved them to make stides and invade alse territory of the allies of the people of Romi bordering apon them; and to clack and cake prisone as any fouldiers, feultions, litelijes, and followers of the care concinued sale prilate is any folders, feelings, littles; and followers of the camp, or mostles Romans, whom they could light apon ranging about Yes, and when they happy esupany of shanning ther, copiete through their markles and conflict; (br in the self might found to infeet) may were impossed by an emballment laid for them, and being envirous is appase of disabantage; were faile every man. When the army was come before failt to was to income the composition of fault it, the townsmen carrying a guilty conference for offences committed, thought it not the lifelb courte for theseleles, to yeeld and give optile place to the enemies whom they and somethy planous against about and decing as more call to five their lives, either by the freeligin of their wals, or force of arms, they reloved to execute apply themselves, and their things this wanter about decrebations a food, as followed to execute apply themselves, and their things this wanter about the contract of the streams decreatement obtain, a food, All Millerin, and critism had. They life that appointed is company originated within a better have place of which they included the stream of the first of the property o methiell and infernall, to be mindfall of their liberty, which that day was to take an end,

care. After this pullime of the word fight, followed the functial games and pilities which were

fee forth magnificently, according as either the wealth of the province, or the humiture of the ar-

" either by honourable death or thamefull fervisude and to fuffer nothing to remain, upon which "the enemy in his furious anger might exercise his crucky as considering they had both fire and "I word in their hands to do the dead, to les thois friendly and faithful bands confume and diffrach "the things which were fare to be loft and periffs, rather then the proud enemies infult over them "and mak a form of them. To these exhotations they adjoyned a tearfall and horrible curfer to as many as either for hope of life, or upon timoroulnets of heart &fear of death, should alter their mind and refolution. Whereupon all at once they rulhed out of the gates fet wide open, and with a mighty turnult and shout; made a fally. Now there was no set guard and station of any force oppoled to relift them, because the enemies feared nothing leffe, then that they durk once iffue forth of the gates. Some few toops of horse and the light armour, of a suddain were sent out of the B camp to make head; and they encountred them. Between whom there was a skirmish hotter and sharper in regard of courage and violence, then ordered by any skill and good government. And therefore the horimen were discomfired, that first presented themselves against the enemy, yea,& put the light armed footmen also in great fear. And farely they had proceeded to have fought even under the very rampiar, but that the main strength of the legions, who had but very small time to be marshalled and arranged, put themselves in array and came into the field. And yet for all that, they were diffressed for a while about the entigns, by reason that they ran as blind mad men in their furious fit & sa bold as witheffe fools for want of fence, even upon the fword and their own deaths. But afterwards, the old experienced fouldiers, having flifty thood out against the first rash brune and violent shock of the enemies, yea, and killed the formost, bridled and staied the rage of those C that feconded them : and when they affaied with in a while after, to enter forward themfelves & break in upon them, & faw none of them to give one foot of ground, but every one resolute to die in the very place where he stood, they opened their battell in the mids (a thing that they might cafily do. confidering the multitude of the fouldiers) compafied and environed the wings of their enemies, who fighting round in a ring, unto the last man were flain every one. Thus were they that were in arms and made refiftance manfully deale withall by their enemies according to the rigge of war, and in the angry mood of fouldiers; and such was their end. But within the City there was fouler work, and a more cruell butchery and flaughter committed, when the feeble unagened and naked multitude of women and children were murdred by their own neighbours and citizens, who having let the forelaid pile of wood on fire fell to maffaces them, and flung their bodies when D they were but half dead, into the light fire under them ; loss their firesms of bloud gufbing out of their veins, were ready to quench the flame beginning to break forth. And in the end, when they themselves were even wearied with the pittiball dengines of their own friends, they caff them felires armour and all into the mids of the taid fire. Whee this mutiesce was done and ended. the Romans entred the City with victory. And at the first fight of this mentions object, they wondred for a while and flood aftonied. But afterwards when they faw the gold and filver glittering within the heap among others goods, they were ready and defirous (as the nature of man is greedy of such things, to rake and pull the same out of the sire; but some of them were caught with the same and burne; exhers flashed and half sugged, with the bot steam of the vapour and breath illining from the light fire, such (I mean) as were formore, & could not retire themselves back. E by resion of their exceeding press behind, that shrott them kill forward. Thus As one was destroised by the and sword, and we have an as sword to the comment. goonners recled unto him for fear of force, he led back his victorious army to Carthage unto Scipto. About the very fame time there came from Goder certain fugitive tenegates, promiting to be try, the garrilon of the Carthaginians lying there, and like said the captain of the garrilon; to gether withshonavy. Nowhad Mage refted there after his light, and having gathered together geher withshenavy. Now had Mage releasthere after his light, and having gathered sogether the hipp in the Chocan, levind and releasted enter his light and the local of the parts of Spain next adjoying and him, and all by the means of coaled directs and have a should be parts of Spain next adjoying and him, and all by the means of coaled directs and the same ween the Kongans and those fugitives, there had paided in the full promite and faculty and of the means of the coaled for the same spain and the same spain and the same spain and the same spain and the same spain of the same spain to the same spain and same s the province out of frame and couled grant diforder, elpenielly in the malt remote parts thereof: whereby it was well teen what a mould of moubles would have confued open force columny indeed. when a vasa monome, only, we oble to vasionables would have continued upon time calcularly indeed, when a vasa monome, only, we oble to vasionable despite a second tempedas a fine neither the Allies continued, local in a hour alreagement, the same administration are would obedience. All administration of the same and expected for the same and the same as the same and the same and

Wager, there lay eight household fouldings, one guard anti garrifen foundeterintion that inhabit on this lide form. Whole heads weinfer a work, and began to be before not are this rime

Bbb an Fi

when doubtful & suspicious rumours were spread of their General, how he was in danger of death. H

but long before, upon a licentious course of life that they had taken to, and so much the rather, for

that now in time of peace they were held in, more freightly and neerly, who before were used in

their enemies land, during the wars, to break out in more loofe manner, and to live upon rapine

and robberid. At the first they began to mutter and whilper fecretly thele and fuch like speeches :

If there be war still in the province of Spain, what do we here among peaceable people? And

if the war be ended, and the time of the commission come out and expired, why are we not had

again back into Italy? Then they proceed to demand their pay very malapertly, and more faucily

* Certain officers or lergeants going be" fore them with vine rods

than might frand with the duty and modelty of fonldiers : yes, and the Sentinels and corps de quard would not flick to give reproachfull terms and tanking words to the Tribunes or Marshals, when they went the round : and some of them made no bones to enter by night into the peaceable territory about them, for to fetch in booties and prizes; untill at length openly at noon day, they departed from their colours without pasport and licence. All things they did as transported away with luft and felf-will of fouldiers, not guided by the order and discipline of warfare, nor directed by the commandment of their captains and rulers. Nevertheleffe, there was retained fill a form of Roman camp among them : and that upon this only hope that the fouldiers had of the Tribunes aforefaid : whom they supposed in time would come to the bent of their bow, enter into the fame furious courses, and have their hand in the mutinies, and follow them in their rehellion; and therfore they were well content with them to fit judicially in Marihall court, lintheufaell place of Principal to minister law and execute justice : alio to call for the watchword and fignall of them, yes, and orderly to go to their watch and ward in their course and due times. And w whereas in very deed they had caft off all reverence and obedience of government, yet they would feem to shew a kind of loiall and dutiful diligence; in that (for footh) they would be commanders of themselves, and keep some order without constraint. But in the end the mutiny broke out into open ledition : namely, when they perceived once, that Tribunes milliked and reproved their doings and endeavoured to crofic their delignes; yes, and denied firstly and openly to tak part with them in their follies and furious outrages. Whereupon they differzed the Tribunes of their judiciall places in the Principia, yea, and dispossed them quite of all room in the camp, and by a generall conferred the foversign rule on two common fouldiers, the captains of this their feditious commotion, Albim Calenn, and C. Arrius Vmber, Who not contented with the * markes and ornaments of the Tribunes, were to bold as to handle the rods and axes; eventhe L very rotall entigns of foveraignfule; beyer thinking how those knitches of rods, and axes sticking within them, which they cauled to be born afore them to the fear of others, were ready to light upon themiclees, to icourge their backs and ides, and to chop off their own heads not long after, The supposed death of Scipie, whereupon they wainly built, was it that blinded their wils and minds upon the rumour whereof, being already neited abroad, they had no doubt, but ill Span generally would be up in armes. In which garboll and hucliburly, they made reckoning that they might levy monies of the confederat States, and spoil and pill the Cities neer unto them. And amid these troubles, when all were in an uprore, and every man would venture to do every thing at his pleasure, then they supposed their own deeds and actions would be lesse espied and marked Now when as they looked every day still to hear fresh newes, not of his death only, but also of his M funerals; and feeing there came none at all, but rather, that the former tidings were checked and proved but a flying tale without head or foot, then they began to make femblance of enquiring after.& feeking out the first authours who raifed those false reports then they seemed to be singly also and offended with them, to the end, that they forfeath might be thought rather to have believed things inconfiderally, than to have devifed fach a matter themselves purposely. These leaders and captains thus disappointed and abandoned, began now to dread and faind in horror of this it own enligns of magiltracy that were carried before them, and in Read of that imaginary pule which they murped, they teared greatly, that the very edge indeed of the true and lawfull power of authoritie would be shortly turned upon them. As the sedition was thus dashed, by detailed, that it was credibly and for certain reported, first, that Scipio was living; and within while N after, that he was recovered and in health : there came feven Tribunes or Colonels, Tentho Solpinhimfelt. At whole first arrival at the camp, the fouldiers grew piece angrid and within then before : but anorsupon sais words and speeches, where with the Coloniels entertained shole of their acquaintance, with whom they had communication; they were well contented and appealed. For first shey went about to their pavilions from one to another, and afterwards to the Principia and the Pretorium, where they disputed to fpic forite knots of folddiers that together and talking one with another a and fo spake unto them; as if they rather questioned with them what the cause should be of their anger and suddain commercions then blamed them, or laid any action to their charge. The reason commonly pretended, was this, that their Wiges was not duly paid at the day. Befides, they alledged what whereas at the Ame rime, when upon O "the trecherous fact of the Illiturgitans, there followed the loffe and death of two Generals, and the defeat, of their two armies, they be their versue had defried the Roman name and ho "nour, and like wife keprahe province to their behoof the Miturgit Mit had hideed received con-"dign punishmention their offenbo and trespaller that there was delicated and required and re-"compensed themefor their good fervice accordingly." Beleeve the (lay they again) your complaints are just and requests reasonables and we will make relation Mercel to the Lord Grandle 44 and glad we are in our hearts, that it is no worle, and that the cale is no more incurable then it is

A " for God be stracked, P. Sopra and the common-week, are both sufficient and also willing to make " you smeats for all."

But Scipie, a man though used to the wars, yet also gather innecessainted with florins of fouldiers mutnies, was much tousles in fpire and perplexed, for fees the stuy might exceed meature in stanforting of himself past his bounds in punishing; for the present he thought good to deal genicle with the this still, as he had begun, and tent abroad the collectors about the Tributary Cities to gather up the revenues, thereby so put them in good hope of pay, and shat with speed. And hereupon there went an edde and proclamation, that they should repair to satisfact the call for their wages, either by companies apartone after another, or skogether in general, whether they would themselves.

And now by this time, the fudden pacification of the Spaniards that were about to rebell. filled the fedition of the touldiers quite, which of it felf began to cool and flake already. For Mandons se and Indibilis, after it was reported that Scipio was alive and livelike, gave over their enterprite, and were retired again within their confines. So as now the fouldiers had neither Citizen nor forceiner to take pare with them in their folly & furious rage. And when they had cast all about what courie to take and what this to make, they found no other evation, but the most common refuge and retreat of all lews countels and bad defignments, even to commit themselves either to the jult wrath of their Generall, or elfe to his elementy and mercy, whereof they were not path all hope and in utter despair. For why ? he had not pardoned even the very enemies, with whom he had fought in battell. And as for their mutiny, it was as yet without bloodfhed, and no hure C done : and as it felt was not cruel and outragious, fo it had deferved no extream and rigorous punifhment . thus reafored they and comforted themselves, as naturally men are too prompt and eloquent, to extenuate, to publish and cloke their own faults, more I wor, then they should. This was their only doubt, whether they were better to go by cohorts and iquadrons; or all at once to command their pay. In the end they were of opinion, that the fafer way was to go all in one train. At the very lame time, whiles they among themselves laid their heads thus together in the camp. there was a councel held at new Carthage about them, and much dispute there was, and variety of opinious, whether they should proceed against the heads and Captains only of the seditious (who were in number not above five and thirty) or by cutting off the greater fort to punish this to odious example and prefident, of a rebellion rather then a mutiny. But the milder fentence took place, namely, that from whence the offence began, there the punishment should reft. And for the multitude, lome chaftilement and rebuke was lufficient for their correction. When the Councel was diffurified and broken up, to the end that it might be thought abroad that they fat about nothing elle but this which they protended, they published an edic throughout all the army in Carshape for an expedition or journey against Mandonim and Indibilit; and gave commandment to make provition of victuals for certain dales. And thole leven Tribunes, who had before gone to Sweet for to appeale the mutiny there, were now fent to meet that army again and having five name sobece given them of the principal authors of the forefaid tumult, they had a direction unto certain meet persons for the purpose, to thew them good countenance, to speak fair unto them. and courteoully to invite them bome to their boules, and afford them kind and friendly enterteinment , and after they had made them good cheer and brought them to bed, to take them being fall affeep apop their liberall drinking of wine, and to bind them fare hand and foot Now when they were not far off from Carebage, they understood by those whom they met and encountred upon the way, that all the whole army, was the next day following to fee forth against the face ans : which tidings not only tid them of all fear, which feeretly furprifed and poffesfed their minds, but allo made them exceeding glad and foyous, for that they supposed their General being now left alone wish then forces, they might do with him what they would themselves, rather then be at his commandment and devotion. And about fun-letting they entred the City, and perceived the other army providing and making all ready for the volage above named. Received they were and welcomed with gentle words, devited and framed on purpole raunely, that the L. Generall P took great joy and contribute ment for their coming, for that they were come to just before the fetting out of the other army ; and lo they went to repole and make much of themselves. And without any fift and thinliff at all, the ringlesders of the fedition, were by the means of thole Tribuns entertained and lodged in the houles of certain perions of good behavior and meet for that purpole, and there apprehended and imprisoned. At the reliefe of the fourth watch, the cariages of that army, whole expedition was presented, began to let forward on the Journey's and somewhat before day the Itandards and emigris advanced but the whole army was deteined and flaied at the gares, and persain warders ient to keep all the pallages and wayes; that no man thould go forth of the City. Then were those fouldiers who came the day before summoned to an aulience i and they tan boldly into the market place to the Tribunal of the General, (as if S with their outertes and clamours they would have put him in fome fear and dread of them. And at poetime both the Lord Generall himself in perion affected up the Tribunall, and with all the signed foundiers were brought again from the gate, and enclosed round about at their packs the mourned multitude guthered together to hear an Oration. Then were they danted, as luity as they were before, and all their college cooled ; and as they confelled afterwards themselves) nothing territed them to much, as the heldenful thrength and frell colour of the L. Generall beyond all their expectation, whom they thought verily to have found fick and cratic: yes, and his coun-

renance and face to vigorous and counsgious, as they never remembred to have feen him to H lufty in any battell before. For a while he tat fill and faid never a word, untill he was advertised that the Captains of the mutiny were brought into the place and all things elfe in readings Then after filence made by an Oyez of the cryer, in this wife he began and faid. " I would never have believed that I should have wanted words and proper language unto " mine own army : not because I have exercised my felf at any time rather to make eloquent " speeches then to manage valiant actions, but for that being alwaies from mine infancy almost " trained up in the camp, I have been acquainted with the natures and humours of touldiers. But "in what manner I should speak unto you, neither my wits will give me advice, nor my tongue "afford me utterance : you, I fay, whom I wot not fo much as by what name to call. Should I " term you Citizens, who have revolted from your native country, or fouldiers, who havere-"nounced your Generall, refused to be under his command, his charge and government, and made no conicience to break the oath of your alleageance? Last of all, should I give you the " name of enemies? Now furely, me thinks I agnile the bodies, the faces, the apparel and habit of "mine own natural Citizens: but contrariwife, I fee plainly the deeds, the words, the intents and "minds of arrant enemies. For what have ye wished and hoped for else, but the Ilergetes and the " Lacetanes have done the like? And yet I must needs say, that they had to follow for their cap-"tains in their outrage, Mandonius and Indibilis, two Princes of royall bloud: whereas you im-" poled the loveraign command & government upon Vmber Atrius, & Calenus Albinus, two bale " companions. Denie it now hardly if you wil that you all either were in the action, or willing in "the intention. Verily I can eafily believe you in so disayowing, and namely, that all this proceed-"ed from the folly of some brainfick fellows among you. For the trespates committed are of that K "quality and consequence, that if the whole army were therein culpable, the expiation & purging "therof could not be procured without great facrifices and exquifite punishment. Full against my "will I touch these points, as fores and gals that will not abide the rubbing : but unlesse they be " touched and handled too, they cannot possibly be cured and healed. I assure you, for mine own " part, I thought verily, that when the Carthaginians were driven out of Spain, there was neither " place nor person throughout the whole province that had envied my life and health; such hath "been my cariage, and so have I demeaned my self not only with Allies, but also with enemies. But "fee, how much I have been deceived, even in mine own camp, the news of my death was not on-" ly received with joy, but expected also with a longing defire. I speak not this, that I would have "any man to imagin that I conceive, how all ingenerall are guilty of this fact (for if I were per-L "Iwaded in my mind, that my whole army withed my death, I would here die prefently before " your eyes; for what good would my life do me repined of my fouldiers and fellow Citizens "But the multitude of every people is like the leas in nature; which of themselves are unmortable and slir not as the winds blow, as the gales go and come, so are they either calm or troublesome and surguet: and even so the cause and source of all this sury and out tage, is in some set the state. " and leaders. As for you, ye have caught the intection from them, and placed the fools with the "for company. Surely I am thus perfunded of you this day, that ye know not yet, to what those mous height of folly ye have proceeded; what milchies one act ye were entred into again things "Own perion; what you attempted against your native country, your wives and children; what "you enterprised against the gods and witnesses of your loyals oath; what ye have done against M "the facred auspices and happy fortune, under which ye have ferved in warfare; what ye "committed against the cultome & law of war, against the discipline of your ancestors : & fin " ly, how prejudicial and offensive your designes have been against the loveraign majesty of the "Roman empire. As for my felf, I am willing to fay nothing : content I am to think, that ye fa-"ther gave credit to my death rashly and inconsiderarly, then hearken therro willingly and gra "dily. And it may be, that I have to behaved my felf, that no wonder it is at mine army be ween "ry of me and of my government. But what harm hath your country deferved at your hand " which to betray ye thould complot with Mardonins & Indibilis? How hath the people of Ro "offended you, that you have deprived the Kn. Marshalsand Colonels, rested by the voices of " the people, of their lawfull rule and authority, and conferred the same upon privat persons N "And being not therewith contented, to have and a knowledge them for your Colonels. even you the army of the Romans, have taken the knitches of rods belonging only to the General, and beltowed them upon those shar, never kept so much as a bondslave of their own "command, Albins and Arrive forfooth, fet up their pavilions in that chief place and Safe in "the camp, where the foveraign magifirat ought to quarter: with them the rumpet for the from them the fignal and watch-word was demanded, they fat as judges in the Tribust fat " of Scipiathe Pro-conful ; upon them the Lictors and Sergeants attended : for them they made "way & voided the place, against they should go forth & march in their state: and before them "were the rods born, and the axes withall. When it raineth flones, when thunderbolts are those "when lightnings flash from heaven, when beatts bring forth strange, incount, and monitrous O "young ones, contrary to the course of nature, you take them for prodigious ligus and fearful "tokens. Nay this is a monstrous fight and wonder in deed which by no acrifices of bealts by "no supplications and praiers, can be purged and expiat, without the bloud of them that have "
committed fo hainous a fact. And albeit, no wicked crime can be founded upon any reason yet
would I gladly know of you(as in a cale that indeed thould not be once named and remember)

" what was in your mind? what imagined you? and what we your delignment? There was in times past a legion tent to Rhogiam, there to lie in garrison. Traiteroully and villanously they "murdered the principal citizens there, and for ten years ipace possessed and kept that wealthy town to their own behoof. For this notorious and bearly fact the whole legion, even four "thousand men and no sewer, were in the market place of Rome beheaded every one. And e yet they at the firth followed not for their captain * Arrise Vmber, one little better then a lan- * Arrise Vmder, skullian, and follower of the camp, a man of an unlacky and unfortunate name, but Decise ber alluding of substitute a Tribung or Kn. Marthall, neither joyned they with Pyrrhm, nor with the Samnits and to dispolate "Lucans, proteffed enemies of the people of Rome, Wheras yes have plotted in counfell; and meant and Vmera a to have handed in arms together with Mandonius & Indubites; their purpose was to have leated dath shadow, B " themselves for ever in Rhegium, like as before them the Campanes, who took Capna from the "Tuscans, the old inhabitants and the Mamertins likewile; who possessed themselves in Sigity of 4. Meffana, and never minded to moleit and make war either upon the people of Rome, or any of "their allies and confederats. But tell me I pray you, intended ye to have made your continual re-"fidence, and to have dweit at Sucret wifere if I your General at my departure out of the province, " when my tune and commission was expired, should have left you behind me, ye might have "cried cut upon me, and called for vengeance to God and man in regard of hard measure and " wrong offered unto you, in that ye might not be permitted to return home to your wives and children, But alas, wife and children were clean excluded out of your mind: & ye thought no more "upon them, then of me or of your native country. Well, I will follow on fill, and discourse upon C " your plot and defigns, wicked and ungracious though they were yet haply not altogether to fooa lish & fortish in the highest degree as may be supposed. Imagined ye being eight thousand men in " number, (and fay that ye were all of better account & teckoning then Albim & Atrim are, un-"der whom ye submitted your selves) to have been able for to defeat the people of Rome of the " province of Spain? to long as I lived, and the other army stood found and strong wherwithin "one day I forced new Carthage ; with which I difcomfited, put to fight, and chated out Spain, tour "brave Generals, and as many puffant armies of the Carthaginians? But let that go by, and to lay " afide my name, and to speak of no more abuse but this, that we were very credulous and quick-"y beleeved that I was dead. How then ? what if I was departed this life and gone indeed? Had "the common-wealth together with me yeelded up her ghoft? Would the mainstate and empire D cof Rome have fale to the ground with me at once? Fortend (O Japiter, almighty and most grascions) the eyer a City founded first most happily, with the approbation of the gode, built etermally far see to endure, should be compared and made but equal with this frail and mortall body Motmine, Plannines, Paulou, Gracchus, Post brunius Albiums, M. Marcellus, T. Quintine Criffe. Com. Co. Roleijes, two Scipies, my father and uncle both, for many noble warriors and captains ff have been fishen in this one war ; and they are flead and gone: yet the people of Rome continuethon foot and overliveth them, yea, and shall faill, when a thouland more of them shall die, eiet the upon the edge of the fword, or upon fome lickness of ether. How should then the state of the people of Rome be cuterred & buried with the dead corps of me, but one main and no more? "Even you yourdelves (to go no farther to leek examples here in Spain; when my father and un-E ecletwo Generals, were killed chole Septimism Martin for your captain, to lead against the Carthaginians, being in the ruff and jollity of their frells and late xictory. I (peak now, as though if 1 had milestried, Spain had been left destinate and without a Commander and Generall. M. Fil-" lane who, was lent, with me in the province, joined in the facto-commission and of equal su-"thority; L. Sepie my brother and C. Lalim; theth Lieutenants generall a would these have fit still and, done dothing? would these have failed so majorain and recover the majesty of our employ What could ye have compared army for army captains for capeains with them? was either Pour treputation and gredit, or your quarrel and came animparable and impose that in all these regards, Tye have been apperious and gotten the wantage, would ye indeed with the Carthginians, have born arms against your native country? against pour fellow elizaces? would ye in very truth; the Fagraph friek hould have commanded dealy; and Counters to City of Reme? And for what dement said great respectful pury you that more country had committeed (ortal and long ago, being wrong fully condemons and naw partilly hamified decing himself to live a milerable suited man, was mowed to take armen, and to repropagate the appropries to affail it. A private regard of love and nati-fixed kindness, reclaimed them from publish penticide. But what grief of heart, what fit of anger harbinested and provelent your? See this your wages was paid later by fome daies, whiles you, General day lick, was that a fufficient saud for you to give defiance to your country & proelsim open man against it shows that enough see haufe you to revelt from the people of Rome, and tunno ste llargescer and set (pern no la w of God and man, but to break all; and make thip wrack er of conference and common honelty? now lundy, fouldiers, ye were out of your wite, and fools type ween in the highest degrees. I was not applied farther out of frame and ficker in body, then er ye were in some saind and modestianding. Is resuble to think upon it and to reflectic, what folk bee leaved, what they hoped, what shey without . Lee all be forgetten and buriedin oblivion, if at 50 "possible a if age let us not speak, of it yet, how fover we do but rake it up in deep filence. I cannot deny, but my syords have feamed therp and hister auto you, and all this my freech very rigorous. "But how much more cruell thinkye are your deeds, then my words tart and four ! And if ye deem a realonable; that I (hould bearer put up the things that ye have done; will yo not abide then

" and take in good part, and patichtly to hear me to tell all that I can fay ?, But these matters !! wil H at lay no more in your diffs from henceforth; ye shall be cheeked no more for them. World God we " could as foon forget them, as I will put them out of my remembrance. And therefore as touching or you all in generall, if ye repent and be displeased with your selves for your fault and folly, I fail he content and think you punished to the ful, But as for Albim Calema and Arrise Valor, with the reft of the authors of this curied and deteftable mutiny, they shall make amends for their "trefpatie and transgreffion, even with their heart-bloud; and they shall surely die for it. The of (pectacle of their exemplary punishment ought not to feem anto you grievous and odious, has er rather a pleasant and delectable fight, if ye have any grace in you, and be come again to your richle wits. For their intent was to hast and do mitchief to no man alive, more then to your felves.

He had fearce made an end of his speech, when all at once, according to the order given before- I hand, there was presented to their eies and cars a terrible and fearful object on all fides. For the army which had environed the affembly round about clattered their fwords & bucklers together-The common crier was heard to cite by name all thole that were condemned there, in the prefence of the whole audience. Stripped they were naked, and haled forth in the mids of themall, and every thing brought out at once for to accomplish the execution. Thus were they bound to the flake, whipped with rods, and their heads chopped off. So benummed they were all and aftonied for fear, that were prefent at the fight thereof, that there was not heard amongst them all one fbrewd & hard word, in milliking the rigor of the punishment, no, nor so much as one grone or fecret figh. Then their bodies were al drawn at one fide, the place was made clean, & purged & at the fouldiers were called by name & before the Colonels & Kn. Marshals, iware alleageance, and K to be true fouldiers unto Scipio. And every one according ashe answered to his name, had his wages truly paid. This was the iffue and final end of the fouldiers mutiny, which began at Sucre. At the same time, Captain Hanne tent by Mage from Gades with a small power of Africans?

follicited the Spaniards about the river Batis, for mony, to rebel and put in arms upon a four thonfand able men. But afterwards he was forced by L. Martius to quit his camp, and having loft the greatest part of his men in the very tumult of taking the camp, yea, and some in the flight, whom the horimen purfued in chale and flew as they ran ftragling, himfelf with few others escaped away. Whiles these things hapned about the river Batio, Laline in the mean time having passed through the ftreights into the mein Ocean, arrived with his navy at Cartoia. This is a City ffunding on the fea coaft bounding apout the Ocean, even in the mouth of the river, where it first openeth from the fireights into the breadies. Now shere was fome hope (as hath-been aforefaid) to gain the City of Gades without any affault, by treaton, for as much as there can't fome into the Roman camp, that of themselves made offer and promite thereof. But the treafor brille forthico foon and was revealed before it was ripe, the comparetors were all apprehended ; eith feat by Mago unto Adberbal the Pretor, forto be conveied to Carthage. And Adberbal Berting embarked shole traitors is a Caravet or Gallion of five banks of ours, and lent her afore, because the was flower of fail than those of three banks; himself with eight three-banked gallies, followed a prety way after. The faid Caravet of five course of ours, was not so soon entred the straights, but Scipio also being embarked in another Caravel of the same fort, made out of the haven of Carais with leven Gallies of three ranks of oars and invoked Adberbal and the forefaid Gallies : sup-M poling verily, that she enemies Caravel being taken tardy in the very current, was not able against the tide to reire. . saberbat being thus furprifed on the fuddein, for a while flood in fear and doubt what to do , whether he had belt to follow on after his own Caravell, or turn the prowe and beaks of his gallies, and make head against the enemy. Thus whiles he stood at a bay lingring, he loft the opportunity of shifting and avoiding a battell: for now they were come within the dark that, and the enemies on every fide were ready to charge. And the current was toftrong that shey were not able to rule and manage their ships assurey would. But the manner of fight was no thing at all like to'a fea-battell, for as much as they could do nothing to their mind, nothing by this and dexective nothing by couniel and advice. The nature onely of the narrow feat the violence of the surrent was all in all, and ruled the conflict, driving the thips one against anothery as well up. N ontheir own fellows as upon their énemies : netwithitending they rowed and laboured what they could to the contrary. So as one while ye thousatise a thip that fled and foudded away, whirled about back again with a witnesse by the waves, upon those that had her in chair a and likewise another that feemed to follow and purfue after benemin, if the happed once into a contrary course of billowes, to turn top and tail, and seem to flie. And in the very conflict to fellout, that when as one veffell ran with her beak head fall butt upon another, the was forced by waves to turn her fide, and receive in her flank the push of the enemies. And contrariwife, when as one by with her flank opposite to the enemie, suddenly all at once fhe flould wind and white again upon her prow. As the gallies fought thus doubtefully together, hap hezard, at the pleasure and will of Fortune; the Roman Caravell (were it because of her weight the was able to stand more O fleady against the surging billows, or by reason that the had more ranks of oars thet cut the waves, and to was more easily ruled) chanced to inference of the imalier guilles of the enterings; and running falt by one with a forcible violence wiped away clean all the cars of one fide, and had no doubt spoiled and marred all the rest that she would have invested and charged upon, butthat Adherbal, with the other five made fail, and got over into Africk! Lalim hoving failed back to Carreia with victory, and heard what had been done at Gades inamely, how the complet of

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betraying the Hand was disclosed, the configurators sent bound unto Carlbage; and confequently all their Bobe frustrate and turned to nothing upon which they came to Game? dispatched discrements to L. Martini, gitting bim to and orthand, that onlettle they mean till rolle before Galler, fengers to passes the same and doing no good, the best way was to return pace Septe the lord Genetrilling away the time content of Marine both of them within few dates fepaled to Caribage Up on whole departure Maga hast not onely a time to buckth Blindelf being trigilled as he was water on whose aspatial as he was with a double fearboth by land order ; but also hearing that the Hereete were revolved, conceived forme hope to recover Spain again, and addressed his contriets to the Senar ar Callinge : whit by relating not only the civil matiny that arole in the Roman camp but allo the rebellion of the contederats (and allow way of amplification and enforcing well-y thing to the highest degree) should encourage and exhort them to (ends sids for to regain the dominion of Span, left unto them by deicent over their ancellors. Mandonius & Indibilis who were refired for a time into their confines, untill they knew how the fedition sped and what was the Who thereof refled ftill in supence. For norm roop sale vitizens had sheir trelpaffe forgiven, they made no doubt themselves but they might be pardoned also. But when it was published abroad how feverely and sharply they were punished, they topposing their own transgresson to deserve the like punishment, follicited their own people again to take arms and thus having levied and affembled the lame power of aids which they had before, they paffed into the Sederants country, where are the beginning they lay in franching C camp, being in all 20000) and 2500 horse strong.

Scipia after he had foon reconciled and work again the heart of his fouldiers, as well by making true parment of their wagelyto the faulty and infocent alke, is allo by fleaving a loving counter true parment of them wages to the rainty and innocent since, as also by including a toying counternance, and giving friendly words not will indifferently, before that he diffidged and removed from Carringer allembat them all operated on audiented, or where he invested bitterly and at large against the fall hoodwind trechery of the lords of the country that rebelled, and proceed the following and a substantial and an admitted of standard and an admitted the standard of standard and an admitted the standard and an admitted the standard and a standard of standard and a standard of standard and a standard of standard and an admitted the standard and a standard of standard and a standard and a standard of standard and a stan large against the wand his now to be sevenged of them for their with the large. " mind, wherewith lately before he had eared the folly," and "reformed" the error of his natural

"mind, wherewith lately before ne nacearea and rony," and "reformed the effort of his natural, "citizens for then quot his with grief and grone, yea, and with real like as one that real and, cut his own bowels, I explated and purged either the intendid the fully or the which malice of eight his own bowels, I explated and of thirty perions the slow 376 with 100 and glid beat, yea, and with the speak of thirty perions the slow 376 with 100 and glid beat, yea, and with a refolution are exceed and challenged the slow 100 and glid beat, yea, and with me, thus indeed now inches facility and the life of th

"with me; the similed new inship forces the Heigeri. For richich are they bern in the lame land with me; the similed new inship forces the Heigeri. For richich are they bern in the lame land, with me; the similed new inship forces the Heigeri. For richich is close to the land, amity which with me; the similed new inship forces themselves for the Height Scott of High in the samity which was brewedness, the stage forces the ment is richies of effect in the property. The in the own is a samity which was brewedness, the stage forces to ment is richies of effect in the property in the pro

And prefently without any delay, they same to skirmith o for the Spanis rds made out to to the H cattel. lo loon as ever they discovered them a far off the archers again and darrers of the Russians ran sponthe Spanisrds as they were buile in their hooty. And at high they terrified them; and skirmilled with their that a but afterward, when they had from their arrows and darts, which were better to begin a fray, then determine a bettell, they drew their naked (words and began to fight clofe together foot to foot. And farely the skirmith of the footmen had been doubt-fully decided, but that the horiemen came upon them: who not only affronced the enamies in their face, and trampled them all under their horfefeet that came in their way, but allo fome of them having wheeled about and fet a compate along the bill foot, prefented themselves at the back of the enemics, to as they enclosed and that up the most part of them in the middle between. Infomuch asthere entired a greater il ughter, then commonly upon light shirmithes by way of such I rodes and excursions. But the barbarous people by this discomfiture were rather kindled and enfismed to anger, then daunted any way or discouraged. And therfore, bee use they would not feem to h ve been difmaied or affrighted, the morrow morning by day-light, they shewed themfelves in battell array, The ftreight and narrow valley, as is beforefaid, was not able to receive and contain all their power : for two third parts welneer of the infantry and all the horfe were come down into the plain field; and the reft of their footmen belides, flood together quartered on the fide of the hill. Scipio judged that the feantneffe of the ground made tor him, both occasie it feem. ed that the Roman fouldiers were more fitted to fight in a small room then the Spaniards; and also for that the enemies were engaged within that place, which was not able to contein the the whole multitude : and therefore he devised a new first agembefides. For confidering that he K could not in to narrow a space bring his own cavalrie about to compasse and charge the wi points of their battell, and that the horimen which the enemies had arranged together with their infantty, would ferve them in no ftend ; he gave direction unto Lielies to conduct the hories cloicly as he could about the hils, and to keep off the fanatrons of the cavalry fo far as politily might be from the skirmish of the Laharry. Himself directly turned all the entiges of the foot-men opposit against the enemies, and marshalled the farefront with four cohorts only, because he menopous against une enemies, aux mathaues une marrone with tour control only because the conflict, to the end, that while the enemies years smalled and occupied, in fight they should be conflict, to the end, that while the enemies years smalled and occupied, in fight they should be withdrawn from cipying the horizone, a they come of ores the bilat. Neither had they an eye of them at all, while they were progress about he horizone the hole. Neither shot they are the main and the property of thems. It is not in executively a property of the same of the property of the Spanish of the property of the Spanish of the conflict of the property of the Spanish of the conflict of the property of the Spanish of the conflict of the property of the Spanish of the conflict of the property of the Spanish of the conflict of the property of the Spanish of the Constant of the conflict of the conflic could not firesch out the battell any broader ; and then without delay he made haft to begin the conflict, to the end, that while the enemies were smaled and occupied, in fight they should be

The widde and swemment Book of To Livius. A universality flinkey injustical and their profiter, untilificating districts there as ableing littly that indicunting it many proposessions there precious any incoming analysis of the was ablent; falle; that for indicate which grant is most decreased which had workship their ved death but live they should by his good decrease made he grant is sourced they promise the promise more wife he promised neither to despoil status of their dimensity considerable to their dimensity of the properties of the properties of the providerable to their dimensions of the considerable to their dimensions of the providerable to their distributions of their dimensions of the providerable to their distributions of their distributions of their distributions. ple hinrey and titche a derive and minds feetasch from feet) der proceed in riger and erucky against the guiltlesse immages, but against their own persons, if they were out and revolted again a nor ver would be contone hantelf to be revenged of difference and paked enemies, but the offenders & manigherings (nould in the farmed fail of the rate deterts. And now have they had tried both forconsequenced the one making other, its partition their elfolie, whether they had rather have the Ro-B meanpacified or dispinates, triedd Seellemer ? Southerlantes had a fair delivery ; only there was aurina possion and fine laid miles with and indibility of a sum of money for souldiers pay. Scipro himself after heinschleht Marine befordinte the farther part of Spain (beyond the river Ibesuch and splants back again to Tartidoni frait forme few daies untill the Illergetes had made paymeanofrage monres what they were abarged with and then with all his fouldiers lightly appointed wishous etriages inkrebethiels rubning tamp to overtake Martin, who by that time approached interimental Ocean loron and in the loron special section.

Buseles which Manage begen before time, was upon fundry occasions put of fill and deferced. Noveme Numician Prince was very defirons to parley & commune with Scipio bimilelt in period granterigts dad to after thin of featly : which was the very cause then, that Selpie took is long a polarine que in route of his way. Majarifa being how at Gader, and advertised by Marting cuse sons was course and nect at bailt. The wed falle femblance to Mago, made many excites, se founds much saids madely, that their Booles being primed up and pettred within the Hand, were welness to mand speits at land, that by their long about there, not only they made others feel the waite and literate of all strings, but all a salkade hereof the inletves : and besides that his metrof arms for very case and identifie, became feeble and unlike. By which fuggestions he periwaded with Mage, and prevailed with his/femnely as to june lim to croffe over into the continent; under coulder to walk and spoll the Midder Spain next ed joyning. When he was passed over, he iens before beitre herce principal! Numidistis gentlements ittack, to appoint both the time and the place of the intercept interpretation and gentern east math, to appoint both the time and the place of the interior math of the distribution of the interior math of the interior

Now was not programed Numidian with the purpose which a wonderful admitted to the said his security by research and that conceited wante and the glock, that he was making it performate, of a might big and goodly flattice, the wante me one of was supported by grew into a far glocker reverence and from or of his person. wes wreally and inagined from the west problems of the problems. In which the content of the west problems are greated of the problems. It is supported that we the problems are greated to be a supported to the problems and the problems are greated to be a supported to the problems are greated and the greated and greated

Manibal: and not to suffer that war to quail and slake now, which was enterprised with greatest

force and endeavor, and yet, with ground farous offenuned; Espahia haplais ideli relianosis. A brought from Carthage to Mage : and himself allocation, segions in the property of the broken defined and and analysis of the common steady segions and and specified a stance to company to the common steady segions and and specified a stance to company to the common steady segions and the stance of th yes, and forced all privat persons to being relegated all the important and filter maintained along the coast of Spain, he landed his tending tops deather provided as a time and assembled. walted, and overrun the territories by the Sea bde, hotenere ebnd, rune with his firet, and sidel anchor before the City: where all the daylong he kept his fortidiers within shainth his policed be pight fet them alhore, and led them 10 ward the part of the wall, whereat Greekers was by the Romans won : imppoling that the City was one infincional intellended intelle afteonge guard, and that fome of the town imen, upon hope of a shape and share than a wonder if a up in armes and rebell. But there were come poits out of the country in althail beforehand who had brought news. I as well of the foraging of the country & fearful flight of the rullicell pealante as of the coming of the enemies Moreover the armado was descried also in the day time; days apparant, that then made not choile to anchor even just in the rode before the City, for nothings And therefore the the City fouldiers flood ready, well appointed, and in armes, and kept within that gate; which turned toward the lake and the fea. And when the enemies, fouldiers, and marriners confuledly together, were come in great diforder under the walls, with more tumultunge noils then fercible violence othe Romans at once fuddainly fet open their gate, and with a great crin and faquentide a fally upon t bem. charged the enemies troubled and difordered them Shattshe first onfer & volly of that discomfitted and put them to flight, yea, and with much fleughter chaired them so the flieren and but that the veffels flood close to the flrand, ready to receive themselved at they flee to K fearfully there had not been one left alive either in the flight or fight. New they that were in the very thips were in great affright & peril, whiles to prove the enemied of his caking in appointment pell mell with their own company, they pull'd up the ladders, draw, such places, on a sugnition ropes, whereby the thips were failtened to the banks, uses, and the scruceables for ball, the sheet might have no hinderance by weighing anchors to that many there were who in (wimming to the thips, becaute they knew not in the darkenight, which was to go or what to swoid, perifice mi: ferably. The next day, when the armado was fled from thence back again into the Ocean from whence it came, they were found flain sight hundred men and of simons and sprilets between

the City wall and the feathers; two thousands, and have a considered to Golden was accorded from thousand, and arrived with his fleet abund with a place not tar-from Godes, from whence he for Embaladors, to sometime has the great with the against him, being their allie and friend; and when the Gaditanes exculed them leaguest. a place not sartiom Gaster, trom wherea he fees Embalishers, to necessarias the metal state from startiom Gaster, trom wherea he fees Embalishers, to necessarias the metal state from the said that it was long of an uprore of the multivade, who were of finded As against exclose them channels faid, that it was long of an uprore of the multivade, who were of finded As against exclose sequence of the committed, and ippoi under by Aber Dudiers at their department, and when they were trade to be embarked, he trained by the forth the said strengths, were accuraged and their single planes and Sufficient long the results of the commanded them to be commanded them to be the first transparent of the commanded them to be commanded to the commanded them to be commanded to the commanded to the commanded with lafty planes for marriagen as fewers they gas sed with semonared with lafty planes for marriagen as fewers they gas sed with semonared with some to be committed. The planes is the semanare of the committed with lafty planes for marriagen as fewers they gas sed with semonared with semanared to follow the semanared by the committed and the semanared by the committed of the committed of the semanared by the committed of the committed of the semanared by the committed of the committed

fet and sanged battels : what a number of towns he had forced and won, from the exemits (what nations he had subdued and brought in subjection under the state of Rome ; how a such

A he patied into Spain, against four general captains and four victorious annies: and now had not left one Carethaginian in all those parts, Yet for all these mobile deeds, he rather assaid what hope he might have of a triumph; than made any hot & earnest fitte therefore because it was never seen to that day, that any one had triumphed who made war, being himfelf no principal Magiffrate After the Senat was menand difmified he entred the Citys and caused to be carried before him into the Chamber of Rosse, of filver in bullion, 14342 pounds weight; and in coin besides, a great quanticy. Then LiVinaring Philo held the folemn affembly for creation of Coff, and all the Centuries in general, with exceeding favour and affection elected Piscipio Cof and for to be his companion in government, P. Licinius Craff in the Archbishop was joyned unto him. But this affemoly as we find in records) was celebrated with more frequency of people, than ever any had been B known during this war, for they repaired and met from all parts, not only to give their voices. but alto to lee Scipio: may they ran in great numbers to his house, and into the Capitoll, when he facrificed and flew an hundred oxen in facrifice for the honour of Jupiter, according to his you which he had made in Spain. And all mens minds gave them, and they were afforedly periwaded in their hearts that as L. Last atius finished the former Punick war, so P. Cornelius would make an end of that which was now in hand: and like as he had driven all the Carthaginians forth of Spain, to would Stipio hum them out of Italy : and every man in his conceit withed and affigued unto him the Province of Affrick as if the war in Italy had been fully brought to an end. Then enfued the election of the Prators, And two were created that were then Adiles of the Commons, to wit, Sp. Lucrevin, and Cm. Offavius : and of private persons, Cn. Servilius Scipio, and L. Emylius C. Pappus: In the fourteeath year of the Punick war, P. Cornelius Scipio, and P. Licinius Craffus entred their Confulthip: Abd unto the Confuls were the Provinces appointed : namely, unto Scipio was Sin Lygranted without cashing lots, and that with the consent and good liking of his Collegue, because he being the Archbishop, was by vertue of that dignity kept Hill in Vealy, for to see to the facrifices, divine fervice, and Church matters : and unto Graff as the country of Britis was affigued. Then the provinces for the Prætors were put to the lottery and the civil jurisdiction within Rome fell to Ca. Servidias: Ariminum (for lothey called Gallia) unto Sp. Lucretius: Sicily was allotted to L. Araphus: and Lardinia to Cn. Offavins.

The eight and twentieth Book of T. Livius

The Senat affembled in the Capitol: where Publing Scipio propounded an Act, and it was confirmed by the authority of the house, That out of the money which himself brought into the n commontrealure he might be allowed to defray the charges of those places and games that he had vowed in Spain during the time of the Souldiers mutiny. Then he called the Embaliadors of the

Saguitins incortee Senat house: and themost ancienc man amongst them spake in this wise:

"Although right honourable it be not possible to find anymore mileries & calamities than we The Oration have endured aheady in the maintenance of our mithful allegeance unto you even unto the end, of the Sagun-"yet flich have your deferts been to us ward, & fo many favours have we received of your cap- tine Embassa-"tain Generals, that we think not much not repent of any damage or loss, that we have fu- dors in the Se-"Rained in that behalf Porfirst ye entred into the quared, & began the war for our take; and ha- nat of Rome. "ving once begun it, we have continued therein for the full space of 14 years; and that with such "resolution that offcienes, as ye have plunded your selves into extream peril & danger, so ye have E "engaged no less the State of the Carthaginians. For at what time as ye had within Italy a cruell "and shouldy wat 80 Amilian your mortall onemy, ye lent forth your Coff, with armies into Spain,

to as the ware to guther up the broken reliques of our Thipwrack, Pub, and Cn. Cornelii the two bre-" threation the first time that they tame into the Province never realed to devile and do what-"Soever might either advantage us, or endamage our enemies. For first and formost they restored "unto us our town again: then having made enquiry throughout all Spain, where any one of our to Christons were fold as Theres, they delivered and redeemed them our of milerable fervitude, and at recovered for them eneir former freedom But fee; When we were well-near come to this good " national row our probe pitiful elane we were raifed up to a wished for and definable for une, "heri and und conton will your Generals heddenly died : whose death hapned in manner more in a lather the and close mons and our chammen you. For then we thought verily thus of our felves, That we were reduced from remote to different places unto our ancient habitation, for this purspok, that we should perith once again, and see a second overthrow and destruction of our native

"country: knowing that much, thatfer to work our uter confusion there needed not a Cartha-"gistransprainer army tobe the influment and the mems; for eventhe Turdetans alone, our

comoff and containes, who were the cause also of our former ruin and undoing, were able with sidner own forces to both un out clean, and emineuilly our name. But behold, whiles we were in wthere people sties immediate beyond shour hope and expectation, ye fent among us this noble "Soipio trete in plate, in whole behaltwecount our felves of all Saguneins most happy, because we "have feen him declared Cof, already, and shall be able to report the news unto our neighbours G and fellow Chizens, that we have beheld with our own eyes, even our whole hope, our help, " our hearth and Wiley: Who having forced & won very many Cities and towns of your enemies "in Spain, at all einnes and in all places for the Saguntins apart from out of other prisoners & cap-"times, and fent them home again into their own country. Finally, as for Turdetania, a nation fo adverse and to dangerous chemies wino us that if it should continue fill in prospecity, Saguntum "could not politily thand spright; he hath by force of arms to quelled and tamed it that neither "we'de Rives nor be impolan without arrogance) any of our posterier hereasterneed stand in

ic fear of any danger from thence. We see before our eyes their City rafed, at whose infligation & H " whom for to gratifie Amibal before had rafed Sugariam and out of their lands now we eather " rents and revenues: which contenteth our hearts; note for much for profit & gain, as for quittance "and revenge, In confideration and regard of these benefits and good turns, which be such as grea-"ser we cannot hope nor wish for ar she hands of the immortal gods: the Senar and people of Sa-" gunum hath fentus ten here in Embaffie unto you, for to give you thanks in their name; & with-"all, to rejoyce and congratulate in your behalf for the happy hand ye have made, and the fortuate exploits ve have atchieved thefelaft years paft, as well in Spain as in Isaly, namely, that ve "have subdued, and do hold in possession all Spain, not only so far as to the river Iberus, but even "To the lands end, and the numoft point lying upon the Ocean fea, And as for Italy, we have left no "more ground in it for, Annibal and the Carthaginians, than they empale within the compass of I "trench and rampier Moreover, we have in speciall charge, not only to render thanksgiving there-" fore to almighty and most gracious Jupiter, the patron of the fortress and Castle of the Capitol. "but also to offer & present unto him if it might stand with your good grace and liking) this gol-"den crown; and to fet it up in the Capitol, in token and memorial of Victory. Which we hum-"bly beseech your HH, of your favour to grant unto us: and moreover, (if it please you) to ratifie and confirm for ever by your authority and approbation, all those benefits, franchites, and privi-"ledges, which your Generals have of their goodness, vouchfafed to endow us with.

The Senat made this aniwer to the Saguntin Embasiadors, "That both the raing and also the "rearing again of Saguntum should be a memorable example to all nations, of the latithful locie"ty and alliance, observed both of the one part and the other inviolate. And whereas their Gene-K
"tals had re-editied the City of Saguntum, and delivered the Citizens thereof from servitude and
bondage, they had therein done, well and rully, and by direction, according to the will and plea"fure of the Senat. And what loever else was performed by them to the good and benefit of the
"Saguntins, the Senat shood willing and contented therewith, and gave order therefore. As for
"their present and oblation, good leave they had to bestow it folembly in the Temple of the Ca"pitol. After this order was given, That the Embasiadors should have their lodging appointed
them, and presents sent unto them, and all other entertainment at the charges of the City, yea, and
by way of a reward, an allowance of no less than ten thousand Asses apeece.

Then were the other Embassadors admitted into the Senar-house, and audience given them. Also the request othe Saguntins was granted to go and see Italy for their pleasure, so far forth as L they might with security of their persons; and certain guides were assigned to conduct and accompany them, with especial letters as of directed unto all Cities and towns; for to receive the Spanipus them, with especial letters as of directed unto all Cities and towns; for to receive the Spanipus them.

ards triendly, and give them courteous entertainment,

Their things dones the Senators fat in confultation about the flate and commonweal, & treated concerning the levying of new arinies, & the diffitibilition of the Provinces, Now when as the common brute went that P. Seipso was defined & named-to a new province of Affrick, & all mengave out with open voice, that he was the man to be fent thither directly, without cashing lots for the matter: and bimiells befiels not resting content now with mean glory, said openly, that he was declared Cof, not only for to maintain war but also to sinish and make an end thereof once for all which could not be effected by any other means, unless himself in person made a voyage with an Marmy into Affrick; protesting moreovers. That if the Senat exosted and gainfaid this design of his he would propound it to the people, and carry it away clear by their voices: whiles the principal LL, and ancients of the Senat were nothing pleased with this resolution of his, but durch principal word and speak their minds. either for sear, or for counting of him, in hope of preferences; only

The Oration of & Fabius.

Q. Fabins being demanded his opinion, spake to the matter in question to this effect. "Right honourable and my LL of the Senat, I know ful well, that many of you here affembled " are of this mind & verily periwaded, That we are fer this day to no purpose, but even to consult 64 & debate of a matter clearly determined; & that in vain he shall spend words, who shall deliver " his advice of the Province of Affrick as of a point as yet doubtful & not refolved upon already. "For mine own part, first I cannot conceive neither will it enter into my head, how Affrick can N "possibly now be accounted as a Province & assigned certainly unto your Col. (let him be a man " right hardy, & of as much valour as may be) confidering, that neither the Senat unto this daybath " judged it nor the people ordained & affigned it to any person in the nature and name of a Pro-"vince. Furthermore, if it were so indeed without all peradventure; then it my indementate "Col, hath done amils, who in making semblance to put a matter for to be debated, which is al-" ready agreed upon hath deluded and mocked the whole Senat, and not the Senator, who in his "course delivereth his opinion of the thing in question. But I am affured that in gainlaying and "croffing this hally voyage into Affrick, I shall incur the finisher opinion & surmite of two things: "the one is of my usual lingting and slow proceeding in all mine actions (a course that naturally I "am given unto) which young men may term at their pleasure, timorouspels and lazinels; but so Q " long as I have no caule to repent therfore, I pass the less, For furely hitherto the advices of others "have ever at the first fight made a goodlier shew, and seemed more honourable; but by experi-"ence mine own waieshave sped better, and been sound in the end more effectual. The other is, of backbiting detraction and envying at the glory and reputation of the Cof. a man of fingular "prowels (I mult confess) se whom I fee to grow from day to day in greatness and honour. From "which jealousie and suspicion, if neither my life passed, and the carriage of my self; if neither my

a "Dictatorship with five Consulships, nor so much glory which I have acquired as well in mana-"ging the affairs of war abroad, as of civill policy at home (that a man would think I should ra-"ther be elutted therewith than defire any more) be able to clear and affoil me; yet my years at "least wife may free me very well. For what concurrence and emulation can there be between me "and him who is not of equall age with my very fon? When I was Dictator, in the vigour and "flower of my strength, in the very course and train of my greatest and bravest exploits, no man "either in Senat or in the affembly of the people, heard me to refuse and deny, That my own Gc4 "neral of Cavalry, who could not afford me a good word, but ever railed at me, (a thing that was " never heard before) should be made equall with my self in command and government, And yer B "by good deeds rather than by fair words, I effected and gained thus much in the end, that he, who in the judgment of others was matched with me and made my fellow, confessed within a "while himself to be my interior. Less reason have I then now, after I have gone through all de-"grees of honors and dignities to enter into contention & emulation with a young gentleman. "of all others at this day most flourishing in the eyes of the world: unless for footh it be a likely "matter that I (a man weary not only of managing affairs, but also of this world, and of this life) "should look to have the Province of Affrick offered unto me, if it were once denied him, Nay " verily, I have enough already: in that glory I am content to live and die, and feek for no more. "It was sufficient for me to hinder Annibal from atchieving the victory; to the end that by you. "who now are gallants in the best of your strength he might be vanquished & overcome, Meet it C " is then and great reason O P. Cornelius, that you should bear with me and hold me excused, if I, "who never in regard of mine own felf fet greater flore by the same and opinion of people, than " of the good of the Common-weal) prefer not now your glory before the weal-publike, And yet "I will not fay, but in case there wereno war at all in Italy, or the enemy of that quality as by con-" quering of whom there were no credit & honour to be gotter then he that would feek to keep " von still in Italy, were it never so much for the good of the State might seem to go about to dis-"appoint and frustrate you (in putting you by the charge of the war) of the very means and mat-"ter of your glory'and renown. But leeing that Annibal is your object, feeing he is our enemy, "who with an entire army still holdeth Italy as it were befreged now these fourteen years will you "not, O P. Cornel, hold your felf well contented with this honour and reputation. That you being D "Conful, should drive that enemy out of Italy, who hath been the cause of the death of so many " brave men of ours, and of fo many foils and overthrows that we have received; that, like as G. "Lust atims had the name of finishing the former Punick war, so you may win the tide of ending "this other also. Unless that a man would say that Amilear was a warrior and Captain worthy to " be preferred before Annibal; or that war of more importancethan this; or that victory greater "and more honorable than this is like to be, in case it happen that we may be conquerours under " your conduct, and whiles you are Conful. Whether would you chuse rather to have drawn A-"milear away from Drepanam & the mountain of Erga, than chased and hunted the Carthagini-"ans and Annibal out of Italy? Nay furely, even your own felf (howfoever you embrace glory al-"ready won, than hoped for hereafter) would not take more joy & contentment, and triumph ra-E "ther for freeing and delivering of Spain than Italy from the wars. Annibal, I wot, as yet is not "come to that low ebb nor so down the wind, but that he which made choice of another war, "may feem well in fo doing to stand as much in fear and dread, as in contempt of him, Why then "address you not your self to effect this impress, and leave building these Castles in the air, and "hope by fetching these reaches and this compass, & going the longest way about that when you "are passed over into Affrick, Annibal will follow you thither; and not rather go the next way "to work, and fight with Annibal where he is, and make no more ado? Are you willing indeed "and desirous to win this honour of dispatching quite the Punick war? Why, it is the course of " nature to defend and make fure your own before you go in hand to affail the dominions of others. Let us have peace first in Italy before we make war in Affrick: and let us first rid our selves "of fearere ever we take occasion to put others in fear; unless we had some greater quarrel, And F "if by your conduct and fortunate government, both these may possibly be effected; conquer "Annibathere, and then go thither to affail Carthage a Gods name, Butif the one or the other of " these victories must needs be left for new Consuls to atchieve: as the former of the twain will "be the greater and more memorable, so it will open the way, and give the overture unto theo-"ther ensuing upon it. For at this time, over and besides that our treasure, and all the revenues and "finances of our flate, are not able to maintain and wage two fundry armies both in Italy and in "Affrick: besides, I say; that we want the means to keep two Armados afloat, and have nothing "left sufficient wherewith to furnish them with victuals and municion: who seeth not I pray "you, how far weengageour selves in peril and danger by this enterprise? P. Licinius shall war in " haly and P. Scipio in Affrick. What will ye say if Annibal, (which God forbid, & my heart even "dieadeth to prefage, but thet which once hath happed may happen full wel again upon the train G coffome new victory, fortune to go forward and affault the City of Rame? Where are we then? "Shall we have timethen to fend for you our Cof, out of Africk, as we did for Q. Fulv, from Ca-"spail And what fay you to this befides, That the fortune of war is doubsfull & uncertain even in "Affrice as well as in other places? Call to mind, and learn betimes by the examples of your own "house and family, by your father and uncle; who within 30 daies were stain, & their armies def feated:even there, where for certain years space they had performed both by sea and land most

"noble exploits: and highly renowned among torrain nations both the Roman people, and also H "your own name & family. The time will not serve, if I would do all this day do nothingelse but "reckon and recount unto you, how many Kings, Emperors & General Captainsthere have been. who haveentred rashly into their enemies countries, and received many foyls and overthrows thereby, as wel in their own persons, as in their whole armies. The Athenians, a most prudent & " politick State, having left the war at home in their own country, and following the counsel and "He meanth "inggestion of one young man, as hardy & valiant in arms, as noble in birth & parentage as your " felf (none difpraised) failed into Sicily with a brave and puissant navy; and there in one battell "fought at lea, overturned and ruinated for ever their most flourishing City & Common-weal. "But why feek I forrain examples of strangers, and stories of times too far past, and over-long ago. "Let even this same Affrick, and M. Astilius, serve as a notable example of both fortunes, for our I "infruction & learning for ever, Now furely, P. Cornel, when you shall once discover Affrick with. "in your view from the sea, you wil think then that your Provinces of Spain were matters of spore "in comparison of it. For what semblable proportion is there between them? When you were in cour voyage for Spain, you failed in the calm fea peaceably along the coast of Italy and France. "and arrived at Emporia, a friend City and Confederat: and when you had landed your men, you seled them in security through all places to the friends and allies of the people of Rome, even as far "Tarracon, From thence ye journeyed all the waies by Cities and towns, furnished with Roman "garrisons. About the river Iberts you found the armies of your father and uncle, which remained "upon the lois of their Generals more fierce and fell for the calamity that they had received than "before, You met there L. Martiuss their Captain and Leader, chofen (I must needs say) I know K or how in a hurrey by the fouldiers themselves for the time but otherwise I assure you if nobility of birth and the titles of dignities which he justly deserved had graced him, he was in all "feats of arms and martiall knowledge, comparable to the very best warriors & noblest Captains. "After this you affaulted Carthage without any empeachment, and took your time at your own copleasure, even when there was not one of the three Carthaginian armies to aid & detend their "affociats. As for all the exploits befides (without offence be it spoken & not to debase any good "fervice there) they are in no respect to be compared with the Affrican war : where we shalfind " no haven open to entertain our Armado, no Country peaceable, no City confederate no King "friendly, no place at all either to sojourn and rest in, or to march forward and pass through with "fafety. Which way foever you cast your eyes, nothing but hostility threatning danger and perill L "unto us Do you indeed truit Syphax, or rely upon the Numidians? Well, let it suffice that once " ye trufted them. Rash adventures speed not alwaies best. And oftentimes we see that fraud seeof meth faithfull, and maketh way of credit in small things, that in matters of greatest imponance. " and when the time serveth it may pay home and work a mischief with a witness. The enemies "overcame not your father and uncle by force of arms before that the Celtiberians our Allies "Over-raught them by falshood and treachery: neither were your felf in so much danger from " Mago and Aldrubal the chief Captains of your enemies, as from Indibilis and Mandonius, your ec new friends and confederates, Can you repose any confidence in the Numidians? You I say that have experience of your own fouldiers mutiny, and have feen them rife against you: As for Syes phax and Masanisa, as they had rather themselves be the soveraign & most mighty in Affrick, "than the Carthaginians should; so surely they wish the Carthaginians to be the highest above et all others besides their own selves. Now at this time there is some emulation and heart-burning "among them, and all occasions of quarrell whet them on to maintain sides and factions, so long as fear of forrain enemy is far enough off. Shew them once the Roman arms and forces, let "them see an host of strangers once, they will run I warrant you altogether then, as it were so " quench a common scarefire. You shall find that the very same Carthaginians will far otherwise "fland to the defence of the wals of their Country, their Cities, the Temples of their gods, their "Altars and private houses when going to battell they shall have their fearful wives to bear them "company, their small children to go afore them in their eye; you shall find them, I say slick bet-"ter to it than they did in the quarrell and defence of Spain, But what and if the Carthaginians, N "finding themselves firing enough upon the confidence of the generall concord of Affrick, of "the falt fidelity of the confederate Kings, of the firength of their own wals, thould forme ethemselves, when they shall see Italy destitute of your help, and disturnished of their forces, ei-"ther to make out a fresh army from Affrick and send it into Italy, or else give order and dissel-" onto Mago (who as it is well known for certain, is departed with his navy from the Balear "Illands, and lyeth floating and riding continually upon the Alpine Ligurians) for to joyahis "power with Annibal; It is a clear case, that we shall be in as great trouble, and as much affaighat ted then as we were of late, when Afdrubal mounted over the Alpes, and came down into " Italy: A (drubal, I fay, whom you (that will with your army compals not only Carthage but also "all Affrick) let go out of your hands, and fuffered to pais over into Italy. But you will lay, that O "you have vanquished him, Sayyou so? I would not for any thing, not only in regard of the love "I beare to the Common-weal, but also of the affection that I carry toward your fell that a van-"quished man could find the way by you into Italy. Be content & suffer us to attribute all things "that have gone well with you or the Common-weal, during the time of your government, to "your wildom and policys and contrariwife, what foever hath fallen out crofs and adverte, to im-" pute and affigurche fame to nothing elfe, but to the variable events of war, and to fickle fortune.

under their hand & decreed it was that they two, namely LiVeturim & Q. Cacilim, should eithe The better and more valuant that you are, the more need bath your native country, yes, and all "Tal, belides, to keep you ftill at home with them, fobrave a captain, o rare a Protector. You annet vonr own felf diffemble the matter, but confeste, That whereloever Annibal is, there is the very head, the fort & ftrength of all this war; for as much as you pretend, that the only canfe "why you would palle into Africk, is to draw Annibal thither after you. Well then, be it here or beit there, with Amibal you mult have to de al. Tell me then, whether are you like to be ftronger of Afric your felt alone, of here where your own forces and the power of your Colleague first be joyned together? Is it possible that even the late example of Livins and Claudins, to fresh in memory, should not inform and teach us, what difference there is between the one and the o-"ther? In whither place I pray you, will Annibal be more strong in men and munition; here in the numoft corner & angle of the Brutians country, where this long time he hath waited in vain for said from home, where he hath fent for fuccour and gone without; or neer unto Carthage, and in the mids of Africk among his friends and allies? What kind of policy is this of yours, there to de-"cide the quarell and try the whole matter, where your own forces are leffe by a halfe moity, and the power of your enemies much greater and ftronger; rather then here, whereas you may fight with the power of two armies against one, toiled out of heart in to many b ttels, and were "ried with long warfare, so tedious and grievous withall? Consider with your telle, what confor-"mity and refemblance there is, between your defignes and your fathers. He, as Conful having a made a jorney into Spain, to the end that he might encounter Annibal as he come down the Alors "returned out of his own province into Italy: and you, when Annibal is in Italy, purpose to 2-C " bandon and leave Italy. And why? for footh not because you judg it good for the common-weal. " but because you think it an enterprise that may import you in great honour and glory : like as " when you being captain Generall of the people of Rome, left your province at random and your "army at fix and leven, without warrant of law, without order or act of Senat, hazarded in two bothoms the whole flate and majefty of the Empire of Rome; which at that time together with "the danger of your life, incurred the perill and jeopardy of the maine chance. To conclude for " mine own part (my LL. of the Senat,) am of this mind, and this is my conceit, that P. Cornelius "was not created Col. privatly for himfelt and his own behoof, but for the good of the common-" weal and us all ; and then the armies were levied and enrolled, for the guard of the City and de-" fence of leafy; and not for the Coff. in their proud felf-conceit & overweening of themselves. D "after the manner of absolute KK to transport & lead into what parts of the world they lift themfelves. When Fabius by this oration (premeditate and framed to the time) had through his surborie ty land the long fettled and comfirmed opinion that men had of his wifedome, drawn unto his fide agood part of the Senat, and especially the ancients; insomuch as the greater number commended and the grave counsell of the old man, above the lufty and youthfull courage of the other gallant: then Scipio by way of answer made these remonstrances, and spake in this wife. "My lords of the "Senat, even Fabius himself in the beginning of his oration, said very well, that his opinion which "he was to deliver, might be inspected of detraction and envy. Of which note, verily I durit not "my telf tax and accuse a man of his quality and reputation to much, as methinks is not fo well " elected as it ought to be the very suspition it felf : and I wot not whether it be by a default of his E "efected with tought to the the thing it felf is fo pregnant. For in fuch maner the extolled with good-" ly words, and magnified his own dignities and renowned deeds, and all to quench the jeston je "and crime of envy : as if my felf was to fear the danger of emulation and consurrence of some "companion of the baselt degree and condition, and not of him; who because he far surpasseth other "men, (which hight and pitch of honor I deny not, but I endeavour my felf to reach unto) would " not in any hand, that I (hould compare with him. So highly hath he advanced himfelf in regard of his old years e: midering that he hash gone through all ranks and honour a and fo low debated " me, and put me down even under the age of his own ion; as though the defire and love of glory, " should passe no farther then the length of mans life, and the greatest part there of extended not F . to the memory of policrity and the future time. This I hold for certain, that it is a thing incie dent to the most magnanimous men and of greatest spirit and courage, to have a defire for to c' match themselves not only with them that live in their dates, but with most famous & excellent c' personages, that ever were or might be in any age. And surely for mine own part, OQ Fabing. of I will not make it goodly, but frankly be wray my mind that way, namely, that I would full fain of not only attain unto your praise-worthy acts and commendable vertues; but also with your good e leave be it (poken) if possible I can, even to excell and surmount the same. Therfore let us not ca-"ry this mind, either you towards me, or I to those that are yonger then my self, to be un willing " and think much, that any one citizen among us, should prove equall to our selves: for in so do-"ing, we should offer wrong and do bart not only to them whom we have envied and maligned, but allo prejudice the common-wealth, to maner the whole hate of all mankind. And thus much G "to you felf. He hath now (my lords) resounted, to what great perils I should enter into by the A-"frisk voyage in such fort, as he would feem not only to have a carefull regard of the commonwealth and the army, but also to pity me and tender my case and fortune. Whence cometh, it that you fished all on a middain sake to great ease for met when my father and uncle both were flain, "whelf their armies both twain, were utterly almost defeated and put all to the fiverd ; when " spain was loft; when 4 armies of Carrhaginians, and 4 Generals, held all in fear by force of " armes; when there was a captain fought for to undertake that war, and no man durft be icen to

of pus himfelfforward, no man to hardy as to prefent and offer his fessice, but my felf; and when M the people of Rome had committed the charge and government of Spain to me a young man "but four and twenty yearsold:how happed it that no man then took exception at my age "mention of the enemies force, discoursed of the difficulty and danger of the war, or laid abroad " the late and fresh defeat and death of my father and uncle ? I would demand and glady know " whether we have infeined now lately, fome greater calamity and loffe in Africk, than we re-"ceived at that time in Spain? or it the armies at this prelent in a frick be more puillant, or the "Captains more in number, or better in valour, then they were in Spain at that time? or whe-" thermine age then, was more ripe and sufficient to manage wars, then now it is? Last of all, "whether it be better, more commodious & easie, to maintain war with the Carthaginian enemy "in Span, then in Africk? After that I have discomfitted and put so flight four holls of Cartha- I "ginians; after I have either for ed by affault, or reduced under mine obeitan e (for fear) fo ma-"any Ciries; after I have vanquished and subdued all, even as far as to the Ocean sea, somany "oprinces and potentates, so many fierce and cruel nations; after I have jobull yrecovered Samas " there is not remaining to be feen there, so much as the footing and bare token of any war: an · casse matteritis, and all one to elevat and depresse the acts past that I share at hiered; as also " par dieit willbe, when I return with conquelt out of africk, to debale and make nothing of "those very things, which now to keep me back from thence, and to make them appear strange, "are amplified with great words, & firetched upon thetainters to the full, He holdeth that there is no accesse, no entrance into Africk, nor havens open to receive an armado. He telleth us and Salledgeth that M. Atilius was taken priloner in Africk as if M. Aid us fortooth at his first arri- K wall in Africk, had caught that harm and heavy mistortune, But he never remembreth and cal-" leth to mind, how that even the very fame captain, as infortunat as he was yet found the baies open enough into Affrick : and the first year bare himself right valiantay and victoriously : &tor "hn t f om Carthaginian captains, continued invin ibleto the end. You that never therefore "feare me with the example fo much, (were it fo, that the calamity you speak of, hapned in this " war and not in the former; of late, and not forty years 190) that I should give o cr my intend-"ed purpose and not failinto Africk now, because Regular there was taken prisoner: as well as "I paffed belore into Spain, whereas the Sorp or chanced to be killed, Or that I shall unffer, that " Zanth ppus the Lacedemonian was born into this world more hapy for Carebage, then my "felffor lialy: but rather, that thereby ! should think the better of mylelf, confidering that the L " vertue of one only man can be of fur ha onequen e and to great effe & But we ought (you fay) " to confider the example of the Ashenians, who leaving the war at home in their own country, spaffed over into Seedy unadvitedly. Seeing you are at logood leature, to tell tales and report Tipe fabulous flories of Greeces why discourse you not rather of Agat becles the king of the Syracu-" fians? who feeing that Sicily a long time was troubled & vexed with the Punick war, failed over "into the lelf fime Africk whereof we ipeak, and withdrew the warthither from whence it "came? But what need I to inftruct and teach you by rehearing old and forrain examples, how "materiall a thing it is and important, to begin with an enemy first and pur him in fear; and by " bringing another in dangers to remove the peril from our selves. Can there be a president found "more pregnant more present and fresh in memory to prove and enjoyce this point, then Anni- M "bal himselt? A great difference there is between the wasting and pilling the lands of others, and "seeing of our own burnt and destroied. And he which giveth the affault to endanger another, "is ever of more courage then he that standeth upon his own guard and at desence only to save "himfelf, Moreover, the fear and dread is alwaies greater of things unknown unto us: but fo "foon as a man is entred into the confines of a forrain country he may behold and ice at hand(as "well the good as the bad) what may advantage and what may endamage the enemies, Annibal "would never have thought and hoped, that io many States in Itely would have revoked unto "him as they did upon the overthrow at Canna, How much lefte account then may the Cartha-"ginians make of any thing in Africk, to remain falt and affured unto them; who are fickle al- N " lies to strangers without all truthand fidelity; proud lords & intollerable tyrants over their "own subjects, full of wrath & cruelty ? Over and besides, we albeit (we were for sken and aban-"doned of all our confederats) (good alwaies upon our own forces & mainteined our felves with "meer Roman fouldiers; whereas in Carthage they have no strength of naturall citizens: the "foundiers that they have, are mercenaries all & waged for money partly Africans and partly Nu-" midians the most unconstant nations of all others by nature, and aprest to entertain changes & "innovations. Let me have no flay and hindrance in this place only; ye shall hear news at one "time that I am let over in Africk that all the country there is up in a broil that Annibilis rea-"dy to dislodg and remove out of these parts : & also that Carehage it self is befieged. Expect you "daily out of Africk better and luckier tidings, yea, and ofmer then ye heard out of Spain. These O "hopes of mine. I ground upon the fortune of the people of Rome; upon the inflice of the gods "witnesses of the league broken by the enemies upon Syphazand Mafanisa, both Kings, whose "truth and fidelity I will truft fo far forth as ! find them, and ever frand in fear and doubt of their " falshood and trechery, Many things they are now, that by diffance of place appear not, which "war once begun will foon dik over. And this is a special point of a man indeed, & of a good caprain, in no cale to be wanting unto fortune when the offereth herfelt, but to take all vantages that the giveth : and those accidents and occurrences whichfall by chance so make nie of them

it wer and by wilderes with bunifell to forme them to his own purpose and designer. True on h is. O Pabino; I shall there Mandled to beard and so match me ; a fouldier, I confesseras wood every way meny tell ; but will rachendraw himafter me, than he thall keep me back withome Porce him I will up fight in his own country, and Carehage final be the price of my vi-" Clory, rither then the dequied preses, and half ruinat perycastles of the Brutis. Only provide, O c. O. Fabilio, that in the mean time whiles I am at feath my veyage, whiles I amlanding mine arce mivin Africk, whiles I approach Carchage with a running camp, the Common-weal Auftein no whatm and daminge here athome. See cothis, I say, and be well advised, that it be not a shameof full reproach to lay, that P. Licinino the Conful, a man of fingular valour (who because he is the shigh Priest, and by were ne therof, not to absent himself from the solemn celebration of facrifices and divine lervice, was content and willing, that the charge of to diffant a province frould B controllitation him by cashing lots) is not able to perform that, now when Annibalis half defested, and his heart shifoft broken, which your felf was sufficient to effect when Annibal squara red it ont, and braved all kaly like a conqueror. But let the case, and suppose I say, that by this courfe which I mean to take, the war be never the sooner brought com end : versurely it were for the honour of the people of Rome, and for the reputation and name which they have among forrain princes and States abroad that they may fee and know, that our hearts ferve is c. not only to defend Haly out also to offend Africk. And that it might neither be thought, and bethe leeved not spoken and notifed abroad in the world, how no Roman captain durst adventure that Kewhich Amibal hath already dared and done: and when as in the former Punickwar, when all the quarell was for Sicily, our armies and armados fo often affailed Africk: now that Itely is in C. question Africk should festill, and be at rest. Nay, rather let Lay be at repole and quiet now ar laft, after to long stavell and affliction and let Africk in her turn be fired and forraged another while, Let the Roman camp be pieched rather under the very wals and gates of Circhage, then we fee once again from our wals the trench and rampier of our enemies, to inveft our Gity. Let Africk bethe fet place and feat of the war, let fright and flight, forraging and harrying of countries, revoltand rebellion of allies, and all other inconveniences and enormities that follow war, which have lien heavy upon us thele 14 years, turn from us thither. It shall content "and suffice the to have spoken as touching State-matters & the commonweal of the war present-"ly in hand; and concerning the provinces and their government now in question and consultation. For it would require a long and tedions discourse, and the same importinent altogether un-D to you, as Q. Fubinihath defaced and depraved mine acts in Spain, fo I likewise should dif-"grate than and diminish his glory, and for our my self and mine own reputation with goodly "and misenificall words. But my LL. I will do neither one nor the other. And if in nothing elfe. "yet at the attivities young man as I am, I will in modely and government of my tongue, go beyond "him as old and antiest a personage as he is. Thus have I lived, and thus have I carried my self in "all mine sections, that without blazing of mine own praises, I can soon contenumy self with "that good opinion which you of your felves have conceived and entertained of me. Some frad andience given him, with loffe indifference, and patience because it was commonly voiced abroad. That if the Senat would not grant him to have the province and emprele of A frickshe would immediatly propound and put it to quellion before the people. Whereupon Q. E Fulvido, a man that had been four times Conful and Cenfor befides, required the Conful to speak the mind openly before the Senar, whether he would refer unto the LL, there affembled. to determine of the provinces, and stand to that which they should fet down or prefer the thing thio the people. When Soipio had made answer again and said, That he would do that which might be good and expedient for the service of the Common-weal: then Falvius replied upon him and faid : I demand not this question of you, as ignorant what either you would answer or what you meent to do: For I know full well, that we pretend no less your felf, that you do but found the Senet, and feel rather how they had enclined, then to fland to any advice of theirs in good fadness. And in case we do not presently grant you the province according unto your dente, you have a biliffianted already to prefent unto the body of the people and Commonalty.

F And the fore (vid. he) my makers, ye that are Tribunes, leeduire your aid and affiliance, in that I forbear 16 fpcak uneo che point and deliver mine opinion; in this regard, because I know that the Col. will not approve and maine the fame, howfoever the whole houle will go with me, and allow my femence, lidecupon arose some brand & debate among them, whiles the Colurged and enforted this point especially, and said, It was against all reason and equity, that the Tribuns floold enterpole their authority, and not permit every Senator being requested to speak in his twin, for ro deliver his mind and opinion. Then the Tribunt made a decree in this maner, if the Cof, becomen that the sense shall determine of the Provinces, we will and command that all then reft in that which the Senat that ordein and judgmenther will we fuffer the same to be propounded the be people: if he be not content nor yeeld thereo, then we will affift him who mail refuse to speak to the matter. Then the Cof, requested a dales respit to confer with his Colregulated to the control of the conducted to put all to the centure of the Senat. And in this wife whe the provinces distributed and appointed: unto one of the Cost. Sicily was affigued, and thinty thips of was with biazen beak tieses (eventhe famethat C. Servilius the year before had the chargest] with commission also to passe over in Africk, if he thought it were for the good of the Common-wealth; The other Conful hed the government of the Bratis and the managin

of the war against Annibal, with the power of that army which L. Veturius and Q. Cacilius had

caft lots, agree between themselves who should remain still in the Berusans concern so, follow the wars there, with those two legions which the Conful let; and this whether of them chanced to have that province his government should be proveded and continued for sporting sec. The rest of the Pretors also and Confuls, who were to govern any province, or have the consult of armies, had their commission renewed and seless again for a longer term. Now, is sufficiently of armies, had their commission renewed and seless again for a longer term. Now, is sufficiently active that the sufficient country.

**Authority is ensured the games and plaies of Scipio is which were exibited; and section in the sufficient country.

great concourse of people and exceeding applaule and affectionas favour of the beholders, M. Pomponius Ma ho, and Q. Catalus were ient as Embaffadors.unto Delphos, to carry thither an offring and stately gift of the booty and pillage of Afdrabal: who prefented there a crown of gold weighing two hundred pound : also certain counterfets refembling the poils, which were made of filver, amounting to a thousand pound weight, Scipio when he could not get leave granted to levy fouldiers and take musters which he greatly forced not of, obteined thus much yet, that he might have with him in his train voluntary fouldiers : as also receive whatoever the Alies would contribute and give towards the building of new sbips, because he had passed his word, that the City should not be charged with setting out an armado. And first and formost, the States of Harraria promised to help the Conful, every one according to their abillity. The Cærites came off, and granted to purvey corn and all kinds of victuals for the mariners and failers, the Populonians to provide iron the Tarquinians to find fail-cloths, the Volatetrans to fend all ta: klings and furniture belonging to ships, and also corn: the Arctines to confer 30000 targets, as many morions or head-peeces, befides javellins darts faulchions, lances, and pikes, to the full K number of fifty thousand, as many of the one fort as of the other, also axes, spades and mattocks bils, fithes, and hooks, and fickles. meal, troughs and quern mils, asmany as would ferre to furnish forty long ships or gallies: of wheat 120000 Modii, and all voyage provision for the Decurions, pety capitains, Mariners and Ore-men by the way. The Perulines, the Cinlines, the Ruellans offred fir trees for the framing and making of thips, and a great quantity of corn. But for this work, he occupied only the fir hewn out of the publick forest and wasts. All the States of Vmbria, the Nurfines also, the Reatines, Amitemines, and the whole country of the Sabines, made promise to help him to souldiers : the Marsi, the peligni, and Marricines, in great number came of their own free wils, and were enrolled to ferve at fea in the navy. The Camertes, being allies and confederateo the Romans, but not tied to any fervice, fent a brave company of fix L hundred men well armed. And when as there were fet out the keels or bottoms of thirty ships, twenty Caravels of five course of oars, and ten of four, himself in person plied the carpenters and shipwrights to, and set forward the work that 45 daies after the timber was brought out of the wood, thefhips were finished, rigged and furnished with all things, and shot into the water, So to Sicily he failed with thirty long thips of war having embarked therein almost feven thousand of voluntary fervitors. P. Licinius also for his pare, came into the Brutians country unto the two consultarie armies, of which he took unto him and chose that which L. Veturing the Conful had commanded, and suffered Metellus to have the leading fill of those legions, which had been under his couduct before : supposing that he should more easily employ them in tervice because they were as quainted already with his moment of regiment and governance. The Pretors M likewise went into their fundry provinces. And because mony was wanting for to delray the charges, of the wars, the high Treasurers were commanded to make sale of all that track of the Campane country, which from the Greek Fosse extendeth towards the sea. And there was grapred out a commission to give notice of those lands: and look what ground soever belonged to any citizen of Capua, it was conficat to the use of the people of Rame : and for a reward to him. that gave notice, there was affigned the tenth part of the mony, that the land was, rated and prized at. Also C. Servilius the City Pretor, had given him in charge to take order that the Campanes should dwel where as they were allowed to inhabit by vertue of a decree gramed forth by the Senat, and to punish those that dwelt eliewhere.

In the same summer Mage the son of Amilear, being departed from the lesse Baleare Mands where he abode the winter featon, and embarked a choice power of young and luftymen failed overinto Italy with a fleet of thirty ships headed with brazen piked beaks, and many hulks of burden: and there he fet aland his fouldiers, to the number of twelve thousand footmen, and welneer two thouland horse : and with his suddain coming surprised Genua, by reason that there lay nogarrisons in those parts to guard and defend the sea coasts, From thence he sailed along and arrived in the river of the Alpine Ligurians, to see if he could by his coming raise some commotion and rebellion. The * Ingauni (a people of the Ligurians) fortuned to war at that prefent with certain mountainers the Epanterii. Whereupon Mago having laid up and bestowed lafe of the prizes and pillage that, when he won in * Savo (a town upon the Alpes) and left sen ships all O war riding in the river, for a sufficient guard, and sent away the rest to Carthage for to keep the coasts it home (because there ran a mighty rumor, that Seipio would pass the seas, and over into Afrik himself, after he had concluded a league and amity with the Inganni (whose favour be more affected and esteemed then the other) set in hand to affail the mountainers. Befides, his power increased daily : for that the Frenchmen flocked unto him in all parts, upon noise and voyce of his name. Intelligence hereof was given to the Senat by the letters of Sp. Lucrotius who were with their news exceedingly troubled and perplexed, for fear left they had rejoyced in

A vain for the death of Afarabal, and the defeat of his army two years before; in case there should arise from thence another war as great and dangerous as the other, differing in nothing else but the exchange of the General. And therefore they gave order and direction both to M. Lavins the Pro-Consul, to come forward with his army of Voluntaries out of Tuscary into Arimnum: and also unto Cs. Servilius the City Prator, if he thought requisite and expedient for the Commonwealth) to commit the two legions of Citizens attending about Rome, to whomsoever he pleased, for to be commanded, and led forth of the City. So M. Valerius Levinus conducted those legions to Artism.

About the same time, certain hulks of the Carthaginians, to the number of fourscore, were B boorded and taken about Sardinia. by Cn.Oikevius, governor of that province, Calius writeth, that at they were loaden with corn and vickulass sent unto Anmbal. But Valerius reporteth, that as they were carrying the pillage taken in Herraria and certain prisoners of the Ligarian mountainers, into Carthage, they were intercepted and surprized by the way. There was no memorable thing that year done in the Brutians country. The petillence raigned as well amongst the Romans as the Carthaginians, and they died thereof alike on both sides. Mary the Carthaginian army, besides the plague, were affliched also with samine. Annibal passed all that summer time near unto the Temple of Juno Lacinia, where he built and reared analtar, and dedicated it with a glorious title of his worthy acts, engraven in Punick and Greek letters.

The nine and twentieth Book

Of the Histories of T. Livius of Padua, from the Foundation of the City of Rome.

The Breviary of L. Florus upon the nine and twentieth Book.

Aius Laliusbeing fent from Scipio out of Sicily into Affrick, brought from thence a huge booty and declared unto Scipio the credence and message that he had from Malanissa, who complained of him that he had not as yet paffed over with his fleet into Affrick. The war in Spain which Indibilis had raifed was disputched: himself slain in the field: and Mandonius was delivered by his own men into the Romans hands that demanded him of them. Mago, who was in France and Liguria, had out of Affrick lent unto him both a great power of fouldiers, and also money to wage aids with a commission and precept to join himself unto Annibal. Scipio croffed the seas from Syracuse into the Brutii, and recovered the City Locti, after he had discomfited the garrifon there, and put to flight Annihal, Peace was concluded with Philip I he gooddess Dame Idra was brought solemnly to Rome from Pessinus. by occusion of a pro-E phesie found in the books of Sybilla to this effect: That then the forrainenemy might be driven out of Italy, when Dame Cybele of Ida was brought to Rome. And to the Romans she was delivered by Attalus King of Alia. A thick stone it was and nothing else, which the Inhabitants called the mother of the oods: P. Scipio Nafica, the fon of that Cneus who was killed in Spain, judged by the Senat a right good man, one that was very young, and had not been yet so much as Questor, was he that received her: for it was by the Oracle imported, that the said goddes should be received by the best man of the City, and so dedicated. The Locrians sent their Embassadors to Rome, to complain of the outrage and cruelty of Q. Pleminius the Lieutenant : in that he had unjustly taken away the money consecrated to Proserpina, and villanously forced their wives and children. Pleminius was brought boundwith chains to Rome, and there died in prison. There ran a false rumour of Pub. Scipio, (Pro-Consul in Sicily) and spread as far as to the City, That he fould found his time there in riot. Whereupon there were sent certain messengers from the B Senat for to enquire and fee whether those reports were true. And Scipio being cleared from all infamy by the permission and good leave of the Senat Sailed over into Affick. Syphax assigniced and wedded the daughter of Aidrubal the fon of Gilgo: and thereupon renounced clean the amity which he had contra-Hed with Scipio. Masamisathe King of the Massylians, whiles he served in the wars in defence of the Carthagiulani quarrel within Spainafter he had lost his father Gala, was withas disseized of his hing-dom. And when he had oftentimes fought to recover it again by war he was in certain battels vanquished by Syphax King of the Numidians, and utterly deprived of his royall dignity. So with two hundred horfomen he joyned as a banished person with Scipio: and with him, immediatly in the first bastell, he slew Hanno the fon of Amilcas, together with agreat number of men. Scipio upon the coming of Aldribal trainions for of interesting to the agree sumper of men. Since upon the coming of interpolation and Sphanysho were almost 100000 strong was compelled to break up the lings at Utica: and to be for tified a standing camp for winter barbow. Sempronius the Conful had a fortunate battel against Annibal in the territory of Croton. The Cenfors beld a solemn review and purging of the City and numbered the people. In which survey taken there were also shall in their books 215000 Citizens. Between the two Cenfort, M Livius and Claudius Neto there fell out a notable difcord: for C. Claudius took from Livius (companion with him in office) his horse of service : for that he had been sometimes condemned by the people of Rome, and driven into exile. And Livius again did the like by him, because be had born false wheels against him, and not dealt bona fide with him, considering the reconciliation between them,

O^r Albenga.

∗Vuada, es Savond∙ whereinthor seemed to be made good friends again, The sime Livius lest all the tribes but one disfran- H chised, and coused them to pay tribute as no denizens, for that they had both condemned him being innocent, and also made him a Consul and Censor asterwards.

The nine and twentieth book of T. Livius.

Cipio after he was arrived in Sicily, disposed his voluntary souldiers in order, and enrolled them by Centuries. Over and besides them he had about him three hundred lusty tall fellows for the flower of their age and frength of body, the bravest men of all others: but they wist not themselves for what purposethey were reserved; being neither assigned to any colours under a Captaia, nor fo much as armed at all. Then he made choice from out of the whole manhood and youth of Sicily three hundred men of arms, fuch as for birth and wealth were the very principall and best in the Island, who were to pass over with him into into Affrick: and he appointed them a day, upon which they should all present themselves in readiness, furnished and appointed in the best manner with horse and armor. This warfare so far from home was like to be irksome unto them, and to bring with it much trouble, many difficulties and dangers, as well by sea as land. The consideration and sear hereof mightily disquieted not only the parties themselves, but also their parents and kinsfolk. Now when the day appointed was come, they shewed their horses and armour. Then Scipio made a speech unto them, and said, " That he was given to o understand, that certain Sicilian horsemen stood in great fear and dread of this souldiers as K "being a fore and painfull piece of service: In case then (quoth he) there be any of you so min-" ded and disposed indeed, I had rather you would now presently be known thereof unto me and confess at once, then hereafter to whine and complain, and so to prove lazy lubbers and unor profitable fouldiers to the Common-wealth. And therefore utter your minds in plain terms. "and I will be content to hear you without offence. Whereupon, when as one of them took a good hearr, and said flatly, "That if it lay in his choice freely to do what he would, he was altogether unwilling to ferve: then Scipio answered him again in this manner, Forasmuch assmy "youth) thou haft not diffembled thy hearts grief, but spoken out what thou thinkest, I will soon "depute one in thy turn unto whom thou maiest deliver thy armour, thy horse and other sumiture of warfage, and whom thou shalt forthwith have home with thee there to train teach & I. er exercise himaster thou hast given him thy horse and armor. The young man was glad hereof and accepted the offer upon that condition: and so he assigned unto him one of those three hundred abovesaid, whom he kept about himself unarmed. When the rest saw that horseman in this manner discharged of his service, and that with the savour and good will of the L. General : every man then began to speak for himself, and to make excuses and took others in their stead. Thus for the three hundred Sicilians were substituted as many Romanhorsemen, without any expences at all of the State, And the Sicilians themselves had the charge of infituding and training them up. For the Generall had made an Edict and Proclamation, That who loeyer did not fos thould ferve himfelf in person. This proved by report a brave cornet of horsemen above the rest; and in many battels performed right good ier ice to the Common-weal. After this, he took a furvey of the legi-se gions or footmen: and all those who had born arms longest in the wars he selected forth especially fuch as had been employed under the conduct of Marcellus. For those he well wist to have been brought under the best discipline of warfare, and also by reason of the long siege of Syracuse, to be most skilfull in affaulting of Cities. For now they were no small matters that he had in his head, but he plotted even the very destruction and min of great Carthage. After this he divided his army and placed leverall forces in fundry towns. The Cities of Sicily he enjoyeed to provide com he made spare of that which was brought out of Italy; the old ships he newly repaired and rigged, and with them he fent Leliusinto Affrick for to prey upon the country and fetch in prizes; the new which rid at Panormus he drew up to land, that they might all winter long lie upon dry ground, and be seasoned, because they were made in haste of green timber. When he had prepa-N red all things necessary for war, he came to the City of Syracule, which as yet was not in good order and well quieted, fince the great troubles of the late wars. For the Greeks made claim for their goods granted unto them by the Senat of Rome, which certain of the Italian nation detained and with-held from them by the same violence, wherewith in time of war they had possessed themfelves thereof. He supposing it meet and requisite to maintain above all things, the credit of the State ; partly by vertue of an edict and commandment, and partly by a civil course and process of law against such as were obstinate and avowed their wrongs done, he forced them to make re-Rightion to the Syracusians. This act of his pleased not only them, but also all the states of Sicily; and therefore they were more willing and forward to help him in the wars.

The fame fummer there arose in Spain great troubles, raised by the means of Indbilis the Ilergeet 51 no other occasion or reasion in the world, but because in regard of the high admiration of
Scippo, all other Captains besides whatsoever were but despised. "Him they supposed to be the
"only General that the Romans had left, now that all the rest were slain by Annibal, And here
"upon it was (thought they) that when the two Scippios were killed, they had no other to send into
"Spain but him: and afterwards, when the wars grew hor in Italy, he was the only man sent for
"over to match with Annibal, And over and besides that, the Romans had now in Spain no Cap-

A **Lainsatzallj. bpt in bere name and show: the old experienced army also was from thence withdrawnichl things are out of frame, and in great confusion. So none there, but a disordered fort of
Grand frash water founders; And never they looked to have again the like occasion & opportunity
froe vecover Spain out of their hands. For hitherto they had ever been in subjection to that day,
eitherto the Carthaginians or the Romans, and not alwaies to the one or the other, by turns,
fibution have hives to bothat once. And like as the Carthaginians have been driven out by the Romansis may the Romans be expelled by the Spaniards; if they would hold together. So that in
the end (Spain being freed from all forrain war, might: be reflored for ever to the ancient cuflomes, and rights of the country. With their and such like suggestions and discontes, he follicited and raid not only his own subjects and countrimen, but the Aufernas allo, a neighbour- ha

Brion-year-photoner. States and Cities that bordered upon his and their confines; so as within few
daies there assembled, together into the territory of the Sederans (according to an Edich published
abroad Arbitry thousand-foot, and tast upon four thousand horsen.

The Roman Captains likewise for thir part, L. Lennulus, and L. Manlius Acidinus, lest by neglested of the first beginning the war might grow to a greater head, joyned their forces together,
and marching through the country of the Auletans, as peaceably as it they had been friends. (norwithstanding they were known enemies) came to the very place where they were encamped and
pitched themselves within three miles of the enemies. At the first they affaired by way of Embaflage to deal with them, and to perswade them to lay ande all arms and hostility but they laboured in vain. Asserwards, when as the Spanish hostemen gave charge suddenly upon certain Romans that were fortaging, the Romans also sent out from their Stations and consequently.

C mans that were fortaging, the Romans alio fent out from their Stations and Corpt de guard their Cavalry to refue: fo the horfemen skirmished, but no memorable act to speak of was effected on the onside or the other. The next morrow by sun-rising the enemies all shewed themselves armed and in order of battel, and braved the Romans within a mile of their Camp. The Austrans were marshalled in the mainbattel; the llergetes in the right point, and certain other Spanish nations of base and mean account in the left: between both those wings and the battel, of either hand they left certain wide and void places, whereas when the time served they might put forth their storiemen. The Romans having embattelled and put themselves in array after their old and usuall manner, yet in this one thing followed the examples of the enemies, in leaving our certain open waies between the legions of the men of arms to past strongh. But Lenistus supposing that the their of the horse-fervice would be advantagious to that part which first thould-send out their

Cavalry into the battell of the enedices, that lay so open with spaces between, gave commandment of Ser. Cornelins a Knight Marshall or Tribune, to will and charge the Cavalry to set to with their horse, and to enter those open lanes between the enemies batteriallons. And himself having sped but badly in beginning the fight with sootmen for rashly, staid no longer, but until he had broughte the threenth legion (which was set in the leftwing opposite to the Hergetes) out of the receward into the vanguard, for for succour and strengthen the twetch legion, which already began to shrink and give ground. After that one other skimish there was equall and sought on even hand, he advanced forward to L. Maelus, who in the forestron of the battell was buse in encouraging his men, and sending imposites on and lending imposites on the strength of the strength of the wine part o him, that all was well and whole in the less point, and that he had sen our Corneling.

as, who with his horfemen; would like a tempethous from come upon them, and foon overcast and beforeadishe enemies round about. The word was not so soon ipoken, but the Roman horfemen were ridden within the thickest of the enemies, and not only disordered the arraies and companies of, the footmen, but also a once shut up the waies and passages that the Spaniards could not make out with their horsemen. And therefore the Spaniards leaving to fight on horfeback, alight on foot. The Roman Generals seeing the ranks and files of the enemies disarraied, themselves in fright and sear, and their ensigns waving up and downevery way; sell to exhorting, yea, to entreating of their own Insanty to recharge them with all their force, whiles they were thus troubled and disbanded, and not suffer them to come into order, and re-enforce

F the battell again. And fürely the barbarous people had never beerable to abide their violent imprefion, but that Indiblis himself their Prince and Lord, together with the men of arms that were now dimounted on foots made head against the ensigns of the footmen in the vanguard. Whereupon ensued a sharp and cruell fight for a good while. At length, when as they that fought about their Prince (who first, although se were half dead yet flood their ground, and afterwards with a javelin was noiled to she earth) were overwhelmed with darts, and sain; then they began to flie on all hands: but the greater number were killed in the place, because both the boriemen had no time nor jone to recover their hories, and mount upon them again and also the Romans preffed so hotly upon them after they were once discomfited, and never gave over until they had stript the enemies quite out of their Camp. So there died that day thirteen thoughand the stream of the prince and the place that day thirteen thoughands.

G land Spaniards, and well near eight hundred were taken pritoners. Of Romans and Allies, not many more than two hundred left their lives behind them, and those especially in the left point. The Spaniards, that either were driven out of their Camp, or escaped out of the battell, first ran scattered and differried over the fields, and afterwards returned every man to his own City where he dwelt.

The Mandonius summoned them to a general councill; where they all bewailed their calamities & milesies, greatly blamed the authors of the was, and agreed in the end to fend their embassis.

fadors to give up their arms, and to yield their bodies. These having excused themselverand laid u the whole fault upon Indibilis & the test of the Princes who were the thirters of the wange were for the most part flain themselves for their labour in the field, yielded up their armour and themfelves, and received this answer from the Romans: That they should be received to mercy; and their submission accepted, if they would deliver alive into their hands Mandouin, and the rest that were the breakers of peace, Otherwise, they threatned to lead their forces into the retritories of the Hergetes and Aufetans, and to forward, of the other nations their complices in that rebellion-With this answer the Orators departed, and related the same in the councilly assembled. Where Mandonius and the rest of their Lords were apprehended & delivered to the Romans for to be ounished and executed accordingly. So the States of Spain obtained peace again; and a double risbute for that year was imposed upon them, and they enjoyeed to provide corn to serve the army to fix months, besides souldiers liveries, short coats, and side cassocks; and they received hostages wellnear of thirty Cities. Thus the troublesand rebellions of Spain being begun and ended after this manner, without any great ado within few daies, all the forte of the war turned upon Affrick. C. Latins being arrived in the night at Hippo Royall, by the break of the day, led forth with ban-

ner displaied in order of battel all his fouldiers and mariners, for to harrey and spoil the country. And finding the inhabitants there retchless and careless, and living in security as in time of peace, they did much hurt and annoied them fore, Whereupon the news went in post to Carehage, set all on a hurry & put them in exceeding great fear. For it was reported, that the Roman Armado was arrived, and that Scipio the General was landed (for the rumour ran before, how he was paffed over already into Sicily.) And because they never descried the ships, nor discovered certainly what K power of men invaded and ipoiled the country, they thought the most and doubted the worst as fear commonly maketh every thing more than it is. And to at first they were only affrighted and terrified; but afterwards they grew melancholly and troubled in spirit in these tearms to think, "That fortune should so much be changed, that they, who a little before as noble conquerors had " lain encamped with an army before the walls of Rame, defeated fo many hofts of enemies, and " either by meer force or meer love, held all the States of Italy under their Signory, should now "themselves see the wheel so turn about as they were like shortly to behold the wasting and noise selling of Affrick, and the City of Carthage belieged 1/4 thing that they were never able to en-"dure with that valour and reiolution nor to abide with such firength as the Romans had For "the Romans had ever the Commons of Rome; they had alwaies the youth of Latinh ready at L "hand; who still encreased more and more the new ity, and daily grew in number to make im-" ply, and to repair & furnish out so many armies that were defeated. Whereas, their naturalben-"ple were meither in town nor country fit for fervice, their aids were waged and hired for money " from among the Affricans, a nation like to turn upon any accident, & to change with every gale " and puff of vain hope, and were besides faife and unfaith fut in their promise. For now the Kings at already, Syphax and Majaniffisthe one upon conference with Scipio is fecretly alienated from us inheart, and the other openly revolved in action, and become our most deadly enemy fother there remaineth neither help nor hope for us at all in any place. For neither Mago is able in Gant " to make any commotions and rebellion, nor yet to joyn with Annibal: And as for Annibal him-" felf, he weareth apace, and decareth daily both in fame and reputation, and also in frength and M "forcible means. When their minds being thus disquieted upon those fresh and present tidings, they were fain to bewait and lament their wofull flate, the initiant danger recalled them again to confult by what means they might withfland the imminent perils. So they thought good to take musters in all haste both in the City and the countries by, to send some to levy and wage the rids of the Affricans, to fortifie their City, to bring in store of grain, to provide weapons and amorite rig their navy & to fendit out to Hippo, for to encounter the Roman Armado, Whiles they were deviling thele couries, there came at last a post with news, that it was Lalius and not Seine who was let afhore; that there was landed no greater power than for to make rodes into the county for booties only: and as for the main firength of the whole army, it remained fill in Sicily So they Wad fome respit to breath themselves, & began to address their Embaffies to Syphan and to other M Princes, for to establish and confirm peace and league between them. They dispatched others at fo to Philip, who should make promise unto him of two hundred ratents of silver in case he would rake the feas and pass over either into Sicily or Italy, Melfengers also were fent as far as into Mile by unto their own Generals ferving there, to will them to raife what troubles they could soffilly, for to keep Se pio awork, and hold him backfrom coming into Affrick, And unto Many weeking not only those messengers aforesaid, but also five and twenty long ships of war, fix thousand lost men, eight hundred horsemen, seven Elephants, and great store of treasure besides forto him aids, whereby he might advance forward with his forces nearer to Rome, and joyn with Amalal, Thele preparations were making, and these courses devising at Carthage, when as Mafanifa upon the bruit that went of the arrivall of the Roman fleer, began to flart up and rouze himien; and ac-O companied with some sew horsemen, came unto Labins, busie in driving still great booties out of the country, which he found altogether disfurnished of amour, and unprovided of guards and garrifons for defence. "He much complained that Scipio was fo flack in his affairs, and give-"ved that he had not passed over ere this time with an army into Affrick, whiles the Carchagi-" nians were thus affrighted, whiles Syphan Wastroubled with the wars of the borderers of whom " he was thus much periwated, that if he mighe have refling time to compose his own wants

"to his mind, he would not continue fast unto the Romans, nor deal in any thing faithfully and "foundly with them: willing him to follicit Seine, yea, and to four him on and importune him not to fland longer at a bay and make delayer. And for his own part, not withflanding he were dif-created of his fathers Kingdom, yet he would be ready to affait him with fuch a power of foot and "herized of the sames names and same of advising Lalias withal not to make any longer stay in Africk, ~ S for asmuch as he believed verily, that there was a fleet already set out from Carthage, with "which in the absence of Scipie, he might not with safety enter into conflict and battail. After this communication, Majaniffa was dimified, and Lalius the next day loofed from Hippo, with his ships laden with pillage and prizes: and being returned into Sieily, declared unto Scipio the counsel and credence that he had from Majaniffa. B About the very same time thoseships which were sent from Carthage to Mago, coasting along

the Albiganians and the Ligurians, arrived at Gonus, It fortuned that Mago at that time lay with his fleet in those parts: who upon the words of the messengers, & the commission to raise as great forces as possibly he could, immediatly held a counsel of the Frenchmen and Ligurians for of both nations there were great numbers in those coasts. "Where before them all he declared how he "was fent unto them for to fet them at liberty: and how (as they might fee themselves) to that " effect he was furnished with new aid and succour from home. But what forces, and how great "an army was needful for the managing of the war in hand, it lay in them to determine. As for " himself, first and formost he knew ful wel, that there were two Roman armies abroad, the one in "France, the other in Tuskany: and that Sp. Lucretius would joyn with M. Livius: and therefore C "they themselves were to put many a thousand in arms for to make head against two Generals & two compleat armies of Romans. The Frenchmen made answer again, That their will was good enough, and they had an exceeding defire to compass and effect the designment intended: but

"for almuch as the Romans had one camp within their confins, and another in Tuscany neer ad-" joyning, and immannes within fight; if peradventure they should be seen in the action to aid the Carthaginians; incorrinently both armies, as well the one as theother would in all manner of "hostility invade their territories: and therefore they requested him to desire of the Gools such "things, wherein they might fland him in flead fecretly under hand, Asfor the Ligurians, because "the Romans lay far enough off encamped from their Lands & Cities, they might dispose well ewhough of themselves as they lift: and therefore it was good reason that they should put their D " young & able men in atmack bear a part in the managing of the war. The Ligurians refused not, Only they craved respit of two moneths for to take the musters. In the mean time Mago, having

cent away the Gauls closely took up acprets forbines throughour their countrey Towns for mo-Marons, Living led his army of Volumeries out of Tufony into France, and having united his forces unto Lucyrius his power, was ready to receive and welcome Mare, if haply he removed out of the Liganians country negret to the City of Rome : but in case Mago kept himself quiet in a comer under the Afra, he minded also himself there to keep his standing leaguer about Arimi-

After the cerum of C. Lalin out of Affrick both Scipio was priched forward by the indigations E and perivations of Mafavila: and also his souldiers, seeing great prizes beought out of the enemies Land, and every (hip traight the rewith ; were mightily incented and for on fire with a burst-ing define to be transported over thither wish all speed possible. But as they were plotting about this enterprise of greater importance, they thought also spon a leffer that came between, namely the sumping again, of the fairy of Loors, which in the general revolt of all Italy, had fided also with the Carthaginians. The first hope that they conceived both to affect and effectively in the production. price grew upons very fast matter; by occasion that in the Brutians comment, she whole man-Puncagers income very just immater; i specession that me the Brutians commen, the whole manmer of text vice, was performed by weap of nobling and noving, rather than by any oxidinary courie
of war., The Numidipus fish began, and the Brutili foot noads in up and formed them; not for
the theorem of the property of the war by the property and do as they did i but for that of
it the Bounant inclining the property was more to be a cready enough to follow that courie. At late
the Bounan foundary a property was wear by the property of the pr then enemies. It formsed for the misen formers them were gone abroad a plandring certain Lograns were interested, and brought away with them to they imm. In which muniber of captives are an one cargenters and majors; who as it chances, were hired to work for the Carche-giptum in the Calle of Livin. These were discovered and known by dentain great men, and the ganging criticals of the Lockage, who happed should offer a bandle of persons in Research facility. as hyrthe contrary taction that banded with Amidal and bad delivered Lant into his hands were thren out of the City of India men follow marking with them (as commonly their manner is, G who have been long out of their own Country) of many matters, and among the sult, how all things in real at home with cole, charnell accordinglys and therewith, pur them in fome good house, it shey might be reasteness, for as large; and fencineme again, they would berray the cast again, they would berray the cast again, they would be tray the cast again to the cast again t all things there. They therefore, as ment ther were wonderful deficous to secure thirtee; as well for love of their matters states, as for so be revenged of their adverfaries, one of hand paid their

malonim and a test bay had given orderhow to mark the fear, and in whicefort; as also agreed

upon the figns and tokens which they should mark from on high a far off, they were fent back H again. Then the exiled Locrians repaired unto Scipio at Spracufe, with whom also were others of the banished perions of Louri: and there they related unto him the promises of the captives aforefaid and put the Conful in very good hope that theeffect would be correspondent to their defignment. With them were fent two Tribuns or Marshals, to wit, M. Sergins and P. Matienus with commission to conduct three thousand souldiers from Rhegium to Locri. Letters also were difpatched unto Q. Pleminius the Vice-pretor, for to be affiliant in this action. Who being departed from Rhegium, and carrying with them scaling ladders, proportioned to the height of the Caffle wall fore told unto them, about midnight gave a token by fire to those that were to betray the Castle, from that place which they had agreed upon: who being in readiness also, and looking with for them put down likewife ladders of their own, made for the purpose; and in many places F at once received them that climbed up : fo as, before there was any alarm heard, they fet upon the watch of the Carthaginians, fast afleep as they were, and distrusting no such matter: who first were heard to grone as they lay a dying, but afterwards, to make a noise and keep a running and much ado, upon their fuddain flarting from fleep, all the whiles that they wift not what the occasion was. At length, upon the discovery of the matter, one man wakened another, and every one called aloud to arm; crying out, that the enemies were within the Castle, and the watchmen flain. And without question, the Romans had been put to the worse and deseated quite, being far fewer in number than the enemies, but that there was an outcry and shout set up by them that were without the fortress; which so long as men knew not from whence it came, put them in in geat fear; and the tumult besides by night made every small and vain thing much greater than it was. By means whereof the Carthaginians aftonied (as if all places had been full of enemies) abandoned all fight, and betook themselves into the other fortress (for two there were distant nor far afunder.) The Townimen kept possession of the City, as the prize and guerdon in the mids for the winners. But out of the two Caftles there were light skirmishes every day. Q. Pleminius was Captain of the fort and garrifon of the Romans, and Amilear over the Carthaginians: and both pairs increased their strength, by aids that they had coming unto them from the places adjoyning.
Until at la st. Annibas shewed himself in person; and no doubt the Romans had never been able to hold our, but that the whole multitude of the Locrensians fore galled and grieved with the proud government and the covetous polling of the Carthaginians, took part with the Romans. When intelligence came to Scipio, that the Romans were diffressed in Locri, and that Annibal himself was F. advancing thither: for fear left the garrison also should be in some hazard (as having no ready means to retire from thence) himself leaving at Meffana his brother L. Scipio for the guard of the place, passed over from thence with his vessels down the water, when he espied the current and the tidetogether to serve for a fare. Likewise Annibalhaving sent out a vancurrier from the River Butroins (which is not far from the City Locri) to fignify unto his men, that by day light they should give a hot charge with all their might and main upon the Locrensians and Roman both. whiles he himself made an assault upon the Town behind, not looking for him, but wholly turned away and amused upon that other tumult. Now when as early in the morning he found the skirmilh begun, he was not willing to put himself within the Cattle, for fear of peffering with over great a company the place to threight and of to small receipt: and for to scale the walls they had M brought no ladders with them. So caufing all their carriages and packs to be piled up in one heap together : he presented all his footmen in battail array before the City, to terrifie his enemies withal: and with the Numidian horsemen he made a bravado under the walls, and rode about the City. Whiles the ladders and other ordinance meet to give an affault, were in preparing and making ready, he approached on horseback neer to the wall, for to view on which part above the reft, he might give the affault: and there he was shot with a quarel dicharged from an engine called a Scorpion, which hapned to be planted next unto him. And being affrighted at this fo dangerous an occurrent, he commanded to found the retreat, and fortified his camp aloof without the peril and shor of any dart, Now was the Roman freet from Melfana arrived at Loca, and had the day afore them : fo as they were all fet a land, and entred the City before the him fetting. N The morrow after, the Carthaginians began to skirmith out of the Cattle: and Amibble being now provided of ladders, and having all things else in readings needful for the affault. cane under the walls: with that all upon a fuddain the Romans fee open a gate and fallied out upon him, who feated nothing less than any such accident: and thus fetting upon them at unawares slew two hundred of them. Annibal perceiving that the Conful was there, retired with therei into the camp : and after he had fent a messenger to them that were within the Castle willing them to thist for themselves, in the night featon he dislodged and departed. They also who were in the fore, after they had fet on fire the houles which were in their keeping, of purpose by that tumult to cause the enemy to make some stay and carry behind, ran away in mahner of a rout and before it was night with good footmanship overtook their own company, Scipio seeing as well this Ca-O file quit by the enemy as their camp also empty, called the Locrenfes to a general affembly, and gave them a therp check and rebuked them for their revolt. The principal Captains & Authors of that trespais he purso death; and gave away their goods to the chief heads of the other faction, in reward and consideration of their fingular fidelity to the Romans. But as concerning the publick flate of the Locrisms, be faid he would neither make nor medic therewith, either ingiving to them, or taking ought at all from them, But willed them to fend their Embaffadors to

A Rome, and look what the Senat would award in equity, that fortune they should abide. This one thing he was well affured of that how illforwer they had deferved of the people of Rome, yet they should live in better condition under the fignory of the Romans, provoked to anger as they were, than they had already under the government of Garthaginians, pretending love and amity as

Then himlelf in person cut over to Messana with those forces that he brought with him, leaving Pleminius his Lieutenans, and that power that won the Castle, in garrison for the desence of the City, The citizens of Local had been to proudly mituted, and to cruelly handled by the Carthaginians, after they were revolted from the Romans, that it feemed they could be content to abide any finall wrongs, not only patiently but also willingly, and in manner with a glad heart. But so far

B now exceeded Pleminius, Amilear the former captain of the garrifonito far went the Roman garrifon fouldiers, before the Carthaginians in wickedness & avarice, that a man would have thought they had strove together who should pass the other in sinful vice and ungodlines, and not in seats of arms and prowels. For neither Captain nor fouldier forbare to practile upon the poor Townsmen any enormous facts, which are wont to make the great & mighty men odious unto the poor and meaner persons. They wrought and committed shameful villanies upon their very bodies; upon their wives and children. And their greedy avarice fo far proceeded, that they could not hold their hands from poiling and robbing the very religious and lacred Temples. Infomuch, as among other holy Churches which they polluted, they mer even with the rich measure of Proferpina, which had lien fill in all ages, and unrouched by all others: fave only it was reported to have been

C pilled by Pyrrhus; who indeed carried away the spoil of her, but he deerly bought it, and paid full sweetly for that facriledge. And therefore like as before time the Kings ships shaken with tempeffs, and torn and split with the rage of the Sea, brought nothing at all in that wreck fafe to Land, but only that facred mony of the goddels, which they had ftoln and carried away; even to at this prefent, the very fame mony (but in another kind of calamity and milery) brought upon all them that were tainted in that wicked action of robbing the Temple, a strange & frantick madnels; which caused Captain against Captain, and souldier against souldier, to fare as if they were flark mad, and enraged as mortal enemies one with another. Pleminias had the chief rule and command of all. As for the fooldiers, some were under him, sich as himself had brought from

Rhegium; others were commanded by the Tribuns of Colonels. Now it chanced that one of D Plepsinius his fouldiers had ftoln a filver cup out of a Townsmans house, and ran away when he had done; and the owners after him with hue and cry, and fortuned to come in the way, and to ageer, with Singing & Mariennes the two Tribuns or Colonels full in the face. Whereupon the cup was taken from him by the commandment of the Tribuns; and thence a role first a braul, and some hard words were dealt between; and from them consequently they went to open clamors and loud outcries, until at length there grew a very fray between the fouldiers of Pleminius and of the Tribuss Sand according as they came still one or other in time to help their own fide, both the number and the rior insteaded at once. In the end, Plemmins his men went away with the blows, and mounted themselves unto Pleminius, tunning to him with open mouth and great indig-

pation, the wing, their bloudy wounds: and reporting befides, what opprobrious words to his E difgrace had peffed against him without spare, in the time of those brawling fits. Hereupon in a great choler and boyling heat of bloud, he gat him forth of doors in all the haft; convented the Tribuns before him, and commanded them to be ftripped naked, and the rods to be brought forth feady for 19 (courge them, But whiles there was some time spent in turning them out of their apparel & uncasing shem (for they firugled & made resistance, and called to their souldiers for help) al at once they came thick about them (for very lufty they were upon their fresh victory) and rati from all places; as if the alarm bell had been rupg against the coming of some enemies. But when they law once the bodies of their Tribunes rewed with rods, then they fell into far more furious tage and a very fit of madness: and thus incensed as they were, without all regard, not only of the reverent majesty, of authority, but also of common humanity, they fell upon the Lieutenant him-P (elf, after they had most pittionsly beaten and evil intreated his Lictors and Officers about Hirt

Then having singled him our apart from his Ministers and Sergeants, they cruelly mangled him, cut of his note, crops his ears, and left him fordead. News hereof came to Meffana, and within few dayes Street highed him apace to Locot in a gally directed with fix banks of oars : who after due examination and hearing of the cause between Pleminius and the Fribans, acquit Pleminius as innocent, and left bim Governour of the gerifon of the place: but he judged the Tribuns guil-(y, as Maleiactors, and caused them to be bound in chains for to be sent to Rome unto the Senare! and so he securined to Messara, and from shence to Syracusti Pleminius not able to over-rule his anger, and thinking that Scipio had deak but coldly and negligently in the matter, and made too light of the injusty, which he had received, and not purished the oftenders accordingly; and fuppoing that there was no manelifeable to make true estimate of the cause, but he that in his own

perion had felt the indignity and hainouine's thereof; commanded the Tribuns to be haled before him; and after he had put them to all the cruel torments) that any mans body it able to abide, he put them to death: and not fatisfied either with their dolorous rorture whiles they were quick, nor with taking their lives from them, cast their dead bodies forth into the fields, there to lie ahove ground subunied: The like cruelty he exercised upon the principal Burgesses of the Locrians, fachas ha heard day weno to Scipio for to make complaine of his wrongs and injuries, And look

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what foul and shameful pranks he had plaid afore with his friends and allies, proceeding of hist H and coverousness; the same now in his sell and surious rage he multiplied and wrought in divers forts: to as he brought infamy, hatred and obloquy, not only upon himfelf, but also made the world to think hardly, and to speak much shame of the General himself.

Now drew the time neer of the folemn election of Magistrats; when as there came letters to Rome from Pub Licinius the Conful, the tenor whereof was to this effect: That himself and his army were fore vifited with a grievous ficknes : and that he could not possibly have staid there. but that the violent contagion and influence of the fame malady, if not greater & more grievous. had not affailed the enemies. Seeing that therefore himself was not able to come unto the election, he was minded, if it might so stand with the good liking of the Lords of the Senat, to nominat as Dictator Q. Cecilius Metellus, forto hold the toresaid election. And as for the army of Q. Ceci-t lins it was for the good of the Common-weal that it should be cassed and discharged, fince that there was no imployment of them at this present; confidering that Annibal was retired already with his forces into his standing camp, and taken up his wintring harbor; and again, the pestilence grew fo hor in that leaguer of his, that if they were not discharged betimes, there was not one of them like to escape and remain alive. In these points, the LL, of the Senat granted out their commission unto the Consul, for to do according as himself thought tostand either with his own credit and trust committed unto him, or the benefit of the Common-weal,

At the very same time there was a certain religious opinion that had possessed of a suddain the whole City, by occasion of a certain Prophese found in the books of Sibylla. When search was made into them and they diligently perused, about the raining of stones, which happed so often z that year, The Prophese ran in this form: " At what time loever an enemy of a strange and for-"rain countrey, shall happen to make war upon Italy, he may be chaired out of Italy and vanquished if the goddels dame Cybele of Ida, were brought to Rome from Peffinus. This Prophetie found by the Decemvirs, moved the Senat the more, for that, the Embaffadors allo who carried the oblation and present aforesaid to Delphos, related, That as they themselves sacrificed unto Pythius Apollo, all the inwards of the beaft killed for facrifice, appeared good, and shewed prosperity: and the Oracle belides gave aniwer, That there was a far greater victory toward the people of Romethan that was, out of the spoils whereof they brought gifts and offered to the God at this prefent. And for to make up and fully accomplish these hopes, they alleaged withal, how P. Scipio in demanding the Province of Affrica, did prefage (asit were) before-hand in his mind the final end t. of this war. To the end therefore, that they might with more speed obtain this honorable victory thus fore-tokened, and offering (asia were) it felf, by all lucky prelagings of men and Oracles of the Gods, they thought and deviced fome mean to transport the faid goddeffes to Rome.

The people of Rome in those dayes was confedered with no States of Afia: howbest the LL. calling to mind, how long ago, upon occasion of a sickness, and to purchase health unto the people, E culapins was fent for likewife out of Greece, before it was joyned with the City of Rome in any league or fociety; and confidering, withal, that there was some friendship and amily begun already with King Attalus (in regard of the common war against Philip) and that he would be ready to do for the people of Rome, what soever lay in his power, they resolved to send unto him an honorable Embassage to wit, M. Valerius Levinus, who had been twice Conful, and had warred M in Greece; M. Cecilius Metellus, who had been a Pretor, and Servius Sulpitius Galba : likewile an Ædile, andtwo late Questors, C. Tremelius Flaceus, and M. Valerius Falco. For these five they affigned five Quinquerems or Gallies of five ranks of oars, that according to the credit and dignity of the people of Rome, they should make a voyage into those Lands, with whom they were to win a reputation and Majesty to the Roman name and State. These Embassadors, as they held on their course toward Asia, to soon as they were put on Land at Delphos, repaired directly to the Oracle for to know what good hope it might afford unto them and the people of Rome, of effects ing that bufines and commission, about the which they were fent forth. And this answer by report, was returned to them again, That they should obtain their defire, and effectuate their purpole by the means of Attalus the King: advising them moreover, That when they had con N veighed the faid goddess down to Rome, they should take order, that the very best man of all others in the City, should give her lodging and entertainment. But to proceed, to Pergamus they came unto the King. Who having courteously received and welcomed the Embaffadors, conducted them into Phrygia to Peffinus, and delivered into their hands that facred and hely Rone, which the inhabitants of the country faid, was the Mother of the Gods, and willed them to carry it to Rome. Then M. Valerius Falco was fent back from the other Embaffadors to advertise them at Rome, that the goddess was coming, and that they should seek out the best man in alithe City, for to receive and lodge her in his house with all devotion that might be.

Now was Q: Cecilius Metellus nominated Dictator by the Contul in the Brutianstountry, 2gainst the solemn election of the Magistrats. His army was disbanded and casted and E. Veturius O Philo created mafter of the horfe. Then the Dictator held the Election. In which were chosen Confuls, M. Cornelius Cethogus & P. Sempronius Tuditanus in his absence, who ar that time had the government of Greece, After them were elected Pretors, T. Claudius Nero, M. Martius Ralla, L. Seribonius Libo, & M. Pampanius Mathe. When the Election was finished, the Dictator refigned up his place of magiltracy, The Roman Games were thrice renned and fer forth, & the plaies Plebei leven times exhibited. The Ædiles of the chair were Cn, and L. Cornelins Lentuli both. This Lucius 80A verned then the Province of Spain: created he was in his absence, and absent as he was he bare that dignity. The Ædiles of the Commons were T. Claudius Afellus, and M. Junius Pennus. That year M. Marcellus dedicated the i emple of Verine, neer the gate Capena, the seventeenth year after it was vowed by his father at Classidium in Gallia, during the time of his first Conjulship. There died also this year a Flamine of Mars, namely, M. Emylius Regillus.

For the last two years, the affairs in Greece had not been well followed. Philip therefore taking the vantage, that the Ætolians were forfaken of the Romans (the only aid upon which they trufled) forced them both to sue for peace, and to contract the same under what conditions and ca-Ditulations himself pleased: which if he had not made the better hast, all that ever he could to accomplish in good time, P. Sempronius the Vice-Consul, sent to succeed Sulpitius in the govern-R ment, had utterly defeated him whiles he waged war with the Ætolians, confidering that he was ten thousand foot and a thousand horsestrong, and had five and thirty tall ships of war, headed with brasen pikes befores a power of no small importance, I assure you, to aid and assist his allies. For the said peace was not so soon concluded, but news came to the King, that the Romans were arrived at Dyrrhachium; that the Parthines and other neighbour nations, upon hope of change and a new world, began to rife and rebel; and that Dimallum was already befreged and affaulted: for to that City the Romans bent their power (in stead of aiding the Arolians unto whom they were sent) upon high displeasure and indignation, that without their advise and consent, yea, and against the tenor of the accord and covenant they had made a peace with the King, Philip upon these advertisements, for sear lest some farther troubles might arise among the nations and states

C there bordering, took long journeis, & fped him apace toward Apollonia, Thither Sempronius was retired, after he had sent Lettorius his Lieutenant with part of his sorces and thirteen ships into Æsolia, to visit the country, and to see in what terms they stood, yea, and to disturb and break the peace if possibly he could. Philip wasted and spoiled the territories and lands of the Apolloniats, and approching the City with his whole power bad battail to Sempronius the Roman General But after he faw once that he kept himself quiet within the City, standing only upon his guard and defence of the walls; distrusting also his own strength, as not able to force the City by assault: & desirous withal to entertain peace with the Romans as well as with the Ætolians, if he could; if not, yet at least wife to have truce with them: without effecting any more (feeing he could but only rub an old fore, & renew cankred malice upon fresh contention & quarrel) he returned into his realm,

About the seme time, the Epirots weary of long wars, after they had first sounded the disposition and mind of the Romans that way, sent their Embassadors unto Philip, to treat about a general and universal peace: affirming, that they had affored hope of an honorable end and agreement, if his highness would vouchsafe to come to a parly with P. Sempronius the Roman General, And soon they obtained thus much of him, as to pals over into Epirus, for the King himself was not unwilling thereunto. Now there is a City in Epirus, named Phanicethere the King after communication had first with Eropus, Darda, and Philippus, Pretors of the Epirots, entred into an enterview also with P. Sempronius. At this solemn meeting and conference, Aminander the King of the Athamans was prefent, and other Magistrates of the Epirots and Acarmans. And first Philippus the Pretor began to speak and request, as well King Philip as the Roman General, to make an end E of all wars, and likewise to give the Epirots leave to do the same. P. Sempronius propounded and set down the articles and conditions of peace in this wife, That the Parthins, Dimallum, Bargulum and Eugenium, should belong to the Seignory of the Romans, not withstanding that they had obtained of the Senat by their Orators sent to Rome, to be annexed to the dominion of Philip King of Macedony. When they were agreed for peace upon those capitulations, there were comprised within the league on the Kings behalf, Prustas King of Bithynia, the Achaians, the Beeotians, the Theffalians, the Acarnans, and the Epirots: and on the Romans, the Ilienfes, K. Astalus, Pleuratus, Nabis the Tyrant of the Lacedemonians, the Eleans, the Messenians, and the Athenians, And hereof were instruments and Indentures ingrossed and sealed, and truce made for two moneths, until such time as Embassadors were sent to Rome, that the people might by their suffrages approve of the conditions in that form. So all the tribes in general granted the same, because the war now being intended and bent against Africk, they were willing for the present to be discharged of all

P. Sempronius having concluded peace, departed unto Rome for to enter his Confulfhip. Now when as M. Cornelius and P. Sempronius were Confuls (which was the 15 year of the Punick war) the Provinces were affigned unto them in this manner, namely, unto Cornelius, Herruria with the old samy: unto Sampronius the Brutii, with the new legions that he was to enrol. And to the Pretors in this wife were the Provinces allotted that M. Martins should be Lord chief justice of the citizens pleas, and L. Scribonius Libo have the jurisdiction offoreiners, together with the government of Gallia, Itemsthat M. Pomponius Masho should rule Sicily, and T. Claudius Nero sit & as L. Deputy in Sardinia. As for P. Scipio, his commission was renewed and continued for one year longer, with the command of that army and Armado which he had conducted before. Likewife P. Licinius had his commission newly fealed for to have the charge of the Brutians country, with the power of two legions, fo long as the Conful thought it good for the Common-weal, that he should remain in the government of that Province. Also M. Livius & Sp. Lucreius, with the affin flance of those two legions with which they had defended Gallia against Mago, continued fill in their room for another year. Moreover Cn. Offavius remained in place, with commission, that

when he had delivered upSardina, & the legion there unto T. Clandins, himself should with 40 long H gallies four the feas, and guard the coafts along the river, within those limits, for which the Senar had given order. Unto M. Pomponius the Pretor in Sicily were appointed the two legions of the Cannian army. And T. Quintius and C. H. Tubulus Vice-pretor, were to govern as they did the former year, the one Tarentum, and the other Capua; and both of them were allowed the old garifons. As for the government of Spain, it was put to question before the people, what two Vicepretors their pleasure was should be sent into that Province. And all the Tribes with one accord gave their grant that the same Pro-confuls L. Cor, Lentulus, and L. Manlins Acidinus, should sit as Governors in those Provinces as the year before. The Contris began now to muster souldiers as well to enrol new legions for to be fent into the Brutians country, as also to supply and fulfil the number of the other armies; according as they were directed by the Senate. And albeit Affrick ! was not yet openly declared a Province, but diffembled by the LL. of the Senate, (of purpose I helieve, that the Carthaginians should have no inkling and intelligence thereof before hand) yet the whole City was in good hope, and made full reckoning that this year the war would be determined and fought out in Africk, and so an end for ever of those troubles. This perswasion of theirs had possessed their hearts with much superstition: and very forward men were, both to report. and also to believe many prodigious and flrange wonders, which daily were blown abroad & divulged more and more: To wit, that there were two funs feen; that in the night feafon between whiles it feemed day light; that in Setia there was a burning torch or blafing Star reaching from the East to the West; that in Tarracina the gate, and in Anagnia, as well the gate as the wall in divers parts were blafted and shaken with lightning; lastly, that in the Temple of Juno Sospita in K Lanuvium, there was a noise and a rumbling heard, with a horrible crack. For the expiation and purging of these prodigies, there was a supplication holden for one day; and a novendral solemn facrifice was also celebrated because it had rained stones out of the sky. Besides all this there was fome confulation about the receiving of dame Idea. For over and besides that M. Valerius one of the Embassadors was returned & had brought word that she would be very shortly in Italy, there came a new messenger with ridings, that she was now already at Taracina. This deliberation (about no small matter, namely, whom they should give judgement to be the best man simply in the whole Ciry) held the Senat much amufed: confidering that every one for his part was more defirous of true victory, and pre-eminence in this behalf, than of any promotions honors or dignities whatfoever awarded unto them by the voices either of Senators or Commoners. In conclusion, I they judged P. Scipio, the fon of that fin, who was killed in Spain, a very young man, and as yet not of full age to be a Questor, the very best man without exception in the whole City. Upon what motives of his fingular vertues they were induced thus to deem of him, as I could willingly have delivered unto posterity, what had been set down in record by the ancient and first writers of those times: lo I will not interpose mine own conceits, in guessing at a thing which hath lien dead and buried so long time. This P. Cornelius was commanded to go accompanied with all the dames of the City as far as to Offia, there to meet the Goddess, and then to take her forth of the ship, and being once fet on land, to deliver her unto the forelaid matrons for to be devontly caried to the City. Now when the ship was arrived at the mouth of the river Tyberis, he, according as he was directed, went aboord in a pinnace, & lanched into the sea: where he took the Goddels at the M Priefts hands, and brought her on shore. And the dames which were the noblest and chief of the City, amongst whom, C. Quintia was the Lady most renowned, received her. This Claudia, who before time(as it is reported) was of no better name & fame than she should be now by this religious and devour ministry, was for her chastity and continency recommended better to posterity. These women carried this Goddess charily & daintily in their hands, and took her by turns, one in course after another. All the City came forth by heaps to meet her: and along the fireets as she was conveighed they flood at the dores with centers, making fweet perfumes, & burning frankincense: yea, & praied unto her, that she would willingly enter the City of Rome, and continue propitions & gracious unto it. Thus they transported her into the Temple of Victoria within mount Palatine, the day before the "Ides of April, which was alwayes after kept as a festival holyday. The N people with great frequency brought gifts unto Palatinm, which they offred unto the goddess & * The Plaies called Migale-

folemnized a Lettisternium. And those plaies called Megalesia came up then & were first instituted. Now when the Councel were buly and fat about the supply of those legions which were in the Provinces, there were certain of the Senators began to whifper & blow into their heads. That the "time was now come, no longer to abide those things which during the troubles and dange-" rous daies they made a shift to endure; considering that now at length by the goddess of the "Gods, all fear was past, and the dangers overblown, At which words the Lords of the Senat be-"ing in great expectation and attentive to hear out the rest; they went on and said, That those 12 "colonies of the Latins, which whiles Q. Fabius and Q. Fulvius were Confuls refused to set out "fouldiers, now almost for fix years had intermitted their service in the wars, as exempted from O "warfare altogether, and enjoyed that immunity as an honor and reward for their good deferts: "whereas in the mean time, other loyal and obedient allies, were by mustering every year conti-"nually, wasted and consumed, in performance of their faithful allegeance and dutiful service to "the Empire of Rome. At this speech, the Lords called not so much to mind a thing long sorlet and almost worn out of remembrance as they were provoked to anger and grew very hot, & therefore would not suffer the Consuls to pass any other matter before, but decreed that they should peremptorily

A peremptorily convent to Rome the Magistrats, and ten principal citizens our of every of these Colonies; to wit; Neper, Sutrium, Ardea, Cales, Alba, Carfeoli, Sora, Sueffa, Secial, Circell, Namia, and Interamna, (for these were the Colonies touched in that point above-named) and to lay upon them every one a double levy of footmen, to that number and proportion which they were charged with, when they fer out most in the service of the Roman wars, ever since that the enemies were come into Italy: befides one hundred and twenty horsemen a peece. And in ease any one of those colonies were not able to make up that full number of horsemen, then to allow for every man of arms three footmen; Provided alwayes, that for foot and horse both, such should be chosen and no other, as were most substantial and of the best be haviour, and be sent to what place sover there was need of supply, even out of Italy. And if any of them refused thus to do, then the Con-R fuls had commission to stay the Magistrats and deputies aforesaid, and not to give them audience

in the Senat, (although they should require the same) before they had performed those impositions. Moreover those Colonies were enjoyned to pay every year a tax of tribute, and that there should be raised and levied, one Ass in the thousand, of their substance by the month; and be asfessed in those Colonies according to the rate and rule that the Roman Centors should set down; which they gave order to be the same that was laid upon the people of Rome: and the information thereof to be exhibited and presented at Rome by the tworn Centors of the foresaid colonies, before they went out of their office. By vertue of this Act of the Senate, the Magilitaus and chief men of those Colonies were fent for and compelled to repair to Rome: and when the Confuls demanded of them, those fouldiers and tribute aforefaid, they began all of them (but some more than

C others) to refuse and gain say it, yea, and flatly to deny, that so many souldiers could possibly be made, nay, hardly were they able, although they should strain themselves to surnish the bare single number, according to the usual proportion and old prescript order: requesting and befeeching them, to give them leave to have recourse unto the Senat, and there to make sure for their release: neither have we (fay they) so much offended as thus hardly to be used, nor deserved worthily to be undone. And fay, we must needs miscarry and be cast away; yet neither our offence, nor the wrath of the people of Romescan force us to find more fouldiers than we have. But the Coff, resolute in their purpole, commanded the Delegates and Committees of those Colonies, to stay still at Rome, and their Magistrats only to repair home and take musters: for asmuch as (unless the full number of fouldiers which was fet down unto them were brought to Rome) there was no Con-

D ful there would grant them audience in the Senat. Thus when all hope was cut off to have access into the Senat, and to obtain a release; those twelve Colonies took a levy and enrolled the full number. Which was no hard matter to be done, confidering how their youth was increased in that time of long vacation and intermission of warfate. There was likewise another matter (by as long filence forlet and well neer quite forgotten) proposed newly again by M.Valerius Lavinus: who faid, That it was meet and good realon, that those private persons which had credited forth their monies to the Common-weal, when himself and M. Claudius were Consuls, should now at last be satisfied, contented, and paid: neither ought any man to marvail why he (notwithstanding the City were bound for the debt) had a special care and regard to call upon them for to have it discharged: for, besides that the Consul for that year being, when those lones of money n were granted, was in some fort properly obliged to see that credit were kept; himself more over

was the very man that made the motion of taking up those monies, in regard that the City chainber was so empty of treasure, and the Commons puries so bare of money, that they were scarce able to pay the ordinary tribut. This overture made by the Conful, was well taken of the Senat, who willed the Confuls to put up this matter to the house: and so they entred an Act and decree, that the faid debts should be discharged at three paiments; whereof the first should be made prefently by the Confuls then in place; the other twain, by the Confuls that were to succeed in the third and fifth years next enfuing.

But there fell out one new object and occurrence, that drowned all other cares befides, and wholly possessed the heads of the Senate, by occasion of the miseries and calamities of the Locri-F ans, whereof before that day, they had no knowledge nor intelligence, and now were by the coming of their Embassadors declared and divulged. Neither were the people provoked to choler and anger, fo much at the lewed behavior and wicked prants of Q. Pleminius, as the flacknes and negligence, or else the partiality and connivency of Soiplo in dealing between them. These Embalfadors of the Locrians, ten in mambet, presented themselves before the Consuls fitting in the open Hall called Comitisms; clad they were in homely weeds and courie apparel, looking pale and poor on the matter; and carrying withal in their hands as tokens of humble suppliants, certain branches of the Olive, according to the manner of the Greeks, fell down profitate upon the ground before the Tribunal, with pitteous weeping and forrowful lamentation. The Confuls demanded who they were: and they made answer again, That they were Locrians, who had endured at the G hands of Q. Pleminius the Lieutenant; and the Roman fouldiers, such indignities; as the people of Rome would not find in their hearts, that the very Carthaginians themselves (hould fuffer and faltain: befeeching them to do them this favour, as to give them leave to have access to the Lords of the Senar, there to make their mone and complain of their worful diffretfes, Being ad-The pitfal mitted into the Senate and audience given them, then the anciented man of the company foake in complaints of this wife, "Right honorable (my LL.) I know full well (quoth he) how importancie would be, the Lorisan and anti-Ll. and available to the due estimate and weight of our complaints and grievance, in case ye were natos 70mm,

* 12 April.

"informed infliciently and knew the truth, as well in what fort Locri was first betraied unto Ang H " nibal as alio after what order the garrison of Annibal was thence expelled, and the City restored again under your obeifance. For if it may appear that the trespais of our revolt, cannot be im-" puted any way unto the publick counsel and content of our City; but contrary-wise, that our re-"turn under your fignory and dominion was not only performed with our good will, but also "first wrought and compassed by the means of our helping hand and valour; ye have the greater "cause to be discontented and displeased with your Lieutenant and souldiers, for offring us (your "good and loyal allies) fuch abuses, so cruel wrongs and unworthy indignities. As for the cause " of our double revolument and change, I think it good to defer the speaking thereof to another "time, and that for two reasons: the one is, that the matter might be heard in the presence of P "Scipio, who recovered Locri, & was an eye-witness of all that we have done, be it good or bad; I "the other is this that how foever we be, yet we should not have abiden those calamities in such " fort as we have supported them. We cannot dissemble (my LL.) nor conceal, how all the while "that we had the Carthaginian garrison within our Castle, we suffered many foul outrages and "Shameful villanies, both at Amilear his hands (the Captain of the garrison) as also from the Nu-" midians and Africans: but what are they in comparison of the abuses & indignities that we en-"dure at this day? May it please you (my LL.) to give us the hearing of those things with pati-"ence, that I shall utter even against my will with grievance. All the world at this day is in su-" fpence-& standeth in great doubt, whether to see you or the Carthaginians, the Soveraign Lords "of the whole earth. But if they were to weigh and counterpoise the Roman and Carthaginian "Empire, by those injuries which have been offred to us of Locri, either from them or your gari- K "fon and which at this day, more than ever before, we ftill endure there is none but would rather es make choice of them to be their foveraign LL, than the Romans, And yet confider, I pray you, " and see how well affected the Locrians are towards you : when we were nothing so hardly used or nor so ill entreated by the Carthaginians, yet we had recourse unto your Captain General: and now that we are missifed of your garison, and put to more forrow than if we were professed enees mies, yet we have run no whither with our complaints but unto your selves. Either shal you my "LL.) vouchsafe to have compassion of our miserable state, or else we see not what we have lest " wherein we should pray unto the immortal Gods, for to be good and propice unto us. Q. Ple-"minius Lieutenant to the General Scipia, was fent with a strong garrison and power of men, to "recover Locri out of the hands of the Carrhaginians; and with the very fame garrifon was he left t "there: but this Lieutenant of yours (for the extremity of miseries and afflictions wherewith we "are driven maketh us bold, and putteth courage in us to speak our minds freely finding nothing "at all in him of a man, my Lords, but the bare shape and outward form; nor of a Roman citizen, " unless it be the habit of apparel which he weareth, and the sound of the Latintongue which he " speaketh. A very plague he is & no better, a monstrous & ugly beast, like unto that, which some-" times (if old tales and fables be true) haunted the narrow leas between us and Sicila. for to de-"ftroy all passengers that sailed by. Who, if he could have been content himself alone to have pra-" Etiled & wrought upon us your allies, all milchievous acts & pranks, of wickednels, of filthy luft, "and greedy coverousness, we would peradventure in all patience & long sufferance, have filled up "that one gulf and pit were it never to deep, & facisfied one gorge never to unfatiable. But now w " to great a delight & pleasure hath he taken that all lewd & licentious parts all shameful acts and " villanies should be commonly practised & in every place committed, that he hath made all your "Centineirs very Pleminis, yea, and your fouldiers as bad as himself. All of them can skill now of "robbing rifling, spoiling, beating, wounding, and killing: they are all good at forcing of dames and "ladies of honor, at ravishing and deflouring of young Virgins, at abusing (against kind) of young-"lings, free born and well descended, whom they pull perforce from between the arms, and out of " the very bosomes of their parents. Daily is our City assaulted and taken; daily is it sacked and " pilled, night and day, there is no place free, but ringeth again with the piteous shrikes and lamen-" table plaints and cries of women and children, harried and carried away in every place, He that "were a stranger to these things, and knew nothing, might wonder well enough, how either we N " can possibly hold out in suffering such outrages, or they which are the doers, not yet be satisfied " and full of committing to great wrongs and injuries. For neither will my tongue and utterance "ferve to deliver, nor needful is it and expedient for you to hear every thing in particular, what " we have sustained. But in general I will comprise and knit up also gether. I will abide by it, that "there is not one house throughout al Locale, I dare avouch there is no person either one or other, "exempt from the wrongs that he hathdone. I fay, & fland to it, that there is no kind of wicked-" nels, no manner of filthy luft & uncleannels, no unfatiable avarice befides, that he hath not affaied to practife upon as many as were capable thereof, & fit fub jects to work upon, Hardly can a man "devise and think, whether of these two mischiess incident to a City be more detestable, either "when the enemies force it by affault in time of war, or when a pefillent & cruel tyrant oppreficth O "it by force & arms during peace, All calamities we endured before, that Towns won and loft are " put unto, And now at this hour, more than ever (my LL.) Pleminius hath perpetrated upon us, " our children & our wives, all those excessive villanies, that the most inhumane cruel & ontrage-" ous syranes can device to exercise upon those subjects, whom they keep down with oppression & "tread under foot. Yet one thing there is (right honorable) whereof both sense of religion imprim-"red & engraffed naturally in our minds conftrains us to make particular complaint by specialty;

The nine and twentieth Book of T. Livius. A "and also our defire is, that ye should have the hearing, yea, and to assoil and discharge your Com-"mon-weal of the scruple of conscience, in case ye think it so meet and requisite. For we have obferved and feen with our eyes, with what devotion and ceremonial reverence, you not only ho-" nor and worthip the Gods of your own, but also receive and entertain those of strangers and "forrainers. We have in our City a Chappel of Proferpinas, Concerning the holiners of which Chouse, I suppose verily, that ye have heard some report and fame, during the war of King Pyr-"rhus: who in his return out of Sieily, passing along the sea side with his sleet by Lecri, among o-"ther shameful villanies and outrages which he committed against our City in despight of us, and "for our fidelity shewed toward you, pilled also and robbed the treasure of this Proserpina, which c to that day, had never been touched by any man whatfoever. And when he had fo done, he em-B "barked the mony, & lent it away by water, but journeted himself by Land. But see what happed "my LL, hereupon! His whole navy the morrow after, was all even toffed, plit, & torn a pieces in "a most hideous gust and horrible tempest, save only those ships wherein that sacred treasure was " bestowed which were cast upon our coast & driven ashore, Whereupon this King, as proud & efferce a Prince as he was, being taught by fo great harms and losses, to believe that there were « Gods in heaven that ruled all; made diligent fearch for all the faid monies, and caused the same " to be brought back again, and laid up in the treasury of Proferpina. And yet for all that, never sped "he well in any thing that he went about, from that day forward, Hunted he was and chased clean out of list, and coming by chance one night, & entering unadvitedly the City of Argos, he died « an obicute, base, and dish onorable death, And not withfianding your Lieutenant, your Colonels C and knight Marshals heard of this and a thousand more such instances & examples which were recounted unto them (not for to amplify and fet out with the highest the great religion and " holiness of the place; but as we and our ancestors have had right evident proof, and that full oftentimes, to shew the manifest power and puissance of that goddels yet were they so hardy as « to lay their theevish and facrilegious hands upon those treasures, that were inviolat and not to " be touched; and fo by that curfed prize and booty have polluted themselves, their houses, and " your fouldiers, Whose service take heed my LL, as ye tender your selves and your credit, how " ye employ either in Italy or in Africk, in any of your affairs and wars there; before ye purge and explar this toul and heinous fact: for fear left they make amends, and pay for this detetlable for-"feit, not only, which their own bloud, but also with some publick loss & calamity of the whole D « State. And even already my LL, the ire and displeasure of the goddes's hath been well seen upon wour Captains and fouldiers both & at this preient day continueth fill, Sundry times they have been together by the earstand foulfied one against another with banners displained. Pleminist the *Captain bare up one fide, and two Marshals or military Etibuns another: Never fought they "more fiercely & sharply with the Carthaginians in the field than amongst themselves in fraies at "the two rd point. And through their furious rage they had given Annibal good opportunity and "vantage to regain Locri into his own hands; but that Sorpe, whom we fent for came in the mean "time upon him. But peradventure (some will say) this madness and fury hanteth and rome neith "the fouldiers only, who, are tainted with the forefaid facriledge, and no power at all of the god-" dels hath been shewed in punishing the leaders and captains themselves. May I wot, in them it E "hath mode evidently appeared. The Tribuns have been bearen with rods by the Lieutenane of the "Lieutenant again, being laid for by the faid Tribuns, and caught in a train, hath not only been" " mangled all his body over, but when they had cut off his note, and cropt his eats, was left for « dead in the place, And afterwards, when the Lieutenant was recovered and cured of his hurrs, he " first imprasoned the Tribunsithen he scourged them & affer he had marryred them, & pur them " to all exquisize tortures that might be devised against bonds laves, he put them to death & When they were dead, would not suffer them to be enterred. Thus ye see how the goddels hath puni-"fred and taken vengeance of them that have pilled and robbed her Templess never wil fregive overto to ment, and thereve hem with all manner of furies and hellifusies is before the lacred month bases in bettowed in the chefts & coders of het treatury. Our ancefors long age in the Fee of greeous and cruet was between them and the Crotosiats, because the Temple Banderh "without the City, were delitous to remove that treasure and money from theme, into the City." "But in the night there was avoice heardfrom out of the thrine, that they should hold their "hands office that the goddels her felfknew well enough how to defend her own Temple. And because upon this warning, they made it a matter of confeichce, & were a find to fir the treasure te from themes, they would need caft a ftrong wall about the laid Temple: & when it was brought ap 19.4. good height from the ground, behold, fuddainly at once all the work came tumbling down But both now, and oftentimes befides, hath this godders either guarder her (ear & chappeb, Dr. elle frit hath been any way violated. The hath been grievoully reveniged by forms earful example of them that have seemed to offer riolence to the seme. Now for the wrongs that wea-G "bide the is not able neither is there any other but your three (my Lords heright us, and twenge "our quarrel. You are they whom we file ture; unto your protection only in all humble manner, ce we have recounter, And all one it is to us, whether ye to the Lawreto be mader that Lieurenant and "that gardion or yeeld as unto Annibal in his anger, and toothe Carthagibiana for to weak their ceen upogrus & our throats. Neither require we, that you brould redit and believe our coma plaint of him that is not now in place, without liberty of his answer, & pleading for himself. Let "him come hardly; let him be at the heating himlels, and spare not, let him in Gods name clear

"and acquit himself, if he can, If when all is done and said, is can be proved, that he hath left un. H

"done any mischief against us, that one man can devise to do unto another; we will be content to "abide and endure all those miseries once again (if it were possible) which we have suffered al-" ready, yea & to hold and declare him guiltless of all offences done both to God and mani-When the Embassadors had laid abroad those matters, and Q. Fabius demanded of them, whether they had complained unto P. Scipie, and uttered these their griefs before him, they made anfiver and faid, "That they had fent Embassadors unto him, but he was busied in making prepa-"tion for the wars, and was either passed already over inter Affrick, or upon his voyage ready to "take the Seas within few dayes: and they had feen by good experience in how great favour the ELieutenant Pleminius flood with his general: and namely, they were not ignorant how Scipio after he had heard the matter between the Tribuns and him committed them to prison: but as t "for the Lieutenant, who was as faulty as the other, if not more, him he left there fill in his full "authority. Now after that the Embaffadors were willed to go forth of the Temple where the " Senat fate, the chief LL, of the Senat began with biting words to inveigh bitterly against Scipto ce as well as Pleminius. But above all others, Q. Fabius girded at him, and fad, That he was born even to corrupt and mar all military discipline. Thus (quoth he) in Spain also we have lost more by mutinies of our own fouldiers, than by the wars with our enemies : for why ? after a france and forrainmanner, and according to the guise of Kings, one while he cockered his fouldiers "and suffered them to have their will and head too much; otherwhiles he would be oversharp " and cruel to them. After which rough words, he came upon them both thus with as heavy and "Tharp a fentence, namely, That Pleminius the Lieutenant by his confent should be had away K " bound in chains to Rome, and there clapt up in prison, until his cause were heard, and judicially "determined: and in case those challenges were true, that the Locrians have commensed against "him, he should be put to death in prison, and his goods be confiscate and for feited to the chamto ber of the City, As for P. Scipio, in that he prefumed to depart out of his province without com-" mission and direction from the Senat, he should be called home: and the Tribuns of the Comamons dealt withal, to prefer a bill unto the people for his deprivation, and to put him besides "his place of government. As touching the Locaians, his opinion was, That the Senat should e give them their dispatch, and return them this answer: First, as touching the wrongs that they "Complained of, it was not the will and pleasure neither of the Senar nor of the people of Rome " that they were done; who wished with all their hearts they had been undone : Item, that they I. "acknowledged them to be good men, to be their friends and allies, and so would accept of them "and call them. As to their children, their wives, and other goods taken from them whatforer, "their mind was that they should be restored again: Item, that enquiry should be made what "fums of money were taken out of the treatury of Proferpina, and that two-fold refliction " fhould be made and laid up there in flead of it: I tem, that there should be a solemn pureatory fa-"crifice celebrated for amends and expiation of that fin; but fo, as the colledge first of the Priests "and Bilhops should be consulted with, and their advice taken in that behalf, (confidering the " facred treasure was disquieted, laid open and violated) namely, what manner of expiations and "clentings were to be used, to what Gods, and with what bealts they should sacrifice: Finally, "than all the fouldiers which were at Lors should be transported over into Socie; and in their M " room four cohorts of allies from out of the Latin Nation should be brought to lye in garrison "there. But every Senator could not be asked his opinion and sentence that day, by reason of their difference and disagreement of minds so hotly incensed, some infavour, other in disavour of Scipio. For befides the lewed part of Plemenius, and the calamity & oppression of the Locrians, they began to speak against the apparel of the General himself, "How he went not like a fouldier and " a warrior, no por formuch as like a Roman: walking up and down, and fouring it out in the "fchools and open places of exercise with his mancle and cloke, and in his slippers and pantostes, " after the Greek falhion . And that he was over bookish, and fer his mind too much upon readinguiand took delighe to be in the feating school and wrestling-place and all his men and goard "them at this time in Locri, moreto be feared of their friends than their enemies." And albeit these matters thus reported, were either true, or mingled with some tenths; and therefore someted all years probable; yet the opinion of Q. Metellar prevailed: who in all other things gave his affect unito Maximus, only as couching Step is, he varied from him. " For I can not fee any reason (quoth "he) how this can fload, that whom crewhic the whole City chose at those young years of his, "to be the only Captain for to recover Spain; of whom they made special choice to be their "Conful, after that he had gotten Spain from the enemies, to end at once the Punick war; and "in whom they reposed great hope, that he was the man to draw Annibal out of least, and to O "fubdue all Affriche he now front all of a suddain be called for home out of his Province, "as a perion almost condemned, without pleading and hearing of his cause, as if he were another Plansinius confidering that even those lewed and cruel parts which the Locrians complained "of, were by their own words and confession not committed, whiles he was present in place per "ther could be be charged and accused directly for ought elle but only for his inferance and con-"nivency, in that upon a tender and respective indulgence of his Lieutenaut, he was too tentify

A "and forbare to punish him with rigor. His advice therefore and opinion was, that M. Pomponi-"sthe Pretor, unto whose lot the government of Sielly was fallen, should within three dayer "next and immediatly ebiuing, take his journey into his province; and that the Confuls, should " elect x. Commissioners or Delegates out of the Senate, such as they thought good of, and fend them with the Precor; likewife two Tribuns of the Commons, and one Adile: that the Pretor "with with the affiltance of these personages, should st upon a commission to enquire and know "the truth: and in case they could find that those things wherewith the Locrians sound them-" felves fo much grieved, were done either by commandment and direction from Seipio, or with this will and confent; then to charge him to depart out of the province. But in case that P.Sci-" pio were already passed over into Affrick; then the foreignd Tribuns of the Commons, and the B "Ædile, joyning unto them two of the Delegates abovefaid, (fuch as the Pretor deemed moft meet) should fail into Affrick; and the Tribuns and Ædile bring with them Scipio from thence: " and the two Commissioners have the charge and government of the army, until such time as a " new L.General succeeded and came in place. But it M. Pomponius and the ten Delegates above-"faid, found that neither by the direction, nor with the will of P. Sorpio these enormities were committed, then P. Seipio should remain still with the army, and go forward with the war as he intended. When this decree of the Senar was once passed, and an act made thereof they were in hand with the Tribuns either to agree between themselves, or else to cast lots, which two of them should go with the Pretor and the Delegates. And then the colledge of the Bishops were confulted with about the expiation and making fatisfaction for those things which in the Temple C of Proferpina at Locri were either handled polluted, or carried forth from thence. The Tribuns of the commons that went the journey with the Pretor and the Commissioners, were M.Claudius Marcellus & M. Cincius Alimentius: who also had an Ædile of the Commons to assist them whom they might command, if Scipio would not obey the Pretor, whether he were in Sicily, or gone over into Affrick, to apprehend and attach his body; and by vertue of their facrofanct and inviolable authority to bring him home with them. And first they resolved to go to Lacri before they went to Messina, But concerning Pleminius, the report goeth two wayes, Some say, that when he was advertised what was intended and devised against him at Rome, he purposed to go to Naples into banishment, and chanced by the way to light upon one of the Delegates above faid, and so by him was perforce brought back to Rhegiam. Others affirm, that Scipio himself sent out one of his D. Lieutenants, accompanied, with 30 of the most noble Knights or Gentlementhat he had about him, with a warrant to commit Q. Flemilius, and with him the principal Authors of the fedition, and to lay them faft in irons, But certain it is that the yell, were it by the commandment of Scipio. before, of themby warrant from the Presor, were put isward and fafe-cuftody with the Rhegins. The Pretogrand she Delegars being come to Lorr, first and sermost, according to their commissions on, had a principal care of Religion. For all the holy money which they found by diligent fearch in the custody either of Pleminius, or of the fouldiers together with that which they themselves had brought with them from Rome, they belfowed again intite privy vehicles where the reasure waskept: and besides, they made a solemn purgatory acadites for the Sacrifedge. After this, the Pretor affembled, the fouldiers together, and commanded them to carry their Enfigns out of the City: where pinnielf encamped upon the plains and proclaimed that no souldier, as he would anfwer at his untermost peril, should either tarry behind, or bring forth any thing with him but his own. Then he save the Locrians leave, that every man thould lay hold upon that which he knew to be his owns and if ought were not forth-coming and to be feen, to challenge and put in his claim for it. iil ad aboue all things, his pleafurewas, that all bodies of free perions what foever, hould mithour deby be restored unto them, and if any made default of reflication, he should abide the magnetic be gris woully punished. Then he affembled the Locriess to an audience, and pronounced before them all, That the people and Senat of Rosse granted unto them their ancient liberty, and kheirown land: giving netice anto them, that who foever had any thing to say against Pleminimica any meter perion by way of acculation, he should follow him to Rhegium, and there Fgive attendance; Alfo if they were defirous to make a public a sud-open complaint of Scipie, mamely, That the facts committed at Lori molt impionly and watterly, while both God & many palled eithogunder his warrant, or with histease and liting being they frontifficad Embefiadors to Meffanginehere he together with his Councel and affittants would give them andience of al matters, and the temperature of the control and anatomist which is the property of the matters, and the temperature accordingly. The hoursans yeelded great a hanks to the Pretors and to the Delegats of Gommiffioness (as allo to the Stema and people of Romes and fald, or They would go to accuse Romeium. As for Scripto; although the feet little (co heart the injuries and wrongs done uncochein Caty, yet he was a man while is been defined a their cather tree for the tree f emercue his sumity. And this they knew affaredly this low drapy lewel of backs and to horrible parts there plaid; were neither by the direction nor yes with the comment pland toleration of Adepte but his only fault was that either he trufted Pleminian overquels of credited them too intendagicione men (saythey) be of this esaure, that they is lik have a case to bregard for to pre-you dispend an earnest define that no diffine be committed, suches they contage and heart to panish and correct, faults when they are once done and and bigroupous best the Pretors & also the Committeers with himsthoughe themselves well eated of atomal burdeness charge of making (arthmodelistics) and fetting upon the capic of September Planting and forward thirty perions more with bim, they condemned and few bound in this wo Rome, They themselves went

also in person to Scipie, to be eye-witnesses and to make report at Rome of their own knowledge, H as couching the magner of appared, the idle life of the General, and the loofe, diffoline, and corrope military discipline of his fouldiers ; to rife and common in many mens months, Against their coming to Syracule, Scipia was provided of deeds to approve his innocency, and not of words to excule his folly. Elagave order for all his forces there to meet, and for his armado to be in readipels, anif be were that day to give barrail both by Land and Sea to the Carthaginians. The very same day that they arrived thither, they were friendly received and courteoully entertained by Scinio, The morrow after he thewed them all his forces, as well for Land as Sea fervice, not only furnified, well appointed, and in readines; but the one fort, namely the land fouldiers, running and charging one another at turney; and the Sea servitors likewise within the haven, representing a naval combat with their thips. Then he led the Pretor and the other commissioners all about, to see I the arienal and armory, the store-houses, the garners of corn, and all other provision and surniture for the war. At the view and fight whereof, they were firthen with fuch exceeding admiration. both of every thing in particular, and of all in general, that they were fully periwaded that either by the conduct of that Captain and valour of that army, the Carthaginians might be overcome and conquered, or by none other in the world: yea, and they willed him in the name of God. without more ado to pass over into Affrick, and with all speed possible to make the people of Rame to enjoy the effect of that hope which they conceived that very day, on which all the Centuries nominated and declared him with one voice the former Conful of the twain: and with fo joyous hearts they took their leave and departed from thence, as if they were to bring tidines to Rome of a glorious victory; and not to make relation and report of a magnifical and stately prepa- K ration, for war. Plemining and all they that were likewise attaint and guilty, after they cameto Rome, were immediately clapt up and laid fast in prison. At the first time when they were brought out before the people by the Tribuns, they could find no grace, no favour nor mercy amonest them, their minds were to forstalled and polletted aforehand, with the confideration of the woful miferies and calamities of the poor Locrians. But afterwards, being produced oftner unto them, as the harred conceived against him, began to wear and decay, so mens anger grew to asswage and foscen : besides the pitions plight and deformed hew of Bleminius there present, and the remembrance withal, of Scipie now ablest, gat him some favour with the people. Yet he died in prilon, before his capie was indicially tried, and definitive sentence of him passed. Clodius Licinius reportesh in this third baok of the Rossan flories, that this Mininius in the time of the games which I Affricanus (accord time Conjul, exhibited at Reme, according to a vow by him made, went about (by the help of fome whem he had continued and waged for money) no fer the City on fire is divers places thereby to have apportunity on breakprison and make an escape: but when his wicked purpole was once diclosed and brought to light, he was condemned and awarded by anact of Senat to the dungeon Tulliaumn: But as for Scipe; there were no words made of him; neither come he in queltion any where also been in the Senat: where all with one accord both committoners and Triburs by excolling and magnifying with plottons words, the navy, the army and the Captain, brought it to about, that the sense thought good and were agreed, that with all convenight speed Scipie thould over into Affrick; and have liberty granted out of those asmies which were in Sicila, 19 make choice of those whom he would himself tramport over with him into M Africh, and whom he would leave behind for the guard and defence of the Province.

Whiles their things patied thus smacongit the Romans: the Carthaginians also having frem all the winter time in much impiction and continual fear, hearthning to all news, and enquiring fearfully of every medianges, and keeping watch upon all their promontones and high hills by the Sea inde hefured themselves like wife, and procured the fociety and alliance of K. Sphine; a marter of no finall importance fee the diseased and defence of Africk, in hope and confidence of whole mity and bignelling effectively, they were partwaded, that Scipic intended to fail over into Africk. Now there bad here absack between Afambal the fon of Gigs and the King, not only familiar applications for war of his war laid before) that Sominated Aftenhal fortuned to meet at one time together in the Kings houle, N when they came wind Spain but also fome treaty was already begun of alliance and affinity, and a metion made, then the King thenld sponie and wed the daughter of Aftir what: For the aftirance of this mansar and the appointment of a certain day for the followining of the marriage (for now the Damois respected for an husband, and maringcable) Afterwat took's journey, and being the King thereign in love (at these binnidians of all other barbarous nations are most given that way said secreting amosoms) he fear for the maiden from Carriage, and haltened the wed-tings, Appl secretions of the control of the maiden from Carriage and haltened the wed-tings. Appl secretions of the control of the contr affirmity, there. Spend he allo a publisho league, these was an alliance doncluded between the people of Garebry band the King by giving, and taking their faithful promise interchangeably, and obliging than lates by a laterus out one to the other to observe it as well offertive at defenitve, o and to have his fame an entire and the fame foreits for even. But Afdresas remembring both the ternathiphicane bernath Segments him King, add nich bew fichicand variable the natures of the Burber state are and hard as its spirit thousand pals over into Africa that this bond of wedlock would Both he flacing broughte hold the King to 1 took the time whiles this Numidian Prince was codamed with his dealt lawe, indesced him, what with seafons, and what with the fill words and allurapierus of his yenny (pout; seelend limbellation iduo Sicely tri Seipie, for to advise him not to

promiles. For himself was not only linked in matrimony with a Citizen of Carthage, the daugher of that Afdrabal whom he saw entertained as a guest in his court, but also joyned in a publick "league with the people of Carthage, And first he exhorted him that the Romans would war "with the Carthaginians far from Africk, as hitherto they had done; for fear left he should of " necessity be forced to have an hand, and intermeddle in their quarels; and so while he defired to avoid the danger and holtility of one part or other, be driven at length to fide all one way e givwing him more plainly to understand, that if Scipio would not forbear Africk, but needs come with an army against Carthage, then must be necessarily fight in defence of the land of Africk, wherein himself wasborn, and for the native country, for the father and house of his own wife. With this R commission and direction were certain Orators sent unto Seinio, who met with him at Syracuse, and there delivered their metsage. Scipio, albeit he was difappointed greatly of his ground-work that he had laid for his wars in Africk, and put besides his good hopes; gave the Embassadours letters into Africk unto the King, and lent them back again in all haft, before the thing were published and come abroad. In which letters he requested him earnestly to be advised and bethink himtelf that he brake not the rights either of friendship & hospitality begun with him, or of the league and fociety entred with the people of Rome : nor violated juffice and faithfull promise made by giving right handsmor yet beguile and abuse the gods, the witnesses and judges of all covenants and agreements made. But for a funch as the coming of those Numidians could not be concealed (for they went all about the City, and were daily converiant in the Generall his lodging : and if it C should have been kept secret wherabout they came, it was to be doubted lest the truth the more it was imothered and diffembled, the more it would breake forth and come to light; and fo the army was to stand in fear, that they were to war at once both with the king and Carthaginians. Scipio therefore buzzed aforehand into mens beads, false devised matters, and so withdrew them from the understanding of the truth indeed. He assembled all his souldiers together, and said unto them a "that now it was no longer staying and trifling out thetime : bearing them in hand, that the "Kings, his allies and conferats, importuned him to let over into Africk with all convenient speed; that Malanilla beforetime himself in perion came to Lalins, grieving and complaining that the "time ran thus on in delaits and doing nothing: & Syphiax now fent his Embassadors, musing much "and wondring what the cause should be of so long temporising : and requiring that either the ar-D" my without more ado, thould be fent over at once: or elle if their minds and purposes were chan-"ged, to certifie him fo much, that he likewife might provide for himself and his kingdome. And therefore be did them to wit and thideritand, that he meended now that he was fulficiently pro-" vided and furnished of all things; and considering that the imprese might abide no farther stay.) "to conduct his armado to Lisybann, to wait the first good day of wind and weather, to take the "leas for a bon-voiage, and with Gods grace and favour to fet fail for Africk. His letters be difprehed to Marens Pempenius to this effect, that if he thought so good, he should repair to Lilybesierto the end they might commune and confult togetiffer, what legions especially, and what number of fouldiers he should transport over with him into Africk. Inlike manner, he fent al about the maritime and fee coalts, to ftay aff the carricks and ships of burden, and to bring them a-E way at once to Lilybaum. Now when all the thips and ferviceable men in Sicily were affembled to Lilybann, fo as neither the City was able to receive the multitude of fouldiers, northe haven contein the number of the veffels; to earneftly minded they were all, and to hotly fet upon their voiageinto Africk, that they seemed as if they were conducted not to fight a war, but to enjoy the affured sewards of a victory. But especially above all others, the souldiers remaining of the Cannian army; were verily perfusaded, that under this captain, or elie none, by valiabily quitting themelves in the feevice of the Common-weal, they should be able to end and finish their ignominous and thanefull totaldiery. And Sciple himfelfmade no base account of those kind of fouldiers, as knowingfull well that the defeat received at Canna; was not occasioned by their cowardife; neither water there throughout the Roman army any fouldiers to ancient and of to long conit timande, it to well experienced not only in many and fundry foughten fields, but also in the affaulting of towns and Cities: And thele Legions of Canne were the fift and fixt in order. Now when he had ome reloved and given out, that he would transport them over with him into Africk, then he took a particular view of them, man by man. And having culled out those, and left them behind, whom he supposed unmeet and unfassicient, he subtitured in their place those whom he had srought with him out of Italy a and to fally he tapplied and made up his number of those Legions, that either of them mad fix thouland and two hundred foot, and three hundred men of simes the choic alto out of the same army of Canas, both horsemen and footmen, of the silies and confederats of the Latine nation. What power of fouldlers in the whole were let over into of why writers differ not a little in the number. In some authors I find, that they G meneten thousand foot; and two thousand and two hundred horse . in others, fifteen thousand fortinen, and lifecen madeed horiement to in some records again, they were more by one balic and smeety namely 2 this of Book and foot there were embasked five and thirty thouland. And others these be that have fee down no number at all, amongs whom, as in a matter to doubtfull and historius. It would my fall be counted for one. But Cation for his part, as he forbeareth to put do winney manter as allow he feetied for to imply att infinite multitude of them, in that he faith this with weep and the distribute the fooldiers for up, the very fouls of the air fell down to the ground:

of Scipio

and he that had feen the multitude of them when they went a fhipboard, would have faid there a had not been a man left behindeither in Italy or in Sicily. Well how many or how few foever they were, Scipio himfelf took the charge to fee the fouldiers embarked in good order, and without any tumnit. As for the failers and mariners, who were forced before to shipboord, C. Lalim the Admirall of the navy, kept them still and quiet within their ships. M. Pomponise the Pretor had commission for to surnish the armsdo with corn and victuals; who made provision of food and suftenance for 45 daies : of which there was of baked meats and other viands already dreffed, as much as would suffice for 15 daies. Now when they were all embarked, he sent about to all the ships certain pinnaces or cock-boats, and commanded all the pilots and malters of every thip, with two fouldiers apeece, to come into market place, there to receive their charge. When they were all met and affembled together, first he enquired of them whether they had provided and taken into I their vessels fresh water sufficient both for man and beast, to hold out so many daies as their corn would ferve? and when answer was made that they had water in their ships to last five and forty daies; then he charged and commanded the fouldiers to keep filence and be quiet during their navigation, and without any strife and contention to be obedient unto the mariners, and wiling to help in any ministery and service whatsover, saying, that himself and L. Scipio would keep on the right wing with twenty flrong ships with brasen beak heads, and C. Laline the Admiral with M. Porcion the Treasurer on the left, with as many of the same fort, to wast over and puzzl the hulks and thips of burden: willing and requiring that there should be light in all their vessels. namely, that every braien headed fhip should have one; each Carrick twain; and the Admirall thip, wherein the Generall was, three lights, for a special mark, to be discerned from the rest in K the night. And so he commanded the Pilots to steer and direct their course for Emporia. The territory hereabout is most fertile and fruitfull, whereby the whole country aboundeth in plenty of all things: the barbarous pealants (as commonly it falleth out in battell and plentifull lands) are cowards, and unapt for war, and it was thought they might be surprised and subdued before any fuccour could come from Carthage. When their directions were given, they were commanded to retire to their ships, and the next morrow at the signall, with the help of the gods to weigh anchor, house up fails and away. Many Roman Armadoes had aforetime set out of Sicily, and the very same port : but never any voiage all the time of that war, no, nor during the former, made to goodly a fliew, and was to much looked on. And no marvell for most of their other fleets were fent our only to rob and to fetch in pooties and prizes. And yet if a man would efteem na. L vies by the number and greatnesse of thips, there had been aforetime two Consuls together, who went over with a power of two complete armies: & in every of those fleets, therewere welneer as many war flips with braten beak heads, as halks & carricks in those that Scipio transported over-For belides fifty long thips of war, hehad not all out four hundred thips of burden and passage to transport over his army with. But if we would compare both wars together, the second feemed unto the Romans more tharp and cruekehen the former hoth because it was fought within Italy, and also by reason of so great overturows of so many armies, together with the loste and death of their Generall captains. Moreover great expectation there was of Scipie the Commander and Generall of this voiage, a man much renowned and talked of, both in regard of his own noble acts of cavalry, and also of a speciall and singular fortune that followed him in all his exploits ; where: M by he grew every day more glorious then other: which cauled all mens hearts to be fetupon hims befide his very resolution and mind that he carried, to pass in Africk, which all the while of that war entred not into the head of any Captaine before, him: in that he gave it out abroad. That he meant to go over, with intent to draw and fetch Annibal out of Italy, and to divert and tranflate the war into Africk, and there to finish and make an end of it. There came runping unto the haven to fee the fetting out of his Armado, the whole multitude, not only of the jobsbitants of Lilybains, but also the train of all the Embassages opt of Sivily, which were come together, for to accompany Scipie, and to do him honour, and also attended upon the Pascorof the province M. Pemponism. Over and befides , those legions also which were left behind in Sicily, went forward to bear their fellow fouldiers company. So that not only the navy N WAS a goodly prospect unto the beholders upon the land, but also the strand in overspread all about with numbers of people, made a brave and pleasant flight unto these passengers, that were in the thips. When day light once appeared, Scipie from out of the Admirall after filence commanded by voice of the crier) praied in this wife" O ye gods and goddefses all, that haunt and inhabit The praier "feas, and lands both, I beleech and pray you to vouchiafe, that all that, ever bath been done alway "dy, is now intended, or shall hereafter be enterprised, during my conduct and government, "may speed well, and turn to the good, of my felf, the people and commonalty of Remajors "allies, and especially those of the Latine nation; who by land, by seas by rivers; followate di-, rection, command, government, and fortune of my felf, and of the people of Rome; and that sein all our actions ye would be good, gracious, favontable, and pelofull noto mis and advance O all our proceedings; that ye would grant us the victory over our spenies ; and after we have " tubdued them, to continue fate and found; and adorned with their goodly foolistaden with their "rich pillage, to return home all together with glorious triu uph : & give us the band and oppor-"tunity to be revenged of our foes and mortall enemies a and deign me and the people of Reme " that power and itrength, to execute upon the City of the Carringings thele feaful execute " ples of cruelty, which the people of Carrbage intended to practical and bring upon her City

A wand flate. After these prayers thus pronounced, he took the raw inwards and purterance of the healt killed for facrifice (as the maner is) and flung them into the fear and with that by found of trumpet, gave the fignall of departure.

Now were they under sail: baving a good great gale of a forewind, they foun loft the fight of land. In the afternoon, there began to fall a thick milt; by tealen whereof the thips could hardly syoid running one upon another. But when they were once in the main and deep fea, the wind became more mild and all the night following, the same dark milt continued fall. After the fun was once up it brake and dispersed, and then the windagain grew big and high, by which time they might discover land. And not long after, the pilot faid noto Scipie, that they were not full too leagues from Africk; and that he faw well and differned the cape or point of Mercarius: B and if his will and pleature were thither to direct their course, presently the whole armado should be in the rode, Scipio to toon as he was within view of land, after, be had made his prayers unto the gods, tobleffe this first discovery of Africk to his own good and the benefit of the common-weal; gave commandment to fail fall, and to put with the shore and ride at anchor in some bay beneath. So they made way with the fame wind. But about that very time as the day before, they were milted again, and loft the fight of land, And as the fog increased, the wind tell the night alfo that came upon them belides, made all things more doubtfull. Whereupon they caft anchor for fear that the ships should be one against another, or run aground. When day light arose, the same wind was up again, but the foggy milt icattred; and then they might fee plainly all the coast of Afreik. Scipio then demanded what promontory it was that he faw next; and hearing that the name of it C was The head Pulchrum, or The fair Cape the name (quoth be) pleafeth me, and the prefage thereof Hike full well ; even this her put the things aland, and fo the armado curred the bay, and all the hoft was fet ashore. Thus have I reported that they had a prosperous voyage without any fearfull danger, or much trouble; giving credit hereinto very manny writers, as well Greeks as Latines. Only Calina (letting afide that the thips were not caft away and drowned amid the furging waves) writeth how other dangers both of water and weather encountred them; in fo much as at the last the Atmado was driven by tempest from the coasts of Africk, and fell upon the Iland * Egimurus, from whence they had much ado to recover their direct course again; and finally when the ships were at hand to fink under the water, then the souldiers faring like men at point to fuffer ship wrack, without lience and commandment of their Generall and without their armor! D in great fear made shift with boats to recover the shore.

The Romans thus being landed, pitched their tents among the bils next adjoyning. By which time the terror and fearfull fright of this their arrivall was not entred only into the Maritime coales and territories bounding upon the fea, first upon the discovery of the fleet, and afterwards by reafon of the rumor and tumult of the army, as it came afhore; but also spred forward as far as to the good towns and very Cities. For not only the high waies were all filled and overspred with multitudes of men, women and children, who went by heapstogether one with another; but also the country peafants drave before them whole herds of catteless a man would have faid that had feen it, how all Africk was like to be abandoned at once on a fuddain : in such fort, as they put the Cities indeed in greater fear & perplexity then they were themselves, and ofpecially Carthage above E all others : where there was no leffe trouble and hurliburly, then if it had been jurgified and forced by the enemie. For fince that time that M. Attilina Regular, and L. Manline were Coff. for the space almost of fifty yeers, they had not once so much as seen an army of Romans, but only certain fleets of rovers and men of war, who had landed at times, and made some rodes into the lands lying upon the fea fide : and when they had harried fome prizes, fuch as came next hand, they ever were retired again to the ships, before the alarme could be given to raise the country. The greater therefore now was both the flight and fright within the City. And to speak a truth, good canfe they had; by reason that there was neither at home in readiness an army of pullsance to encounter the enemy, nor acaptain of valour to conduct and lead an army. Afdrabal was the fon of Gifga, for nobility and high parentage, for honour and renown, for wealth and riches, and be-F fides for the new affinity then contracted with King, was of all others the personage by many degrees, yea, and the only man of the whole State. And him they remembred very well to have been foiled, discomfitted and besten out of the field in Spain, by the felf-fame Scipto in divers and fandry battels. Also they made accompt, they were no more able to match the Captains man for man, than to compare and fet their tumultuary power railed in halt, with the staid and experienced army of the Romans. Therefore they gave the alarm prefently, as if Bripis were ready to affank Corchese out of hand a the gates with all freed were that and made fare : the wals manned with fondiers : the corps de guard fet awatch and ward kept : and all the night following the Sentinels duly relieved and mainteined. The next day, 500 light horse were sent out as cipials and vancurriers to discover and four the quincers to the featide; and withall to impeach them G that were a differring and couring, land r who chanced to light on the Romans corps de guard. For Sepie had fent away the fleet already to Fries, and before he was gone up into the land far

from the iea, had encamped upon the next hils thereby, placed guards of horiemen in convenient places, and put our certain foregers into the fields and villages for to raile booties. Thele having enered shimish with the Carthaginian comet and horiemen, flew a few of them in the very confict, be most of them as they fied and were followed in chair, amongst whom was Hanno alto the provolt markedle, a noble young gentleman. Scipio not only waited the country all about, but

alto wan's City of the Affricans that Itood neerelt, and was of inflicient wealth : where befides u other billage which was prefently imbarked in the thips of burden and fent into Sicily, there were taken priloners eight thousand polles of free and bond one with another. But the greatest joy and contentment that the Romans took in this new entrance and beginning of their warlike affilts, was for the coming of Majanifa; whom fome report to have pretented himfelf with 200 horse and no more : but the most do write that he came with 2000. But for as much as this Man fatiffa was of all other Kings for histime the greatest Prince and most pulsant, and withall he that flood the Romans in belt flead and helped their flate, none like unto him : me thinks it were worth their labor, and would quit for all the paines, to digreffe a little out of the way, for to fhew and declare in what variety of alternative fortune he was toffed, both in the loffe and also in the recovery of the inheritance of his fathers kingdome.

This Malanifa, whiles he was employed during the wars of Spain, in the defence and onarrell of the Carthaginians; his father, whole name was Gala, hapned to die : and then the kingdome fell by descent, according to the custome and manner of the Numidians unto Desaless the late Kings brother, a man of great years and very aged. And not long after, when Defalces also was departed his life, Capula the elder of his two fons, (for the other was a very child) succeeded in his fathers Kingdome. But for as much as he the foresaid Capusa maintained his royall state and throne, more by reason of the authority and reputation that he carried among his friends and favorits, than by power and frength; there atole up in arms one named Mezetalu (who also was defeended of royall bloud, but of an house that was ever of the adverse and contrarie fide) K and contended in much variety offortune about the crown, with those who then swayed the fcester. This Mezerales having gathered a power of his tenants, followers, and pealants of the country (with whom he carried a great stroke and was highly esteemed, by reason of the hatred that they bare unto the Kings race) encamped openly and shewed himself in action, yea, and forced the King to come into the field, and to trie the title of the crown in a fet battell by dint of fword. In which conflict, Capufa, together with many of his peers and nobles werellain, and the whole nation and feignory of the Maililians, was reduced under the rule and obedience of Mezetalin Howbeit he forbare tobe called King; and contenting himself with the mean name of Tutor or Protector, gave the Kings stile to the child Lacamax, who only remained alive of the Kings fine and line. He took to wife a noble dame and lady of Carthage, Annibal his neceeby his filter who had been lately wedded unto King Defalces; hoping thereby to enter into league L and alliance with the Carthaginians and belides, for to renew the ancient familiarity and amity with Syphan, he tent Embaffadors unto him of purpole. Thus made he himfelf ftrong aforehand

against Majanista. Mafaniffa hkewife for his part, being advertised of his uncles death, and also how his confin german was deceated, croffed the less out of Spain over to Mauritania, at what time as Boochar was King of the Moors. At whole hands by humble fute and importunat praiers in molt lowly manner, he obteined a power of 4000 Moores to accompany him in the journey, for otherwise to employ them in war he might not. And after he had dispatched a messenger afore-hand to those that were his fathers friends and wel-willers to himfelf, by that time that he was come with them to the confines of his realm, there met him almost 500 Numidans, Having therefore fent back sesin M the Moores from thence unto the King, according to covenant, albeit there was affembled together a smaller number of people then he hoped and looked for, and not to sufficient that he dust adventure upon to great an enterprife; and supposing withall, that by entring into some action, and by travell and endeavour, he should gather strength still to perform some great exploit, he encountred at Thapfus the yong king Lacuman, as he journied unto Syphan. And when the Kings company in great fear fled into the town, Mafaniffa both at the first assault won the said town, and also of the Kings train received some that yeelded themselves, and slew othersome that made refstance in their own desence. But the greatest part with the child himself the young Prince, got away in that tumult and elcaped unto Syphan, unto whom at first they intended their journes The fame of this small thing, so happily atchieved in the first beginning and entrance of his affairs, N canfed all the Numidians to revolt and fide with Mafaniffa. So as there flocked unto him from all parts of the country, and out of the villages, the old fouldiers of King Gala, and incited the yong Prince and fet him on to recover his fathers kingdome. Now in number of fouldiers, Mezatalia was a good deal superior : for both himself and the same army still entire, with which he had vanquished Capasa, besides had some others that after the slaughter of the King, he had received upon their yeelding and also young Lacuman the infant, had brought great aids from Syphan: 10 that Mezetulus was fifteen thouland foot, and tenchouland horse strong. With whom Majanifa. albeit he were nothing to putfiant either in foot or horfe, fought a battell; yet atchieved he the victory through the approved valour of the old louidiers, and his own politick wifedome, being a captain well experienced and exercised both in the Roman and Punick wars. The young O Prince together with his tutour and protectour, and some small number of Massilians, fled and escaped into the territories of the Carthaginians. Thus Mafaniffa having recovered his fathers Kingdome, and foreseeing that there remained still behind a far greater bickerment and encounter with Syphax, & taking it to be the best course and policy for him, to be reconciled and made friends with his cousin german : addressed certain messengers both unto the child, for to put him in good hope and affurance, that if he would submit and yeeld himselfe under the protection

A of Majoriffe, he fhould live in as honourable place and degree with him, as Defales foinetime had done with his father Gales and also to defales their word and promise anto tim, not only for impunity of allered pastes, but also for faithfull refliction of all things that were his. By which means he periwaded both of them to take part with him. who made choice of a mean estate aphenic in their own country, rather and to live in exile : not withflanding the Carthagimians ishoured all that ever they could to the contrary.

Afdenhal hapned at the rime when these occurrences fell out, to make his abode with Syphax , whendinding the Namidian King Syphux refolved upon this point, and fully periwaded, That it mattered not, ner imported himself much, whether Lacaman or Majanifa were King of the Maffilians, replied unto him and faid, that he was fouly deceived if he thrught that Majaniffa B would heep himfelt within thole terms, that either his father Gala or his unele Defalect, held them contented with: No, no, (quoth he) there is much more towardnesse in him and far greater fignes of hanty mind and forward wit and spirit apear in himsthen ever shewed in any of his house and line before him. Full often bath he in Spain made good proof of rare valour and fingular proweffe, as well unto his friends as his enemies. And lee both Syphair and the Charthaginians look as well about them as they can, for unleffe they put out this sparkle of fire betimes, and even at the first beganning, it will be their chance to be caught therewith, when it shall burn forth; and able they that not be to help the matter and quench the rage thereof. Mary, as yet his strength is fmall and flender, his forces frail, tender, and feeble, and nor well united together to maintain his flate, unfelted as he is in his Kingdome. Thus he importuned him fill by reasons and per-C (wasions, untill at length be reduced him to lead forth art army into the confines of the Masililans and there, in that territory, about the title whereof he had offentimes not only contended by plea and words with Gala, but also by arms and dint of sword, to encamp bimleif as in his rightfull and undoubted inheritance : with this direction, that if any came against him to warn him of the ground, theo so trie his interest by I word : which was the only way to be taken and milit for the purpole but in case for fear of him they quit the possession quietly, then to advance for ward juto the heart of the kingdome; for either the Maffilians would without battell render themselves under subjection, or elle in a pitched field not be able to ftand out against him; Upon these suggeftions Syphane was incited and pricked on ; infomuch as he made war upon Majan III. andin the fifth bestell discomfitted and put to flight the Massilians. And Majariga with some few horizon D fled out the field and eleaped onto a mountain which the inhibitants call Balbai, Cettain , whole families and honfolds with their fieds and tents, together with their catteil (which is all their riches went after and followed the Kingy Berall the moltitude of the Matthians befores, did homage anto Saphax and came under his obedicace. This mountain sfore aid, which there exiles that fied their country were possessed of, was pleasiful of graffe well watered; and being for good for palture to feed che cartell, it yeelded fufficient maintenance and food abunding, for the people that what to live upon fiests and milk. From hence they began at first to steal out by night and make rodes buselest wards is open day light to rob and [poil all the country about, but above all others. to five and burn the teritory of the Carthaginians s both because there were more prizes to be had from theses, than from the Numidians, & also for that it was more lafe robbing and harrying there E without danger. This they practiced to long to licentioully, and in trich feorafull manner, that now they would; carrie their booties to the fea fide, and make markers & fale therrof to the merchants. and for this purpose divers thins arrived thither to traffick . Yes, and other whiles there were many of the Carthaginians cut off and came shore bome, and more of them were cut be flain or taken. prijonersthen oftentimes in open war and feebastels. The Carchaginfans bewailed and complained of their swaters unto Sphiner; and spurred him for ward disposed well enough as he was of himfelico corenge) for to punfast she reliques of the war, in his own period. But for allulations is man not thought to thand with the royall Majallic of a King, to chair and him a rabble of vagremandering about the mountains; therefore Brecher one of the Kings Cappains, a right hardy and valores man; was choice to do the feat; and to perform that fervice. Who had the conspat automatically, was choich to do the reast and to personal that act the spatial sp ner slive, the were slone indeed, and a peerlede peece of work of ineftimable joy beyond all meainte. Has waking his time, when the enemies were stragling Tetchlesless abroad came upon them. As we wantly me time, when the chemics specially applied from the guard of the armed founders, a huga number shoth of people and cattel, he forced sales as if a himself with fome few herimen to take the top of the mountain. From whence after he had fentaway unto the King as if the war had ness been, at point of an end) not only a greet booty of people and carrell, the which he had taken, abupatio past of his forces, as being much greater in proportion; then for to different the rencomment war, accompanyed with no more then free Hindred foot, and two hundred G horie, happerfeed Adajanifabeing come down from the Militops, Wild there having befet and Ropped Macpailages at both ends, enclosed him within the fireight and narrow vally. Where there was committed a greatexceution and flaughter of the Mafflians, but Mafaiffa with fifty bortemen and analyse attoregoe a way through the anknown and hidden tranks of the mountain, and effect ped the handwof the perfuers. Howbeit, Boober treed himfill, and followed him at heels fo narrowly atthat neer too the City Clayes be overtook him in the plains; where he fo fireightly environed him about, that he killed all his company every one, fave one; y four horfemen.

5 19 14

With whom in that tunnic he let flip as it were east of his hands . Majawijia also samulf fore a wonned and lost him clean. As he fled, he had faith his cir certain corners of horizon diperied all over the plain, and some of them crofling the waiss overthwest to meet the enemy at every turn, and to intercept him. But he and the four housmen with him fled forwards ftill, and took the great river before them : for their fear and fright was greater then to make any fray at the bank fide, but to put their hories to it, and plunge in where they were carried with the current of the fiream and born to a fide, two of them in the fight of the enemies were swallowed up of the deep hitlinits; himlelfallo was supposed to have perilled with them, but he and the other two borimen beindes caught hold of certain twigs, of olivers that grew under the hanks on the farther fide, so Becker, made an end of farther purisie, as neither daring to take the river, nor beleeving that he had any enemy for to chair. And thus returned he to the King with falle news, that Majanifla ? was drowned. And divers polts and curriers were fent out to Carthage, to report their exceeding joyfull tidings. This rumour and same of Masan fa his death being noised all over Afriche wrought diverily in the minds of men. But Majariffa keeping himfelt close in a ferret cave. whiles he cured his burt with certain berbes, lived for some dates by the foraging and robbery of the other two horfmen. So foon as the wound was once healed up and skinned over, and that he thought himself able to shide the fitting and shaking of his horse, with exceeding courses & boldneffe he fet forward again to claim and recover his kingdome. And baving in the way as he naffed goften together unto him not above forty horfe, by that time he was come among the Maffilians, and gave out openly who he was, he prevailed to much with them, that as well in regard of their ancient favour and love toward him, as also for the unexpedied joy that they saw him alive and K found, whom they verily believed to have been dead; within few daies there were gathered and assembled unto him 6000 foot, and 4000 horse. So as not only he was restored again, and put in full possession of his fathers Kingdome, but also wasted and spoiled the confederat nations of the Carthaginians, yea, and the frontiers and confines of the Mafztyli, which belongeth to the Kingdome and dominion of Syphan. Having thus provoked Syphan to wan he fet him down and encamped between the Cities of Circha and Hippo upon the ridge of certainhile places of advantage and commodious in all respects. Then Syphan supposing it a greater peece of work, and of more importance then to be managed by his captains, fent part of his forces under the conduct of his for the young Prince named Vermine, and gave order mate him to wheel about with his power, and whiles the enemy was amuled upon bimielt one way, to charge upon him behind another I way. So Vermina let forth, and took his way by night, because he was to give the sharge delety, and infeciet. But Spher, who was to thew himfelt with banner displaced, and to bid the treme barrell, marched oppoly by day light, and advanced forward. And when she sime (as he shough) was comes, wherein they that were lens about to tested a compact, might reach to depice appointed, himself also traiting as well in the multiwide othis men, as in the smbuch light before at the enemies back, let his battell in arrays, directly upon the fide of the hill, which with gentle and eaffe afcent arileth, and leadeth towards the enemy. Mafanifalikewile arranged his area, prefunting most of all in the plot of ground, which ferved much better for his advantage to fints. The butteff was there and eruell, and for a long time doubtfull. Whiles the face of the place, and valout of the fouldiers much helped Majaniffa, and the number again on the other fide; which M exceeded beyond all measure, and made too great odds, availed Sysbax. This multitude divided into two battaillons, whiles the one was opposed affront the enemy, and the other compaised sbout their tail and back part, gave the victory clearunto Syphan : informach, as the enemy thus encloted both before and behind, had no way in the world to cleape. Whereupon all the footmen and notimen buth were either killed or taken priloners. Only two hundred horimes or very neer to many, which were gathered in a ring together about Malanila, he commanded to call themfelves by tropps and fquadrons into these several companies, and fo to pierce and breakthroughter fiff ne appointed them scertain place before, where they should rally and meet regetter after their feature of slight. Himself in person at one side which he had proposed to himself before. * Golfo di Cap. midde trients to pais through the very pikes and darra of the enemies, and eleaped. Two elebit N' Their Syries, quadrony tarried full behind, the one are fear yielded to the enemy, the other thicking toil; and miking more reliftance, was overcharged with that of arrows and darts. But Mafaniffa winding greater as the making more relitance, was overcharged with thot offartows and dets. But Majariffa withing left, are in the in and out, to and fro, deluded Virginia, who presed hard upon him, and followed himself at Mediteranean beels, and after he had wearied him out at langth in tadious travail and delperate purfuse maried him perforce to gave over the chale. Whiles he thatfelt with feverey horiego servy wife at to the les " Spreet, where he let up his rell, and quieted his confcience, in that he had for after right

lea neer Affrich full of fhelves and bars : and are villiptly fought to receive the inheritance of his fashers Kingdome i andied his life however the called scale * White Emperies and the nation of the Garamants, until the arrival of the Roman navy and G. or Bayos de Latin into Africk. These presumptions induce me to thinkend believe, that Major second Barbaria. afterwards allo unto Serpie with a final power of borimen, rather then with any great aid. For O' * The fea

called for their fertility, as Ortelius hath noted out of Polybius.

that multitude was belitting the flate of a Prince, established in his Kingdome, but this imali numthe Syries, fo ber befeemed the mean condition and fortune of a poor exile and banifhed man. Now to return again unto our ftory. The Carebaginians having left the cornet of horizon afortified, together with their captain, and raised mother power of horse, by taking new multers, made Hanne the lon of Amilea commander over them. And first by mestengers and letters A millive dany tens for affential and Sypher end after intother, and at laft affo even by Millibilladors and Ottests. As for Alebatus, they regulated him to meconi his active country, beforin induiter round about s Syphate they belong it and requested to provide for the fately and fence of Carthage

At that time Sopio was eneamped inter Erics, within a trille of the Chy; for he was removed from the fat, where fome few dries; we kept a flanding camp close to the fleet. Hamp having recrited a power of Caviry; nothing bineted and firing chough to charge upon the encinion to much as to guard and defend the country from walting and froiling, fift before allother things to mine are guard and occur, the county none watting and iponing, into occur another mines.

c. ft. about and deviled, how he might sugment is mumber of hortenien by a new levy and entorment. And sheit here jected none of other nations, yet fields it wiged the Numidians county. B specially, the best horsemen simply in all Africk, Now had be guthered together upon four, thous ind hanfe, when he surprised a City # med Salera, almost fiteen miles from the Roman camp. And when word was brought to Seipie, that fo great a Cavalry took up their fummer flanding barbont within stown ; Tith (quoth he) I patte not, if they were more then they are, fo long 4s they h.we fuch some to be their leader. And thinking with bimielf that the mote flowly the enemies went to work, the leffe be was to flack his bufinels, be fent Mafaniffa before with the horiemen, and gave commandment to ride up and down before the gates, to brave the enemy, and to train bim forinteo fight : with this direction, that when their whole multitude w sifued forth, and the akirmilis grown to hot, that he might not well codure the charge, be should give ground and retreat bylittle and little, for he would himfelf come in due time to the battell. And flaying no C longer behind, th n whiles he thought Mafariffa who was some before, had time enough totrain the commits forth, he followed after in perion with the Rom n horimen, &cm rehed closely under the hils (which flood fitly for the purpole, opposit between him and the enemy Jabout every tutoing of the way. Majanife for the purpose according to the direction given him, one while right cour-groutly gallopped before the gates, as one that would brave and terrific the enemy, another while wit he had been aftraid himfelf, gave bet and by this counterfeit the wof fearfulneffe, he made the dienses more bold and ventations, and drew them on to puriue him rafhly. But as yet they were not all gone forth; and their ciprain was diverily troubled, and had much ado with them, while he was fainte force and compell form that had taken their load of wine, and were heavy-headed and fleepy withall, to aim stringelves and to bridle their hories, and to fray others D from managed out of the gates at once confinedly, without order by erray, and without their colours. Majanifa caught up thole, and cur them short, that a pare trong their company ar the fift fetting our, some venturously forward, and took to need to themtelves but shop when more of them rabationth at once ontof the gare, the skirtinish was minimined with equalt valour on both fides get fall, when the normen were wood and joyned in birell, Majang was not politify able tehold an asy longer; Hawbeit he fled but outright, but as fle gave back leifurely, he received them settley violently charged upon him for long, until he fad trained them to those hill, under which the Roman Cavalty by hidden. Then role the horsemen from out of their ambulb, themfelves in heart, and their Boffes freln; addenvironed Hamo and the Africans, who with fighting and following were tired out and overwelvired s' Majouffa likewife turned his hories fuddainly, g and made there og in, and verstreed to battel afresh s to there were environed, intercepted, and kiled in the place sogether with Hanne himfelt the Generall, falt upon a thouland, even as many as were in the wanguard, and could not well retire themselves backward. The rest astrighted with the dents of their leader, fled with bridle on horfeneck : whom for the space of three miles the conquerous followed in classes pon the four, and either flew and took prisoners two thousand horse-

men of vilent befides. Amongst whom there were, as it is for certain known, no fewer than two bondt of annual Carthginishs, men of stmes, and divers of them of good mark, both in regard of wenth and riches, as allo of birth and noble paremage. Is forwared there the very fame day when this hapned, the firips which had transported over the being in to Sicily, perarried back charged with provision of victuris, as if they had prefaged & forep tofitted by their attiviti, that they were come for a new pillage and fresh prizes. But all writers do not accord, that two Carthaginast captains of one name were slain in two battels, of the Cavally for fair in I verily take it) left by tening one thing twice, they might feem to decease and abilie the reader. Centes Cultur and Patrius report that Hanne was taken priloner. Then Scipte be-flowed sich gifts open the exprains and florfemen according to their good fervice, and as they everyone deferved, but above all the reft, He highly rewarded Majariffa. And when he had placed is Brong garellow in Salera, hamlelf with the reft of his army made rodes; and not only wathe and feoties the lands and villages affthe way as be went, but also forced and won certain Ci-

tissaid berough towns: and to having filled all places far and neer with the ferror of war & hollilier, he thunded to the enum, the feventh day after he fet forth, bringing with him great numbers of G profice and those of carell and prizes of all fores; and to diffracted away the ships a second time fraght and laden with spoils of the enemies. After this be set alide all light expeditions, small roller and free geof the country towns, and bent his whole power and all his forces against Viecar intending if he had once won it, to lende himfelf there, and to make it his less from thence for ward, and a fure place of defence in all his other exploits that he meant to perform. Thither at one this were the few fewitors brought from the armado, to that part of the City where the @rbeateth upon the wals . like wife the land fouldiers advanced from the hill that overlooketh

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the rown, and joyneth in manner, hard, to the very, wals. As for stillery and engines as buttery H and aligned, once they had brought with therefore, and others were four outso freit, with therefore, and other were made in the common Armery and Attentil, where there were of purposed armered freit and the continually kept at work for the framing of inch labricks and peeces of battery. The time of thick seem in all kept at work for the framing of the historicks and pecces of battery. The then of the below thus round, about on every fide with to great preparation and ordinanced man, reported their whole hope and confidence in the Carthaginians; and the Carthaginians reliable them by the property of the control of of the contr Sindar with fifty thousand foot, and ten thousand borse : and immediately departing from Carthage, encamped not far from Vices and the Roman camp. Whole arrivall yet was do important, and wrought this effect; that Scipic after forty dayes welneer (during which time he had invelled Veice and tried all maltries but in vain) was compelled to remove his fiege & dislodge, without doing any good at all. For now the winter approached, and he fortified his flanding leaguer for Winter harbour upon a promontory, which joyning to the continent by a thin and narrow ridg of a bahk, lieth out a good way and beareth into the fea. And with one and the felf-fame trench and rampier, he empaled both his army, and also the thips that lay up in the dock. The legions were quartred and lodged in the mids of the faid cape : the thips that were drawn up to land, and likewife the failers and mariners, kept the firand on the north fide of the hill; the horlemen took K up the vail towards the fourth, upon the banging and fide therof, thooting to the other thore. And thefe were the acts archieved in Africk untill the end of Autumn.

Besides the provision of corn garthered from all parts out of the countries pilled and wasted round about, and other flore of victuals brought out of Sicily and Isaly, Co. Off aving the Vicepretor strived with a mighty deal of grain out of Sardinia, lent from T. Claudian the Pretor, who had the government of that I and: io as not only the old garners already, made were replenified but and the government of that that it is a first only the only the same that in the west experimental and incommission to break with the Pretor about that matter, namely, what liveries might be provided out of that province, and, toge for the impact of the check. Which business was not firstly followed, but with all diligence performed in the high the fortage in those force there were lent of the 1200 fide borimens coats, and 2000 floor callocks and jackete.

Per 1 200 has normous coats, and a 2000 into cancers and manager pathods of the R. Sempenius the Contal who governed the Province of the Province of the Contal who governed the Province of the Province of the Contal who governed the Province of the Province of the Contal who governed the Province of the Province of the Contal who governed the Contal was a state of the Contal who governed the Contal was a state of the Contal who governed the Contal was a state of the tomoleuous scuffling than a full light upon 1200 of the Consuls army, they retired in great half and fear itro their camp. Yet durit noethe enemies make an affault uponthem within their hold. But the Conful diflodged from thence in the dead time of the next night, and having difpatched acourier before unto P. Licinius the Vice-conful, for to come forward with his legions, he joyned his M power unto them. So they returned again unto Annibal, being now two Generals, and two entire armies. And without any flay, to battell they went: whiles the Conful on the openide flood upon this his power redoubled and reenforced, & Amidal on the other fide took beart for his fresh victory aforelaid. Semproning advanced with his legions into the vanguard; P. Lieining with his, kept the rerewards. The Conful at the very first shock and beginning of the conside, woweds chappell to Fortuge under the name of Primigenia, in case he might have the honour of that day, and vanquish his enemies. And surely his vow was heard, and he obteined his defire : for the Carthaginians was discomfitted and putto, flight, and more than four thousand armed men flains, three handred or followhat under taken prisoners, forty horie of fervice got alive, and a 11 colin won and carried away. Annibal difmayed and daunted at this adverse and unlucky battell, with N drew his forces to Croton.

Afthe same time M. Cornelius the Contal, in another side of Italy held in swe Herrarianot so much by force of armes, as by rigorous procede of law and levere inflice . for all that country in maner was turned to Mago, and by his means and favor hoped for a change, and were altogether fer upon novelties & an alteration of the state. The examinations and judicial trials of these matters the Conful followed by vertue of commission from the Senat, and not upon his own motive and feeking : and went through therewith, fetting alide all pastiality, nothing respective of favour or displemenre. In such fort, that many of the nobility of Tyfeane (such as either had repaired themfelves in person, or had fent their agents unto Mage, for to treat with him about the revolt and rebellion of the States wherein they lived) were at first, as many as made perfonal apparance, con- O demned that afterwards, such as had guilty consciences, went into voluntary exile; and being condemned in their absence, in stead of their bodies which were gone out of the way, they yeelded and left behind them their goods only, which might be forfeit and confident a pawns to pay for the punishment of their persons.

Whiles the Coff. was thus emploied in divers places one from the other, the Cenfors in the

A mean time at Rome, M. Livins and C. Clandins held a new choice and review of Senators and Q. Fabina was once again choien the principall Senator and Prefident of the Senat. Seven in number of them were noted with ignominy and differee, but not one of all those had fitten in the induced of the state of the sta had the charge of the City-buildings to fee them kept wind-tight and water-tight, and in fufficient reparations. They publickly gave order for a paved canfe to be made, from the beafts market unto the temple of Vinu, and all about the shops and scaffolds in the shew-places. Also the church to the temperate to the great mother of the gods scheye used to be built in the mount Palatine, They a chile, or to instituted also a new tax and impost out of the provision of sale. And whereas both at Rome and dea Atthis

The nine and twentieth Book of T. Livius.

throughout all Italy, falt was fold at a ? Sextant by the Modius, they fet and fermed this commo. time it appearthroughout all Italy, talt was 1010 at a : occurant by the module, they ice and settined this commoEdity, to be served out of the same price still in Rome; but in the market towns and fairs, they enand other that and other that hanced the price higher, and in fundry pl ces they rated it at divers prices. This tax was deviled that affes were that Alies were as all men verily believed, by the one of the Centors, for anger, and an old grudg that he bareun-Sentement and to the people; because he had been in times past unjustly judged and condemned by them, and not Librates, at to the people; because ne nad been in times past unjustry judged and condemned by them, and therefore in the pension and price of f. It they supposed that those tribes were most pinched Rome to that and charged who were the means of the hard doom that passed against him. Hereupon it came that before was the this Livius was furnamed Salinator. The cense and numbring of the Citizens was finished the la-fixth part of ter, because the Censors had sent bout into all provinces, that the full number should be taken of an Ass, a cue all Roman Citizens, who were without in the atmies, and prefentment made accordingly. So or half far-there were recilized in all, with those abroad two hundred and seven & fifty thousand nations And thing english there were registred in all with those abroad two bundred and seven & fifry thousand persons. And nonwas raised

C C. Claudius Nero was he that performed and accomplished this numbring and affeliment. After we the worth this there was a Cenfe or tax tion taken of the twelve Colonies, a thing then brought up and never of the whole before. And according to the relation of the Cenfors they were entred into the subfidy book and valued at at Rome: that it might appear upon tecord in the publick inftruments and writings, what number ings, the pice of sole men for war they could make, and what every man was worthin money and goods. of a Modius of Then they began to take a survey of the gentlèmen and knights at Rome. And it fortuned so, that salt in Rome, both Cenfors had hories of the City provision and charges. And when the crier came to cite thole feed own by of the tribe Polis wherein the name of M. Livius was enrolled,& made fome stay to call the Cenfor himfelf by name : Call hardly (quoth Nero) for M. Livims. And whether it were upon the reliques of an old canckred malice, or that he took afoolish pride and vain delight to feem forfooth

D to be severe and precise, he commanded M. Livius to sell his horse of service, because he had been fometimes a man condemned by the doom of the people. Semblaly M. Living when the crier was come unto the tribe Namicafis, and to the name of his collegue, awarded C. Claudius to fell and make away his great horse likewise; and that for two causes, the one for that he had born fall witnefs and depoted wrongfully against him; the other, because he was not foundly and in truth of heart reconciled unto him, when they were made friends. Whereupon there grew a foul jar and contention between them, whiles they pasted not to impeach and stein the credit one of the other even with the touch and h zard of their own good name and reputation. At the end of the Cenforfing, when C. Claudius had (worn to keep and observe the lawes, and was alcended up into the chamber of the Cities treasure, among the other names of those that he left as disfranchised and E tributaries, he declared his collegue for one, and gave up his name in the roll. Afterwards came

M. Livin; into the chamber aforefaid, and letting afide the tribe Metia only (which neither had condemned himfelf, nor elected him a condemned person for Consul or Censor) he declared the whole people of Rome like wife suspended, even four and thirty tribes; and left them all no better then meer strangers and aliens, in regard of taxes and tributes . and why? because they had both condemned him, an innocent and guilt'e is man: and being thus condemned, had created him Coff. and Cenfor notwithstanding: neither could they deny but that they had cred and done amisse in their judgement, and twice in their elections. And among those four and thirty tribes, he pronounced that C. Claudius also should be reckoned for one; protesting moreover, that if he could have found any one precedent, to have led him to the disfranchiling one man twice, he would F have left C. Clanding by name, as a noted person by himself, in the checkroll of the City cham-

Surely that reciprocall debate between the two Cenfors, in depraving and defaming one another was but a lewd and naughty part by them plaid: but this chalifement of the peoples levity and inconflancy, was a worthy thing, and beferming the Cenfors gravity of that time. While the Cenfors frood thus in exceeding difgrace and hatred with the people, Co., Bebisse a Tribune of the Commons taking his time and occasion hereby to rife and become great, endited them both and commenced an action against them before the body of the people. But this deligoment of his was Condaint and came to mothing, though the generall accord and content of the LL. of the councell, to the end th. tin time to come, no fuch example might be extent upon record, that the Cenfors C dignity (hould be exposed to the variable and inconstant pleasure of the people.

The lame fummer in the Brutians country, Petilia had been already forced and won by the Cof. when as Comfania and Pandofia, with other mean and base peeces, willingly yeelded themselves to his devotion. Now when the time drew neer of the election of new magiltrats, it was thought good that Cornelius should be sent for to Rome out of Tuscany, where there was no war at all, rather then the other Conful out of his province: who being come, created for Confuls Come Serviline Capio, and Cm. Servilius Geminus. After this, the court was affembled for the chifing of Presours,

wherin were elected P. Cornelius Lanulus, P. Quinsilius Farus, P. Allius Ferus, and F. Fallius I applus. These two last were Ædiles of the Commons when they were chosen Pretora The Committed and its are these elections were similar and past, returned anto his amy again in Hennia. Cermin Princis and Freists that year died, and new were chosen in their rooms. P. Veswins Phila, Flamin of Mens was created, installed and inaugurated, instead of M. Amylius Regillus, who decessed the year before, And in place of M. Pompasius Masho, who was both Augur and Decemvis-there was advanced into dignity of Decemvis; M. Anvilus Casta: and into the effice of Augur, Tis. Semprasius Grackus, a very yong man: a rare thing to be seen in those dairs, in the bestiowing of facerdotal and church promotions. In that year was set up in the capitols a charies drawn with a facedosal of beaten goldyby ("Livius and M. Servilus Geminus, Adiles of the chair for the time being. The Romā games also were exhibited & renewed again for a daires like wise the plates & pastimes called Plobeii, for other 2 dairs by the Adiles of the Commons, A. Elius & P. Vilius, I And for the great honce of those games, the feat of Japiter was solemnly kept and celebrated.

The thirtieth Book

Of the Histories of T. Livius of Padua, from the foundation of the City of Rome.

The Breviary of L. Florus upon the thirtieth Book.

W Africk. Scipio by the help of Malanifla in fundry battels vanquished the Carthaginians.together with the afore-faid Syphax King of the Numidians, and Aldrubal. He won and facked two campsof the enemies, wherein there perished by fire and sword, to the number of 40000 men. By the means of C. Luliushe took Syphax alive. Mataniffa when he had taken prifoner queen Sophonista, the wife of Syphax and daughter of Aldrubal, by and by fell in love with her, and by way of marriage took her to wife : but being chastifed and rebuked therefore by Scipio, he feut unto her a cup ofpoism: which fhe drank & therof died. By manifold victories of Scipio it came topass, that the Carthaginians driven to despair, were fain to call for Annibal one of Italy, to fave the main chance, and defend their L whole flate: Who, in the 16 year of the wars, departed out of Italy, failed over into Altick, of affaied by means of enoference, to make peace with Scipio. And when they could not agree about the conditions & capulations thereof he fought of was overthrown in the plain field. The Carthaginians at their fait Grequest bad peace granted. And when Gifgo diffwaded that peace, Annibal pluced himback with his hand, of o after some excuse made of his ruderasmess in that behalf, himself spake for peace. Mago who had fought with the Romans in the country of the Infubrians, was grievoufly wounded, & being fent for home into Africk by certain embasadors, in the way died of his hurt, Malanilla was fully restored to his kingdome. Scipio being returned to the City of Rome, had the glery of a most konourable and noble triumph : whom, Q. Terentius Calleo, a Senator, followed with a cap [of freedome] upon his head. Scipio was furnamed Affricanus : but doubtfull it is, whether be came by that title through the fa- M went of his fouldiers before or the general applante and affection of the people. But this is certain that be was the first general that ever was intitled in his stile with the surname of a nation by himself comgnered.

The thirtieth Book of T. Livius.

Hen Cn. Servilline Capie, and C. Serviline Geminne (Coff. in that year, which by computation was the 16 of the 2 Punick war) proposed unto the Senat, concerning the affairs of the State, the managing of the wars, and the government of the provinces a the LL ordained and gave order, that the Coss, should either agree N beween themselves, or else calt lots whether of them should go into the Brutian land against Ansibal : and whether should take upon him the charge of the province of Herraria and the Ligarians : with commission for him, whole hap it was to rule the province of Brutii, to receive the stmy from P. Semprenise the Conful; and the faid P. Semprenise (for he also as Vice-conful was to continue in place of government one year longer) to succeed in the room of P. Licinim, who was to return home to Rome. This P. Sempronius among other commendable parts (wherein no Citizen in his time was counted more sufficiently furnished than himself) was taken also for a brave wartior and man at arms. For being richly endued with all those good bleffings that either nature or fortune can afford upto a man, he was both noble in birth, and wealthy in inbitance. In beautifull personage he excelled for strength of body he far surpassed. Of tongue and speech he was thought most eloquent, whether he were to plead a cause at the bar, or occasion offered either in O Senat house or before the assembly of the people to perswade or diffwade, to give countel one way or other. In the Pontificiall canons and laws, he was fingularly well learned and skilfull. Befides all these praise-worthy qualities (I say)his Consulthip had given him exeperience also in military affairs, and made him a worthy jouldier. The fame order that was taken for the Brutisms pro-

vince, was also decreed for Betraria and the Ligurians. M. Cornelius was commanded to put over and deliver up his army to the new Conful; and himfelf to continue still in government, and to rule the province of France with the firength of those legions which L. Scribonius the Pretor had under his charge the year before. After this, the Confuls calt lots for their provinces. Unto Ganid fellthe Brutis, unto Servilius Geminus, Hetravia. Then the Pretors provinces allo were one to the choice of lottery. And P. Elim his lot was to have the jurisdiction of the City of Rome: P. Len tulus to rule Sardinia : P. Vilius to govern Sierly : and Quintilius Varus to have the charge of Ariminam with two legions, which were commanded by Sp. Lucretius, And Lucretius had his commission revived again for a longer time, to the end, that he might reedifie the town Genna. which by, Mago the Carthaginian had been rafed and destroied. As for P. Scipie, his commission B and government was not limited by any expresse time, but only with the end of the wars, and to continue untill those wars in Africk were fully determined. A decree also passed, that there should be a folemn procession and supplication holden to this effect, and in these terms, that wheras he had failed over into the province of Africk, this voiage and expedition of his might turn to the fafety and good of the people of Rome, of himfelf, and his army. In Sicily were enrolled three thousand souldiers. And for as much as the whole strength and manhood of that province had been shiped over into Africk: for fear lest some Armado should cut over out of Africk, it was thought expedient to guard all the fea coalts of Sicily, with a fleet of 40 fail. And Village had with him into Sicily 12 ships, newly built; the rest of the old ships in Sicily were required. For Admirall of this armado was apointed M. Pomponim the Pretor of the former year, whose government C was prorogued, and he embarked the new fouldiers brought out of Italy. The like number of thiss the LL of the Senat affigued unto Cn. Offavins the Pretor of the former year, with the fame commillion of government, for to defend the coalts of Sardinia. And Lentulus was commanded to allow unto the Pretor 2000 fouldiers for to man and furnish those ships. Moreover, the sea coasts of Italy, because it was uncertain to what parts the Carthaginians would make out their navy (and like it was, that where they should cipy any place weak and disfurnished of sufficient (trength and garrifon, thither they would direct and bend their forces) were committed to M. Martin the Pretor of the former year, that he should scour the seas, and keep that side, with as many thips as the other. And for to furnish that fleet of his, the Confuls by order from the Senat enrolled three thouland fouldiers, and referved two legions belides, against all doubtfull chances of war n what dever the As for the two provinces of Spain, together with the armies there, and the whole government they were appointed to the old Generals, L. Lentulus, and L. Manlius Acidinus. So the Roman wars for that year were mainteined with 20 legions in all & with a hundred and fixty thins of war. Then the Pretors were commanded to take their journey into their feveral provinces. But the Confuts were charged before they departed from the City, to exhibite thole great Games, which To Manlim Torquarm the Dictator had vowed against the 5 years end, if so be the Com-

monwealtenhained in the fame good and fortunat efface, during that time. Now there entred into mens minds new doubts and strange temples of conscience, by reason diversatedigious fights and tokens reported out of many places. For believed it was that certaine raveds no brilly pecked and rafed with their bils, but also eat and devoured the gold in the Ca-E pitoll And Swiffing the mice and rats gnawed a crown of gold. About Caput, a huge number of loculte (but from whence they came, no man knew for certain) overspred all the grounds, and filled the fields. At Rease there was a horse-colt foled with five feet. At Anagnia were seen in the element, ratific field divers fire lights thooting and flathing tiere and there; and afterwards a mighty blaffing comet burning. At Frafise a certain arch compafied the fun with a thin course like aline sand afterwards a greater circle of the fun chelofed the full rundle from without-forth. Inthe electron of sirely the earth in a plain champain field letted and lunk down and made an exceeding guid ethicky gary one of the Confine killed the fift beaft for facrifice, the liver thereof was found headlefs. There montrous sokers were explat and purged with facrifices of the biggeralmentand the college of the Riells and bishops the west unto what gods the acrifice should Portuned of Stanfeldings in the Court of the confifted the whole importance of all states; and the thin free of the ware or che because they would giddle and citize is consumer States whom now the whole City mide court to, and chiefly respectively on additional and states are states and states and states and states are states and states are states and states and states are lind of vietnal, torehoundintenance of the samy. And abelt it was winter featon, yet Scipe flaked in the sind works of war a which being many a much his mind at once on every

filter ind seigestimationagemently occupied this Fries he besieged and encamped he lay opposit to
description the east in internal fight, yether distinguished whice with their (hips affore, and put
at faming description the state of the

continued ftill. And for mine own part, I would rather believe that these matters were treated upon by entercourse of messengers, as most writers do report, than that Syphan himself in person, as Antias Valerius recordeth, came into the Roman camp to aparle and conference thereabout. At the first the Roman Generall, would scarcely lend his ear to hear those overtures : but afterwards, to the end that there might be some colourable and probable cause for his people to refort unto the camp of the enemies, he seemed not so streight-laced, nor to deny the same articles so stiffly, but pretended some hope, that by often debating thereof to and fro between them, they should at length grow to some good point and finall agreement. The wintering harbours of the Carthagian nians were in a manner all of wood, but built of flender fluff gathered out of the fields at a venture hand over head, where they could meet withall. The Numidians for the most part lay in cabbins and sheds, watled and wound with reeds especially, and covered and thatched with mats of sedge t and fuch like, here and there feattering without all order : in fuch fort, as some of them taking up their lodging at their own pleasure, without direction and commandment of any officer, quartered without the trench and rampier. Scipie advertised hereof, conceived good hope to find some opportunity one time or other to fire the camp of the enemies. Upon a certain day therefore, he fent in train of those Commissioners whom he addressed unto Syphax, in stead of pages and drudges, and difguited in flaves and bondmens weeds, the bravelt fouldiers of a band, fmen of approved valor, wildome and discretion) who whiles the commissioners were busic in conference. should range about the camp, some one way, some another; to espie and mark all the passages and waies in and out; the fite and form generally of the whole leaguer, and particularly of every part ; where the Carthaginians quartered ; where the Numidians lodged , what diffance there K was between Afdrubal his tents, and the Kings pavilions ; to observe also and learn withal, the order & the manner of their fentinels, their ward and watches, whether by night or by day they lay at more vantage to be surprised by an ambush. And according as there were divers meetings & conterences, and fo of purpole some were sent one time, some at another; to the end that more & more ftill should have the spiali and full knowledge of all things in the enemies camp. Now when as often that this matter was treated of, the greater hope of peace both Syphax had and the Carthagia mians likewife by his means; the Delegates or Commissioners aforelaid of the Romans, faid that they were exprelly forbidden by their Generall to return without a full and resolute answer. And therefore they willed him to make short work at once, and to bethink himself what to do, either to frand upon his own determinat purpole (if he were resolved) or else to consult with Aldrabal L and the Carthaginians, and determine accordingly. For now high time it is, fay they either to conclude peace, or to profecute war freshly, and to go through with it leftily. Thus while Seiber consulted with Afdrubal, and Afdrubal with the Carthagians, both the espials had sufficient time to view and see all, and Scipio also good leasure to provide necessaries for his purpose. Moreover, by this motive and hope of peace, as well the Carthaginians as the Numidians, beganiar commonly in such cases it fallethout) to be negligent and stack in forecast, and to provide that in the mean while they came by no harme and detriment from the enemie. At length an answer was returned and some clauses put in, without all reason, and sounding to much inconvenience by occafion that the Rom ins feemed too too fain and defirons of a peace. Which fell out very fitly for Scipio whole only delire was to pick fome just quarrell for to break the truce and abitinence of war. M and so the next day (for in the mean time he faid he would confer with his Counsel) he answered the Kings messenger in this wife, that besides himself alone, who laboured all in vain and could do no good, there was none liked of the peace . and therefore he willed him to report anto the King his mafter, that there was no other hope for Syphem to have peace with the Romans, milefle he renounced and cast off quite the friendship of the Carthaginians. And thus he ended the truce, that with free confcience being discharged of his promise in that behalf, he might go forward in his delignments, and bring his enterprise to his defired iffue. So beving put his thing to fee (for now the prime of fpring was come) be embarked in them his attillery, his ordinance and engins of battery, as if he meant to affault Veica on the les fide. And from out two thousand lost diers, to postelle themselves of the hill that overlooked Vices, which he had held and kept before, N both to withdraw the minds of the enemies from that, which he (ceretly deligned and intended & amule them upon the care and regard of another thing, and also to prevent a mischief that whites himself should go against Syphan and Aldrabal, they might not fally forth of the City, and affail his camp, left with a fanall guard to defend it. Having made this way, and laid this ground acceptand, he affembled his councell, where he commanded as well the forefaid spies to lay forthand utter what they had feen and found, as also Mafaniffa, who was acquainted with all the manerand fafhions of the enemies : and then at last he declared and she wed unto them, what himself intended to execute the next night. Then he gave commandment to the Tribunes on Kn. Marshels, that to foon as the councell was rifen, and the court difmified in the Generals pavilion, at the first found of trumpets immediately they should bring their legions out of the camp. Thus according to his @ edict, the enfigns began a little before sun-ferting to let forth. About the first watch they put the fouldiers in array ready for to march, and by midnight (for they were to journey leven miles) they going a fair and foft pace, approached the enemies camp. There Scipio gave unto Laline a part of the forces together with Majariffa and his band of Numidians, with direction to invade the camp of Syphax, and to let fire thereupon Then calling them by themselves both spart one from theother, Lalins I me n and Majarifa, he carnelly belought them of all love to make up and

A recompence by carefull indultrie and devoir that providence and forecast, which the darkness of the night disappointed them of. As for himself, he meant to let upon Afdrubal and the Carthaginian camp : but begin he would not, before he faw the fire amongst the kings tents. And it was not long first ere it began: for as soon as the fire caught hold of the next pavilions whereupon it was call, by and by it took all that were neerest, and so forward to those that joyned unto them. it fred into all places of the camp. And verily into a great fright they were all put, as they could not choose, but needs must in a night scarefire, which was run all over in so short a time. Howbeit they thought it some fire by milchanceonly, and not the hand of the enemy, by occasion and means of war : and therefore unarmed as they were, and lightly appointed without weapons, they ran forth by heaps to quench the fire, and light full upon their armed enemies, the Numidians e-B specially, who by Masantsa that was well acquanized with the maner of the Kings camp, were bestowed in convenient places, at the ends of every avenue and passige. Many in their very beds and couches, between fleeping and waking, were confumed with the flome on many running headlong in this their hally flight, one upon an other, were in the flreights of the gates troden under foot, or elfe thrust and crusht to death. The Sentinels and watch of the Carthaginians, espied at first the fire shiring and slaming out ; after whom others awakened and raised out of their nests by this nightly tumult and alarm, might behold and plainly fee the same: but they likewise were deceived as well as the other, and believed verily that the fire began of it felf by some mistortune, no man wift how. The confused noise and ery allo, which was heard whilesthey were a killing. flying and wounding, would not suffer them to know the truth indeed, whether the lame arole C upon their affright and suddain fear by night, or otherwise. And therefore every man naked as he was, and inspecting no practife at of all the enemy, at all the gares as they ftood next, did whas could to bring with him such instruments and means as were to put out the fire : and hapned m awares upon the army of the Romans. Now after they were all massacred and put to the sword to to the last man, not only upon an ordinary hatred between enemies, but also bec. use there might not escape so much as one to carry newes unto the rest : Scipio immediatly entred the gates, being not warded, but altogether neglected, as in such a fearfull garboil and burlyburly it was no marvell. They fell a flinging of firespon the lodgings and sheds that stood next, so as the flame brake out and shewed at first as if it had been dispersed in many places: but afterwardscatching and ipreding from one tent to another as they joyned cloic together, they were all at once on a h light fire, and burnt every flick down to the ground. Men and cattell both, finged and forched at the first, as they ran in piteous and fearfull fort away : but afterwards as they tumbled one upon another by heaps, stopped and choked up all the waies and avenues of the gates. And look who cleaped the fire, felupon the edge of the I word. Thus in one day were 2 camps clean confumed. Howbeit, both the Generals, and of to many thousands of armed men, only 2000 foot and 500 horic armed by halfs, and many of them either wounded or elfe finged and half rofted with the fire, got away and escaped. There eighet were flain or burnt to ashes u pon 40000 men; taken prisoners there were above 6000 : among whom there hapned to be many gentlemen of the Carthaginians, and II Senators. Of enligns were taken 178, Of Numidian horses for service more than 2700. Six Elephants got alive, eight perifhed either with fire or fword; and a mighty deal of armor E c.me to their hands : all which the L. General Scipio confectated to Valcan, and let on fire. Afdrabal with some few Africans that fled with him, rid away upon the spur to the next City: and thithet got all reft, who remained alive, following the tracks of their captain, and there faved themselves. But afterwards left that City should be yielded to Scipio, he quit the place and departed. Anon the Romans were received within the fame at the gates standing open for them : and because willingly of themselves they rendred the town, there was no kind of holtility of violence offered unto them. But two other Cities one after another were forced and put to the ranfack. Allahat pillage, as also whatsoever was saved out of the fire in the two camps, was freely given to the fooldiers, Syphax encamped and fortified himfelf in a ftrong hold, almost eight miles off. But Afarabal made halt to Carehage, for fear left upon the fuddain fright occasioned by this fresh F and late overthow, things should go backward, and the Senat resolve upon some unmanly and unworthy courie. Thither at the first arrived such fearfull news, that all men thought verily that Scipio would give over Vices and forthwith lay fiege unto Carthage : whereupon there Suffetes (who are the Confuls as it were, of the City) called the Senat . where three opinions were delivered amongst them. , The first advited to dispatch Embassadors to Scipio to treat for peace : the fecond, to fend for Annibal home to the defence of his own country, against fo dangerous and deadly a war : the third gave counsell, by example of the Romans constancy and resolution in their advertity, to repair the army and gather new forces, and to request Syphan not to abandon and give over the quarrell. This opinion, because Afdrubal was in place (and all those that sided with the Barchine house and faction, evermore inclined to war) prevailed and took effect. Here-G noon they began to take musters in town and country . Orators were addressed to Syphan, who of himlest with all his might and main, was busied to leve fresh forces, and preparing for new war. For his wife now, not as aforetime, by inticing words, flattering speeches, and plea-"fant allurements, that might serve the turn to win and move the heart of an amorous lover, Courb way of prayer and pititull compassion had prevailed so much with him already a yes, "and with plenteous tears belought him, not to betray her natural father and native country, nor time Corribageto be burne with flaming fire, like as the camps were confumed already

"The Embassadors also brought with them new hopes besides, which were presented auto them H in as happy a time as might be; who reported, that they fortuned to meet with 4000 Celtiberians brave and lusty young men, about the City named Olba, which had been levyed and hired in Spain by their Commissioners, of purpose sent to take up new souldiers; and that Assamble himself in person would be present with a power of no small importance. Sphax not only entertained these Oratours with gracious speeches and courteous answers, but also shewed them a great number of Numidians, gathered out of the country towns; which some sew daies before he had surnished with armour and horses, promising besides, that he would assemble all the young and able men for service throughout his whole realm. For well he wist, that the late solfee and dester happed by occasion of fire, and not by sight: and never in war is a man to be required inferiour, before he be vanquished by mere sorces in ranged battell. In this wise answered he I the Embassadours, And after some sew daies Assamble and Sphax once again joyned their forces together; so as in all, their host amounted to the number well neer of 30000 armed men.

Now when Scipio was wholly fet upon the affault of Vica, and at the point to bend his ordnance and artillery against the wals, as thinking verily that the war was already done with Stphax and the Carthaginians; the same of the war renewed by them afresh, averted him from his purpole, and caused him to give over that enterprise for a time. So leaving behind him certain imali guards, as well by water as land, only for a fign and thew of fiege; himielf with all the firength of his army, fet forwards to meet the enemy. At the full he fare him down and encamped upon an hill, four miles (or very neer) diftant from the Kings camp. The next day after, he deanded with his cavaltyl'down into the great Plains or Downs (for to they call them) lying neer fame hill; and ipent that whole day in braving the standing corps de guard of the enemies before their camp, and playing upon them with skirmishes. And to for two dates together next enfuing, they paffed the time in divers tumultuous excurtions between the one part and the other, without doing any great exploit worth the remembrance. On the fourth day, thy entredon both fides into the field, and embattailed themselves. Scopio marshalled his men in this wife : Behind the Principes in a vanguard, he placed the formost entigns of his Hastati, or Spears; and the Triarji he bestowed in the rereward, for to second them. The Italian horsemen he set in the right point: the Numidian horse and Masanifa beranged in the left. Syphan and Asarabal put their T Numidians horie opposit to the Italians, and the Carthaginians to affront Majaniffa. In their main battell were planted the Celtiberians, to make head against the ensigns of the Reman Legions. Thus ordered and arranged, they encountred one nother, and joyned battell. At the first onlet, both wings at once, as well the Numidians as the Carthaginians, were put back and forced to give ground: for neither the Numidians (being for the most part country people and ruftic. II) were able to receive the Roman horiemen; nor the Carthaginians (raw and untrained fouldiers) sufficient to hold out with Mafaniffa; who (besides all other things) for his late and fresh victory, was to terrible, as there was no dealing with him. So the battell of the Celtiberians, (naked and disfurnished of both her points) stood still; for neither saw they any likely hood to escape and lavethemselves by flight, considering they knew not the coast of the country; nor M hope to obtain pardon at Scipio his hand, against whom, (deserving so well of them and their nation) they were come into Africk with a power of waged mercenary fouldiers. So being environed on every fide with the enemies, they fell one upon another, and obstinatly dyed to the last man. But whiles all the enemies were wholly employed about them, Syphax and Afdrahal gained themselves some time to get away & cscape. The victors (wearied rather with continual killing than long fighting) were overtaken with the night. The morrow after, Seipie lent anto Lalim and Majan Ja, with all the Roman and Numidian horfe, and the nimbleft and appointed footmen, after Syphax and Afdrabal for to follow the chafe. Himfelf with the strength and body of that army, subdued all the Cities thereabout that were within the seignory of the Carthaginians whom he partly forced by assault, and partly took by furrender for tear. Great was the fright ye may N be fire at Carthage: and they thought no other but that Scipio being now in the train of conquel would make halt to overrun the countrey; and when he had once brought under his subjection (and that with speed) all the other States there bordring, then at once he would come to assault Cartbage. Therefore they fell to repair and make up the breaches of their wals, and to fortifie them with firong bulwarks: and every man did his best to bring out of the country all kind of provision, against the time they should abide a long and tedious siege. Few words or none at all of peace, but much talk of fending Embassadors to call home Annibal. The greatest part were of mind & gave advice, to make out the armado which stood ready rigged, for to intercept the Romabs victuals, and to surprise and assault the Romans fleet, riding before Vicea retchiesly without fear, and diltrulting nothing : for peradventure they might also force the navall camp, left witha finall guard for the defence thereof. And to this countell the moil enclined; yet they thought it good to lend Embassadors to Annibal. For suppose that their navy should speed full well, and have the happiest inccess that they could wish, this only good would come thereof, that Vica thereby might be in some fort calculof the streight fiege wherewith it was invested : as for the defence of Carrbage it felf, they neither had any other Generall befides Annibal, not army left but only his. Whereupon the next day after, the thips were that into the water, and let affore: and withall the Embassadors took theirs way towards Italy. All things were hudled up and done

A in halt; such was their fortune that pricked them forward, and gave them no further time. And look if any one man sacked his business never so little, hewas reputed to betray the whole state, and the safety of all.

Scipio now marching with an army, loden with the spoil and pillage of many Cities; sent the prisoners away, and all the prizes besides, unto the old camp before Vites. And wholly set upon the conquest of Carthage, he surprised Tunes (a City abandoned of her guard left for defence) fituat from Carthage almost twelve miles. The place, both by mans hand was strongly fenced, and by nature furely feated : and as it might be easily feen from Carthage, fo it yeelded a goodly profpect to Carthage, and allo to the lea all about Carthage. From thence the Romans (as they were hard at work, in fortifying themselves with a trench and rampier) discovered the enemies fleet, failing from Carthage towards Vtica. Laying therefore their work afide, they founded the remove, and B presently in all hast advanced their entigns, to prevent that their own ships which stood close to the shore, bent wholly to the siege, and nothing fitted and furnished for a lea-fight, might not be surprised and boorded. For how possibly could thips heavily charged, carrying artillery, ordnance and engine of battery, be ever able to withfland an Armado nimbly appointed, rigged and trimmed for the purpole with all ship furniture meet for battell, and manned besides with armed souldiers? How might our ships (I say) withstand the enemy, which either are converted to the nie of merchant-thips of burden; or elie fo neer ferto the wals, that they ferve in ftead of a platform and bank, or elle of bridges to enter upon the City? Scipio therefore, after he was thither come, and had bestowed his wars ships with brasen beaks behinds in the rereward near to land, which (as the manner is in fight at lea) might guard and defend the rest : opposed the Hulks and Caricks in a four-fold rankand courfe, in Itead of a wall afront the enemie. And because that in the tumult of the fight, those ranges might not be broken and disordered, he laid the masts and fail-yards over-croffe, reaching from thip to thip; and with throng cables he linked and fathred them all in one together, and laid boords and planks over them, that men might passe every way from one thip to another. But under those very bridges, he left certain spaces between, from whence the light pinnaces and frigots might make out to charge and recharge the enemy, and retire themselves thither again in safety, Having thus in hast (according as the time would give him leave) fer these matters in order ; there were to the number almost of a thousand elect and choice fouldiers put aboord into those ships of burden, to make head in the forefront, & withstand the violence of the enemies, and furnished they were with offensive weapons, but missive especially, to shoot and fling from them - and such store thereof they had together, as might serve for the assault were it never to long. Thus appointed and prepared, they waited the coming of the enemies. The Carthaginians, who if they had made good speed, might have surprised them unawares, and found all pell-mell and out of order whiles they were troubled, trighted, and to feek what to do upon that fudden occurence) fearing still as men out of heart and diffusyed with so many foils by land, and thereupon distrusting themselves even at the sea also; where (no doubt) they were the better and more puissant; and having trifled out all the live-long day, and failed but flowly; about the fun-let arrived in the haven, which the Affricans call Ruscinon. And the next morning by fun-riling, they put forth into the open fea, and ranged their thips in order, as against a fee navall battell ; suppo-E fing that the Romans would make out and receive them. When they had flood thus a long time. and perceived the enemies not to ftir or once to fet forward, then at last they charged upon the forefaid hulks and ships of burden. The service was nothing like a sea-fight, but resembling for all the world the ships that are to affaile the wals of some Town. For the hulks were a good deal taller and flood a loft over the enemies. And the Carthaginians out of their war ships armed and brelled with brasen beaks let flie many a dart in vain, as lancing them from beneath faintly against the higher place; whereas the shot from above out of the Caricks, was levelled with more strength and by reason of their own poiselight also with greater force. The light pinnaces for spial, and the other imal backs, which made fallies from under the bridges aforefaid, framed of planks upon masts and fail-yards, at the first were encountred, overcharged and hidden only with the violence and g greatness of those war-ships: but afterwards they were some trouble to the defendants of their own fide; for that being intermingled amongst the enemies ships, their own fellows were forced oftentimes to Itay their hands, and neither shoot arrow, nor lance dart, for fear of milling their enemies, and lighting amongst their own part. At the last, the enemies from out of the Carthaginian ships, began to cast out certain loggers, with iron books at the end (which the souldiers ule to call Harpagones) [Grapples] for to take hold upon the Roman ships. Which when the Romans were not able to cut in funder, no more then the very chains whereto they hung, and whereby they were flung, then we might have teen (as any one of their enemies war shi and gallies rowed back, and towed after it a Roman Carick hanging by the grapple end) the boords and ropes cut afunder, by which it was tied and fastned unto others, or elle another range & and course of more ships together, to follow after the tail of the other. By this device especially were all the bridges torn and rent in peaces, and fearcely had the defendants any time and space to retire and passe into the second rank of ships behind. Thus there were about the Carneksof the Romans drawn away to Carthage, hanging at the poops of their gallies. Their gladnelle and rejoyeing hereat was much greater than the thing it felf came to, and the more

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acceptable

acce ptable in that amidit to many continual lofter and plenteous tears of theirs, one only joy as H fmall as it was, thining upon them beyond their expectation, caled and lightned their hearts: confidering withall how neer by all likelyhood and appearance the Roman armado was to a milehief andfinall defirmation, had not the captains of their own gallies fereflowed fo much, and Seipie come in time to help.

It fortuned about the same time, that Lalism and Majaniffa were come within 15 daies into Numidia; the Mafæivlians rendered Mafani fa the ancient realm belonging to him by inheritance from his father, and received him with joy, as their King whom they had long time defired. Syphax feeing his captains and garrifons diffeized and displaced, kept himselfe within the ancient limits of his own Kingdome, but was not like to be long at reft and quiet. For his wives father on the one fide, and his wife again on the other, fet him on, and pricked him forward continually to make arms againft the Remanstand fo doted he on her in excessive love, that needs he must veeld to her, there was no remedy. Befides, so mighty he was in numbers of men and horse, that the puissance of a Kingdome flourishing so many years together, offering and presenting it telf daily to the cie, had been enough to have made a Prince proud, that was not to barbarous and uncivill as he, and had some better rule and mastry of his affections then himself had. When he had affembled together as many as were able for lervice, he furnished them with horses, and with armour, as well offensive as defensive. The Cavalry he forted and divided into small troops and cornets, the infantry into the cohorts and squadrons, according as he had learned long fince of the Roman centurions. And thus having raifed an army, equall for number to the former, but standing altogether in manner, of new and untrained fouldiers, he put himself on his journey against K the enemies. And after he had encamped neer unto them, at the beginning some few light horsemen advanced forward from the corps de guard, in espiall, so neer as they might with safety, but being let back from thence with arrows & javelins, they retired unto their companies. After this they began on both fides to make out one against another, and to maintain light skirmishes; and when of any part they had taken the foil, they would again for anger return in greater number which is the wonted manner to kindle a battell between horsemen : for whiles the winners hope still of better, and the loofer chafes for having the worse, the company ever encreaseth on both fides. And thus now, after some few had scuffled and blowed the coals, at length the wholearmie of either part, came forth into the field eager of fight, and to strike a fet battell. So long as the horse service, the Mase sylians were to many, as there were hardly any dealing with them, Syphan I. fent them out in such great troops : but after that the Roman footmen once had suddainly entred between the cornets of their hortemen, which gave way as they came, and had gotten fure footing and made head, and to frighted the enemy charging fofree upon the four as he did then, the Barbarians began to ride their horles more casily, and within a while gently to stand still; and in the end, not only to give ground to the footmen, but also to retreat from the horsemen, who now were the more bold and hardy, being flanked with a guard of footmen.

And now by this time the standards of the legions advanced forward, and approached neer hand. But when the Massasyli were so far from receiving and enduring their first charge, that they might not abide the very fight to much, as of their enfigns and armour, to mightily wrought with them either the remembrance of former overthrows already passed, or the present fear of immi- M nent danger. Where Syphax, whiles he rodebravely in the face of the enemies troops and fourdrons, if happily for very thame, or for the perill of his own perion, he might flay his men from running away, had his horse under him fore wounded, and being cast off his back to the earth, as overpressed with the number, taken pritoner, and brought alive unto Lalius, for to represent unto Mafanissa above all others a goodly shew and joyfull fight to behold. Now was Ciriba, the head City of all the Kingdome of Syphax; and thither after the flight, betook themselves a mighty multitude of people. The flaughter in this battell was lefs in proportion, then the victory, because the horsemen only maintained the conflict. Not above five thousand were slain, and not halfe so many taken prisoners. And when they had made an assault upon the camp whither the frighted multitude after the loffe of their King, had retired, Majaniffa came unto Lalins and faid, that for the prefent N there could be nothing more pleasing and honourable unto him, then upon his victory to visit and ice his fathers Kingdome, which he had recovered and won again after to long a time. But as in advertity, to likewife in prosperity (qd,he) tract of time and delaies are never good. In case therfore Lalius would permit him and his horiemen, together with conquered Syphax to go before unto the City Cirtha, he would turprife them on a fuddain, finding all out of frame and to feek by reason of this to suddain and unexpected fear : and Laline with his sootmen might travell fair and thitly, and come after with easie journies. Lalins yeelded hereunto. Whereupon, being gone a-Tore unto Cirtha, he commanded the principall Citizens of Cirtha to be called forth unto a parle. But all the whiles that they were ignorant of the Kings unhappy fall, and fo long as Majanifa uttered nothing of that which was hapned, he might not prevail either with threats or faire O words and perfwasions untill he presented the King before them a bound prisoner. Then at so heavy an object and milerable spectacle, they lift up a pitifull cry, and made great lamentation. And partly for fear they abandoned the defence of the wals, and partly by a general confentto court the Conqueror, and to leek for grace and favour at his hands, they fet the gates open-Then Mafaniffa, after he had bestowed about the gates, and in convenient places of the wals, certain strong guards, to keep that no man should stir and make an escape, he rode a gallop to the

A roial pallace, for tobe policifed of it. As he entred within the fore-gates thereof, even in the very entrance of the porch, Sophonisha the wife of Syphan, and daughter of Aldrubal the Carthaginian, met him on the way and espying in the mids of the armed train Masaniffa full gorgeously dight, as well in his brave armor, as in other goodly array and ornaments, imagining him to be the King (as he was indeed) the fell down proftrat at his feet, and spake in this wife; "True it it is (quoth the) O Mafaniffa, that the Gods above, together with your own wertne aud fidelity " have given you full power and puissance, to doe with us according to your parafure. but if it be "lawfull for me a poor prisoner and captive woman, to open my mouth and make an humble "freech unto my Lord, and in whole only hands lieth my life and death; if I may be to bold to "touch your knees, and that victorious right hand of yours; I would befeech and pray you for B . the honour of the rotall majesty of a Prince, wherein we also our telves erewhile were interesse fed; in the love and name of the Numidian nation, which now is common to you and Syphax, who the domesticall gods, protectors of this regall house and princely palace, who vouchtate to " receive you into it at this prefent with better prefages and more fortunat tokens, then lately they " fent Siphax out of it; to deign me a lowly impliant this favour, and grant me this petition, as to "determin your felt of me your captive whatfoever pleafeth you, & not to suffer me to fall into the " proud hands and inhumane disposition of any Roman. If there were nothing elie but this, that I " was sometime wise and Queen to Syphax, yet would I rather trie the courtesie and humanity of "a Numidian, and one born in Africk as well as my felf then of a stranger and slien. But "what hard measure a Carthaginian lady, and the daughter of Afdrubal, may fear at a Ro-Ca mans hand, you fee and know full well. Wherefore once again I request and intreat your highneffe upon my knees, to regard my init . and if there be no way elicto fave and keep me from the will and appetite of the Romans, to put me to death out of hand. For beauty the surpassed and wasincomparable : for years lufty, and in the very best of her age. And therefore when as now the held him falt by the hand, and requested his protection and honourable word, only for this, that she might not be delivered and betrayed to a Roman, placing & tetting her words to well, and couching them to cunningly, that they founded neerer to speeches for to win love, then prayers to crave pity. " fee the fanfie and affection of this victorious Prince! he enclined prefently not only to mercy and compassion, but also (as all the kind of these Numidians are ful of love, and have no stay of their wanton luft)a conqueror otherewise though he were, yeelded himself prisoner to the love of his captive: D and after he had given her his right hand for assurance to perform her requelt, he went into the palace. This done he began to cast about with himself how he might make good his promise unto Sophonisha: but finding no meanes elfe to compais and bring it about, he borrowed foolish, rash, and shameless countell of blind love. He made no more ado, but commanded in all hast to prepare that very day for the folemnization and marriage with Sophonisba, because he would give neither Lalius, nor Scipio himfelf, any liberty at all to proceed against her as a prisoner, after the were once the wedded wife of Mafaniffa. The wedding was no fonner done, but behold Lelius came, a guelt unfent for and nothing welcome: who to little difsembled how much he milliked the thing, that he was once about to have plucked her forth of the bride-bed, and fent her away even with Syphax and other prisoners to Scipio. But overcome with the earnest prayers of Masanista, who E belought and importuned him to refer the matter over to Scipio, for to arbitrat and decide unto whither of the two Kings Sophouis ba should be awarded, for to mend their state, and better their fortune the fent away Siphax alone with the rest of the prisoners, and by the help of Masaniffa, wan and recovered the other Cities in Numidia, which were held by the garrisons of the King. When news came into the camp that they were bringing Syphax thither, all the multitude went forth as it were to behold a triumph. Himlelf went bound before all the relt, and a number of Numidian noblmen and glentlemen followed after. Then every man to fet forth and amplifie this victorie, magnified what he could the greatness of King Syphax, and the glorious renown of the nation, in these termes: That he was the King, unto whole majesty thetwo most mighty and pulfant states of the world, to wit, the Romans and the Carthaginians attributed to much, that F Scipio the Generall of the one, for to feek his amity, left the province of Spain and the army there, and with two Caravals or Gallies ruled with five banks of oars, failed over into Affrick. and Afdrabal the great commander of the Carthaginians, not only repaired himself in perfon unto him into his Kingdome, but also gave him his daughter in marriage . so as at one time he had in his power the two grand-captains, of Carthaginians and Romans both. And like as both these nations killed sacrifices unto the immortall gods, and craved thereby their grace and favour, so of both parties at one time was his friendship sought for, and defired. And as for his power and puillance, it was to great, that he expelled Magna out of his own Realm, and drave him to this natrow point, that the belt meanes he had to preferve his life, was either the running rumour of his death, in the lurking holes of the wild-woods, wherein he was glad to live G by rapine and steatth, after the guise of savage bealts. The King thus talked of in every mans month that it ood about him, was brought at length into the Pratorium or Generals pavilion, and there presented unto Scipio. And Scipio verily was much moved in mind to consider the former state and fortune of the man, compared now with his present condition : and to remember withall and call to mind the hospitall interteinment, the giving interchangeably of the right hand, and the covenant between them made both in publick and private. In these regards likewise Syphax took heart, and spake more frankly unto the conquerour. For when Scipio demanded of him

"What he meant, and for what intent he not only renounced alliance with the Romans, but also H began himfelf first to make war upon them : he made answer again and confessed, That he had " indeed done amis, and plaid the fool. As for his taking armes against the people of Rome. that was not the beginning of his folly, but rather the very end of his frantick fottifhness. Then it 66 was, and never elfe but then, that he went befides himfelte and was bereft of his wits then he "abandoned out of his mind and clean forgat, as well private entity by a hospitall entertainment, as all publick ananceby tolenn covenants; when as he received into his house a Carthagini-"an lady for his wife: then his toyall court and palace was fet on fire & burned with those nuptiall "torches. That furious fiend it was (quoth he) and peltilent dame, that by all kind of pleasant al-"luring baits, and flattering enticements poffested my mind, drew away and alienated my heatt and "never rested she, untill with her own hands she laid upon my body impious and ungodly armour " against my owne guest and loving friend. And yet as desperate and as wofull as my case is, in all " my mileries and calamities, this one thing doth me good and enjoyeth my heart, that I fee the "fame pelliferous tury, that fiend of hell, and lim of the Devill, gotten into the houle and family of "him, who is the most deadly and mortall enemy that I have in all world. Neither furely will Ma-" fanilla demean himfelt more wilely, foberly and constantly then Syphax : nay, considering his " youthfull years, he wil be as apt to be mil-led by love, and more inbject to the temptations of a woman. Certainly in this action of espousing her, he hathshewed more folly a great deal and 45 want of government. When he had uttered these words not only upon a spitefull hatred against st an enemy, but alto upon some new pricks of jealousie rising in his heart, seeing her whom he loved, in the possession of his concurrent, Scipio was driven into no small dumps, and wist not well w what to make of it. And as he began to be inspicious of Mafaniffa for this marriage, so, to speak a truth, the circumstances thereof hammered in his head, and made him conceive hardly of him: for fear that another day by the suggestions of the same woman, he would play false, and trespatte as well as Syphax. The marriage was to hudled up as it were in the mids of war and holility, without the advice, without the privity, and without the expectation of Lalim his company. Such hast he made all on the head, & without advisement, the very same day that he set eye first upon the queen his prisoner, he must needs espouse and marry her out of hand, and in the very house of his greatest enemy confummate and tolemnife the complements of facred wed-lock. Moreover to aggravate these matters and make them seem more foul and shamefull, Scipio knew full well, that Mafaniffa during the time that he remained in Spain a lulty young gentleman, it was never known 7 that he was enamoured upon the lovely beauty of any captive woman. As he toffed and revolved thele things in his mind, Lalius and Majanifa chanced to come in place. And after he had welcomed them both alike, and thewed them a loving and gracious countenance, yearnd honoured them with fingular praise and commendations openly in a frequent andience and court. he within his lodging took Masanifa into a secret place apart, and began to speak unto him in this manner: I suppole Masanifa, that you saw in me some good part, for love whereof both at the first "you were induced to come into Spain and contract amity with me; and afterwards alloin Africk, you repotedy our felf and all your hopes in my fidelity and protection. But of all those vere' tues, for which I have seemed worthy of your affectionat love, there is is not one wherein I may "fo much glory and take joy and take comfort, as in temperance, continency, and the bridling of M "carnall delights, and fleihiy pleasures. This vertue Masanifa, I wish that you also would have " joyned unto the rest that are in you to rare and and excellent. For our ages (trust we truly) stand-"eth not fo much in danger of armed enemies, as of those earthly pleasures that compasse us on "every side. And he that by his sobriety and governance bath been able to rule and tame the same, "hath woo himielf more honour, and gottten a greater victory, then we have done by the con-" quest and subduing of Syphax. What valiant exploits and worthy acts you have atchived in mine ablence I have willingly reported, and ftill remember. For the reft I had rather you would con-"fider of them by your felf, then change colour and bluth at my rehearfall of them. Syphanthrough "the good fortune, and by the forces of the people of Rome, is vanquished and taken prisoner. "And therefore himself, his wife, his realm, his lands, his towns, the inhabitants thereof, and N 45 finally all things else whatsoever that belongeth unto Syphax, are become a bootie to the people " of Rome. The King himtelf, and the Queen his wife, in case she had not been a citizen born of "Caribage, in cale we had not feen her Father to be at the grand Captain of our enemies, ought " by right to have been fent to Rome; that the Senat and people of Rome might passe their cen-" fure, a ward and judgement of her, who is reported to have alienated a confederat King from us, " and to have caused him rathly and inconsideratly to take armes against us. Strive then to rale and master your lusts and affects, take heed you stain not many good vertues with one bad "vice. Marre not the grace, deface not I say, the thank of many worthy deferts, by one fault and "trespais greater indeed, then the subject cause and occasion thereof. Majaniffa, whiles he heard these words, not only blashed as red as fire, but also began to water his plants. And when he had O promited for his part to be overruled and fet down by the Generall, and requeited him withall, to far forth as possibly the case would permit, to tender and regard his promise, wherein rashly and inconfideratly he had entangled himself, (for given his faithfull word he had, that he would not deliver and octray her into the hands and power of any other) he departed out of the Pretorium or Generall his court, all difmaied and exceedingly troubled in spirit and betook himself to his own pavillion. Where all folicary and alone by himfelf, after he had pasted over some time,

A with ferching many deep fighs and fobs, fo as he might eafily be overheard by them that flood about his tent, at the last he gave one grievons grone above the rest, and with that called for one of his trulty grooms, who had under his hand the keeping (as the maner was of Kings and Princes) of a foeciall poyfon, against all doubtfull chances that might happen. Which he commanded him to temper in a goblet of wine, and to carry it to Sophonisha, and withall to tell her thus much from him. "That Majanifa would have been most willing to perform his plighted troth and first pro-"mile, which an husband ought unto his wedded wife. But fince that the inperiour powers, and "thole that were mightier than himfelf, had bereft him of that puiffance and liberty, he was ready " and able yet to accomplish a tecond behelt, namely, that she should not come alive into the " hands of the Romans; and therefore he advited her, that in remembrance of her father a noble B " warrior and Commander, of her native country, of two Kings to whom she had been married. " she would provide for her self, and save her own honour. This credence and message, together with the poylon, the lervant when he was come unto Sophonisha, delivered unto her. Whereat. I " accept (quoth she) this marraige present, and welcome be it to me, if this be the best token that " a fusband could find to fend unto his wife. Yet thus much fignific unto him from me sgain, that " better content I would have been to die, if my marrange bed had not flood so neer to my grave. " She spake not the word so stoutly, but she did the deed as resolutely; for she took the cup in hand, " and shewed no sign at all of fear, she roundly drank it off. When tidings hereof came unto Scipio, for fear lest the hot, humorous, and passionat young Prince, might do hin felf some mischief, he presently sent for him. One while he gave him good & comfortable words; another while he gent-Clyrebuked him, inthat he would feem to make amends for one folly with another, and to play a more cruell and tragicall part then there was need. The next day after, to the end that he might withdraw his mind away from this present fit of troublesome fancies, he mounted pu into his Tribunall feat, and affembled an audience. There first, he openly styled Mafaniff , by the name of King, and honored him with fingular praises and commendations : which done, he gave him a golden crown, a fair cup like wife of gold, a chair of effate and a fcepter, both of ivory, a * rich long robe imbrodered of divers colours, and a coat wrought with needle work, representing the Date tree. These honourable presents wanted no words to set them out. For as (quoth he) there is nothing among the Romans more stately and magnifical than triumph, so they that ride in clavata prites. triumph, have no ornaments more rich and sumptuous then this, which the people of Kome esteem- tes sie palmata, Deth Mafaniffa only of all strangers and aliens to be worthy of. After this he gave Lalins also his due loge pitte reand deferved praises, and bestowed upon him a coronet of gold. Other martial men likewise accord- spondet. Caroing to the fervice which they had done, were rewarded with fundry gifts. The King having these hoIndia, sib 3. nours done unto him, was quieted and contented in mind, and conceived fome affured hope, now cap. 19, that Sphax was displaced & rid out of the way, shortly to compasse and enjoy the whole kingdome of Numidia. Then Scipio having fent C. Lelius with Syphax and other captives unto Rome, accompanied also with the Embaffadors of Mafaniffa, returned himself with his power again to Tunes. And there what fortifications and works he had begun afore, now he finished partectly and brought

The Carthaginians who were filled with a kind of joy that was not only short, but also in maner E vain and foolish, grounded upon their late assault of the Armado, which (considering their prefent flate) was fortunat enough; after they heard that Syphan was taken prisoner, in whom they had reposed more hope (well neer) then in Afdrubal and their own army, were mightily affrighted and daunted; and would give no more ear to any that perswaded war, but sent as orators to sue for peace, thirty of their principall ancients: and they amongst them were (as one would tay) their privy councell of state, and had the greatest power and authority to sway and overrule the whole body of the Senat. Who being entred into the Roman camp and the Generall his lodging and pavillion, fell down proftrat (after the manner and guife as I take it, of the countrey * from whence they were first descended) like those that worship & adore the gods. And to this their humble reverence, their language was intable and correspondent; not excusing themselves and Where, literate F their fault, but transferring the beginning and occasion thereof, upon Assibal and his favorites a in other counbout him and foothed him and bare him up in his wilfull pride and infolent ambition : craving par- tries of Afia, don for their City of Carebage, which twice already had been subverted and overthrown by the inconsiderer follows the considerer follows inconfiderat folly of her own citizens : yet once again you would gladly be faved and fland up- and very Idoright by the meanes and goodnesse of their enemies : for as much as they knew full well, that the latrous to their "people of Rome (ought not the utter extermination and destruction of those whom they had van- Princes, "quithed by force of arms, but only the loveraignty and rule over them: promiting fealty and ho-" mage to them ready to ferve in all loyalty, and to perform what foever it should please them to ime pole and lay upon them. Scipio made them this answer again, and said, that as he came into Africk supon hope to return home with conquest and not with peace; so that hope of his by the prospe-G " tous and happy successe of his wars hitherto, was much bettered and augmented. How-" beit although he affured himfelf of the absolute victory, as if he had it fait enough in his hand, "yet a good accord he would not refule: that all nations of the world might know, that the peo-"ple of Rome can both begin wars rightfully, and also end the same as justly. My will therefore (quoth he) and pleasure is, that the conditions of peace shall be these. Inprimu, that the Carthaginians shall restore and diliver back all the prisoners that they have taken in the wars : with

ef all the renegates and fugitives that have fled to their fide from us. Item, that they remove their

"forcesout of Italy and France, Items that they forbear to meddle in Spain. Item that they abandon H "and quit all the Hands between Italy and Africk. Item, to yeeld up all their ships of war faving "only twenty. Item, that they deliver unto the Romans, of wheat 500000 Modii, and of bar-"ley 300000. [Now what was the fum of money that he required or demanded of them, it is "not certainly agreed upon. In some writers I find 5000 talents: in others, five thousand pound "weight only of filver: and there be that have fet down, that they laid upon them a double pay of all the fouldiers \ Upon these conditions (faith he) whether ye will like of peace or no, ye " fhall have three dates respit and liberty to consult and consider. If you will accept therof in these et termes, make a truce with me for the present, and sent your Embassadors unto Rome to the Senat "there. Thus the Carthaginians, when they had agreed together, and concluded to refule no articles and conditions of peace whatfoever, were difmiffed. But in truth they fought for nothing else but delaies and tract of time untill Annibal were sailes over into Africk. So they addressed certain Embassadors unto Scipio to enter a truce: others they dispatched to Rome to treat for a peace: who brought with them for a shew, some few captives, renegates, and fugitives, to the end they might obtain their fute more eafily. But Lalius with Siphan and other captives (the principall nobles and gentlement of the Numidians) was many daies before arrived at Rome, and had declared unto the LL of the Senat all things in order as touching their good speed and successe in Africk, to the great contentment and joy of all men for the prelent, and with exceeding hope for the time to come. Then the LL. after confulration had, gave order that the King should be tent to Alba, there to lie in ward and safe custodie, and that Lalius should be kept still at Rome, untill the Cartheninian Embaffadors came. A folemn procession for four daies was decreed. And P. Aelius K the Pretor, after he had dismissed the Senat, called presently an assembly of the people, and together with C. Lalius went into the Roltra (or pulpit for publick orations,) Where the people hearing that the Carthaginian army was defeated, that the King of great name and renown was overcome and taken priloner; that all Numidia was overrun from one end to the other with a noble and fingular conquest; they could no longer contein their joy in filence, but in shouts and acclamations and other tokens (uluali in the affembly of a multitude) expresse and significatheir exceeding gladness and contentment of heart. Whereupon the Pretor immediately made proclamation, that the Church-wardens and fextons should set open all the holy temples and chappels throughout the City, and give the people liberty and leave all the day long, devoutly to go about the gods, reverently to falute them, and heartily to render thankigiving for this atchieved victory, T The next day following, he admitted the Embassadors of Masanifa into the Senat house, and gave them audience. Who first and formost rejoyced in the behalt of the Senat, for the prosperous " wars and happy successe of P. Scipio in Africk : than they gave thanks, that he not only had entituled Mafaniffa their lord and malter by the bare name of King, but also invested him a King in-"deed by restoring him to his fathers Kingdome. Wherein it it pleaseth the LL, of the Senat, he might reign, now that Syphax was removed and gone, without fear and trouble at all. Alio for "that he folemnly in the open affembly praised him in most honourable terms, and adorned him "richly with right stately and precious gifts. For to deserve which favors and honours done unto 66 him, as he had indeavoured already, to would be henceforth not fail to do his belt. Then they made a petition that the Senat would confirm and ratifie by their act and decree, his royall flyle M and title of a King, with other benefits and favours received of Scipio. And this moreover particularly Mafanifa would request (if he might be to bold, and that it stood with the pleasure of the Senat) that they would enlarge and let at liberty all the Numidian captives that lay in prilon in Rome : for this would be a thing whereby he should acquire much honour and reputation, and gain great love and favour amongst his people and countreymen at home. To these points the Embassador received this answer. Concerning the prosperous affairs of the wars in Africk, they congratulated likewife, and rejoyced reciprocally with the King. As for Scipio, they liked well, and confirmed his act in giving Mafaniffathe name of King : and therein he had done well and juftly and according to good reason. And whatsoever he had passed elte to the honour of Masanista, the LL approved and commended the same. Then they decreed certain presents that the Embassa- N dors should carry unto the King : to wit, two purple souldiers cassocks, each of them with aclasp of gold; and as many rich coats embrodered and bestudded with purple. Also two coursers barbed and trapped, with their rich capacitons : two complete armours for horses, with their cuitaces: likewife pavillions, with all their military furniture, in as full and ample manner as a Conful is allowed. These presents (1 say) had the Pretor direction to send unto the King. As for the Embalsadors themselves, there was bestowed upon them no less then 5000 Asses a peece; and upon their followers in the train, each of them 1000 Alses. Alio a double fuit of apparell for either of the Embassadors, and one single sute to every one throughout their train; as also to those Numidians, who being let at large out of prison, were to be delivered again to the King. Over and befides, there was appointed for the Embalsdors, lodging offree-cost; gardenage and walking O places of pleature; allowance for their table, and all provision elle whatsoever, at the Citiesex-

In that summer when these decrees passed at Rome, and those affairs were atchieved in A-frick, P. Quimissius Varus Pretor, and M. Cornelius Vice-consul, fought a set battell with Megothe Carchaginian, in the territory of the Insubstance, within the province of France. In the carchaginian, in the territory of the Insubstance, within the province of France.

vanguard were placed the legions of the Pretor. Cornelius kept the legions in the rereward, and A himself in person rode to the standards in the forefront. And before both wings, the Pretor and Vice-confull encouraged all that ever they could, the fouldiers for to advance the enfigns, and give a charge upon the enemy. But feeing he could not prevail not do any good, then quoth Quintilius to Cornelius: you fee how the fight flaketh and waxeth cooler, and the enemies that were timorous, are hardned and heartned by this relitance beyond their hope and expectation; yes, and it is to be feared, that they will turn to be hardy also, and make head against us. We must needs raife up a storm of Cavalry, if we would disorder them, and put them out of array. And therefore either do you maintain fight either in the front, whiles I bring the men of arms into the battell, or elie will I fight here in the vangaurd, whiles you fend out the horfemen of four legibatten, or the enemies. And when the Vice-confull was willing to accept of whether fervice the B Pretor would, then Quintilium the Pretor, with his fon aforenamed Mareus, a lufty young gallant, went to the horlemen, commanded them to mount on horfeback, and fuddainly all at once fent them against the enemy. The tumult and noise which the horiemen made, was answered& redoubled by the shout that the footmen set up. And verily the enemies battell had not been able to have kept their ground, but that Magoat the first stirring of the Cavalry, made out the Elephants forthwith into the battell, whom he had in readinesse for such purpose. At the uncouch braying, the ftrong smell, and hideous fight of which healts, the hortes were affrighted: and so the aid of home fight proved vain. And as the Roman Cavalry interfaced among the Infantry was more firong and forcible, where they had the nie both of lance point aloof, and of fwords edge close at hand : fo when they were transported and carried far off with their panting and fearfull horses, C the Numidians hortemen had the more room to shoot their darts against them with better advantage. Besides this disorder, the twelsth legion of footmen (whereof a great part was beaten down and flain, more for shame then upon any strength and valour, kept their place still; but never had been able to have held out any longer, but that the thirteenth legion drawn forth of the rereward into the vanguard, reenforced the battell that was in bazard and lay a bleeding and Mago withall for his part, came in with the Frenchmen out of the rereward, and opposed them againit this fresh legion; but when they were once discomfited and put back (which required no great ado nor long fight) the Haltati or Iaveliniers of the eleventh legion gathered round together and charged upon the Elephants, which now also began to break the ranks of the sootmen. But when they had tanced their javelins against them standing thick together in multitudes (and lightly D there was not one of them hit amifie but did his errand) they forced them all to turn back upon their own battell; to four of them were fore wounded and fell down dead. Then the vanguard of the enemies began fornewhat to give ground; and withall, the whole strength of the Roman footmen feeing the Elephants turn tail, came forward at once for to encrease the disordered tumult, and put them in greater fear. But so long as Mago stood stoutly to it, and standing in the forefront of the enligns, the ranks and files as they went back foftly, and retired by little and little, still maintained fight as before in good order: but after that they saw him shot through the thigh and fallen, and therewith carried forth of the battell for dead, incontinently they were all defeated and put to flight. There were flain of enemies about five thou fand, and of military enfigns eighteen won and carried away. The Romans likewise bought not this victory without losse of blood. For of the E Pretors army were loft two thousand and three hundred, and the greater part of them by far were of the twelfth legion. Whereof two Tribunes Military or Colonels also lost their lives, M. Cofeenine and M. Manine. Likewise of the thirteenth legion, which came last to the conflict, Cn. Hela visia Colonell, in renning the fight was flain, and eighteen men of arms befides, most brave and excellenthorsemen, with Centurions who were by the Elephants troden down, trampled under foot, and so perished. And no doubt the battell had continued longer, but that by occasion of the Generall his hurt, the victory was given away and yeelded. Mago in the dead time of the next night dislodged and departed; and stretching out his journey so far as possibly for his wound he might, he marched away until he was come to the lea fide, unto the Ingauni in Ligaria: where the Emballadors fent from Carebage (who a few daies before were arrived in the French gulf) re-F paired unto him commanding him with all speed possible to fail unto Africk, tor as much as his brother Annibal likewise (unto whom also there were Embassadors gone with the like message and commission) would do the same. For the State of Carthage now was not in case, nor upon terms to defend and keep in obedience by force of armes France and Italy, but to fee to home. Mag o not only moved with the commandment of the Senat, and the danger of his countrey, but fearing also left the enemy following the train of his victory, would puriue and set upon him, if he made long flay; and doubting left the Ligurians likewife, feeing Italy abandoned by the Carthaginians, Would revolt and turn unto those, under whose obedience they were like shortly to be reduced - albeit he had no hope that his hurt should have leffe shaking at sea by failing, then on land by travelling, or to find things there more handsome and ready for the cure, embarked bis army and departed, But before he was well gotten beyond the point and lands end of Sardinia, he died of his wound beforefaid. Certain thips also of the Carthaginians, being scattered afunder in the deep fea, were by the Roman Armado, that kept about the coast of Sardinia surprifed and boorded. These were the Acts performed both by sea and land, on the side of Italy which lieth along the Alps.

A When will that day come? and will it never be, that we shall (so Italy again electrof enemies, 1) obtain repote, and sourish once more injoying happy peace? Now at length, even at 16 yearsend 4 and not before, the gods have vouch fasfed us this beliffing; and no man sixth a word, nor maketh 4 a motion of thanksigning to their divine majetly therefore. And sixtly, if menknow not how to accept with joy and thankslunesse a benefit when it first cometh, they will be far short, and fail 6 menth more to remember the same when once it is past. Hereupon they cryed out and called a loud with one voice from all parts of the Senat-house to P. Allist the Present for the process of the same when once its past of the same when once its past.

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Cn. Serviting the Conful having performed no worthy and memorable exploit, either in his is province Herreria, or in France (for thither he went also in the end) but only that he redeemed his father Cn. Servilim and his uncle C. Lastaim, from servitude and bondage, now fixteen years after they had been taken priloners by the Boil before the village Tanetum, returned to Rome, with with his father going on the one fide, and his uncle on the other: a man famous rather for his privat deeds, then renowned for any publick and honourable act worthy of remembrance. And a bill was preferred unto the people, that it should not be imputed for a trespasse unto Cn. Servia ling, that whiles his own father (who had fitten upon the ivory chair of cltate) was living (and that unknown to him) he had been both Tribune and Ædile also of the Commons against the laws in that behalf provided. This act being passed and granted, he returned again into his province. Unto Cn. Servilins the Conful who was in the Brutians countrey, there revolted Confinia, Uf. I fugum, Vaga, Bestaia, Hetricalum, Sphann, Argentanum, Dampesia, and many other peeces of small accompt, upon occasion that they saw the Carthaginians war to wax cold and feeble. The fame Conful fought a battell with Annibal in the teritory of Croton : the maner of which fight is darkly and obscurely reported. For Valerius Antias faith, there were flain five thousand of the enemies: a thing of such consequence, that either it was meer impudency to forge it, or great negligence to overflip it. But the turth is, from that time forward nothing was done by Annibal in Italystor to him also there came from Carthage Embaffadors to cal him home into Africk, even about the same time that the others did unto Mago. And as it is reported of him, all the while hat he gave audience to the Embassadors, be gnashed and grinded his teeth, he kept a sighing and groning, yes, and hardly could forbear to fined tears. After they had delivered their Meslage ac. K cording to their commission, Yea, mary, qd.he, now they go no more about the bu sh withme " by covert means and under hand to fend for me home, but openly are feen in the action : who all this while in infering no supplies either of men or money to be transported over unto me, sought to draw and hale me from hence. Well ther. It is not the people of Rome fo often by me defeat-" ted and put to flight, that hath by armes overcome Annibal, but it is the Senat of Carthage, with stheir backbiting and malicious envy. Neither will P. Scipio rejoyce fo much, and beare himself or proud upon this difgrace of my return, as Hanno will; who with the ruine and subversion of Car-"thage, hath overthrown our house and family, when by no other means he could effect it. Now Annibal, whose mind fore-gave him that such a thing would fall out, had prepared shipping aforehand. And therefore after he had fent away the multitude of fouldiers that were of small or no L fervice, into the towns of the Brutians countrey, under a colour and thew of garrifons for defence. which towns were but few, and the same rather held in by awe and fear, then abiding in obedience for love and loyalty, he took with him the whole strength and flour of his army, and crossed over into Africk. But before he went to lea, many of the Italian nation, who refuling to follow him into Africk, had taken for fat Augry the chappell of Iuno Lacinia, which never to that day had been violated and broken; not with finding the liberty of the place, he cruelly maffacred in the very temple. Seldome by report had ever any man been known to leave his native foil and countrey, and depart into exile with more neavy heart, then Annibal did when he went out of his enemies land. Oftentimes he looked back to the coalts of Italy, blaming both God and man, yea, curfing himfelf and his own life, for that he led not straightwaies upon his fresh victory at Canna, his foul, M diers embrued as they were with blood directly even to Rome. Scipio (quoth he) had the heart " to go to Carthage, who when he was Conful, had never feen in Italy the Carthaginian enemic: "and my felf, having flain at Thrasymenus and Canna 100000 armed men, have fitten fill about 66 Casilinum, Camer, and Nola, wearing and decaying in strength every day more then other. In this "manner he blamed himlelf, and complained of his hard hap and curfed fortune : and fo he was

pulled out of the possession of staly that he held so long.

News came to Rome about one and the tame time, that both Mago and Annibal were departed and onward on their journey: The joy of which twofold gratulation was the less in two regards, both for that their own captains seemed to have either little courage or small force to stay them behind, and impeach them for going, considering they had expresse order from the Senat to todo. No as also because they at Rome were pensive and doubtful, what would be the siles and end of all, seeing the whole weight of the war to bear and rest upon the shoulders of one only Captainand

to accept with joy and thankfulnesse a benefit when it first cometh, they will be far short, and fail " much more to remember the same when once it is past, Hereupon they cryed out and called aloud with one voice from all parts of the Senat-houle to P. Aline the Pretor, for to propole the matter to the court there affembled and a decree was granted, that for five daies there should be folems processions and supplications in every church and chappell before the shrines of the gods and goddeffes: and greater beafts killed for facrifice to the number of 120. Now when Latins and the Embaffadors of Mafaniffa, had their dispatch and were dismissed, tidings were brought of the Carthaginian Embaffadours coming to the Senat to fue for pe-ce, were seen at Purcoli, and that from thence they would travail by land unto Rome. Whereupon it was thought good unto the Senat, that Lelim should be sent for again and called back, th.t he might be present, and at the hearing of the treating of peace. Q. Fulving Gillo a Lieutenant of Sessio had the conducting of the Carth girian Embaffadors to Rome: who being forbidden to fet foot within the City, were lodged without the in great hall named Villa Publica, and had audience given them of the Senat, affembled in the temple of Bellons. Who made in manner the very same ineech that they had before unto Scipio, cheering the whole State and their publick councell, and laying all the fault and blame upon Aunibal for m.king war : faying, that he had no warrant, commission, and commandment from the Senat to passe over the Alps, no, nor to much as over Iberus: and that of his own head he took arms; and watted not upon the Romans only, but also upon the

Sagantins. In confideration whereof, he that would eftern all things aright, and weigh the truth indeed, null needs judg, that for any thing done by the Sen t and people of Caribage, the ancient league made with the people of Reme, bath continued to that day found and entire. And therefore nothing elie had they in commission to fine for and request, but that they might maintain and the Contai. Now when the Pretor, according to an ancient custome of their forefathers, had given liberty to whomsoever that would for to put interrogatories unto the Embassadors, and the elder fort, sinch as had been present at the making of the capitulations and covenants concerning the sind peace, and demanded of them, some one thing, and some another; and the Embassadors answered against hat by opening of their more than the capitulations and covenants concerning the sind peace, and the table you can sent the capitulations and covenants concerning the sind peace, and the table you capitulations and covenants concerning the sind peace are the state of the capitulations and the Embassadors answered against the things of the capitulations and the Embassadors answered against the state of the capitulations are the embassadors answered against the things and the capitulations are the state of the capitulations and the Embassadors answered against the state of the capitulations are the capitulations are the state of the capitulations and the capitulations are the state of the

ed again, that by occasion of their yong age (for they were all in manner but yong men) they remembed no such thing: the whole court from all parts thereof cryed out and said, that this was but a fraudulent and traiterous Carthaginian trick to chuse and send such for to sue for the old peace which they themselves could not not remember. And when the Embaisadors were voided out of the Senat house, and the opinions of the LL demanded, M. Livian was of this mind, that (no. Servilian the Consul, who was the neerer of the twain, should be sent for, that the treaty of peace might in his presence occonsisted upon. For since that there could not lightly a weightier matter then it was, come afore them to be determined of, he thought it stood not with the shoor and reputation of the people of Rome, that such a matter should be debated of without the personal

E presence of both, or at the least wise one of the Consuls. Que. Metallus (who three years before had been Consul and Dictator) spake to the cause in this manner. For as much as P. Scipio by defeating and putting to the sword whole armies, by wasting and spoiling the territories of the enemies, had driven them to this exigent, that in humble fort they came to crave peace: and considering that no man living was better able to judge with what mind and intent they fined for this peace then himself, who warted ever before the gates of Carthudy-therefore no mans advice was to be heard, but only his, either to accept of the said peace in question, or to reject it. M. Valeriand.

Lavings, who had been twice Consulyargued, that they were spies and not Embassadors, who now were come; and that it were a good deed to command them to avant and be packing out of the consines of said; & to send with them certain men of purpose to guard them to their ships;

pyea, &t o write unto Seipio to go forward with his wars & not to flack one jot. Latinu & Falvisus added moreover and faid, that Seipio laid this especially for his ground, to hope there might be peace, in cale Ansibal and Mago were not called out of Italy: As for the Carthaginians, they would make semblant of any thing whatfoever; so long as they expected those leaders and those atmiss; but afterwards without remembrance of covenants, were they never so fresh and new, yet, and without respect of all the gods, they would (no doubt) maintain and continue the wars. In these regards they enclined the rather to Lavisu, and approved his opinion. So the Embassadors were fent away without any peace obtained, or certain answer returned onto them.

Much about that time, Cn. Servitim the Conful, who made full reckoning that he should have the honour of bringing Italy into quietness, made pursuite atter Annibal, as it he had been couried & G divenout by him; and first failed over into Seily, and then into Airok. Which being commonly noticed and braited abroad at Rome, at the first the LL. of the Senat thought good, that the Pretor thould write unto the Confuls to this effect, that the Senat judged it meet and reason for him to return into Italy. But afterwards upon the Pretor his words, saying that the Conful would fet nought by his letters, P. Sulpitim was created of purpose Dickator, who by vertue of that more soverages rule and authority, called the Confull peremptorily home into Italy. And the

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rest that year, he together with M. Servilius the Generall of the horse, spent in progresse and vifiting all the Cities of Italy which in time of war had thaken off their alleageance, and in taking due knowledge of all their causes and reasons severally.

During the time of the truce, there let forth allo out of Sardinia from Lentulus the Pretor, an hundred hulks laden with victuals, together with a convoy and guard of twenty gallies of war, and passed over into Africk safe, both from the danger of the enemy, and also from the perill of tempells by fea. But Cn. Ollavim as he was in his voyage from Sicily, with a fleet of two hundred hulks and thirty frong gallies, had not the like good speed. For as he sailed (well near) within the kenning of Africk, first he was calmed; then the wind turning South, troubled and disordered his ships, yes, and scattered them over the sea one from another. Himself with his gallies of war wrought against the wind and the current, and with exceeding toil and labour of the oare-men, I doubled the point of the cape of Apollo, & there in the bay rode at anchor but the hulks for the most part fell with the lland Agimurus (which thutterhupon the foreland, and lieth in the very mouth of that creek from the fea wherein Carthage ftandeth) almost ten leagues from the City : and some were driven by wind to a place called the Hotmaters, over against the City. All this hapned within the fight of Carthage. And therefore out of all parts of the City, was great running to the market place. The magiltrats affembled the Senat; the people at the entry and porch of the Councell house, called upon the Senators and cryed out, that they should not let flip so great a boosy out of their eies and hands. Some alledged against them, the fidelity of treating of peace: others also objected the faithfull promise of truce (the terme whereof was not yet expired.) But at last when both. Senat and people were intermingled all in manner together, agreed it was by a general K consent, that Afarubal with a fleet of fifty fail, should cut over to Agimurus; and so from thence rally and gather together the Roman ships dispersed along the coasts and the havens. And the hulks (abandoned of their marriners that were fled, first from the lland Agimerus, and afterwards from the Hotmaters aforesaid) were drawn and towed as it were at the tails of their own thips to Carthage. As yet the Embaffadours were not returned from Rome, neither knew they what the resolution of the Roman Senat was concerning war or peace, nor the day of the truce determined. Scipio taking the wrong and indignity to be more hainous, in that the hope of peace and the affurance of truce should be violat by them first, who sought both for the one and the other; prefently dispatched an embassage to Carebage M. Bebins, L. Servilius, and L. Fabins; who being by the concourse and running together of the people, neer to a shrewd turn and milchief; and I. forefeeing their return like to be a dangerous, craved of the magistrats (who saved them from violence) to fend certain ships to waft them. So they were allowed two gallies called Triremes. which having conducted them until they were stived at the river Bagrada, where they were within fight of the Roman camp, returned back again to Carthage. Now the Carthaginian Armado lay in the rode before Vica. From thence there made out three gallies of four ranks of oars; whether it were upon some secret direction from Carthage so to do, or that Asambal the Admiral of the fleet, upon his own head adventured to foul an action (the flate having no hand therein, and therefore not to be blamed) and efpying the Roman Galley of five banks of oars past the point of the cape, fuddainly affailed her from the main fea. But neither could they invest and strike her with their beak heads, making so good way, and shifting so well by reason of her swiftness: neither M could the armed fouldiers from out of their lower vessels boord her, being so tall a ship over them. And right valiantly the defended her felf as long as that lasted ; which when it once failed, and that the had no other means to help her felf, but only the nearness of the land and a number of souldiers who from the camp were run to the shore, with the losse only of the ship all the passengers escaped safe to land.

Thus the truce being doubtless broken with one wickedness coming in the neck of another, Laline and Fulvine came in the very nick from Rome, together with the Carthaginian Embaffadors; unto whom Scipio; having given his word, that though the Carthaginians had not only broken the faith and affurance given of the truce, but also the law of arms, in abusing and evill intreating the persons of the Embassadors, yet himself would do nothing to them unworthy either the order of N the people of Rome, or unfitting his own maner and cultome, dismiffed the Embaffadors, and made

preparation for war. When Annibal now approached the land of Africk, one of the mariners was commanded to climb up to the top of the mast to discover the coast, and to see what part they were directed to a and when he made answer and said, that the prow made head upon a place called, the Raines fepulebre; he missisked the omen and presage of that place, and commanded the pilot to passe by, and leave it : and to be put his fleet within the bay of Leptis, and there fet his army a thore. And these were the affairs of Africk for that year. The acts ensuing, reach to that year, wherein M. Servilius Geminus, who then was Generall of the horse; and T. Clandins Nere were made Confuls. But in the end of that former year, when the Embafiadors of the confederat Cities of Greece O made complaints, that their territories were walted by the Kings garrifons : and when they feat their Embassadors into Macedonia, for to demand satisfaction and restitution, they could not be admitted unto the King, nor have audience: and moreover, they gave intelligence, that there were four thousand armed souldiers transported over into Spain, under the conduct of Sopuse to aid the Carthaginians : and certain fummes of money likewife fent with them: the Senat gave order that Embassadours should be addressed unto the King; to give him to understand,

A that the LL, of the Senar took all this to be done against the tenure and form of the league. So there were lent C. Terentino Varro, On Manlins, and M. Aurelins. And three gallies of five course خي پير ۳۰ ata of cars they were allowed and the

This was a year of special note; for a great scare-fire, whereby the publick cliff was butter to after down to the premise : alfo for much abundance of rain and many flouds, and exceeding cheapoels of victual. For besides that all Baly was open by reason of general peace throughout. M. Kalenius Falco, and M. Fabius Bures, fidiles of the chair, divided the great flore of com that was lent, out of Spain, among the people; freet by firect, and fet the price at "four Affesthe Mo- "Three pence dius, The same year Q. Fabins Massimus departed this life; a man of great years and exceeding English, old, if that be true which some writers report, that he was Augur 42 years. But certain it is that

he was a man worthy of to great and honourable a furname, yea, and if it had begun first it him-B jelf. He farpassed the dignities of his father; he was equal in honor to his grand-father: Rullus his grand-father, I must needs say, had more titles of victories, and of greater bartails; but one enemy of his, Annibal, may countervail them all, as many as they were. Howbeit, this man was counted more wary and advised, than hardy and forward; and as a man may well doubt whether by natural disposition he loved to take leisure in all his actions, or that it was a policy of his agreeable to the wars properly then in hand; to verily nothing is more certain than this, that as

This only man by wife delay, Reftor'd our ftate fall'n to decay.

His (on Q. Fabius Marcinus was invetted or installed Augur in his place, and for Bishop in his room (for two sacerdotal dignities he had) Ser, Sulpitius Gatha was chosen. The Roman plaies were exhibited one day, and the Plebeian Games thrice wholly renued by the Ediles M. Sextus Sabinus, and Cn. Tremellius Flaccus. They both, were made Pretors; and with them C. Livius Salinator, and C. Aurelius Cotta. The folempelection of the Magistrats for that year, whether Cn. Servilius the Conful held, or (because of important business in Tuscam, about the examinations of the conspiracies there of certain great men, by commission from the Senate, which might keep him there) P. Sulpicius, the Dictator by him nominated; it is uncertain, by reason of the variety and difference of writers in that behalf

In the beginning of the year next following, M. Servilius and T. Claudius, after they had affembled the Senat in the Capitol, moved concerning the Provinces. And for a fauch as both of them defired. Affrick, they were willing that Affrick and Italy, should be put to the choice of a Lortery. But by the especial travail of Q. Merelins, the Province of Affrick was neither granted nor denied to either of them. And the Confuls were commanded to deal with the Tribuns of the Commons, that if they thought so good, they would prefer a bill unto the people, to know whom they would have to war in Affrick. So all the tribes in general gave their voices with P. Scipio, Nevertheless, the Consuls (for so the Senat had decreed before) cast lots for the Province of Affrick. Thus Affrick beiell unto T. Claudius, namely, that he should fail over thither with an armado of fifty thips, all gallies of five ranks of oars, and be joyned in equal commission with Scipio, And M. Servilius had Hetruria allotted unto him. In the same Province Cn. Servilius also was to continue in government, in case it pleased the Senat to stay the Consul in the City. Of Pre-E tors, M. Seftius by lot had the rule of Gallia, with order, that P. Quimilius Varus should make over unto him the Province and two legions. And C. Livius took the charge of the Brutii with

the two legions, which the year before were commanded by P. Sempronius the Vice-conful. Cn.

Tremelius was appointed to govern Sicily, and to receive of P. Villus Tappulus the Pretor of the

former year, that Province and two legions. And ordered it was, that Villus as Propretor, should keep in obedience and defend the coast of Sieily with twenty thips of war, and a thousand souldiers; and that from thence M. Pomponius should in the twenty ships behind embark one thoufand and five hundred foundiers, and transport them over to Rome. Unto C. Aurelius Cotta was the civil jurisdiction of the City affigued. All the rest continued still in their government, and had F their commissions newly signed, according as they had either provinces or armies under their hand. And with fixteen legions and no more, was the State of Rome that year maintained. Now to the end they might begin all enterprises in the name of the Gods and proceed therein with their grace and favour, order was given, that the Confuls before they went out to war, should fer forth those games and plaies, and facrifice those greater beatts which T. Manlius Dictator, in the year that M. Claudius Murcellus, and T. Quintius were Confuls, promised by solemn vow, in case the Common-weal continued for five years following, in the same good estate as then it was, So the games were exhibited in the great Cirque or shew-place sour daies together, and the sacrifices flain accordingly, as they were vowed to the Gods.

"But all this while, as mens hope, to their fear also encreased daily more and more, whiles they "could not certainly resolve with themselves, whether they had more cause to rejoyce, that Ananidalater fixteen years had abandoned train, and left the possession thereoffree unto the peo-(pleof Rome; of to be afraid, for that he had passed over into Africk with the safety of his are a my. For why? the place was only changed, and the danger all one. And firrely Q. Fabius late deceated, no vain Prophet of so great a peril and hazard, was wont to foretel, and this was ever his fong: That Annibal would be a more dangerous enemy at home in his own country, than "he had been abroad in a forrain Land, And Scipio should find, that he had to deal neither with

" Symbols (King of a rude, unraught, and barbarous country, who was wont to lead armies of field to ocooms, and little better than water-bearers and camp-flaves to keep one place, and not re-" move) nor with Aldrubal his father in law, a Captain of all others more light of feet and rea-" dieft to run away not yet with tumultuary armies takenup in baft and railed fuddainly confid-"ing of a rable of ruffical clowns and pealants armed by the halfs but with Amibal, both in thenor within the camp, yea, and in the royal pavillion of his father; a most valiant Caprate, bred te and brought up amongst armed men: who long ago was no sooner a child, but he was a souldier "and before he came to the prime and flower of youth, became a General: who growing to be er old in a continual course and train of victories, hath filled Spain and France from the one fide to the other, and Italy from the Alpes to the narrow leas, with the marks and memorable month. coments of worthy and noble exploits; and leadeth fill an army of as long flanding and continu-" ance in warfare as himfelf, hardened and beaten to endure all those things which hardly one would believe, men could abide and fuffer, embrued and bathed a thousand times in the blood of Romans, and carrying with him the spoils not of common souldiers only, but also of most brave Generals themselves. Scipio should be sure to encounter and meet in battail those who with their own hands had flain Pretors, and killed Confuls of Rome; all bedight and goodly to be feen in mural and vallare coronets, for their good fervice in scaling of walls, and mounting over rampiers; those I say who at their pleasure have ranged through the won camps and forced Cities of the Romans. Neither at this day have the Magittrats of the people of Rome to many bundels of rods. with axes born before them, as Annibal hath taken from the Roman Generals whom he hath flain, & can if he lift shew and carry before him. Casting and tossing these doubts and sears in their mind, x they themselves encreased their own care, and doubled their dread in this point also, that whereas they were wont for certain years to make war in fight of home, in diverse and fundry places of Italy, with a lingring kind of hope, without regarding any iffue thereof like prefently to enfue now Scipio and Annibal, Captains matched together (as one would fay) to make a final end & tryal of al. had fet all mens minds awork to expect the event now or never. And even they also who had reposed exceeding confidence, and grounded no small hope of victory in Seipio, the more their spirits were amufed upon it, and deficous to fee a speedy effect, the greater was their care and doubt of the sequel. The Carthaginians for all the world were likewise affected and disquieted in mind. One whiles, beholding Annibal, and considering his noble and worthy acts, they repented that they fired for peace. Another while again, when they looked back and remembred, how twice L they had been defeated in battail, Syphan flain, themselves driven out of Spain, chased and hunted out of Italy, and all this by the valor and policy of one man Scipio; they trembled for fear of him. as if he were the fatal Captain born for their ruin and utter destruction.

Now by this time was Annibal, come as far as Adrumetum; from whence, after he had bestowed some sew dayes in refreshing his sea-sick souldiers, he was roused with searful poststhat brought news, how all about Carthage was full of enemies and hostility: whereupon he made long journies till he came to Zama. This Zama is a Town distant from Carehage five dayes journey, From thence he fent out espials, who being taken by the Roman warders, were brought before Scipio, and he caused them to be delivered unto the Tribuns or Marshals, with commandment that they should be led throughout the camp : and suffered without all fear to see whatso- M ever they defired. And when he had asked of them whether they had peruled and confidered every thing to their content, and enough to serve their turn; he sent them back again to Annibal, with a fafeconduct to accompany them. Annibal took no pleasure at all in hearing of any thing that they reported: for (among other particulars) they brought news that Malanissa chanced that very day to come thither with fixthouland foot and four thouland horse. But most of all, he was troubled and cast down with the resolut confidence and assurance of the enemy; which no doubt (he thought) arole nor of nothing. And therefore albeit himself was the only cause of that war, and by his arrival had disturbed the truce concluded, and the hope of peaceable covenants; yet supposing that a more indifferent accord might be obtained, in case he sued therefore while he was entire and unfoiled, rather than after he were vanquished and overcome; headdref- N ied a messenger or pursivant unto Scipio requesting that he might confer and commune with him. Whether he did this of his own accord, or by direction from the publick Councel of the State, I have no reason to set down or avouch for certain, either the one or the other. Valerius Amias writeth, That he was by Scipio defeated in the first battel, wherein were flain in field 1 2000 armed men, and 1700 taken priioners, whereupon himself in person came as Embassador, with other ten Orators into the camp unto Scipio. But howfoever it was, Scipio refused not to emparle; and fo, both Generals of purpose advanced forward and approached with their camps, to the end they might be neerer one to the other when they should meet in conference. Scipio made choice of a plot of ground not far from the City Nadagara: which as it was handsome and meet in other respects, so especially in this, that it had a watering place within an arrow shot, Annibal O took an hill four miles from thence, fure enough and commodious otherwise, but only that they were far from water. In the mid way between they chose a plain, open on every side, where they view of Stipie might discover and see all about them, that no ambush there were laid: and after they had cansed their armed fouldiers to retire a like distance from either party, then came together with one truch-man or interpreter apeece, not only the greatest and bravest Captains of their time, but also equal to the mightiest Kings or Emperors of realm or nation that ever had been afore them

A in any age and remembrante of man. For a white they stood one beholding the other, and said never a word, favished high altonied with a murrial admiration; and at last A with a last force in this wife, "If the Gods by defining have to appointed, that I who first levied war against The Oration she Romans; and who hosem have had the victory as it were in mine own hands, must needs of Annibal to cofmy lelf and mine dwn motion, come now first like wife to sie for peace : glad I am and well Scipio. e pleased, that it is my good hap to meet with you above all other men, at whole hands I should pleated mark a my good and of the many some part among many your fingular and excellent se prailes, may score up tills for none of the least, namely, That Aimbal (unto whom the Gods " have vonthisfed the upper hand over formany noble Captains of the Romans hath yee ded the "bnekless, and given place unto your felf; now that you have had the honor to end this war, more notable and rehowhed at the flift for your loftes and overthrows than ours: and that B. fortime (as it is falled out) hath made this prety sport with me, who at the beginning took " arms Wilen your father was Confut, gave him battail first of all other Roman Generals, and am whow come unarmed unto his fon to crave peace. Verily much better it had been, and fimply the "Now come marined unto inston to crave peace, verify much better it had been, and imply the very best; that the Gods had inspired into ohi fore-fathers this mind. That both you might have contented your selves with the Dominion of fair, and we likewise of Africk. For furely, so Sirily and Saritain both, are nothing inficient to make amends and satisfaction and it were but only to your part, in retempended of any brave filees, so many position armines, and so many " noble Captains that ye have loft. But faults done and patt may well be blamed and reproved, When they can not become cled and reformed. So greedy were we on both fides to conquer C" the Lands of others, that in the mean dine we have hazarded our own, Neither had ye war in the tands of others, that the mean the but both ye have feel the enigns and armies of one-"May only, or we again in Aprice and to the other own walls: and we likewise from Carebage of his bard at your gates, and in mainer under your own walls: and we likewise from Carebage of his bard and his broke and to the Romancamp. Now then, that which we have cause most cool deem and abliful; and your to with above all other things in the world; the treat yo freace is er fallen one in time of your better property, and more favourable affect of fortille into you. when some intermetory but better professing, and more lavourable affect of fortine into you a vice segin are the sechestherein, whom it most standed upon and imported that thereshould stepleder, and who are afford, what they we conclude, that the States and cities from whence as we borne; will approve and ratine due tame. There needs no more bits a willing mind, well as stepleder, and make a states and cities from whence as we borne; will approve and ratine due tame. There needs no more bits a willing mind, well as some while are instituted in old man into my country, from whence the country of the states are instituted by the professing which tends of the country from the country and a state of the country from the country of the state of the country of the country of the state of the country of the country of the state of the country of the country of the state of the country of the c we seath are the age that the tein, whom it most standeth upon and imported that there should e Hepelece, and who are affored, what toever we conclude, that the States and cities from whence

"one fide as the other and no where less than in war do events answer to our hope and expects- H "tion. And make full accompt of this, that you shall not gain so much overplus of honor, (if "haply you should win a field) above that which by granting a peace you may presently have in hand and be possessed on the principal in case you should do amis and take the foil. One hours missortune is able to overturn all the honors and triumphantmo-" phees as well path & gotten already as in future hope to be obtained. In knitting and confiding a peace, O P. Cornelius all lieth in your power. Refule that once and come to the tryal of a barse gail, you must cake your hap as God shall appoint. If M. Attilian in times past being conqueror. would have granted peace unto our fore-fathers at their fuit and earnest petition; a rare and fine gular example had he afforded of vertue and felicity, and few comparable unto him: but not haor ving the grace to fee when he was well; not able to fet a gage to his prosperity in some measure ? and in due time; not willing to refrain and flop the pride and hautiness of his good torune. "the higher he was heaved, the fouler was his fall; and themore he mounted, the greater was his overthrow, It is for him (I confess) that giveth peace, to capitulat and fet down the covenants "and conditions, and not for him that craveth the same. And yet peradventure we might not be "thought unworthy, to set upon our own heads a fine and forfeiture. We refuse not therefore "but are content, That all shall be yours, for which the quarrel and war first began Sicily, Sardi-" nia, Spain, all the Ilands what foever lying in the Sca between Affrick and Italy. And we Cartha-"ginians holding our felves enclosed within the bounds and coasts of Affrick fince the will and e pleafure of God is fo) can abide to fee you to rule and govern in forein lands and firange feas, I cannot deny, but that you have good caule to fulped; the Carthaginians for their faith & truth, K "whose late desire of peace and attendance about the same, was not so plain and simple as it " should have been: Yet Scipio, take this withal; That it importeth much to the assurance of keeping and observing peace once intertained, to consider who the persons be that seek and crave " the same, Andeven your own Senators and LL, of the Councel, as I hear say, were moved not " a little to deny and reject the motion of peace, for this cause, that our embassie seemed unto "them not so honorable as it ought to have been. But now I even I no worke a man than Anni-" batido fue for peace; which as I would not feek, unless I thought it profitable; so I will intertain "it in regard of that profit for which I fought it, And like as when I had once begun the war, fo of long as the Gods impeached and envied me not, I maintained it fo, as no man of ours had cause se to be weary thereof: fo will I endeavour that none shall repent of the peace obtained by my [The answer of " means. When Annibal had thus faid the Roman General made answer again in this fort. " Scipio to draw; "Knew ful well, O d nutbal, that the Carthaginians upon the hope of your coming, have both di-" flutbed the affurance of the prefent truce, and also troubled the hope of the future peace. Nei-"ther do you your felf diffemble so much, in defalking all out of the former conditions and capitu-" lations of peace, fave only those things which long since have been in our power and possessi-" on. But as you have a great care, that your fellow citizens should know & perceive what heavy " burdens they are by your means discharged and eased of ; even so must I endeavour and labour; " that the points which then they covenanted and agreed upon, they deduct not this day out of the articles and conditions of peace, for the hire and reward of their fallhood and treathery. "For unworthy you are to have the overture and possibility of any peace at all, ye seek also, that M " frand and deceit may turn to your profit and commodity. Neither began our predecessors art ce to make war for Sicily, nor we fince for Spain. But as then the danger wherein our allies the "Mamertins flood; fo now the ruin and defirm tion of Saguntam, moved us to take arms moft cc juffly, even for pity and compassion. That you began the quarrel and provoked us first, your elf "confess, and the Gods do witness who, as in the former war, they granted and gave the sine, accoording to right equity, and justice: fo they do in this and fo they ever will. For mine one par, if remember well, and think upon the stality of mankind, and the ticklishnes of this world! Con-"Gider also the power of fortune and what the is able to do: I know likewise, that all our actions "whatfoever, are subject to a thousand hazards and inconveniences. But as I would acknowledge "my felf to have dealt proudly and outragionally, if before I paffed over into Africk , when of N "your fell well nigh you abandoned It sty, when you had imbarked your army, and came of your own accord to leek peace, I had then rejected you and caft you off: even to at this time, when I "have haled and drawn you into Affrick by firong arm, as it were to trie an iffue in law (all the " hafting, all the shifting and resistance you could make to the contrary notwithstanding) I am not "bound to have any respective regard at all of you. Wherefore, if befides these points and applications, under which the peace at that time was like to be concluded (and, what those more you "know as well as I can tell you) you bring with you any recompence and amends for our things, "which being charged with victual and munition, you took perforce from us in time of the cents-"tion of armsias also for the outrage and violence committed upon the persons of our limballa-"dors; there is some reason that I should consider thereupon and be advised by my Council, But O "if you think hardly thereof allo, as being thereby too fore preffed; look for battel, you that could "not like of repose; provide for war, fince you would abide no peace. Thus without any conclusion of accord they left parling; & being fernaned to their own companies, they related unto them. how their conference came to nothing, and all their words were but wind, and did no good; and thereforethe martet was to be determined and tried by dint of (word, and they to trust to that for-

tune which the Gods had appointed for them, So foon as they were come into their camps, both

of them made proclamation, that the fooddiers thould buckle them threat made ready their it-mour plack up their thinks, and address themselves to a dipaint an of the quarted, where it they then well, they were to be viscours nor for one day, but to ever and aver. For before the morfor the state of t to escape nor place of sale retteat, being in a strange and unknown land ; to Contage (having laid all upon this one cast) if they now missed, made accompt that all was gone, and pretent destruction ar hand. So the next day there advanted forward to this doubtful and dangerous tryal-two most B poble and renowned Captains, of two right mighty and puiffant states : two most valiant and hardy armies came forth into the field refolute that day either to win the fours or lole the addles to gain more glory to their former honour, or elie to lose all that ever they had gotten. Thus therefore between hope and fear their minds were perplexed and diltracted; and beholding one while their own forces, and another while their enemies power ; measuring rather by their eye, than weighing by reason their firength, they had at once presented unto them, objects of joy, and content, as well as of forrow and heavinels. And look what the foundiers themselves could not think upon, those things their leaders put them in mind of singgesting unto them by way of admonition and exhortation, what foever was thought expedient and good. Annibal rehear cd his noble acts archieved in Italy for the space of sixteen years, he reckoned up how many Roman Cabc tains he had flain, how many armies he had defeated and put to the fivord and ever as he met with any fouldiers of note and markfor fome worthy and memorable battail, he put them in remembrance of their honourable tervice and good deferts : Scipio related the conquest of Sp.:in, reconnted the fresh foughten fields in Affrick, alledged the very consession of the enemies; who neither for fear could do other but feek for peace, nor yet upon an inbred fallhood imprinted in their hearts, continue long in the same. Befides, he interred the communication and speech of Anaibal had with him in lecret and apart from others: which according as he was disposed to devise, he might turnat his pleasure to fit his purpole. And for affinich as the Gods had the wed unto them as they went out into the field the fame figus and tokens of birds, by direction whereof their fathers hefore them fought in times past before the llands Egatet; he offed and prelaged that the war h. was come to an end, all dangers and troubles overblown, that the ipoil and pillage of Carthage was at their devotion, and they at the point to return home unto their countrey, their parents, wives, children, and domestical Gods. And this he spake with such a losty gesture of his body, with to pleatant and lovely a countenance withal, that a man who had teen him, would have thought verily he had archieved the victory already. Then he embattailed first his Hastati (or spears) in the vanguard behind mem the Principes; and the rereward he guarded and fortified with the Triari). Neither marshalled he whole cohorts thrust thick and close together, in the head of the battail before their enligns, but divided them into Squadrons, diffant a prety way alunder one from the other: to the end there might be room and space to receive the Elephants of the egemies, that they should not break the arraies and ranks. As for Letius (whom he had emploied before as Elientenans, but that year in quality of a Questor by a special order and direction from the Senat, and not by choice of lot him with the Italian Cavalry he put in the left point and Mafaniff a with the Numidian horsemen in the right. The open waies and void spaces between the Sanadrons aforefaid, placed in the front before the enfigns, he filled with the Velites or Iavelotiers, who ar that time were light armed fouldiers; with this commandment, that presently upon the violent tharge given by the Elephants, they should either retire behind the files, or electunto a side, both on the right hand and the left and joyn cloic to the formost ranks, and make the Elephants way to run upon their that from the one fide and the other. Annihal to fifike a terrour into the enemies, first arranged the Elephants in the front, who were in number four, score, and more than ever he. had before in any hattail. Then he embartailed the aid-fouldiers of the Ligurians and Frenchmen p with the Baleate lingers and the Mores intermined among them. In the main battail he placed the Cathaginians and Affricans, with the legion of the Maccadonians: behind whom (leaving a little space between) he fet in array the battallon of the Italian fouldiers in the receward for succour: and those were most part of them Bruit; who followed him more perforce and by con-figure, than of any 2000 will, when he departed out of leafs. The Cayary allolic displaced and ned round like wings about the two points; whereof the Carthaginians kept the right, and the Namidians the left. Sundry and divers were the exhortations throughout the army, among to manymen; whole language was difforant, whole complexions far unlike, whole manners and conditions were divers who differed in laws and cultoms whole armours were not all one, whole raments and apparel not fittable, and finally, whole quartel and caule of war was not one and the G fame. The absultaties and aid-foul diers fed themselves with the hope of ready and prefent payment and wages for the time path, yea, and with a duple and triple argumentation thereof to boot, one of the food and millage. The Frenchmen upon a special barred of their own, and the same deeply sched, were soon kindled and embanded against the Romans. The Ligurians, who were hopepront of the rough and range womrams, and whole teeth watered at the fruitful and plen-fense fiedge of the rough and range womrams, and whole teeth watered at the fruitful and plen-fense fiedge of 141, was quickly by him moved to hope after victory. The Mores and Numidians he frighted with the groud and syrannical rule of Majanifa, under which they should ever after

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live. Before the Carthaginians he presented the walls of their native City, their houses and house H Gods, the sepulchres and tombs of their ancestors, their children and parents, yea, and their rimorous and fearful wives: he fet before their eyes either final destruction of all those things and flavery of their persons, or else the empire and soveraign dominions of the whole world: and no meanbetween these extremities either offear or hope.

When as the General was most bufie thus in exhorting the Carthaginians and the Captains of the strangers, amongst the fouldiers of their own Nations, and that for the most part by means of interpreters, intermingled for the same purpose with them ; the 1 rumpets sounded, and the horns bew from the Roman hoft. And such a wonderful shout arose from thence, that the Elephants turned upon the Mores and Numidians of their own fide, especially in the left point of the battail. Whom M finiff a feeing once affrighted, he foon redoubled their fear; and riding upon I them with a hor charge, laid naked the battaillon of footmen on that tide, and clean without the aid of their Cavalry. Howbeit, tome few of the Elephants driven without fear full upon the enemy, made foul work among the ranks of the light armed Velites, and overthrew a number of them, not without many a wound and much hurt done to themselves. For the Velites leaping again nimply to the Squadrons, after they had made way for the beafts, fearing they should betroden underfoot by them, let flie their javelins at them from both fides, lying open as they did like buts to the shot on either hand. Neither lott they any time, who were in the vanguard before the Enfigns, nor gave over flinging their darts at them, until they were driven by a volley of thot lighting upon them from all parts, clean out of the Roman battail: and then they turned head also upon the very Horsemen of the Carthagini as in their own right point, and for- K ced them to run away. Lalins for his part, feeing the enemies in diarray and fore troubled. charged upon them with his Horles, and encrealed their fright. So as now the Carthaginian battaillon was disjurnished and stript of their Horsemen on both wings. By which time the Cavalry joyned battail, whose hope was now quailed and thrength abated, and therefore notable to make their parts good. Besides another thing there was, a small matter to speak of, but yet in fighting time and in the very conflict, of great confequence and importance, The shout and cry from the Romans was ever alike and confonant in all parts, and therefore the greater and more terrible; but the enemies made difforunt noties, according as they differed in language, being as they were, of many and fundry Nations. The manner of the Romans fight was fire and the diaft, by reason of the peife of their own bodies, and the weight of their armour, hearing L fill a. d preffing hard upon the enemies: but they on the other fide, shewed more swiftness and agility, than force and violence. And therefore at the very first shock the Romars in continently enfor ed their battaillon to retire and lose their ground. Afterward they fell to shouldering and knocking them with the pikes and boffes of their bucklers: which done, they fet foot forward a good round pace, and gained some ground of them, marching on still, and no man seemed to make head against them; whiles they that were hindmost in the files, perceiving once that battaillon to go on and win ground, still put forward the formost, which was the very thing that availed much, and was of great efficacy to put the enemies to flight. But the fecond battaillon which confilled of Africans, and Carthaginians, were so far from seconding and upholding the auxiliary strangers thus dismarching; that contrary-wise, for fear lest the Romans by M killing them in the forefront (who stood to it lustily and made resistance) should come as far as to them behind, they likewise retired and gave backward. Whereupon the aid-souldiers also suddainly shewed their hin-parts and turning their face upon their own fellows : some of them retired for refuge into the second battaillon; others fell to killing of them that would not receive them within their ranks : and good reason they had, for as a while before they had no helpat all of them, to then they were altogether excluded and thut out from them. So as now the Carthagini ans had to deal at once in two skirmishes shuffled together, whiles they were compelled to close and come to handlight, both with their enemies, and also with their own fellows. Yet notwithstanding for all they were either so affrighted, or so angry with them receive them they would not in no hand into their battaillon: but keeping their ranks and files close together, they cast them to N fide to the wings and the void ground without the place of conflict, and all because they would not intermingle any fouldiers thus scared upon running away and many wounds, with that battaillon which flood fill fure enough, and as yet unfoiled. But the place where a little before the auxiliaries were ranged, was so sull of slain bodies, and weapons and armour thrumbled one upon another that the Romans had welneer more ado to pass that way now, than they should have had through the preis of the enemies standing thick together. And therefore the formost of the Hastati following after the enemies, every one as well as he could over the heaps of bodies and armour on the earth, and through the flippery filth of the blond, made a pelmell of their own enfigns, and confusion of their ranks. Whereupon the entigns also of the Principes beganto wave; when they saw the battail afore them so wandering and inconstant. Which Scipie, when he o once perceived commanded in all hast to sound the retreat unto the Hastati: and when he had withd awn as many of them as were wounded and hurt, and bestowed them in the rereward he brought the Principes and the Friariito the out-wings and flanks thereof; to the end, that the middle battaillon of the Haftati should be more fure and strong, By this means thete began a new skirmish. For now were they come to their very enemies indeed; such as for armour and weapons of all forts, for practife and experience of warfare, for fame and renown of

worthy exploits, and last of all for greatness either of hope or peril, were could and comparable unto them. But both in number and also in courage, the Romans were superiour, for that already they had discomfited the Cavalry, put to flight the Elephants, beaten back the vanguard, and were ready now to encounter with the main battail, Now Lalini and Mafaniffa having had the horsemen in chase a good way, whom they had compelled to flie as is beforefaid, returned in good time and charged hotly upon the tail of the enemies battail. And this affault of theirs it was that fruck the froke, this did the deed and amazed the enemies. Many of them were environed and Annihal defeakilled in the place, many fled and were scattered over the plains and open fields, and by the horse- ted by Scipio. men who had taken up all the avenues, and ranged all about, were caught up here and there, and to flain. Of Carthaginians and their Allies, were killed that day above twenty thousand, and R welneer as many taken prisoners: of military enfigns there were gotten a hundred thirty three and eleven Elephants besides, alive. Of the conquerors there died about two thousand, Annibal with

fome few horsemen made shift to escape out of the tumult and heat of the execution, and fled to * Adrumentum, having affaied and tried all means possible, both in the very conflict, and also before the battail, ere he departed and left the fight. And this praife and commendation he won turn, now Maeven by the confession of Scepio himself, and all others that were expert warriors, that with singu-chometra, aclar skill that day he ordered the battel, and marshalled the field. For the Elephants he had placed cording to in the forefront, whole adventurous force and intollerable violence in giving the onlet, might Mercaior. empeach the Romans from following their colours, and keeping their arraies; the only thing

wherein they reposed their greatest hope and confidence. Then, before the main battail of the C Carthaginians, he fet the auxiliaries and aid-fouldiers, of purpose, that being a consuled rable and medley of all forts of nations, such as were not bound by alleageance, but tied only by gain and wages, should have no liberty to retire themselves, and escape by running away: who also, as the forlornhope, bearing the furious heat of the first brunt, might weary the enemies with charging upon them, and it they did no other good, yet with receiving many a wound in their bodies dull and turn the edge of the enemies fword. After this, in the battel, where all his hope was he placed the Carthaginian and African fouldiers; that being otherwise in all things else equal to the enemies, they might in this regard have the ods, in that they were to fight with them we ried and wounded, when they themselves were in heart and lusty. As for the Italians, who also were divided from the rest by a good space between, he removed far off into the rereward, as doubtful whe-

ther they were friends or enemies. Annibal having done this doughty deed and work, as it were D for the last proof of his vertue and valour, fled to Adrumetum, and was from thence sent for to Caribage: whither he returned in the, 36 year, after that he first departed thence a very child. Where in the Councel house he consessed and said, "That overcome he was not only in a battel "once but also in the main war for ever hereafter: protesting in plain terms, that now there was "no other way but one to fave themselves, and that was peace, if they could obtain it.

Scipio immediatly after this battail, having forced by affault and rifled the enemies camp, returned with a huge booty to the Sea and his ships, being advertised afore by a messenger that P. Lentulus was arrived at Urica with five thips of war, and a hundred Hulks laden with provision of all kinds of victual. And supposing it good policy now that Carthage was troubled and E throughly affrighted, to come upon them with all terrour on every fide : fo foon as he had difparched Laline away to Rome, with tidings of this victory, he commanded Cn. Oftavius to lead the legions by Land against Carthage. Himself in proper person, after he had joined this new fleet of Lentulus, unto the old Armado of his own, weighed anchor and departed from Utica, and failed directly to the Haven of Carthage. He was not far from thence, when there met him a ship of the Carthaginians, garnished with infules, ribbands, and white flags of peace, and beset with branches of Olive; wherein were ten Orators embarked, the best men of the City, sent by the advice and motion of Annibal to crave peace. Who as they approached the hin-deck and poop of the Admiral ship, put forth the vails and tokens of suppliants, praying and beleeching the protection and mercy of Scipio. Who had no other answer made them, but that they should repair p to Tunes, whither he intended to remove. Then himself after he had well viewed the situation of Carthage, not so much to have the full knowledge thereof at this present, as to terrifie the enemies, returned to Utica, whither he had called back Offavius also. As he marched forward from thenge toward Tunes, he had intelligence given him, that Vermina the son of Syphan was coming to aid the Carthaginians with a power of more Horsemen than Footmen: whereupon, part of the army together with the whole Cavalry was sent: whereof the light horse and van-curriers charging the vanguard in their march, after a light skirmish discomfitted the Numidians : and having stopped all passages every way with the Horsomen, so as they could not get out and flie, there were upon a fifteen thousand men of them slain, 1200 taken prisoners, 1500 Numidian Horses also were gotten from them alive, and 72 military ensigns. The young Prince himself in the G mids of the sumult and conflict, with some sew elcaped. Then encamped Scipio neer Tunes, in the fame place where he lay before: and thither repaired unto him thirty Embassadors from Carthage. And they verily, as they were in harder case and greater distress, made much more pitiful entreating than before; but in their audience found less favour and mercy by a great deal for their late treachery and falshood so fresh in remembrance. Now albeit when they were ser in counsel,

all of them had just cause to be angry, and thereupon were provoked to destroy & rase Carthage:

yet upon better advisement and consideration, how great and difficult and enterprise, and what a

long peece of fervice it was to beflege a City fo flrong and fo well fornified: and for that String M. himles was troubled in mind with the expectation of a flictation, who finally come to whithe credit and honor of finishing the war, which indeed was gotten by the travail and hanard figure ther all their hearts were turned and enclaned to peace. The morrow after the Orators were call led again before them; and after they had been well checked, rebuked, and plainly sold of the treachery, and warned withal, that after fo many loffes and overthrows, which they had received they should now learn to be wife, and at length believe that there were Gods in Heaven, and ther an oath was to be regarded, these conditions of peace were tendered and offered unto them Imprimis, it was capitulated, That they might live free, according to the form of their own Laws: Item. What Cities, what territories (and within what bounds and limits) they held and were posfessed of before the war began, the same they might keep still. Item, That Scipio and the Romans I from that day forward should not wast and spoil the countrey. Item, That the Carthagining should deliver all renegate traitors, all fugitive persons, all captives and prisoners, yea, and reeld unto them all thips of war with brafen heads, above ten triremes or gallies of three ranks of oars. Item. That they should put into their hands all those Elephants which they had already ramed and manned and should break and rame no more of them. Item, They should make war neither in Affrick, nor without Affrick, but by order and warrant from the people of Rome. That they should make restitution and amends to Masaniff a for all harms, and enter into league with him. Item, That they should find corn and money for the maintenance of the aid-fouldiers, until their Embassadors were returned from Rome : yea, and tender payment of ten thousand talents of filver by even portions in fifty years, Item, That they should put in a hundred hostages at the K pleasure of Scipio and none of them to be either under fourteen years of age, or above thirty Last of all, they would grant a truce upon this condition, That the ships which were taken during the time of the former cellation of arms, should be restored back again, with all things else that were therein: otherwise no truce for the present, nor hope of peace hereafter. These articles and conditions the Embassadors were willed to return home withal. Which after they had related in the general affembly of the people, Gifgo mounted up the pulpit to diffwade peace, and had audience given him with great applause of the multitude; who as they were heartless and unmeet for war. to they were as peevish and unruly and could not long continue in repose. Hereat, Annibal took great indignation, and was highly displeased, that in such a time, those things should either be delivered or heard; and he made no moreado, but stepped to Gifes, laid hand upon him and pul- L led him down from the pue out of which he spake: whereat the people were moved and grumbled in great discontent to tee fo strange a fight and unusual, in a free City. Then Annibat as he was a meer martial man and could not skill of civil affairs, nor well away with these citizens liberty. "I went, quoth he from you when I was but nine years old, and now after 26 years I am " come again. All military skill and knowledge, which fortune fometime in my privatematters, "and other whiles in publick affairs, hath taught me from my childhood, me thinks I havelearn-" ed infliciently : mary for the rights and priviledges for the laws, customes and fashions of the "Ciry and the common Hall I must be informed and instructed by you. Thus having pleaded ignorance for his excuse, he discoursed at large of peace, arguing how reasonable and equal, year and how necessary it was. The greatest point of difficulty in all the capitulations ministred unto them M was this, That touching the things above faid which were taken during the abilinence of arms, there was nothing now forth-coming and to be seen but the bare vessels, and no easy matter was it to feek up the reft. Now when as they that gain aid the peace were convinced and put down by reason, agreed it was, that the ships should be redelivered, and the men likewise be soreht out and found: as for all the reft that was wanting, there found an estimate be made according to the value, at the diferetion of Scipio, and to the Carthaginians to make all good in money Writers there be that have delivered. how Annibal presently from the field fped him to Set and these finding a ship ready prepared for him, streight-wayes embarked, and went directly to King Antiochus: Alfo, when Scipio demanded above all other things that Annibal should be yeelded into his hands, answer was made, that Annibal was not in Affrick. After that the Embaffa-N dors were returned to Scipio, the Questors or Treasurers were commanded to draw an extractaccording to their books upon record, of all fuch things as were in the ships, and appertuned to the City: and look what belonged to private persons, the owners thereof were willed to derlare and reflify. In confideration and recompense whereof, there was s sum of money set flowns amounting to 25000 pound weight of filver, and the same to be paid presently out of hand by the Carthaginians. Thus a truce was granted to them for three moneths : with this clause appeared over and besides. That during the said rerm they should send their Embassadorsto no other placebut only to Rome: and what Embaffadors foever came to Carthage, they should not let them depart before they had certified the Roman General both who they were and what their medage and errand was. Then with the Carthaginian Emhaffadors were fent to Rome, L. Veturing Philo. O M. Martius Ralla, and L. Scipio, brother to the General, At that time there came such flore of grain and victuals out of Sicils and Sardinia, and thereby com was to cheap, that the Merchant was fain to leave corn behind him to fatisfie the fripmen and marripers for the portage and carriage there of.

Now there had been much trouble and fear at Rome upon the first news and alarm that the Carthaginians had taken arms again : and T. Clardins had commission to conduct a fleet with all

A fpeed into Sicily, and from thence to pale over into Affrick : likewife the other Conful was commanded to flay fill at Rome, until it were certainly known in what terms all matters flood in Manuot to usynmen nowe, and but flowly so work either in preparing and rigging an armado, or in putting it to fea; because the LL, of the Senat were of opinion, that as touching the peace and the conditions thereof, it was rather at the disposition of Seigns than of the Conful. Moreover, there were certain prodigious figns reported even presently before the very rumour of the forefaid rifing and infurrection, which caused man to sear greatly. At Camer, the circle and compass of the fun appeared less and it rained a good shower of stones. Also in the territory of Velive, the earth fetled and funk, and made huge hollow chinks, in fo much as trees were quite swallowed up under the ground. At Aricia the market-place and the shops all about, likewicat Frusing the B wall of the City in divers places, yea, and the gate, were finiten with lightning from heaven : and inmount Palatine it rained ftones. This wondrous fight laft rehearded, was expiate after the ancient custome, by keeping a Novendial sacrifice and seast for nine dayes; the rest by killing of greater facrifices. Among all, there were unufual deluges and inundations of waters, which troubled the minds and confciences of men; for the Tyber to iwelled and role to high, that by reason that the shew-place of the Circus was overflown, preparation was made for the letting forth of the games Apollinares, without the gate Collina, neer the chappel of Venus Ergeina. But upon the very day when the plaies should be exhibited, it grew to be so fair weather of a suddain, that the pageant and pompous train of the shew, which was a going to the gate Collina, was called back and pageant and pomposes and word brought, that the water was fallen and gone clean out from

C thence fo the people were more joyous, and the passimes celebrated with greater resort for that the usual and ordinary place served again for the solemnity to be performed, Claudius the Conful at last departed from the City of Rome, and went to Sea; where between the havens of Coffa and Lauretum, he was overtaken with a terrible and fearful tempest that arose havers or cops and Lawrenson, he was overlands while a terrible and learning time a rolle and put him in exceeding fear. From thence hecame to the Populonis, and there finied until the tempest was overblown and gone. Then he fell with the lle * Ilma, and from Ilma he failed to Cor- * Elia, fea, and from Corfea he passed over to Sardinia; where, as he doubled the point and was passing the race of the mountains called * Infani, there arole a far more cruel guft, and in places of more * Milnometes.

peril and hazard, which (cattered the fleer, Many of the ships were weather beaten and sore Polomo Conti-

finaken, many loft their tackling quite, yea, and fome were crackt and fplir. Thus the Atmado be- la Modernia.

D ingmuch toffed and torn, arrived at length at Corefees where, whiles the ships were drawn up into the dock to drie Land, and there a repairing, the winter came upon them, and the year turned about. And fo T. Claudius (as a private person, by reasons that no man renewed his commitnot for a farther time); brought the Armado back to Rome: But M. Servilius, because helphould not be called home to the City for the solemneketion of Magistrats, after he had declared Dictator, Cu. Servalius Geminus, departed into his Province. Andthe Dictator choic P. Aline Pans tot, Cn. Servitus Geminus, departed into his Province. And the Dictator choic P. Adding Pans General of the Horfemen. Oftentimes went the writs out for piblishing of the election, but by reason of tempetis it held not, nor was performed. And therefore when the old Magistras lear their office after the ides of March, and no new fublitured in their room, the City was clean without any Magistras of flate to fit in the prors chair. In Manisur Torquatus a Bishop, that year E died, In his place was invested C. Sulpities Gables. The Roman games were thrice exhibited and the March and C. Fabrius, Medics of the chair. The Clarks and Scribes belonging to the Ediles, together with their beadles and summoners, were detected for carrying forth certain money out of the restings and chamber of the City, and being these of considerations.

certain money out of the treature and chamber of the City: and being thereof convicted, were therefore condemned, not without some touch and discredit of Luculus himself the Edile, P. Eline Tubero and L. Lellorins Ediles of the commons, for that there was some error and default in their election, refigned up their places, after they had represented the playes, and in regard thereof following ed the feath of Justice, after they had represented the playes, and in regard thereof following the feath of Justice, and fee up besides in the Capitol three images made of the flaver that was forfeited and raised upon the fines of the persons condemned aforefaid. The Dictator and Conseral over the Honfemen, by order from the Senat exhibited the games called Coreales, to the honour of Cores.

When the Roman Embefindors and Carthaginian engether, were come out of Africk to when the Roman Embanadors and Cartnaguaian together, were come on or system to fame the Sentra flembled so give them and leave in the Temple of Bellona where L. Vancius Philasifer he had declared (to the emceding 197 of the I.I. of the Senar) that they had fought a battal with Amibal, (the lift that ever the Cartnaginians were like of fight) and that this grievous and lamentable war was now come to an end, he were on fill and related, that Vancius the form of Sphar was now come to an ename were on the sphare of the other exploits so happy atchered. Then he was commanded to go forth from themediacely to the atlembly of the by acmeyed. I nen news commanded to go form from memory or the aminous or the people, there to ampair their gladione news mee the amininde, Whereupon (for exceeding joy and in token of thankigiving) all the Temples in the City were fix open, and token procedions defined for three days. Now when as the Embaldions of the Cathaganama and King Philip (for the all the cathaganama and King Philip) To the Brutlans countre fell help a management. M. F. this Pate: Service for the Brutlans countre fell help and the Brutlans countre fell help a superficient of the Brutlans and P. Ethis Pate: Service for the superficient fell help a superficient for the section of Magistras i and Confus was allowed to have the civil jurisdiction in the City: then M. Valerius Fates, unto whom the Brutlans countre fell help a management. M. F. Ethis Pate: Service for the civil jurisdiction in the City: then M. Valerius Fate, unto whom the Brutlans countre fell help a management. M. F. Ethis Pate: and help he management a fell fell for the countre fell help a management. the Brutans countrey fell by lot to government, Ma, Fabian Binto, whole hap was to rale Sardinio,

and Piellus Tubing to be 1. deputy of Smithmi. Concerning the Provinces wherein the Con-Hill were to be the physics, it was not thought good to determine they thing, before the Embana-Bors of King Philliphia fine wife of the Carthaguilans, had delivered their embanages for as they like the edd of one was, fo they forelaw the beginning of another. On, Lemulus the Confid was inflamed with an addition of the Province of Affice for it the war connected he aimed at inflamed with an addition define of the Province of Affice for it the war connected he aimed at an early victory and if it were at the point of arend, he gaped at the honor of finishing the lame, and hoped to have the name, I that determined it was whiles he was Conful. And therefore he protested plainly, that he would fuffer nothing to pass before that the Province of Affrick were affigned to him. His colleague (a lober, temperate, and discreet man) gave his consents for he saw full well, that as the contending for that glory with Scipio, was unjust and unreasonable, so in it he would be overmaiched, and never able to import and carry it away from him. Q. Mikania Ther. F offic and M. Acillas Glabrio, two Tribuns of the commons, gave out and fald, That Ch. Cornelius Wene about to compais that, which was commenced and affaied in vain the year before by T Civillius the Cotiful. For when by warrant from the Senat a bill was proposed unto the people. whom their pleislire was to nominate for government of Affrick, all the 35 Tribes gave their voices and awarded that Province to P. Scipio, Much contention there passed and many bickerments both in Senat-house and before the people, in the debating of this question: But in the end they grew to this point, to refer all to the judgment of the Senat. So the LL, of the Senat having taken their oath (for so it was agreed upon) thus concluded and gave this order. First, that the two Confuls flibild eiffier agree together between themselves, or else cast lots for their Provinces; namely, which of them should have the rule of Italy, and who the charge of a fleet of fifty K fail. Item, to whether of them twain belef the navy, he should fail over into Siely and if peace might not be fully concluded with the Carthaginians, then to cross over into Kirik; where the Conful Mould Wai by Sea, and Scipio by Land, by vertue of the same commission and authority that He had already. Moreover, if the conditions of peace were accepted of both parts, that then the Tribans of the Commons thould propound unto the people, as touching their will and pleagite; Whether the Conful or P. Simo thould conclude the peace; and which of them (if the victonew victure the condition of approximated considering peace, and which of them in the victor army after conquete obtained; were to be brought back out of A frick.) (Incold have the conduct thereof tookie again. Alfo, if they hommated Sopio for formake the peace, and bring a conduct thereof tookie again. Alfo, if they hommated Sopio for formake the peace, and bring a conduct the army placety. Alfo, if they hommated sopio for from Sight to Africk, as for the other ways the army placety. Alfo, if they home the conduction of the sopio for the conduction of the conduction of the sopio for the conduction of the conduction engue mere nome mann. And, it they admined a sympton make the peace, and dring a construction of the cities of the pilk the single peace and dring a sympton of the pilk as for the cities of the pilk the single peace and dring a single peace and d deserted of printing which printing the Cost is State; and or of two choice elected was in a printing the pitch of printing which the had already. And in case the pitch and that printing which had been those they find to efficie elected. And in case the pitch and that printing was the pitch of the pitch the pries of P Paints which yourded the courts of Society and to emoof thereout what this he

The shintier Book of T. Livius.

A To their points M. Farmateur of purpole from Aurelius out of Macedonies made answer briefto the prome of the far Assistant to was left behind, for fear that the affociats of the people of 19 in this question with rodes and incumions into their territories and other injurious opprefitions, might ret elevate white the King rever departed out of the confins of the affociats aforelaid, and en-deavoured entry that those fobbers and foreigness of the country should not invade and over-run secayourse comy and the last away without any tiarm. As for Separer, he was a flate and peer of the their isheds and go cicar away without any narm. As for copater, ne was a frate and peer of the ready; and one neerly allied unto the King who lately was lent into Affrick with four thousand Maccdowidias and with inoperior and affith Annied and the Carthaginians. When as the Macedowidias being required what they could say to their challenges, framed but a doubtful and inticere defence, before they had well made an end they received this for their answer: That fince the Mine Khight war, if he proceeded and went on fifth the thouse though north years his hands full but foraling to be had broken the league in two points, first in offering wrong to the allies of the people of Rome, and moletting them by way of war and hoftifity; and fecondly, in helping their enepie of company in incidence of the property of Rome, and were taken captave; bur also M. Aurelius performed good service to the State, and a great pleafure to the Senat, in defending the Allies of the people of Reme by force of arms, when by right of league he could not. When the Macedonians had their dipatch, and were fent away

with this heavy answer, then the Carthaginian Embassadors were called in.

When they beheld their reverent age, and the dignity of their personage (for they were the C best and principal men simply of their City) then every man was fully perswaded for his own part bert and principal nutral mings, which could be a supported by the description of the des mong his citizens furnamed Hadus, a man that ever perswaded peace, & opposed himself against Hadus in the the Barchine faction: And therefore he had the more credit and authority, when he derived Senat of Rome. the parame faction; Ann. uncerore neman the more creat and authority, when he derived the blame from the Common weal, and laid all the fault upon the wilhilness and greedy available from the wilhilness of the excusing and clearing the crimes; affording while confessing fomethings objected, left if they had denied certain miths, they should with more difficulty have obtained pardon and peace: now and then "alfogiving the LL, of the Senat an admonition and warning by the way, to use their prosperity "and good fortune modefully and with moderation, he added moreover and faid, That if the Car-D and good fortune moderty and with moderation and had been fo wife as to have taken their time and the opportunity when it was they should themselves have given those conditions of the compare and wish both at " peace, which now they are constrained to crave. But for men to be fortunate and wife both at "once it is arare and special gift, and seldome seen. And here it is that the people of Rome (quoth "he) is invincible, because in prosperity they can remember to be wise, and to take the best way of themselves. And certainly, a wonder it were, if ever they should do otherwise. For those commonly who happen to meet with fome new good fuccels, and have not been used thereto " before overfhoot and pass themselves too much in excessive joy, which they have not the grace "togovern with sobriety and discretion: whereas the people of Rome have ever been accusto-"medito the continual felicity of joyons victories, infomuch as they are grown into a difuse of

E «taking pleasure and delight in them? (io common they are) and have encreased their dominion "and Empire, more (in manner) by sparing and pardoning those whom they have conquerted, "than by the very conquest of them indeed.

"The speech that the other Embassiadors made, was more pitiful and lamentable, whiles they recounted before the Senat from what high effate, and to how base condition they were fallen: who but while fince held by force of arms, as it were the wholeworld, & had nothing left them "now but the bare walls of the City of Cathage, within which they were that up, and could fee « nothing either by land of fea, which they might rightfully claim as their own. Nay, the very "City's lelf and their houses, they were to enjoy no longer than the people of Rome is willing, and fotbeareth to proceed by rigour and extremity against the same, since there is nothing else to behind to work upon Now when as the LL of the Senar feemed to encline to mercy and compaffion one Senator there was amongst them (by report) who upon a deep and inveterate hatred of the Carthaginians trechery, spake out aloud and said, of What Gods will they regard and swear by, in inaking of a new league, who have broken their oath, and taken their name in vain whom "they called to witness in the former? Mary (qd. Afarabat) even those and no other that are so fharp revengers and heavy enemies to the breakers of league and covenant. So when all their minds were enclined to peace, Cn. Lemulus the Conful, who had the government of the navy, oppoled himself against the decree of the Senat for to crois the same. Then M. Attilium, and Q. Mimeint. Tribins of the Commons, preferred a folemn bill unto the people, in this form: Plea-G sech inyou, and will you grant, That the Senat shall resolve and determine, that peace may be concluded with the Carthaginians? Pleaseth it you to chile and appoint who shall be the man to make that peace; and who shall bring the army out of Africk? As concerning peace, thetribes

every one as they were demanded their voices, granted affirmatively (Mis rogatic) that Scopio should some bade it, and also bring away the army. By verine of this Act passed by the people, the Senat made a decree, that P. Scipio by the advice and counsel of ten Commissioners, should contraft an accord with the people of Carthage, under what conditions he thought good. After this

the Carthaginians rendred thanks to the LL. of the Senate, and requested that they might enter H the Carchaginians tendred thanks to the LL. of the Senate, and requested that they might enter I into the City, and talk with their fellow citizens and country-men, who had been taken captives aforetime; and lay in the common goal and prition. For there were amongs them some or their kinsfolk and friends, noblemen of him and of good quality; others also, more whom sery, were to deliver forme mediage and credence from their kinimen. When they had hopen and bomauned with them, they came with a new persion and made, carnest finite, to give them lesses, strandome and redeem as many of them as they would; where upon they, were willed to give them their names and when they had named tak upon two hundred an order, angar muscl our attack Senat, whether the control of t names; and when they had named the update over with them into Affrick, unto Scipios wo, hundred of those captives whom the Carthaginians would make choice of; and declare unto him from the Senate, that in case the peace were fully agreed upon and finished, he thousand deliver r those two hundred to the Carthaginians, freely mithous, paying any sasiame. Now wheather those two hundred to the Carthaginians, freely mithous, paying any sasiame. Now wheather hetalds of arms were appointed to go into affrick, for to, confirm and glablish the peace according ding to the folemn order at their own request there passed an act of the Senat framed in this form and tenor. Imprimis, That they should carry with them every one by himself, certain flint stones of their own, and likewise Verven. Item, That the Roman Pretors thould command them tolemily to pronounce the league, and then they to ask of the Pretor facted herbs or Verven. A kind of grals of herb this is, which was wont to be gathered from off the Capitol hill, and given to the Heralds.

Thus were the Carthaginians dismitted and tent from Rome: who being come into Africk to Scipio, concluded peace with the same capitulations as is abovefaid. And so they delivered up K their gallies and thips of war, their Elephants, the renegate traitors, the vagrant fugitives and four thouland priloners. Among whom was Q. Terenius Chello, a Senator by his calling. As for the thips, to loon as they were lanched forth into the deep, Scipio called them to be fer on fire and burnt. Some report that they were five hundred in pumber one with another, of every fort, and all directed and guided by oars. Presently were they set a burning: a dolorous fight, and heavy spectacle (no doubt) to the Carthaginians for to behold, as if Carthageit self had been on a light fire. The renegat traitors and rebels were punished more grievoully than the fugitives. As many of them as were of the Latin Nation loft their heads; all that were natural Romans, were crucior them as were or the Laun Nation logitueer neads. At that were natural Komans, were crucified and goundly unfied up on the gallows. Forty years before was the peace last made with the Carthaginass, when Q. Luttatius and A. Mantigs were Confols. The war began three and I twenty years after, whiles P. Cornelius, and T. Sempronius, were Confols. And the tame ended in the eighteenth year after, P. Cornelius, and P. Edina Petal being Confols. Many actines after Scipio by report, would lay that the wellful and coverous define of T. Claudius first, and afterwards of Cn. Cornelius, was the only stay and let, that this war epded not with the final ruin and uncertainty of Conformation.

destruction of Carthage. When as the Carthaginians, who by long and communal wars were grown bare & poor thought the levy and contribution of money for to furnish out the first payment, lay heavy and fore upon them, infomuch as in their Senat-hopie, there was great forrow and heaviness, yea, and piteous weeping; it is faid, that Annibal was feen to laugh a good while. And when A. Hedrerebukedhim for laughing in that publick lamentation of the City, confidering that himself was the canle of M those rears, "If (qd. Annibal) as we see by our eye the outward disposition of the sace and coun-"renance, so we could look within & behold the affection of the mind, ye might soon perceive. that this laughter of mine, which ye so much blame, proceedeth not from an heart that is glad " and joyful, but rather fenseless, supplied, and assonied with the exceeding griefs and calamities "that have hapned. Yet is not it so unseasonable and impertinent to our present condition, as "these tears of yours, and weeping that you make, is absurd and nothing to the purpose. Then " should ye have wept and shed tears, when our armor and weapons were taken from, us, when "our ships were set on fire, when we were interdicted and forbidden to make war with forrain "nations: for then had we our deadly blow, then our backs and hearts were broken. And never "think that the Romans have proceeded hardly against you, in comparison of the hatred that ye N " bare one to another. No great City and mighty State can long continue and rest in quier. If it " have no enemies abroad it findeth tome at home: much like unto ftrong and lufty bodies, which " feeming fure enough against all outward accidents and causes of fickness, are overcharged with " their own ftrength and fulness of humours, and thereby subject to most deadly maladies. So "much, forfooth, and no more we feel of the publick miseries & common calamities, as toucheth "and concerneth our felves in particular: wherein nothing pincheth us more, nor goeth neerer "to the quick, than to forgo our mony, and part with our pence. And therefore when Carthage "was conquered and despoiled of all her ancient honors, when ye saw her disarmed and ftripped " naked, when ye law her forlorn of all the armed nations of Affrick; no man then fighed, no man " groned thereat: but now when the tribute imposed, is to be paid out of your privat puries, ye o "keep a weeping and wailing, as in some publick suneral and mortuary carried forth, But alas, I "fear me greatly that ere it be long, ye shall find and feel, That your weeping this day hath been

" for the least loss of all the rest. Thus spake Annibal to the Carthaginians. Scipio having affembled his whole armytogether before them all reftored Masanifa to histathers Kingdom: and over and besides, endued him with the possession of the City Cirche, and other Towns and territories which belonged to the realm of Syptax; and were now in subjection A to the people of Rome, Unto Cn.Off avisus he gave order to conduct the fleet into Sicilyand there to make it over to Cn. Cornelson the Conful. The Carthaginian Embassadors he willed to go to Rome, that those acts and capitulations which were concluded by him with the advice of the ren Commissioners, might likewise pais under the approbation of the Senat, and the consent of the people, and so be ratified and confirmed for ever

Thus Scipio having obtained peace both by sea and land, and embatked his army, failed toward Siedy,& arrived at Lilybanm, From whence he fent away a great part of his army by fea, and himself passed by land through Isaly, which now was joyfull as well for the peace concluded as the victory atchieved. Where all the way as he went, not only the people came forth in multitudes out of the Cities to do him honour, but numbers also of the country peasants out of the Villages, filled B all the high-waies along untill he came to Rome: where he entred the City, riding in the moth Rately and magnificent triumph that ever had been. He brought into the City Chamber 100033 pound weight of filver. He divided among his fouldiers out of the poil four hundred Aties a Ocass forme peece. Syphax by his death rather disappointed the people of a goodly shew and pageant in the think 40. peece. Syphax by his death rather disappointed the people of a goodly linew and pageant in the triumph, than diminished any whit the glory of the triumpher: he died at Tybar not long afore, to which core the to the died. which place he had been removed from Alba: howbeit his death was not obliture, by reason that English, he was folemnly carried to his buriall, with the pomp of a publike funerall at the charges of the City, But Polybing a writer of good account, reporteth, That this King was led in the very triumph. As Scopio rode triumphant Q. Terentius Culleo followed after with a cap of liberty fet upon his head; and ever after, to long as he lived, he honoured him (as befeeming it was) and acknowledged C him the author of his freedom. But as concerning his furname Africanus, I cannot for certain learn, whether it were the favour of his fouldiers first, or the affectionate love of the people afterwards that brought it up, or rather began upon some of his own house and linage that courted and flattered him therewith: like as in our fathers daies Sulla was furnamed * Falix, and Pompeius, * Happy. * Magnus. This is certain that he was the first General that ever took his name of the country "Great. and nation by himself subdued, and thereby was renowned. But by his example afterwards, others nothing comparable to him in victory and conquest won goodly titles and glorious inscriptions

The one and thirtieth Book

to their Images, and honoured their houses with noble stiles and additions.

Ofthe Histories of T. Livius of Padua, from the foundation of the City of Rome.

The Breviary of L. Florus upon the one and thirtieth Book.

E The tamfet of the war begun again with Philip King of Macedony, which had discontinued are not been professed in these facred mysteries; cume to Athens, to chanced among other of their countrinsen to go into the Chappel of Ceres. For which as if the shad committed some hamous fast in the highest degreesther were by the Atherians executed. The Acarmanians moved withindignation for the death of their neighbours required aid of Philip to be revenged for them: Some few months after peace grantedto the Carthaginians, in the five hundred and lifty year from the foundation of the City of Rome, when the Embuff adors of the Athenians, who now were befreged by Philip, craved aid of the Senat, and the were of advice under folved to help them, not with fanding the Commons gainfaid it by reason that the short the continual troubles of so many wars were grievous and heavy unto them) yet so far preto the state of the continual transect of tomany war were grown and nearly massime for the residence of the Robles, that the people also gave their confient to faccour their confederate P Crip. The Fir was committed to the managing of P. Sulphins the Co sale, who led an army into Macedon; in The First was confined to the same of Stimblish wives and bildgen, and shelf own selves after them. L. Fortus the Prator overthrew in a pitchi feldine Gault, talled Infabres, that Hebeded, and like wife Amilear the Carthaginian. who began to into years vanis, topen imouris, or reverse, and the first that the person of the ment and organ to and the person of the care and boring of the first that the person of the care and boring of the first and bulgeties the Conference, the said consisted the expeditions and boring of the first and bulgeties the Conference and boring of the care of the car

The one and thirtieth Book of T. Livius.

well amild and Thewile, that I am now come of an end once of the Punick war, as if well in the bear in period there, and born my part in the toil and danger thereof. For albeit and prince in the former who liave indertaken and profelled to holdly to write a complear and in the leveral parts of 60 great a work: yet when I think

think and confider, how threefcore years and three (for so many are reckoned from the first H Punick war, to the end of the second) have taken up no sewer books of mine than sour hundred eighty eight years before, even from the soundation of Rome unto the Confulship of that Appine Clandius, who was the first that warred upon the Carthaginians; methinks I foresce already, that like as they who being once entred into the shallows near the shore, are trained on still, and venture to wade into the sea, even so I, the farther I go forward, the deeper I step, and am carried away in a vast Ocean, and bottomless gulph (as it were which cannot be sounded; and that my work groweth still upon me in my hands, which as I went away apaste, and rid matters at the first, I would have thought by this time should have decreased

The Carthaginian peace was no fooner concluded, but the Macedonian war straightwaies en. I fued: nothing comparable to the Punick, if ye regard the hazard and danger, the vertue of the Captains for direction, or prowess of the souldiers : but if a man consider the Nobility and reputation of the ancient Kings, the fame and antiquity of the nation, the greatness of their seignory and dominion, who in times past had conquered and held by the sword much in Europe, and the better part of Alia, I dare well fay, as noble and renowned, if not more, But the war commenced against Philipten years almost before, had ere three years end been laid down and discontinued by means of the Ætolians: who as they gave occasion to enter into arms, so they wrought a composition of peace. But afterwards in process of time, when the Romans by reason of peace with the Carthaginians, had nothing to do, and were at leilure; and yet bearing an inward grudge, and owing a displeasure to Philip, as well for his faithless peace with the Ætolians and other allies and con-K federates of that country, as also for aid both of men and money lately fent into Affrick to Annibal and the Carthaginians behold, the Athenians, whose territories he had clean wasted and spoiled, and whom he had driven within their City walls, importuned them with their prayers, and perswaded them to take arms and renew the war aforesaid. And much about the same time there arrived Embassadors from King Attalus, as also from the Rhodians, giving notice that divers Cities and States of Asia were follicited likewise by Philip to band against the Romans. These Embaffadors had their dispatch, and received this answer. That the Senat would have a carefull eveto the affairs of Asia. But the entire treaty and consultation concerning the Macedonian war was wholly referred and referred unto the Confuls, who then were employed in the war with the Poit. In the mean featon three Embaffadors were addressed unto Protomess the King of Agypt, to L. wit, C. Claudius Nero, M. Amilius Lepidin; and P. Sempronius Tuditanus, with this commission: First to signifie and let him understand, that Annibal & the Carthaginians were subdued: secondly, to give thanks unto the King for continuing to tast and tasthinll unto the Romans in their dilites, and advertity, when other of their allies, and even their neighbours for look and abandoned them: last of all, to request him, that in case they should be forced by wrongs and injuries offered, to wage war against Philip, he would vouchfate the same mind still and his wonted affectionate favour toward the people of Rome.

Near about this time, P. Elius the Conful being in France, advertised that the Boians before his coming had made rodes into the lands of the friends and allies of the Romans, prefently it all haste levied and enrolled two legions upon the rumour of this tumult and trouble; and joyning M thereunto four cohorts of footmen out of his own army, fent C. Appinea Colonellor Captain of the Confederates, with this power so suddenly raised, and with commandment to march through that part of Umbria, which is called, the Tribe Sappinia, and to invade the territories of the Boil. whiles himself in personled his forces the open way traversing through the mountains, and came thisher. Appins being entred into the confines of the enemies, at the first had a good hand, and sped well in forraging the country with safety of himself. But afterwards, having made choice of a meet place near unto a Castle called * Mutilum, for to cut down and reap the corn, for now the fields were ready for harvest) but yet, without espials sent out to discover the coasts about without fetting (trong and fufficient guards, which being well appointed and armed, migha deten the unarmed that were buffe in their harvest work; he chanced himself and all his forragers and N reapers to be surprised at unawares by the Frenchmen, and assailed on every side. Whereupon they also that were armed fled in great fright; and 7000 menthragling here and there overthe com fields were flain; and among them C. Appins himself their leader. The rest for fear were driven to put themselves within their Camp : from whence without direction and guidance of any certain Captain and only upon a generall consent of the souldiers, the night next following they abandoned their hold, left much of their baggage behind them, and through blind forrests, chases and wild mountains (in manner unpaffable) they came in the end to the Conful : who, atterne had performed in his Province no memorable act, lave only that he wasted the borders and trouters of the Bois, andim de a league with the Ingauni (a nation of the Ligurians) returned to Rome. So foon as he had affembled the Senat, all the whole house with one voice called upon him, to treat o and consult upon no other matter before they had determined on King Philip and the complaints made by their allies: so he proposed that out of hand to be debated in Councill. And the Senate in a frequent number there met, paffed a decree, that P. . Elius the Copiul should fend whom he thought good with commission and authority for to receive the Armado, which the saw was to bring out of Sicily, and therewith to cross over into Macadamia. So Michael as was to bring out of Sicily, and therewith to cross over into Macadamia. So Michael as Lavinus the Vice-Prator was fent; and when he had taken the charge of the floor com

A fting of eight and thinty fail, at the hands of On. Offsetine about 19ths, he passed the was to Miceldonia. Now when Mr. America the Licuconan was come, and had enformed and advertised thin, what pushed a register, what numbers of things the King, had prepared and got together; how partly things is negrously going about not only, to all the Cities of the Continuing, but also the Masch in the season of partly by sending his Embasadors every way, had follicited about was; and was substituted and in the season of geater forces; and that more specially, for sear less if they made flow have and ingued. Publy might enterprise that adversarious, which Pyrchus (a Potentare and Prince of a far lesse: Dominion) had done before; it was thought enect that Mallitin should dispatch his letters to the same effect into the Gonduls and B the Senat.

In the end of this year, when a motion was propounded in the Senat-house, as concerning the fetting out of lands unto the old souldiers for recompence of their good service, who, under the conduct and fortunate government of Seipie the Pro-Consul, had prought the war in Africk to an end: the LL enacted a decree, that M. Janius the Prator of the City, if he thought so good, should create ten Decembigs a strivey ors, for to measure out and divide among them the lands in Sammunound Apulia, to institut as had been storie; and conflicte to the people of Rome, And these were they manned, P. Stevelluss, Q. Cacilus, Nateallus, Cheus and Marcus, named Servilii, and both surnamed Genini, Lucius and Aulis both Hofhlii, and surnamed Casses likewise, P. Fillius Enppalus, M. Elvius Flacous, P. Elius Petus, and Q. Ismainius.

lat., M.Endwins Flaccus, P., Ellius Petus, and Q. Flaminius.

At the fame time P. Ellius the Cof., called the allembly and high Court of Parliament for election of Magilitares: and for Cof. were created P., Sulpitius Galba, and C. Amelius Catta, lifter them were the Practors cholen to wit. Q. Minnius Rufus, L. Furius Purpureo, Q. Endwins Gillo, and C. Sergius Planens. The Roman flage-plaies were that year exhibited with great flate and magnificence melt (umptuoully, by L. Falerius Flacens, and T. Quimius Flaminus, Ediles of the Chair, and for two daies together were represented anew. These Ædiles distributed and divided most faithfully among the people a mighty deal of corn, which Scipio the Pro-Conful had fent out of Affrick, at four Affesthe Modius: whereby they won great love and favour of all men, Alfo the Plebeian plaies werethrice let forth all whole again by the Ædiles of the Commons, L. Apufius Fullo, and Q. Minnius Rufus. This man from his Ædileship stepped to the Practors place. And by occasion of those baies there was a folemn leak telebrated in the honour of Jupiter.

In the 5.4.4 year from the foundation of the City, when P. Sulpitius Galba, and C. Aurelius were Coff, the wair with King Philip began, within four months after peace granted to the Carthaginans. And before all other matters this affair was propounded in the Senate by P. Sulpitius the Coff, upon the Ides of March, the very day on which at that time they used to enter upon the Confulhip. Whereby the Senate it was detreed, Imprimis, That the Confuls should facrifice with greater beafts to what gods themselves thought good, with a solemn prayer in this form: The what over the Senate and people of Rome minded and intended to do, either concerning the affairs of the Common-wealth, or the undertaking and enterprise of this new war, the same might speed well and happily in the end, to the behoof of the people of Rome, their allies, and manuly, the nation of the Latines, Item, That after facrifice and divine prayer they should conflict with the Senat about the Senat change the City, and the government of the Provinces Arther fame.

** namely, the nation of the Latines. Item, That after factifice and divine prayer they should conside with the Senat about the state of the City, and the government of the Provinces. At the same time is fell one very stelly to provoke and slit up their minds throw war, that not only letters were brought from M. Amelius the Lieutenant, and from M. Valerius Levinus the Vice Prator: but also anew Embassis of the Athenians arrived is the one importing, and the other repracting, that the King drew near and approached their confines, and within a while would be not only Lord of their lands and territories, but also Master of their City, unless the Romans set too their helping hand. After that the Consuls had openly pronounced and declared, that the sarrifices were performed rightly and according to order, and that the Gods gave ear unto their prayer, and accepted thereof: and the southly ages and bowell-priers likewise out of their learning made shiwer and thewed, that the inwards of the beasts were as they thould be, and signified

ang taute animet aga the week, that the invarior of the bearts were as they inolided, and against dappinels, tianely; the enlarging of their confines and frontiers, with the activities of victory and strinmph. Then were the letters above faid of Falerine and Amelias read, and the Athenian Ambaffadors had a day of andience. After this, there passed and Amelias read, and the Athenian Ambaffadors had a day of andience. After this, there passed and a for interesting the for the power of the things of the fall of the control of the control of a present sleep. As to suching sensing aid not shem, it was thought good to give an fewer, when the Confish and their frevious districted unto them; and when that Confish whose hapsithould be for to go into Macedony, and open was proclaimed against him. Now it fall by lot unto \$5.50 philips to take that charge in Makedony, who preferred and presented a bilkuns of the people, that the thing of Macedony, and open was proclaimed against him. Now it fall by lot unto \$5.50 philips to take that charge in Makedony.

Ope in this manner? Pleafeth it you, and is it your will, that war be proclaimed and denounced against King Philip and the Macedonians within his Realm and Dominion for the wrongs offered and the was leviced by them upon the friends and allies of the people of Rome ? Unto the other Conful Amelius beful the Province of Italy. Then upon this the Prators cast lors for their Provinces, On: Sir ping Planeus had the jurisdiction of the City i Q. Hubuius Gillo was to govern their Province of Frience, American American Suffact of the Brusii, and L. Firtisi Purpurio of France.

* Medina; Leandro. The forefaid bill as concerning the Macedonian was, in the first Parliament affembled about it, H was in manner by all the centuries in the tormost scrutinies nipped & flatled denied. Which thing partly men of themselves were forward enough to do, as being over-wearied with long and fore wars, and worn out for very irkfomnels of redious travel, and painful perils and partly Q. Fabius 2

of P.Sulpitius to the people

Tribune of the Commons, failed not to fet them one who taking the old course and way of blaming and accusing the nobles, had laid to their charge, that they lowed the feeds of war itill, and ceased not to raise war upon war, to the end, that the commons might never be at rest, and enjoy the repose of peace. The LL, of the Senat took this to the heart, in such fort, that the Tribune was thaken up and much reviled in the Senat-house with most opprobrious and reproachfull terms; and every mandid his pate to encourage the Conful to publish a new affembly and scrutiny, for the proposing of the same bill; to chastise and rebuke the sloath and idleness of the people; yea, I and to open and shew unto them what great damage and toss, how much shame and dilworship they should incur by these delaies before the war began. Then the Conful having affembled the people for this purpose in May field, before that he cited the Centuries to give their voices, called them all together and made a speech unto them in this wile. "It seemeth (quoth he) that you are "ignorant, my Masters and Citizens of Rome, that the matter put to question is not, whether ve "would have war or peace, (for Philip will not permit that to be at your disposition and pleasure, "who already prepareth mortail war both by fea and land but whether ye would rather choose to transport the legions into Macedony, or receive your enemy here within Italy, And what difefference there is between the one and, the other, you have had inflicient proof and experience "(if ever at any time before) even in this last war, especially with the Carthaginians, For who is he K "that maketh doubt; but if we had with speed relieved the Saguntins befreged, who fled unto us "for help, and earneftly craved for our protection, like as our incestors and progenitors in due crime affifted the Mamertins; we should have turned the whole violence and force of the war " into Spain, which by our long driving off & lingring delaies we entertained in Italy, to our great colors and grievous calamity. Neitherneed we to doubt of this, but that we have hithertoffeid es Philip in Macedony, (who without question had combined with Annibal by means of letters and entercourse of Embassadors, for to have passed over into Italy before this time) only by "fending of Levinus with a fleet, to begin with him at home, and to make war in his ownking-"dom. Defer we then to do that now, when Annibal is chased out of Italy and the Carthagini-" ans defeated; which then we did, when we had the same Annibal our enemy within Italy? Go L e we onfill and fuffer the King by winning the City of Athens (like as we permitted Annibatby forcing of Saguntum) to try and see our slackness and cowardise: we shall have him I warrant co you arrived in Italy, not at five months end, as Annibal was after his departure from Saguntum; or but within five daies, after he is dilanchored once & under fail from Corinth, Set case ve will not compare Philip with Annibal, no, nor the Macedonians with the Carthaginians; yet I am fure we will make them matches, and equall with King Pyrrhus: fo far forth I fay, as one man excelleth another in valour, and one nation jurpaffeth another in power. Epirus hath never been accounce ted nor is at this day, but the smallest appendant to the kingdom of Macedony, and of least imcontance. But as for Philip, the whole and entire feignory of Peloponnesus is under him and Lord "he is of Argos it self, a City nobled as well by the death of Pyrrhus, as the ancient name and re-M conown that goeth of it. Compare now again the times of our state. How much sourished Italyin c' thole daies more than now? Our affairs were then much more found and unfoiled: our Caper tains fafe our armies all, so many as they were, untainted; whom the Carthaginian wars afterward confumed: yet as puissant and great as we were, Pyrrhus affaied us, he put us to trouble and . forrow enough, yea, and came intrain of victory to shake our free hold, even wel-near to the Cie tv of Rome. So as not only the Tarentins, and all that tract of Italy, which they call the greater "Greece banded with him in such fort, as a man would have thought they had followed the very Ianguage and those of their name: but the Lucans also and the Brutians, yea, and the Sampits re-" volted from us, and rebelled. And are ye of beliefe that these will be quiet and remain in loyalty and obedience, if Philip once were passed over into Italy? yes mary will they there is no questi- N "on: for they stood fast afterwards, and continued true in the Punick war, Nay, nay, never make er reckoning that these States will not revolt from us so long as they know any one unto whom they may turn and range themselves. If ye had thought much of it, and been loath to pass over "into Affrick in truth at this day ye should have had Annibal and the Carthaginians your enemies "(fill in Italy, Let Macedony therefore be the feat of war rather than Italy: let our enemies Cities "and lands be destroyed with fire and sword. We have found well by good experience that our "fortune is better, and our forces wore puissant abroad in forrain parts, than at home in our own "Country, Go to therefore in the name of God to the Scrutiny and give your voyces; and those "things that the LL of the Senat have devised to do, grant ye the same, and yield your assent. Ye " have not only the Conful author of this advice and counfel, but alfo the immortal gods (who as o "I offered acrifice and prayed devously unto them, that this war might redound to the good and benefic of my felf, of the Senat, of you, of our allies, of the Latine nation, and finally of our armies "and armadoes) have vouch fafed meall the figns and tokens of comfort and joy, and affored me of that all shall be well, and according to our hearts defire. This Oration of his once ended, they went presently to deliver up their voices, and gave * affirmatively for the war, & suffered it to pass according as he had propounded. Then by an order from the Senat there was a folemn supplication

A three daies proclaimed and in all Churches and Chappels, and before every firine & altar the gods were praied theo, that the war (which the people had allowed of) against K. Philip might be wet atchieved, and have an happy end, Moreover, the Conful Sulpina. Conferred with the heralds. and asked their advice, Whether they would ordain, that the war to be denounced against King Philip should be intimated to himself in person; or thought it sufficient to be proclaimed within the confines of his dominion, at the next frontier rown of all where he kept a garrison and guard: mey pronounced again, That it mattered not, but the Conful frould please himself, and do full well in the one and the other. Then the Conful was permitted by the LL, of the Senat to chuse whom he would, to he were not a Senator, for to fend as a messenger or pursevant of arms, to give the King defiance, and to publish war. After this it was debated in Council, how the armies should B be disposed as well of Consuls as Practors. The Consuls were commanded to enroll two legions, and to dicharge and caffe the old armies. Suppting, who by a decree was to manage this new was of fogreat name and confequence, was allowed to take with him out of that army which Supple the Vice-Conful had brought out of Affrick, as many voluntaries as he could procure : but in no cafe to urge any old fouldier against his will. Alford was decreed, that the Conful should allow unto the Pratois L. Furius Purpureo, and Quintus Minutius Rufus 5000 men apeece of theaffociass of the Latine nation: whom they should employ, the one in the Province of Gallia, and the other in the Brutians country to defend those parts and keep them in obedience. Q. Fulvins Gillo was himself likewise commanded to chuse out of that army which P. Elius the Consul commanded, as many as had ferved fewelf years; untill he made up the number of 5000 also of the allies & C Latines; which should be a garrison to keep in order and safety the Province of Sicily, M.Valeri-

us Falto, Prætor the year before, and L. deputy of the Province of Campan, had his Commission figured anew, to continue for the term of one year longer, and as Vice-Prætor to pals over into Sardinia, with direction to chule out of the army there 5000 of the allies and Latines, such as had ferved least time. And the Confuls were commanded to take up two legions of Citizens, which might be lent to any place, as need should require, confidering that many nations in Italy tainted and infected with the fellowship and company of the Carthaginians during the wars and ever fince, were swelled with anger and despite against the Romans. Thus the Common-weal for that year was to use the employment of fix Roman Legions.

Amidit these preparations for war, there arrived Embassiadors from K. Ptolomeus, giving intelligence, that the Athenians had craved aid of their King and Matter, against Philip. And although they were confederate as well with him as the Romans, yet the King would fend into Greece neither a fleet of ships, not an army of men, defensive, or offensive to any, but by authority and confent of the people of Rome. In case therefore the Romans were resolved, and sufficient withall of themselves to desend their allies, he would be willing to sit still and take his repose at home. Qtherwise; if the Romans were rather disposed to rest and take their ease, he would himself be well content to fend such forces to the aid of the Athenians, as should defend them easily against all the power of Philip. The Senat returned great thanks unto the King, with this answer, That the people of Rome were purposed to protect their own allies: but if during this war they stood in need, upon any occurrence that might happen, they would give knowledge thereof to the King: as E being affured and making full account that all the puiffance and wealth of his kingdom was a fure propand trufty pillar of their State and Common-wealth. This done, by order from the Senat the Embassadors had given them for a reward * five thousand Asses apiece. Now whiles the Consuls *15 Litath, were busie in taking musters, and providing all things meet for the war; the City very devout and 64.0cm. given much to religion, in the beginnings especially of all new wars, after they had performed their supplications aforesaid, and done their devotions at every altar and shrine : because nothing might be for-let and left out, that at any time heretofore had been done; ordained that the Cof. unto whom the Province of Macedony fell, should vow solemnly to exhibit to the honour of 74piter, the great games and plaies, and a rich present beside. But Licinius the High Priest staid this publike vow for the time that it went not forward, alledging that it was not lawful to make a vow F of an uncertain sum of money not determined: & if such money might not serve for the use of war, it ought presently to be set by and laid up safe, and not be mingled and shuffled with other mo-

nies: and unless that were duly done the vow could not be paid and performed according to the order of holy rites. Albeit the thing it felf and the person of the man that moved this scruple, touched and troubled them much, yet they would needs that the Conful should propound the marter to the colledge of the Priests and Bishops, to know their resolution, whether a vow might nor directly be made of an uncertain peece of money. The Bishops set down their opinion and judgment, that it might be well enough, yea, and better than otherwise. Whereupon the Consul pronounced the vow according to the very same form of words (as the High Priest endited and spake before him) which aforetime they were wont to use, in making the quinquennal vows from five G years to five: fave only thus much, that he vowed and promifed to represent the plaies, and to

present oblations unto Jupiter, amounting to such a sum of money, as the Senat should set down when the vow was to be performed. So many times before had the great games been vowed, and a determinate fum of money ever assigned: but these were the first that were not limited within any certain stint and compass.

Now when all mens minds were wholly bent upon the Macedonian war, behold on a fudden, when they feared nothing less than such a thing, there arose a rumour of French troubles and

· Viirmafti.

comples for the Infubrians, the Cenomans and Bois, having follicited and raifed up by way of infurunnitistof the important and either states of Legaria, under the conduct of Andreas the Carthaginan, who in those parts stad behind with the remain of Assertad his army agestic zed of Placenta and after they had lacked the City, and for very dipitious anger burntagear part of it-leaving hardly two thouland persons of all forts; which amide the fire and ruins thereof chanced to fave themselves crossed the river Pe, and advanced forward to the spoil and pillage of chanced to tave members represented that Colony, having heard of the micro and applies of Cremens. But the inhabitants of that Colony, having heard of the microy and calamity being montheir neighbour-City, had some respit and time to thus their gates, and to better their guards upon the walls: to as, they should relativiste the first besigned of eyer they were forced, and might be able to dispatch melengers unto the people of Rems. L. Rurius Ruppurco was governor of that Province for the time: who having by order from the Senat discharged all the rest of I the army but only five thousand of allies and those Latines, abode with that power in the next country to that Province, about Ariminum, He then addressed his letters unto the Senat, signifying in how bad terms the province flood, namely, that of thole two Colonies, which all the time of the Punick war had escaped those great florms and tempests of troubles, the one was wonby the enemies and put to the jaccage, the other now befieged, and at hand to be loft: neither would his forces be sufficient and able to help the diffressed Cremonians, unless he should wilfully cast away five thouland allies, and expose them as a prey unto forty thouland of the enemies (for fo many they were firong to have their throats cut, and to be hewn in peeces; and by in great a lois and overthrow of his, to give more heart and conrage to the enemies, who are now in their ruff. and puffed up with pride for the ruin of one Roman Colony already. Upon the reading of these K letters, there went forth a decree from the LL, of the Senat, that C. Anrelius the Conful should fend out precepts for the army to be ready, at Ariminum, that very day, on which he appointed them to the Rendezvouz in Hetruria: and that either himself in his own person, if it might thank with the good of the State, would go with a power to suppress these French commotions, or elie write to L. Furius the Przetor, that when the Roman Legions presented themselves unto him our of Hetruria, he should send in their stead his own five thousand allies for the guard of Hetruria in the mean time, and make a journey himself in person to raile the siege before Cremona, and to fet the Colony free that now was beleaguered. They thought good belides to dispatch Embasiadors into Affrick, who should go to Carthage, and afterwards to Majanifa in Numida. To Carthage, for to intimate up to them, That Amilear, a Citizen of theirs, left behind in France, (and L whether he were of the army of Afdrubal before or afterwards of Mago, they knew not for certain) waged war there against the covenants in the League contained: that he had affembled certain forces of French and Ligurians, to enter into arms against the people of Romes and therefore, if they had any love to entertain peace, they should call him home, and deliver him to the people of Rome, Over and besides they had in commission to give them to understand, that delivery was not yet made of all the runnagate rebels, but many of them, by report, were retired to Carthare, and there went up and down, and converted openly; which perfons were, after diligent fearch made to be attached and apprehended, that they might, according to the tenor of the accord be fent home again, and delivered into the hands of the Romans. And thus much concerning their meffage to the Carthaginians. Now they had in charge besides to congratulate with Masanista, M and to declare what joy they took in his behalf namely, for that he had not only recovered the inheritance of his fatherskingdom, but also enlarged his dominion, by conquest of the most flourithing part of the Realm of Syphax. Moreover, commanded they were to fignific unto him that they had undertaken to war upon King Philip because he had befriended and aided the Carthaginians ; and by offering and doing wrong to the friends of the people of Rome, even at what time as all Italy was full of troubles and wars, enforced and put them to it, forto fend their armies and their armadoes into Greece, and so by dismembring and dividing their forces into fundry places, was the principall cause that they were so late ere they passed over into Affrick; requesting him for the maintenance of this war, to lend over certain aids of Numidian horiemen. These Orators had great gifts and honourable prefents given them for to carry unto the King to wit, divers pee- N ces of pl. te both of gold and filver, a purple robe of State, with a rich cassock or coat wrought in palm-tree work with a royall Scepter of Ivory, also a robe embroydered before with purple, with an Ivory chair of state, Last of all they are willed to make promise unto the King, that if be could think upon any thing needfull and expedient either to establish his kingdom, or to advance his royall estate, the people of Rome would endeavour respectively for his good demerits to compais the same to the uttermost of their power.

There arrived also about that time Embassadors from Vermina the son of Syphax, and presented themselves unto the Senat, excusing the errour, and pretending the youth of the Prince clesring him of all fault, and laying the wholeblame upon the fraud and treachery of the Carthaginians, promiting for their King and Master in this wife, That like as Mafaniffa of a professed enemy O was become a tworn friend to the Romans, even to would Vermina do his belt, and strain himself. that in all offices of friendship toward the people of Roma, neither Majaniff a, nor any other, should furpals and go beyond him; and making petition in his name, that the Senat would vouchtafe to give him thetitles of King, of Allyand Friend unto the Romans. These Orators had this fortheir answer. That not only Syphax, his father before him, of a confederate friend, suddenly without any cause at all proved an enemy to the people of Rome; but also himself had practised already in his

A young years, and laid the first ground of his warfare in annoying and troubling the Romans be war; and therefore he was to feek pardon and crave peace at their hands, before he might he lat verted by them with the terms of King, of Ally, and Friends for the honour of that Hile the broken ple of Rome were wont to vouchfafero none, but those Kings only who had deserved figuriaria well of them. Mary there should be certain Roman Leguism Affrick, unto whom the Songe would give order to minifer and render unto Vermina certain conditions of peace according to a large and absolute commission that they had from the people of Rome, To do what they though good. And in cale the King milliked ought in those capitulations, and were delifousto have any article added, put out, or sitered, he must reconfle agam to the Senat, and deniated the same 196 there were Legats or Commissioners sent into Affrick with such a Commission above said, mame-B ly, C. Terentius Varro, Sp. Lucretius, and Cn. Ottavius, and each of them had a galleace directed

with five rows of oars.

After this were the letters read of Q. Minntins Prator in the Province of the Brutii, importing thus much, That the confectated money of Proferpina at Locri, was by night flold out of her treatrus much; I have the should do the deed, they had no presumptions to give light and lead them directly. The Senat took the matter in very ill part, and grieved exceedingly, That sacrilegious menfell fill to Church-robbing, and would not give over: and that the late and fresh example of Pleminius (so notorius as well for the hainous fact as the fearful punishment) was not able to test rifie them and give them warning. So C. Aurelius the Cof. was enjoyeed to write unto the Prator into the Brutians country, to this effect: That it was the Senats pleasure; that due enquiry and

C examination should be had of the Treasury thus robbed after the same precedent and course that M. Fomponins the Prætor took three years before. And look what money could be found. He should be laid up duly in the place; and what was not forth-coming, it should be supplied and made good again, Alfo (if he thought meet) that thereshould be tertain purgatory facrifices are cording as the Bilhops before ordained in the like case, for the expistion and satisfaction of the violating and defiling of the Temple, Moreover, there chanced about the lame time divers proble gious tokens from many places to be reported. In the Lucans country the rumor and voice went, that the welkin was on fire; and at Probenum, while the sky was bright and fair, the form appeared red all day long. At Lanuvium, in the Temple of Juno Sofpica, there was heard in the night-feason a mighty great noile. Nay, and more than this, in shidry places (as men say) were might

ny monitrous and strange births feen. In the Sabins country one child was born, and no man knew what to make of it, male or female: and another likewife was found of fixteen years of age, a very Hermaphrodite of doubtfull fex between both. At Fraffio there was a lamb yeared with a fwines head : and at Sinue fa a low farrowed a pig with the head of a man, In the Pricans country there was foled upon the common ground a cole with five feet. All these monsters were ngly to fee and abominable, and holden for great defects and errors of nature working (trangely out of kind. Burabove all others, those births both male and temale, (or rather neuter) were most abhorred and deteffed, and order was given prefently, that they should be cast into the sea; even as of late daies when C. Claudius and M. Livius were Confuls the like deformed monfler was thit her had away and drowned. Nevertheless the Decemvirs were commanded to turn over and peruse

E the books of Sibylla, to know what such prodigious monsters might portend : who by their learning and out of thosebooks, gave direction to make the fame facrifices which last of all for the like uncouth fights were made. Moreover, they gave commandment, that certain hymnis and fongs should be chanted throughout the City by three severall quires, of nine virgins in every one; and an oblation to be offered by them with all devotion to queen Juno, C. Aurelian the Confol canfed all this to be performed according to the order and direction of the Decemvirs. And as in our fathers daies Livin composed the ditty of the hymn, fo at that time P. Licinius Tegula framed and fet down a form of fong which they could fing. Thus when all things were expiate, and faisfaction made accordingly for the appearing of the wrath of the gods, (for even at Locrialio the facriledge was found out by Q. Minuius, and the money milling was railed out of

F the goods of theoffenders and guilty perions, and bestowed there again in the treasury) as the Confuls were minded to take their journey into their Provinces, there repaired many private Citizens unto the Senat, unto whom the third payment was due that year for the loan of money, which in the time of M. Valerius and M. Claudius Confuls they had lent out and disburfed, because that the Comiuls had made them answer, That the Rock of the City Chamber was hardly able to defray the charges of a new war, which required maintenance of a mighty Navy and of puffant armies, and therefore flatly denied them, and faid, That they had not wherewith to fatisfie and make prefent payment. The Senat could not endure that they should have this occasion to make complaint; confidering, that if the Common-wealth would fill employ the money upon the Macedonian war also, which was granted in loan for the Punick war,

G this would be the end of it, that (one war following thus in the neck of another) their own money which was lent upon's cuttesse and benevolence out of their private puries, should be little better than confiscate for some forfeiture, and fall to the Exchequer and common Cheft of the City. These private persons demanding nothing but reason and right, and the City withall not able to dicharge her debt, the Lords fet down a middle and indifferent course between honefly and profit; and that was this: That for almuch as many of these men said, that the City had much land upon fale, and they were to buy and make purchase, therefore the common

grounds lying and being withinfify miles of Rome every way, should be granted unto them in see H is man, and the Consuls to set down an estimate of their value and worth, and chargeshem with a chief rent or tribute of three farthings an acre by the year, to tellific only that they were the Cicies lands; to the end that if any manhereafter (when the City should be aforehand and in case to repay the former debt) were desirous to have money rather than land, he should restore the lands and possessions again into the Cities hands and receive his money. These private Citizens (who were the forefaid creditors) accepted gladly of this offer and condition. And hereupon this land was called by the name of Trientius and Tributus, because it was set out and granted in lieu of a third part of the lone mony. Then P. Sulptim after he had pronounced his vows abovefaid in the Capitoll, and departed out of the City in his coat of arms, with the Listors and Uthers afore him, arrived at Brundusium; and so with the old voluntary souldiers drawn out of B the army that was returned from Affrick, (whom he had enrolled into legions) and thips choien out of the fleet of Cornelius the Conful; he loofed from Brundusium, and the next day after landed in Macedonia: where attended him the Embassadors of the Athenians; who humbly be-Sought him to deliver them from the fiege that invested their City, So C. Clan. Cento was incontinently fent to Athens, furnished with twenty long thips of war, and a ftrength of men for the King himself in person belieged not Athens, but even then made hot affault upon the town Abraus, as having already given proof of his forces in fea-fight, both with the Rhodians and Kin Artalus, and in neither battell had good fucces. But besides the ordinary stoutness and pride engrassed in him by nature, he was aloft now and looked high, by reason of the alliance made between him and Anisochus King of Syria, with whom he had parted the riches and Realm of Agyps, unto K which they both appired, upon the news they heard of the death of Ptolomens. Now the Atherians had drawn upon themselves the war against King Philip, upon a small occasion and of no importance; who of all their ancient estate and glory, retain nothing else but great heart and hauty spirit. It fortuned that two young men of Acarnania, who had taken no orders and were not confectate, entred among the other multitude into the Temple of Geres, in the time of the feaftivall daies, and celebration of facrifices to that goddels belonging: and being altogether ignorant in the custome of that solemnity and religion, and asking some foolish absurd questions, nothing fit for that time or place, were foon bewrayed by their speech and language: who being convented before the Prelates of the laid Temple, notwithstanding it was evidently proved and known that upon an errour only & overlight, and not for any ill intent they were come into the L Church, yet were they put to death, as fellons, and guilty of some hainous fact in the highest degree. The people of Acarnania complained unto King, Philip and informed him of this villanous persand hostile act by them committed; and obtained a grant from him, that they might be permitted with the aid of the Macedonians, to make war upon the Athenians. This army at first invaded the territories of Ashens, and with fire and sword made waste & havock of all, and so with a rich booty of all forts returned into Acarnania, These were the first quarrels on both sides that firred coals and kindled fire between them. Afterwards was defiance given, and open war proclaimed by the general decrees of both States. For when King Attalus and the Rhodians pursued after Philip, as he retired into Macedany, and were come as far as Agina then the faid King paffed over to Presum for to renew and confirm the league with the Athenians, Against his coming M the whole City went forth with their wives and children to meet him on the way: the Clergy with their rich vestments and goodly ornaments were ready to receive him as he entred the City: the very gods themselves in a manner abandoned their shrines to give him entertainment. Immediatly was the people summoned to a generall affembly, that the King might deliver his mind before them all: but afterwards,uponmore fage advice, it was thought to fland better with the honour and Majefly of a Prince, that he should set down in writing what he thought good, rather than in open place either to blush himself in recounting his favors and good turns done unto the City, or in hearing the acclamations of the multitude in token of joy, to be abashed and ashamed of their gross and unmeasurable flattery. But in his letters which he sent unto the assembly, and were there openly read and published, first he made a rehearfall of the benefits that this con- N federate City had received at his hands. Secondly, he discoursed of the worthy exploits which he had performed against Philip. And finally he knit up all with an exhortation, that whiles they had himself, the Rhodians, and especially the Romans to friend them, they should put themselves in arms and begin war; as who if they now forflowed the enterprise, and let flip the present opportunity, should hereafter seek in vain to find it, which once they had so retchlesty lost. Then had the Rhodian Embassadors audience given them, who lately had done the Athenians a great pleafure, in recovering and fending home unto Athens four long foifts, which newly had been boorded and taken by the Macedonians. Hereupon with generall accord they decreed to denounce and wage war against King Philip. But first they did King Attalus incredible honour beyond all measure and then likewile to the Rhodians. Then and never before there was some speech mo-O ved of adjoyning unto the ten ancient tribes, one other tribe, which of the Kings name should be called Attalia, Unto the City of the Rhodians they gave in token of vertue, a Crown of beaten gold. And like as beforetime the men of Rhodes had granted free Burgeofie of their City to the Athenians, so they of Athens now endured the Rhodians with their liberties and franchises. This Agean sea,or done, K. Assalus returned to his fleet in the rode of Agina. The Rhodians then weighed anchor, and from Egina failed to * Cea. From whence along the * Islands, they passed to the Rhodes:

A and in their voyage confedered themselves with themselves everying * Andres; * Paros, and * Cyth- * Andres and in their voyage conditions of the Macedonians of the Macedonians of the Arina Ring Attalu made his a - Paris. bode a certain time, and entred into ho action, by occasion of messengers whom he had tent into "O'lling, or Æiolia, and Embafadors that were expected from thence; But as he could not prevail with the Ætolians, & perswade them to take arms, contenting themselves with the peace that in some fort they had boreladed with Philips to himself, and the Philodians (who no doubt, if they had preffed and followed hard moon Philip might have gained and enjoyed this glorious title. That they alone of themselves had delivered Greece from servitude) by suffering him once again to cross the seas as far as * Hellespons sus, and to possels himself of the commodious and important towns of Greece, * Strento de calthereby to re-enforce his power and gather more firength gave food and homishment to the war, hood Brachism

B and in the end let the Romans go away with the honour, both of managing and also of finishing S Gengii, the fame. Philip carried with him yet a more princely mind and Kingly courage: who, although s. Georges arm. he was not able to match and make his part good fo much as with Attalia and the Rhodians his enemies, yet was he nothing at all danted with the thundring threats of the Roman war; but fent Philocles, a Captain of his, with a power of two thousand foot and two hundred horse, to invade and spoil the territory of the Athenians, committed his Atmado to the charge of Harneliinvade and ipon the territory of the American and himself in person marched by land thirder with another regiment of two thouland footmen lightly appointed, and two hundred men of arms. Maronea he Marolia. forced at the first assault. But as for Anu, after he had with much labour and travell laid seee

thereto a long time, in the end he was Master thereof, through the treason of Ganymedes, deputed C L. Governor there for King Ptolomaus. After this he furprifed and won other Caftles, as Copfela, Dorifcon, and Serrheum. From thence he advanced forward to Cherfonefus, where he gained Eleas and Alopeconnesus, which willingly surrendred : Callipolis also and Madytos, with some other peeces of bale account and reckoning. But the Abydens shurtheir gates against the King, and would not fuffer (o much as his Embaffadors to fet foot within their Cities. There lay Philip a long time before the town and beleaguered it: and furely had not Attalus and the Rhodians foreflacked the time, it might have been faved and the fiege raised. Attalus sent thither three hundred souldiers and no more to lie in garrison, and the Rhodians one galley only with sour banks of oars out of the navy when it rode at Tenedos. And afterwards when as Attalus himself was thither come, at what time as the townsmen could hardly fiold out any longer against the siege, he made

Define a firew only near at hand of some help? other relief would he afford none to his allies either by land or fea. The Abydens at first planted their engins and artillery along the walls, and with that from thence not only distressed their enemies, and kept them from approach and entrance, but also annoyed them as they lay in harbons with their ships: but afterwards, seeing part of their walls ruinate and laid open 3 and perceiving besides that the enemies had undermined and were come under the ground as far as the inner countermure, which the inhabitants in great haste had railed within, forthwith they sent Embassadors to the King to treat and article about fome conditions for delivering up the City. The townsmen capitulated and demanded, that the Rhodian Galley aforesaid, with all her mariners, and the garrison also of King Attalus, might be fent away in fafety, and themselves permitted to depart the town every one with a sin-

gle fuit only of apparel. But Philip made answer again that they had no peace for them at all, unless they would quit the place, and simply commit themselves unto his mercy. This Embassage related unto them, fet them in such an heat and choler, that partly for spight and indignation, and partly upon despair, they sell into the like rage that the Saguntins did in times past. All the dames and wives of the City they commanded to be shut up within the Temple of Diana: their young boies and maidens that were free-born, the sucking babes, together with their nurses, they caused to be bestowed within the common place of publike exercise: their gold and silver they took order to be brought into the market place: their rich attire, their coffly apparell and furniture, to be cast into the two Galleys, the one of Rhodes, and the other of Cyzicum, which rid in the haven: and last of all, that their Priests should be brought forth with their heasts for facti-

F fice and alters erected in the midft of the place. There first were certainmen chosen of purpose: who so soon as they perceived the battaillon of their countrimen defeated and slain, fighting before the breaches of the wall, immediatly should run upon their wives and children, and kill them without mercy, cast away into the sea their gold and silver, and all the surniture abovesaid that was in the Galleys, and fet the edifices and houses afire, as well publike as private, in as many places as possibly they could. For the performing and execution of these premises, they were bound by an oath ministred unto them; the form whereof, with a cursed malediction thereto annexed, they pronounced word for word from the Priests mouth. Then, as many as were of lawfull age to bear arms, sware likewise. That not one of them would depart out of the battellalive, but with victory. Thus remembring the oath they had taken, and how they called the gods to

G wines, they fought to resolutely, that whereas the night would have parted the combate, the King terrified with their furious rage, first gave over the conflict. The chief and principall men of the City, whose charge was to play the more cruell and horrible part in this tragicall act, seeing there remained but few alive after this skirmift; and those grievously wounded and tired out of heart for wearines; the next morning early by day-break fest sheir Priests with their infules and veiles of peace, to render the City unto Philip. Before the town was fully yielded, M. Amyliss the youngest of those three Roman Embassadors which were sent to Alexandria, hearing of

the fraight fiegs of the Abydens came by the confent of the other two unto Philip, Whese he laid H open thing grievasces, and made complaint. That he hadwared upon Atrohus and the Rhedians, and namely even them befored and admined Abyden most forcibly. And when the Kingsapiwered that hands and the Rhedians withour, just cause on his part officed, began full to model and trouble him. What! (quoth Amyling again) were you medicad not probled first by the abydens and the first by the abydens. trouble nim, what tequine companies to be told the truth to plainty, thinking this seigender of his more bold and malapest than to be offered to a King, Your youthing age, quoth he, & fair face, wand above all the Roman name maketh you hardy and and actions, But I would advise you all, "first to remember your covenants, and to entertain peace with me. For in case ye once begin "with me, and put me to it : I do you understand, that I also am fully resolved to make you feel "the finart, and know, that the realm and nation of the Macedonians is no less renowned for fears I of arms than the Romans. Philip having difmiffed the embaffador, and feized upon all the cold and filver that lay on an heap together, loft all the booty of men of quality that might have vielded him a round ranform. For the multitude of common people fell into such a fit of rage and madness, that all of a sudden they imagined those who let their lives in the conflict were betrayed: and so casting one in anothers teeth their perjury, and charging the Priests especially that they were softworn in delivering them alive unto the enemy whom they had devoted and appointed to death; they ran at once from all parts to the pitifull massacre of their own wives and children: and when they had so done, they made no more ado, but by fire, by sword, by drowning, hangging, and one way or other, they wrought a quick dispatch and clean riddance of themselves also. The King aftonied to see them thus horn-mad, staid the bloudy his own fouldiers, faying, that K he would allow the Abydens three daies to dye in. During which term of time the conquered Abydens exercifed more fearful crueky upon their own persons than ever the conquerors would have put in practice in the height of their heat and sholerick fury. Infomuch as there was not one of them came alive into the enemies hands; but such as either fast tied with bonds, or otherwise by fome forcible means were staid from being their own hangmen, and the butchers of their proper bodies. Philip after he had placed a garrison at " Ahydus returned into his own Realm. Now when this milerable calamity of the Abydens had fleshed Philip to enterprise war against the Romans like as Annibal afore him took heart by the worull destruction of Saguntum to do the semblable: behold, he was encountred with poffs that brought news, how the Conful was in Entras already, and had withdeawn his land-forces to Apolloma, and bestowed his servitors at sea in Cor-L. erra, there to winter.

In this while the Embassadors who ware sent into Affrica had their dispatch and this answer from the Carthaginian, First, as touching Amiscar the Generall of the army and forces in France. they could do no more but banish his person, and confiscat his goods. Then concerning the fueitive traitors and rebels which were run from the Romans, they had fent home again unto them as many as they could learch out and come by : and to that purpose they would address Embasiadors themselves unto the Romans, to satisfie the Senat in that behalf. And presently they sentto Rome two hundred thouland Modii of wheat, and other two hundred thouland into Macedan to the army there. From thence the Roman Embaffadors went forward to the King in Numidia. To King Masaniffa they delivered the presents which the Romans sent; and declared unto him M their commission; at whose hands they received a thousand Numidian horse, whereas he offered them two thousand: himself took order for their embarking, and so dispatched them into Macedans, with provision of two hundred thousand * measures of wheat, and as many of barley. A third Embassage they had to Vermina, who met the Embassadors as far as the utmost marches of his Realm, and to their disposition and discretion referred the drawing and penning of all conditions of peace as they would themselves: saying withall, that he held any peace whatsoever, that he should have with the people of Rome for good and just. So there were presented unto him certain articles and conditions of peace, and for the ratilying thereof he was enjoyeed to fend his Embaffadors to Rame.

Much about the very same time L. Cornelius Lentulus the Vice-Prator returned out of Spain: N who having declared in the Senat his valiant and fortunate exploits, that for many years together he hadatchieved in Spain; and in confideration thereof, demanded that it might be lawfull for him to enter the City in triumph: the Senat judged that his noble acts deferved no less thanhe fued for: but they had no such precedent from their ancestors, that he should be allowed to triumph, who had warred, neither as Dictator, nor Conful, nor Prator : and as for Lengulus, in qualitwof Vice-Preser only, and not of Conful or Prestor he took upon him the charge of the Province of Spain. Howheit, in the end they came down to this point, that he should ride into the City on hosseback as Ovant, But T. Sempronius Longus a Tribune of the Com, interposed his negative alledging that they had as little example to fnew for that; and no prachice or custome at all of their ancient predecessors. But in fine the Tribune gave place to the generall accord of the LL, O and was content to be over-ruled. So after the order fet down by the Senat, L. Lentules entred thathe ounce. Rome in that folemnity and pomp before-named. He presented in shew of the pillage that he had got, 44000 pound weight of filver, 2450 pound weight of gold. To his fouldiers he diffributed out of the spail * 1 so Affes speece.

New was the army of the Conful translated already from Arminut to Arminum, and five thouland Latine allies were passed out of France into Etrmia, Therefore L. Furius departed from

A Ariminum, made haste by taking great journeyes to come against the Gauls, who then laid siege to Cremona, and encamped within a mile and an half from the enemy. Means and opportunity he had to do a notable exploit, and win a good hand of the enemies, if immediatly upon his first coming he might have affailed their Camp: for they wandred to and fro in cattering wife up and down the country a forraging, and had left no sufficient guard for the detence of their Camp. But he feared greatly that his fouldiers were weary and tired: because the companies marched apace thither in exceeding great hafte. Howbeir the Gauls being called back by the hooping and hollowing of their fellows, let go their booty which they had in manner as good as in their hands. and returned to the Camp, and the morrow after ranged themselves in battell array. The Romans were not behind for their parts, albeit they had hardly time enough to let themselves in order, B the enemies ran fo fuddenly, and made fuch hafte to fight. The right wing (for the army of the allies was divided into wings) was placed in the vanguard: the two Roman legions in the rereward; M. Furius led the right wing, M. Cecilius had the conduct of the legions; and L. Villerius Flacous (all three Lieutenants) commanded the Cavalry. The Prator kept with him two Lieu-

tenants, Cn. Lectorius, and P. Titinius, by whole means he might look about from every part, and be ready to oppose himself against al sudden attempts whatsoever of the enemies. At the first, the Gauls hoped that with their numbers they should be able to tread down and trample under their feet that right wing of allies which was in the forefront: and to that effect they reduced their multitudes into one place, and charged upon it with all their might and main together. But feeing that enterprise sped not well, they endeavoured to environ the corners and sides, and to compais C the enemies round about: which they thought they might foon do, being so many as they were in comparison of so few: which when the Prætor perceived, to the end that he also might spread ont his batteillons at large, he displaied the two legions in the rereward, so as he compassed on both hands that wing which fought in the vanguard and therewith vowed two Chappels to 74-

viter, if that day he might be so fortunate as to vanquish his enemies. To L. Valerius he gave direction, that of one fide he should with the Cavalry of the two legions, and on the other fide with the horse belonging to the allies charge upon the wings of the enemies, and not suffer them in any case to enclose the battell about. Herewithall himself also, espying the midle battaillon of the Gauls to be but thin, by reason they were stretched out from thence to the corners and points of each hand, commanded his fouldiers to keep close together, to advance forward and break D through their ranks. So were the wings of the Gauls by the horsemen discomfitted, and they in the midst repulsed back & chased by the footmen : and when the enemies thus at once on every hand were beaten down and killed they shewed their backs, and fled as fast as they could to the camp.

The horsepursued them in the rout and chase; and anon the legionary sootmen made after also, and gave an affault upon their Camp. Thereescaped from thence not all out fix thousand: flain there were and taken prisoners above 35000, with seventy banners and entigns, and more than two hundred French wagons, charged and laden with much pillage. In this conflict, Amilear the Generall of the Carthaginians loft his life, and three Noblemen of the French, Leaders of mark and name. The Placentine captives, to the number of two thousand men offree condition, were delivered again to them of their own Colony. This was a goodly victory; and upon the letters E which came with tidings thereof to Rome, received there with great joy; and ordained it was,

that a folenin procession should be held for the space of three daies. Of Romans and allies one with another there died in this battell two thouland : most of them were of that right wing, upon which the enemies in the beginning of the conflict most of all discharged their fury. Albeit the Prator had brought the warro a good pals, and in manner finished it, yet the

Coulut also C: Aurelius, having accomplished his necessary affairs at Rome, made no stay but took his journey into France; and received the victorious army of of the Prztor. The other Conful who came into his Province but a little before the end of Autumn, wintered about Apollonia. The Roman gallies which from the Armado that lay indock at * Coropra, were lent as is afore- * coroba faid to Athens with C. Clandins, were no fooner arrived at Pyreaum, but they mightily comforted F the allies, whole hearts were well-nigh done for neither were there any more inrodes now by land as there were wone to be from Corineh fide by the way of Megara along into their territories: and the men of war and Pyraes thips which from Chateis had made not only the feas dangerous to the Athenians, but also the maritime & sea coasts, dust not now approach nearer than to the cape of Suniam, no, not veneure into the open main lea from our of the straights of Euripus Over and bendes, there came in to them three Rhodian gallies with four banks of oars: there were also three open thips of Athens well rigged and appointed, for to keep the quarters that lay along the river. Chiadian was well appared, and thought he had got enough for the pre-ferr, in cale the City and Territory of Action tright be fufficiently guarded by this fleet. But fee, there preferred unto him an occurrent besides of largreater importance and consequence. Cer-Other papillied persons of Chaleis, expelled from thence by the wrongs and modence of those

G that fided with King Philip, advertised him that the City of Chalois might be easily surprised without any conflict or resistance at all: for not only the Macedonians ranged abroad every where up and down because there were no enemies near at hand to fear; but also the townsmen preluming upon the garrison of the Macedonians, neglected the guard of the City. Upon the atftrance of therewords, he fet forward : and although he was arrived at Sunium with fo good freed, that he might with east have failed to the courance of the freeights of Enban, yet for fear of

.* 88200 li. fterl, at 3 lie an ouncé. *7 fl .6 d.

English.

* Modii.

being discovered (when he was once got past the cape) he kept his seet within the bay sill until I night: and at the shutting in of the evening he weighed anchor and lanched forth, and having a calm fea he arrived before Chalcis a little before the break of day, and prelented his forces against thole parts of the City, that were least peopled: and with the help of tome few fouldiers he fcaled and got the Tower that flood next, with the wall about it, whiles infome places the warders were found afleep ; and in others not at all to befound. Then they advanced forward unto those parts that were more inhabited, and stood thicker with houses; where, after they had killed the guard and broke open a gate, they received into the town all the rest of their fouldiers. Whereupon there was running now on every hand into all parts of the City, and much hurry and confus on; which was the greater, because the enemies had set fire on the houses about the market place. The Kings garners also were of a light fire, together with the arfenall and armory, wherethere t was exceeding flore of provision, of engins, of artillery and other ordnance and infiruments for war. After this they fell to execution and to maffacre in every place, as well those that fled as those that made head; so as they missed not one that was of age meet to bear arms, but either he was killed or put to flight. Sapater likewise the Acarnanian Captain of the garrison was there flain. All the pillage was first brought and piled up together in the common place of the City, and afterwards embarked. The common Goal befides was broke open by the Rhodians, and the priloners and captives let out, whom Philip had there lodged as in a place of fureft guard and cuftody. Then they overthrew the Images and statues of the King, and brake their necks: which done, they founded the retreat, went a shipboord, and returned to Pyreaum, from whence they came. But is the number of Roman fouldiers had been such, that they might have kept Chales still with a gar- K rilon, without quitting and abandoning the defence of Athens, a great matter had been got in the very beginning of the war: to wit, the City of Chalcis and the passage of Euripus, had been taken from the King, For as the narrow pass of Thermopyle stoppeth the waigs into Greece by land lothe freights of Enripus maketh all fure by fea. Philip at that time lay in the City Domerical, where, after he heard the news of the calamity befaln upon a confederate City, albeit now it was too late to help when all was loft; yet because he would be revenged (which is a thing that cometh near to the nature of aid and fuccour) he went forth immediately with five thousand footmen lightly appointed and nimble, and three thousand horsemen, with all the speed and hast he could to reach near unto Chaleis; making full reckoning that the Romans might be surprised on a sudden; but being disappointed of this hope, and thither come where he could see nothing else but L a pirious spectacle of a friend-City half ruinate and still smoaking, and so few people lest alive that they hardly were able to bury their dead, he returned as hastily as he cames and having balled over Enrips at a bridge he lead fireight to Athens by the way of Banin, with a deep perimanon and hope that a like enterprise unto the Romans should have the like issue, And verily be had not missed of the sembly ble estect, correspondent to his designs, but that a certain watchman (one of those whom the Greeks call Hemerodromos that is posts and carriers that in one daies space will run and rid a mighty deal of ground) descried from a watch-tower the Kings troops matching: whereupon he ran out afore and ame to Athens ere midnight. There were they all affeen too, and as retchless as they of Chalcu were a few daies palt, which was the loss of their town. The. Prætor of the Athenians, and Dioxippus the Captain of a regiment of hired firangers and aid-M fouldiers awoke at this fo fearfull and fudden tidings and got up, affembled the fouldiers into the market-flead, and commanded to found alarm from the highest place of the City, that all men might take knowledge that the enemies were near at hand. By which means they ran every man from all parts to the gares and up the walls. Within few hours after, and fomewhat before daylight, he approached the City: and feeing many lights every where, hearing also a noise of peo-ple running to and fro (as in time of such a tumult) he staid his march, and commanded his fouldiers to fit them down and reft themselves, intending to proceed by overt and open forces, since covert and crafty courses sped no better: and so at length he, came before Dipples. This Dipyho is a gate, standing in the very front of the City, greater and wider a great deal than the self. Both within and without that gate are large and broad streets, so that both the inhabitants of within may marshall an army, and lead in battellarray from the common place directly to the gare, and also the enemies without have room at will to conduct a power as well of borie as foot by means of a spacious causey or high-way, which reacheth our almost a mile in length from the forefaid gare and teadeth to the place of exercise or school called Acedemia. Anthis quarter of the City the Athenians, together with the garrifon of Attalus, and the regiment of Diarippus iffeed forth, and encred the causey abovenamed, having first within the gate let their men morder of battell. Which when Philip law, he made full account, That he had his enemies at he would bimilelf to do his pleature with abent, and that now he should have his fill of amastacre and flanghter that he had withed for forlong (for there was not a State or City in all Greace that he maliced more than ohis of Arbens,) And therefore he exhorted and encouraged his foundiers, that o they friend have their eye upon him ever as sheploughe, and know, wellthis, that where the king was there thoughthe barrous and absocts be difficient these thoughthe frength and force or the barrell be and to he det ipurs to his horie, and ran with full correct to charge the enemies. Thus was he not only carried away with hear of the last, the savi had also with a defire of glory's eq Accusing it a goodly thing, and a wanter conding to his great honous, for to be feen fighting the the view of a great attlictude of podplet bachadeakdnoth and filed the bactlements of the walls

A (as is worse) do betted a location specialized. Thus being advanced by both stay being the grain beautilist companies with these few men origins; he food another mide of the grain he beat binsies for all satisfies the shall be shall be such that the satisfies of the satisfies within the walls, Philip to hidded the retreat and pirched his tehrs at Cynologes, where there was a Temple of Bresie, and a school of leathing and a grove standing about it. As for Cynolage and the ichool Lycom, and whatfoever was either religious, or pleafant and delectable about the City, was burned. And not only the edifices, but the repulchres also and monuments of the dead were defaced and call down: in which furious hear of anger, flothing was [pared, were it farred or prophage, without regard of God and mab. The next morrow, when the gates were first kept or propasses, without regard of God and man. The next morrow when the gards were mire that, and afterwards let open again upon it fidding because the gardion of Artaliz curred into the City from: Agma and the Roman from Procedure 19 Mind diffedged and removed back from the City almost three miles, From whence the went to Eleganochoping to furtifie the Temple at C unawares, together with the Town and Castle, which both devironeth the Temple, and also commandeth the same. But when he perceived that the corps of grand was not neglected, and that a fleet besides was coming from Pyrenew to succourthem, he have over this design, and led his army to Megara, and fo streight forward immediately to Corinth; and having intelligence, that the Achazi held a general Diet and counsel at Argus, thinher he came unlooked for of the Achazans, Achaa was taken from Philopamenes and conferred upon Cicliadas, a Captain not to be named and compared with him, and perceiving also that the aids which the Achgans had, were fallen from them and gone, took their vantage, renued the old quartel, and made fresh, war upon them, D waiting the villages and territories of the borderers, yea, and threatning the good Towns and Cities: also. Now whiles they far devising and conferring together what number of fouldiers should be levied and enrolled out of every several state and City, for to withstand this common enemy, Philip franckly promifed to ease them all of that care as touching Nahie and the Lacedemomans and not only to impeach them for spoiling the lands of their Allies, but also to lead his army out of hand into the very territory of Laconica and Sparts, and thicker to turn the whole terror of this war. This kind speech and friendly offer of his, being with a general applause of them all accepted, "Mary, this you must (quoth he) take withal, that good reason it is, whiles "Imy lelf am content to defend and maintain your country by my forces, mine own territories in the mean time be not disfurnished of their garrisons and left naked: and therefore, if ye think E "good, provide me as many fouldiers as may fuffice for the guard of Greum fibelese, and Corinto, goods provide me as many toutilities as may tunice to the goal of that thus making all fire behind me; I may be fecured from danger that way, and with more re-"foliation profecure the war against Nabia and the Lacedemonians. The Achagus imelled him quickly & knew full well, to what end this gracious promile of his and trank offer of aid against the Lacedemonians tended. His only drift was to draw forth of Petoponnylin, the youth and flour of the Atheans as a pledge and fire hoftage for to engage the whole nation to far as they should be interested in the war that he had with the Romans Cyclisdes the Pretor of the Achaens thinking it bootlets, and no good policy, to discover so much and to enforce that point against him, ing it bootels, and no good policy, to discover so much and to enforce that point against him, inserted only this speech and said. That it was not tawful by the customes and ordinances of the Acheans, toppopule other matters to parte of, thankhole for which they were assembled toggered and the said of after the order ensighed for levying and waging an anny against Now. he dissolved and brake up the affembly, which he now had beld right stoutly and with the liberty of the place, savorits. Thus Philip pit besides the great stops that he had place show the kings statterers and her of voluntary southest had estimated to so that he had captured, savorits and the said of activity.

During the time that Philip was in Aches, Philippe's a Captain under the King, departed out of Endow with two thousand This class and any are donians, so you was and spoul the confines of having sent and overgeasing. Eleving passed over the forest and his Captary for the menter of her was an accountable of the same state. the Athenians; and overspaint? Elethins pailed over the fortest and hill Cytherins, from whence having fent out the one half of his forces every way to prey upon the plant country, he far him a feel down able with the other half in a continuent place for an ambulb, to the end, that if perdave booties, he might fiddelinly arife and Categories, and fer upon his foundiers as they drawe booties, he might fiddelinly arife and Categories, and fer upon his foundiers as they teredial after the work of the figure of the country of the country of the first ambulbiness, was discovered. And interpreparer, he had called to before and after the first of a first property of the country o

neto, l'iergo,

" an accord and peace with King Philip, (as having experience that the alliance with the Romans nian Embalia-" never did them good) for the very same they should maintain it still, being once concluded & dors. " confirmed. Or, love ye rather (quoth one above the rest of the Embassadors) to imitate the "Romans licentionines or their levity, I know not whether? who, as they gave order and com-"mandment, that your Embaffadors being at Rome, should receive their dispatch and answerin "these terms: Come ye now to us indeed my masters of Ecolia, when without our consent and B 'warrant ye have made peace with Philip? fo likewise at this present are ready to require that ye of fould band with them, and war upon Philip. They pretended aforetime that they took arms a-"gainst him, by occasion of you, in your quarel and defence; & now they forbid you to be in peace with Philip. At first, they entred into Sic. Lyfor to aid and succour Messana. A second time they went thither to fet free and deliver Syra: ufa out of the oppression of the Carthaginians, And " now at this time they hold in possession both Messana and Syracula: and all Sietly entire they " have made it tributary, yea, and reduced it into the form of a Province, to be ruled under their " (word, and the prinidiction of their Deputies and Magiffrates, In good faith, I affure you, that as ce ye according to your laws & customes hold your Diets & Councils at Nanpactum, by your own Magistrars elected and created among your selves, wherein ye have liberty to make choice both C of friends and enemies whom ye will and to enterrain either peace or war at your pleafure: fo, " writs are fent out to the States of Siely for their knights and burgeffes, to affemble in Parlia-" ment at Syracule, at Meffana, or Lilybeam. And the Roman Pretor it is and no other that fum-"moneth them thither, as also to their Assies and Sessions: at his commandment & not otherwise." "they are cited to general Councels. Him they see sitting on high in his tribunal seat, guarded

ewith Lictors, attended upon with Lishers, there to hear and determine causes, and from alost to " pronounce hard fentences and proud awards. His rods threaten their backs and fides, his axes are eready to chop their heads from their shoulders: & from year to year new Lords still they choose c and lend among them. And this dealing, none of them either can or ought to marvail at: for why?they see Cities of Italy, by name Rhegium, Tarentum, and Capua, (to speak nothing of their D « neighbour Towns by whole fall they arole, by whole ruins Rome grew mighty) (ubject likewife to the same rule and government. As for Capua, the very sepulcher, and tomb of the Compan na-«tion (now that the natural people thereof are either dead and buried, or driven our as exiled e perions) remaineth at this day as a monfler and wonder in nature, refembling a headless and "limles difmembred trunk of a body: a Town(I (ay) without Senat, without Commonalty, withe out Magistrass: where more cruelty was shewed in leaving it to it self thus abandoned, and in "this manner to be inhabited, than if it had been clean rafed and laid even with the ground. Meer efolly it is and without all fense and reason, to believe or hope, that if these strangers and altens "born (who differ more from us in language, in customes and laws, than they are distant and dis-" joyned by space between of land and sea) be once seized and possessed of these places, that any E thing will continue long entire in the present state. The Kingdom of Philip(ye will say) is a block "in your way and feemeth to prejudice your freedom & liberties: yet he being made your heavy " friend, and that through your own fault and defert, required no other thing at your hands for a "mends, but peace; and even now defireth nought eliebor your alleage ance, and the faithful ob-" fervance of the same. Acquaint forein legions once with this your countrey; you take the yoke es of servinde upon your necks for ever. Accept the Romans once for your Lords: too late it will "be then and in vain for you, to feek Philip again, and with him your ally. Small matters and mo-"mentany occasions may well cause the Actolians, Acarnanians and Macedonians, (men of one "c language) to fall out, and as slender motives, will soon make them friends again: a little thing a fetteth them at a jar, and as little bringeth them in tune. But all Grecians both are and ever will F " be at war with Barbarians: enemies they, are by nature, which is perpetual and immutable; and on the second which after every day, But where I began my speech, there will I leave & make "an end. In this very place you the same men, agreed three years past to have peace with Philip: "and the felf-same Romans as they milliked then & disavowed that peace, so now they wil needs disquiet and trouble it assert it is once passed and accorded. And since the cale still is all one and

"fortune hath made no alteration, I see no reason why ye should vary and change your minds, After the Macedonians, the Athenians entred in place, for the Romans were well contented therewith, and would needs have it fo: "These Athenians having suffred many wrongs and inedgenities at the Kings hands, had juster cause of complaint, and more reason to inveigh and ag- of the athenia gravate matter against his crueky and our agious dealings. First, they bewailed the piteous an Emberapoil comilerable laccage of their territories: neither complained they so much and found them-(felves grieved in that they had fustained harms and suffred hostility from an enemy, (for there be ecerain laws and rights belonging unto war, by settue whereof, to give and take, to fuffer harm and to do harm interchangeably, is an ordinary matter and allowable: As for example, the burning of the control of the c ing of flanding corn in the field, raing and pulling down of houles, harrying and driving of booties both of men and careail, rather pitiful calamities, than shameful indignities to endure.) "But this is the point fay they, and hereof we complain, That he who termed the Romans,

this coming from Presum, and a fresh garrison received into the place cansed himperforce to H give over the enterprise. After this the king divided his power, and that one part through guide give over the enterprise. After this the king divided his power, and king on the conduct of Enterprise and himself with the other markhed to Freeham: that whiles Philotes kept the Athenians within the City, by approaching their walls another atting to befiege and affailt it, he might bunnelf with facility win and gain Processes, whereas there was left but a fmall and flight guard. But he found as hot a peece of legyice about the affailing of p. weeken; as before at Eleufine, by reafon of the fame fouldiers in manner, that defended as well the cine as the other. So on a fuddain he departed from Pyreann, & marched directly toward Athens.

From whence he was repulsed and chaled by a fuddain fally both of horse and foot, made from the Breights of the wall half ruinat; which wall fretching out as it were, two arms, joyneth the port Pyreaum to Athens, So he left battering and affaulting the City, and parting again his army with y Philocles, he went out to forrage and spoil the country: and as in his former faccage he exercised himself in demolishing the combs all about the City, so because he would leave nothing entire and fafe, he commanded the chappels of the Gods, which were confectate in every village and hamler, to be pulled down, rafed, and burnt. The countrey of Artica was marvailously beautified and embelished (as it were) with goodly

peeces of work in that kind, (by reason as well of the store they had of native marble, as also of their induffrious and excellent workmen) which ministed matter and occasion unto him of this outrage and madness. For not contented and fatisfied with the ruin of the Temples, and cashing down of images, he commanded that the very stones should be broken and batter'd in peeces, that left being whole and found they might ferve to make up and flop the breaches of the mins, w And after that his fell mood and anger was not so much satisfied and satiate, as it wanted matter to work upon in that place, he departed out of his enemies countrey into Beeria, and performed

no other deed in Greece worthy of remembrance.

Sulpition the Conful at that time lay in camp between * Apollonia and * Dyrrachium, neer the river Appen : and having canfed T. Apultius the Lieutenant to come thither, he fent him with part of his forces to wast the borders of his enemies. Apustius after he had forraged the frontiers of Macedon, and forced at the first assault certain holds, as Corrhagum, Gerrhenium, and Orgessum, came with his army before Antipatria, a City feated in the narrow fireights of a certain paffage. And first he called forth the principal and chief citizens to a parly, and assaid to perswade and induce them for to commit themselves under the protection and safeguard of the Romans: but afterwards, feeing they trufted upon their greatnes, the firong walls and fituation of the Town, and therefore made no reckning of his motives, but rejected them, he assailed it by force of arms, and wan it in the end. All that were above fourteen years of age he put to the fword; the whole pillage he deale amongst the souldiers; the walls he rased, and set fire on the Town. The fear of like mifery was the cause that Codrio, a Town of good strength and well fortified, was yeelded to the Romans without affault, or any (word drawn, There he left a garrison; and after that, he forced Ilium, a Town better known for the name that it carieth of the other famous Ilium in Afia, than for any thing elfe. As the Lieutenant returned with a great booty to the Conful, one Athenagoras a Captain under the King, charged upon the tail of the arreergard, difordred the hindmost, and impeached their passage over the river : but the Lieutenant, at their cry and suddain affright rode in M all haft back, capfed them to turn again and make head, fet them in battail ray, and bestowed all their bag and baggage in the mids upon a heap. The Kings fouldiers not able to abide the violence of the Romans, were many of them flain, and more taken prisoners. So the Lieutenant having retired his army in lafety, was immediatly fent back unto the Conful to the Armado.

The war being thus begun, and the exploit of this first expedition happily performed, the Princes, Potentates, and LL, that bordered upon the Macedonians, repaired into the Roman camp, to wit. Plenratus the fon of Scerdiletus, Aminander King of the Athamans; and from Dardania, Bato the fon of Longarus. This Longarus had waged war aforetime in his own name and quarel, with Demerrius the father of this Philip. These States offring and promising their aids unto the Conful, had this answer from him, That for the Dardanians and Plematus, he would use them, N when he entred with an hoft into Macedony, As for Aminander, he gave him in charge the while to follicit the Atolians to war. The Embassadors of Atralus (for they also were come at the same time) he dispatched with this order, That their King should attend the coming of the Roman fleet at Egina, where he wintered; with which and his own jointly together, he should assail Philip at fea, like ashe had done beforetime, Embafiadors also were addressed to the Rhodians, that they like wife should have their hand and be seen in this war. Philip for his part foreslowed not to make preparation (for now by this time was he come into Macedony) and fent with part of his forces for to keep the streights of the passage of Pelagonia, his son Persens, a very child of young years, having chosen certain of his truly friends, to direct and govern his tender age. As for " Sciathus and " Peparethus, two Towns of no small importance he destroied, for fear theene O mies fleet should seize upon them, and with their pullage content and pay themselves. He sent like-wise Einbastadors to the Ecolians (a nation inconstant and unquier by nature) that they should not upon the arrival of the Romans, change their alleageance. Now the Diet or general counted of all the Rates of Etology, which they call Panarolium, was to be held at a certain day appointed. And therefore to prevent and meet with all dangers, both the Kings Embaffadors made had to be prefent thereat; and alfo L. Furins Perpario prefented himfelf there, as lent Embassador from the

* Sciato-

The Orarion

of the Roman

Embatiadors.

" frangers born, and barbarous, hath fo polluted and violated at once all laws of God and manage " fo as in his former rode and expedition he feemed to make most impious war with the internal "Gods and Spirits beneath : and in the second, with the heavenly powers and Gods above. All siche monuments and tombs within their confines are defaced and defiroyed the dead in their e graves are all laid bare, not so much as the bones of any one lye covered with mould. Temples " we had and Chappels, which, as in times past when or rancestors inhabited those small holds. "hamlets and villages, they confectated and hallowed fo when they were reduced into one City, "and enrolled into wards and parishes, they for fook not nor abandoned altogether. Roundabout these facred Churches hath Philip fet hre, and confumed all: the holy images of the Gods. "lie some scorched and half burnt: others headless and dimembred, among the pillars and polls of the Temples thrown along on the ground. And look what foul work he hath made in the "country of Attica, fo rich and so beautifully adorred in times past, the like havock if he might "be let alone, would he make in Etolia and in all Greece throughout. For had not the Romans "come in time to fuccour, our very City also had been so served and piteously disfigured. For " with like mischiev one intent came he to the City which worshipped those Gods, not sparing "the goddes Minerva, the patroness and protectrels of our Town and Caffle: the same wicked "mind he caried against the Temple of Ceres Eleusina: and no better affected was he to Jupaer "and Minervain Pyreaum. But being repulfed by force and arms not only from our Temples. "but alto from the walls of our City, he wreaked his anger and raged against those Chappels and religious houses, which had nothing for their defence, but only the reverent regard of the Gods, "whereof he had none. Hereupon, they prayed and humbly belought the Ætolians, to have com-"passion of the Athenians, and to enterprise the war, under the conduct first of the immortal "Gods, and then of the Romans, who next to the Gods are most powerful and mighty. Then "the Roman Embassadour spake in this wite. "The Macedonians first, and after them the Atheinians, have altered the whole course and form of my speech. For, whereas my coming hither was to complain of the injuries done by Philip to 10 many Cities of our allies and affociats, the Macedonians by accusing the Romans first, have put me so hardly to my shifts, that I need ra-"ther to employ my wits in making a defence of our felves, than in friming an acculation against "others. The Athenians again in reckoning up and recounting the impious, abhominable, and in-"human parcs of King Philip committed against the Gods, both above and beneath, what have "they left behind for me of any man elle to object against him besides? What they have laid, I you may well think, and truly suppose, that the men of Chios, Abydus, Enus, Maronea, Thases, " Paros, Samos, Lariffa and Meffene ; thole also here of Achaia, complain of the same, yea, and " of more grievous and cruel enormities : as whom he had greater means to annoy and hurt. As " for such things as he hath laid to our charge, if they deserve not honor and glory, I consess they " cannot be answered and defended. Reproched us he hath with Rhegium, with Capita, and Sy-" racule, I cannot deny, but during the war of Pyrrhus we fent a legion to Rhegium, there to lie " in garrilon at the inflant prayer of the Rhegins themselves, who requested us to lend them. "This legion I confels, most wickedly and treacherously seized upon the City, and possessed in "to their own use, for the guard and defence whereof they were hist fent. A vowed we (I pray "you) that act of theirs? Nay, pursued we not by arms that lewd legion and urgratious? and when we had them in our power and at our devotion forced not we them to make amends and " fatisfaction to our allies, with the (mart of their back and fides, and with the lois of their heads "in the end? And when we had to done, reflored we not unto the Rhegins their City, their "Lands, all their goods what soever together with their liberties, franchiles, and laws? As for "the Syracusians, when they were oppressed by strange and forrain tyrants, we judging it to be a " great indignity, relieved and succoured them : and after we had been (for three years space al-"molt) wearied and toiled out with continual fiege and unceffant affault both by land and lea of "their City, so exceeding strong and so well fortified; we seeing that the Syracusians themselves " made choice rather to be in servitude under those tyrants, than to be taken by us, gave them " their City again both forced and freed by the fame armies, Neither deny we that Sicily is our N "Province and that the Cities which took part and fided with the Carthaginians & joyntly with "them accorded to wage war against us, are tributaries unto us, and pay us yearly rents and pen-" fions: nay, we are fo far from not taking this upon us, that contrary-wife we would, that both " you and all nations besides well knew, that every one received at our hands that measure of for-" tune that he duly deferved. And now as touching the Capuans, [Hould we repent that we have

chastised them in such fort, whereof they themselves verily can not complain? These men, after

we had maintained war against the Samnits in their quarrel and desence, for the space well near

" of seventy years, to no small dipence of ours, and with many a loss and overthrow, after we had

si linked them unto us first by league and alliance then by marriage and affinity, and last of all, by

"then for very fpight and indignation that they were by us befieged, fent Annibal to affail the City " of Rome. And if we had proceeded in that rigour against them, that we had left neither City

" flanding nor any one person of them living, who could take offence thereat, and justly say, That "they had been more hardly entreated and dealt withal than they deferved? There were more of

them, that upon touch and prick of guilty conscience for their lewd and wicked deeds, made

freedom and burgeone of our City: these men I say, in our adversity, were the fire all other nations of Itely that villanously massacred our garrison there, and revolted unto Annibal and

incompletes was and to profession were by us drawned and his to desite. No for the belief we will have been undered chamble me medaprive at their of their possible in a first three species and place no destrict a sine guilton. I done it their we further a well-like the profession and the same guilton. I done it their we further the control and the like the second of the like t thory in one of the congressed and inhibited), both peace and also liberey. Infombich as we have THE PART A LIVE conquered and subdured; both peade and also libered? A information as we have a property of the principle of manual historicky) is know better this persons a Macedon. As for you, my manual historicky is breefor you takes begin war with Philip, and you again without is have continued peace with him. It may belyou will alledge; that whiles we were occupied in the Punch with English to the change compelled for learner take find conditions of peace at his bands, who was the fronge 6 me likewise (prefind with greater affairs and troubles) forbate to profecine and sollow space wat subjet by you first was laid down a given over Archis present seeing by the grace and goodness of the Gods the Punick warts come to an end, both we have ene placed and best all our forces against bloodour, and ye also have good occasion and opporting plaied and bent 311.01819(1543 again); some same, some years and the periff with 1977?.

Ty offers, to renter into amity and alliance with my immetaye had rather periff with 1977?. C" than vanquith with the Romans. When the Roman Embadador had ended this Ofation, the Atolians generally were entired and affected to the Romans flut Damontian their Pretor (corrupted as the speech went with a fum.of money, seceived, from King Philip, and made for him) gave affent neither to the one party nor the other, but faid, ... That in councels of great weights and importance, there was nothing more hustill and projudicial, than hastifor repenance (qd.the) follow it never fo foon, when a thing is once dought set it cometh too late and booteth nor confidering; that fully countell can "not be received, halty and headlong couries cannot possibly be recalled, no matters once past be " reduced again to their former thate. As for the proper time of that relovation now in hand, requires again to trust normer trace. D" now at this prefent be fet down and concluded upon: For feeing that by our tawn a ordinance) on now at this present ne set down and concluded upon fros seeing that by our saws of ordinances of provided it is that we may not treat of any diffairs contening peace or was four in the general councils called Panesofair or Plair, therefore for the protein. I would have you be ordinant and councils and hold a Pole to ordinant and councils and hold a Pole to ordinant and councils and hold a Pole to ordinant and ordinant and ordinant and hold a Pole to ordinant and councils. a ment, when lover he is minded to treat of war or peace; and what foever the isminded in The " proposed and determined, it may stand in as good force, strength, & vertile, as it is had passed in "atull. Panatolaik or Polaik councel. Thus the Embafadors being diffined and fent away in * Panatolium. "(ulpence, and nothing decided and concluded, he faid, That he had performed a migular preceds A general " fervice to his nation and country. For now they would fide and take pair with those whole councel, where fortune it were to speed better in the field. Thus went matters in the askembly of the Ætolians. Assis were Now Philip with all diligence prepared for war both by learnd land. His leaforces he affect allembled. bled toggether unto Demetrius a port in Theff dysmaking account, that Attabus and the Roman fleet Pratesmon. bled toggether unto Demetrius a port in Thell stysmaking account, that Alliabus and the Roman next would in the beginning of the next fpring depart from Egina Over his navy and all the feat coaffs didam: Another would in the beginning of the next fpring depart from Egina Over his navy and all the feat coaffs didam: Another his birth bolden at would juste beginning or the next ipring depart from experime. Himself-levied and gathered his Diet holden he appointed Heraclides Admiral, like as he had done aforetime. Himself-levied and gathered his Thermople, land-torces, supposing verily that he had debarred and bereit the Romans of two great means of where the ald, to wit, the Acollans of the one fide, and the Dardanians of the other; in that the marrow States of Greek aid, to wit, the Actolians of the one fide, and the Dardanians of the other; in that the narrow of the other fide in the dark of the dark conducting his army through the confines of the Dassaretians, and transporting with him out of their deputy of his wintering higher all the promision of grain, whereof the country yeelded him sufficient to the seen, called majorcoans, of his fouldiers. The great Towns and Villages were furrended unto him, partly for Tylogora. love and mais for fear fome wereforced by affault, others abandoned by the inhabitants, and were coping desplat, by season that the bacharous people were retired into the mountains near by, to fave the pholoses and at things in near the river Bernu he encamped from whence he fent to purvey for Com one of the gamers and barns of the Daffaretians. Philip faw well enough that the country all about was in an hurry, and the prople ingreaties and fright; but being uncertain to water place Conful intended to march he fest out a corner of light horfemen as espials to difcover what way the enemies took and whisher they pretended togo. The Conful likewife for his patt was as doubtful: wall he wift that Plains was diflodged from the places where he had wincend, hin in prose quarrer he journied, he knew not: and therefore he alfo had fet forth certain bonic an epiph so, from the coasts. These awo bands or troops from divers and contrary parts en-compressing the second one way, after they had a long time wandered at adventure through the counterful the Daffuscions Both parts heavy well by the note they heard a far off, as well of men as noticed by the parts of the parts they were within their enterview, they made no hay be specified in the specific within their enterview, they made no hay bifs of specific and joy medified. It fortuned, that for number and valour both, they made the specified in the specified i

they were sensely marched as being choice and elect men of either fide: whereupon they fought

And maries

for certain hours alike until fuch time as their own westines and the faintness of their horses para sed the battail in doubtful victory. Of the Macedonians there died 40 horfemen and of the Romans five and thirty. And for all this meither brought the Macedonians any better intelligence to their King, nor the Romans to their Conful, of the place where the enemies were incamped, But certain figurive traitors gave advertisement thereof who commonly in all wars, upon a tubning head and light humon't that naturally they have, are given to heatken often they among engine in what terms enemies fland. Philip imagining that it would avail somewhat both to purchase the affectionar love of his fouldiers, and also to induce them more cheerfully and readily to undertake all hazards for his fake, in case he seemed to have a careful regard to bury those horsemen which were flain in the journey and expeditionaforefaid commanded their bodies to be brought into the camp to the end that all men might fee what honour he did them in their finerals. But fee how nothing is more uncertain nor whereof a man may make lefs reckoning than the minde and affections of the multitude. That which was thought would have made them more willing and forward to enter into any danger and jeopardy what loever, even that, wrought a contrary effect and caused them to be most fearful and backward. For they who were used to fight with Greeks and Illyrians, and to fee mens bodies wounded with push of pike, galled with arrows and pierced with lance here and there, in this or that part after they beheld once their fellows to but-cherly mangled with the Spanish curtelases and arming swords, the arms curaway from the body, the heads either imitten clean off by the neck, or cloven down right, and lying on the fhoulders; their pariches tipe with the bowels open, and guts drawing after; with other deep wounds and broad flathes, most hideous and fearful to behold; then they faw allful well (fearful creatures & as they were) what mannet of weapons, and what kind of men they were to deal against Navahe King himself was terribly afraid, who had not as yet encountred with the Romans in any fet field. Whereupon he tent for his fon, to come back with the garrifon that he had in the freights of Pen Lagonia, thereby to increase and firengthen his own forces: and so laid open the way into Macedomiasfor Pleur atus and the Dardanians. Himfelf in person with a power of 20000 soot, and 4000 horse, guided by the sugitives abovesaid, marched toward the enemy, and about a quarter of a mile or somewhat less from the Roman camp, possessed himself of a little hill neer to Athacum, which he fortified with trench and rampier. From whence, when he beheld the Romans encamped hard under him, he wondered (by report) to see not only the whole body of the camp, with the form and order thereof ingeneral, but also how every part was ranged and let out inseveral, to both in the manner, of quartering and pitching their pavilions, and allo in the proportion of the wayes for breadth and length between And having viewed and confidered every thing accordingly: "Believe me (ad he) there is no man who feeth this, that can either think or fay, it is the camp of abarbarous nation. For two daies space the Consul and the King (expecting one anothers atrempts and enterprises) kept their fouldiers close within their holds. When the thirdday was come, the Roman General brought forth his whole power into the field, But the King feating to hazard all fo foon spon a cast, drew forth 400 Triballians (which were, as we have faid eliewhere, of the Illyrian nation) and 300 Cretenfians, all footmen, accompanied with the like number of horsemen; and sent them under the conduct of Athenagorid, one of his courtiers and gallants, for to brave the Cavalry of the enemies, and to challenge them to fight. The Romans, whole a main battail was little above half a mile off, put out against them their light armed van-curriers and as it were, two companies or cornets of horfemen: to the end, that they might be equa with the enemy in number, both of foot and horse. They of the Kings part supposed verily, that they should fight aftertheir old and accustomed manner: namely, that the horsemen should by turns, one while ride forward in the face of the enemy, other while retire again; fornetime follow in chase and have use of their darts and weapons, and sometimes turn and shew their back parts that the nimbleness and activity of the Illyrians would fland in good flead to make excursions and fuddain skirmishes; also that the Cretensian archers should be emploied in shooting arrows aloof at the enemies, as they advanced and came forward, or flung out all abroad on every fide: but the violent charge of the Romans, no less continual and obstinat than sierce and eager, put N them quite out of this manner of fervice, and disordered all. For no otherwise than if it had been a fet battail between two entire armies, their footmen lightly armed, fo foon as they had lanced and let go their javelins from them, took them to their fwords, and came to hand fight: the horsemen likewise, no sooner affronted the enemies, but either staying their horses they sought on horseback, or else alighted on foot, and among the footmen maintained the skitmish. By this means neither the Kings Cavalry could match the Romans, because they had not been used to & fleady battel; nor his footmen who were wont to traverse their ground, and skirmish, never standing still, and withal in manner half naked for any harness they had, was able to make their parts good with the Roman light appointed footmen, who had their fwords and bucklers, and were furnished with armour, as well defensive as offensive. So they could not endure long to O' maintain fight, but were forced to retire into their camp, and by nothing elfelaved themselves but by good footmanship and riding apace. These passed one day between, when the King minding to trie a conflict with all his forces of Cavalry, and footmen lightly appointed, had laid in await by night certaintargatiers, whom they call Pelisifa, in a covenient place between both camps, and given direction and charge unto. Ashenagoras and his men of arms, That if they speed well in open bartel and plain fight, they should on fill and follow their good fortune : but if they went by the

A worse, and were too weak, they should give ground by little and little, and train the enemy to the place of ambush. Well, it fell out so, that the storiemen indeed seried accordingly, but the leaders place of amount.

of that cohort aforefaid of targatiets, not attending the fighal long enough but rating their men out of ambush before time, lost the opportunity of playing their part to performing a goodfervice.

The Roman Gonial having both obtained victory in open partel, and chaped the danger of a covert trains, serired himself into his camp. The morrow after he came down into the plain field with all his forces, and put them in battel array, having arranged his Elephants in the forefront of the vingard. And this was the first time that ever the Romans had use in their wars, of this the stage of the sugard. And this was the first time that ever the roomans had he in their wars, of this mies. But perceiving that Philip kept himlest follow within his camp, he approached under the very then be drawn to a battel tronsidering also, that if he kept there a flanding camp longs ones much to the enemy, his provision of corn flouid be exposed to dangers; for no looner should the pure to the enemy, his provision of corn flouid be exposed to dangers; for no looner should the pure stages and foreagers he gains abload in the stage country. veyors and forragers be gone abroad into the countrey, and fixed over the fields, but the enemies light hofemen would be ready at their heels to fetch them in, and caule them to come fhort home: therefore he removed his camp to a place almost eight miles off, called Octolophum, where he might make his provision with less danger. Now when the Romans purveied for corn and victuals in the territory thereabout, and were come upon a time somewhat neer and within danger of Philip, at first the King jet them alone, and kept his men within their camp, to the end, that they might be more bold and venturous, and withal, led wary and circumspect: but espying C them once straighing a funder here and there out of order, he set torward with all his Cavalry, and the auxiliaries of the Candiors, and marched fo faft, as the (wifted of his footmen by running might keep pace with the horiemen: thus having gottenbetween them and home, he pitched down his enfigns betwist the Roman camp and the fortagers. Then divided he his forces in two companies, the one he sent forth to course and chase them, so dispetied as they were ; giving special charge and direction, not to leave any of them alive that they could reach with the other he flaied himfelf behind, and befet all the waies, and stopped the passages by which the enemies were like to retire and have recourse unto their camp. Sobn were they killed or put to flight in every place, and as yet not one escaped so the Roman camp, for to bring news of this disconfiture; for as many as fled back-chatted upon the guard that the King had set; and more were slainby them as many as nee paractuanced upon the guard that the range manter and more well hanney them. D that befor the waies, than thole that were gir our to the purfuir and execution. At length some happed to escape through the midth of the kings corp de gaird, and in great hast and searful manner came into the camp with a troubletone noise and tunuils, rather than any certain tidings. The Conful, after order given to the horlemen, that every man should incour and refue what way foever he could, their distressed fellows in this extremity, himself led forth the legions out of the camp, and marching in a fouriquare battaillon advanced toward the enemies. The Horsemen being spred over the fields in divers places, some lost their right way, being deceived by other outcives heard from a contrary part: otherfome met with their enemies, and at one instant, the skirmish began in many and fundry places. The band that guarded about the King, fought most fiercely and cruelly: for both they were for their own number as E well of horse as foot, a full army welneer; and also most of the Romans light upon them, becaule they kept the very port and rodeway in the mids. . In this regard allo were the Macedonians the better and had the vantage, because the King himself was present in person to encourage and exhort them: and withal the auxiliary Candiots wounded many of the Romans erethey were aware of them: for why, they were well prepared aforehand, ranged thick and clode together, and fo fought against them that rode scartering abroad one from another, and without artay. And verily, if they could have kept any mean and measure in their chase, they had mightily advanced themselves, not only in winning the honor of that day, but also, in the main point of the whole war. But purfuing them beyond all reason, and without discretion, upon a bloudthirfly desire that they had of massacre, they chanced upon the Roman Squadrons which were gone before with the Tribuns and Colonels! in to much as the Horiemen aforefaid, who below fled, when they once faw the entigns of their own infantery, reined their horse head. threed again upon the enemy that ran with bridle in horfe tecks and so in the turning of an hand, the fortune of the battail changed and came about, and they that erewhile made puriute, now shewed their backs, and fled amain, Many of them were slain that came to close handlight, many likewise of those that ran away. Neither fell they all upon the edge of the sword, for some there were who plunged into bogs and marishes, where both horse and man sunk in the deep mud and mire, and so were swallowed up and perished. The King himself also was in great danger: for his hote being wounded under him and fallen, he also came headlong down to the ground, and herdy escaped but he had been troden under soot, and mitchieved as he lay along. One horseman Q abore the rest faved his life, who hastily lept himself from horseback, and withal mounted the King (to feared as he was) promiss own horse: who being now on foot, and not able to run as Yath as the horiemen that fled away, was with many a fish and thrulf foon disparched by the enemies that dame running together to the King when he was seen to fall. And the King after he had ridden in fearith flight about the fensy meers, one while where there was forfie way, and otherwhiles where these was none at all to be feen chanced at length to come to his camp, when most men were in despair that he could possibly scrape in latery. In this skirmish there were 200

Macedonians flain, a hundred almost taken prilopers fourscore brave and goodly coursers, withit reaccounting and other farmiting together with the ipoil of fair amount carred away.

There were that blamed the King for being too rath that day and the Conful for his flackness.

Por Philip, lay they, flould have kept him quiet in rest and repole, knowing, as be did shouth enemies when few dayes would have been brought to extream want and penuny, new that the certificity all about was clean spoiled and wheel. And the Consultor his part, when he had foiled the Cavalry and light armed foundings of the enemies, and as good as taken the King prioner, ought pricently to have advanced against the King camp: for never would the enemies so discomfited have flood to it: and so in the minute of an hour, they had been vanquished for ever. This is foon faid, but (as most things elfe) not fo foon done. For in case that the King had likewise brought forth into the field all his Infantery, peradventure in that sumult, when all his men were r discomfited and driven to flie out of the field to their camp, yea, and to keep within the rampier. for fear of the enemy, ready upon his victory to get over the connecticarp and other fortifications, the King might have been differzed of his hold, and loft all, ... Again confidering, that the whole power of Philip his footmen remained fill intire within the camp, the corps de guard before the gates warding; the fentinels and watch let in convenient places of the rampier attending : what other good should the Consul have done in advancing thither, but imitated the rash fool-hardiness of the King, who a little before so hotly followed the chale of the hors men discomfited? Neither was the Kings first delignment to be reproved and found fault with when he charged upon the foragers, scattered as they were over all the fields: it he could have seen when he was well, and have pied his good hand in measure and moderation. Less marvail it is besides, that we he was willing to trye the fortune of a battail; because there ran a rumor, that Pleuratus and the Dardanians were departed from home, and with a puissant power entred already into Macedons: And if he thus were befet round about with these armies, there was no doubt but the Romans might have vanquished and subdued him, and never stirred foot for the matter. Philip therefore supposing that upon these two late received foils of the horsemen, he should have but unquiet and dangerous fitting in the same standing camp still: and minding to dislodge from thence, and in his remove to beguil the enemy and not be feen, dispatched a Pursevant at arms or herald unto the Conful a little before fun fetting, to grave furcease of arms, until he had buried his horsementhat wereflain: and at the relief of the second watch he deceived the enemy; for leaving many fires through all his camp, he marched without any noise and departed. The Conful had newly supper, and was going to rest, when he was advertise at a Pursevant was come, and what his errandwas. And for the present, he made the more than a new rest of the present, he made the more than a new rest of the supper that the next morning he would talk with him, and give him audience. But Philipby this means got the advantage of the advantage of the supper the supper than the supper that the next morning he would talk with him, and give him audience. But Philipby this means got the advantage of the supper supper than the supper sup tage of that whole night, and part of the next day, to gain riddance of way in his journey, which was the only thing he lought for. And toward the mountains he took his flight, for that way he wiff well the Romans would not follow after, with an army so heavy and charged as it was. The Conful by day break, granted the Purlevant a cellation of arms, and gave him his dispatch : but it was not long after that he was advertised how the enemy was gone; and not knowing which way to follow after, he passed some sew dayes in foraging and purveying provision all about the place where he lay encamped.

After this he marched to Stubera, and gathered together all the grain that was to be had abour Pellagonia. From thence he went forward as far as to Pluvina, and all this while knew not for certain into what quarter of the countrey the enemies were retired. Philip having first fet him down and encamped before Brusna, and departed from thence by crois and crooked wayes, fruck a fuddain fear into the enemy, whereupon the Romans dislodged from Pluvina, and neer theo the River Ofphagus pitched their pavilions. The King likewife rested himself not far from thence, and had cast a trench and raised a rampier along the banks of the River, which the inhabitants call Erigonus. And after he was for certain advertised, that the Romans intended to go to Erduca, he marched afore to feize upon the fireights, and to empeach the enemies, that they should not gain the passage that lyeth as it were in a narrow gullet, barred and enclosed on N each fide. There he raifed in one place a rampier, and cast a trench in another; made barricadoes here and there, partly by piling stones up on heaps in stead of a wall, partly by felling of trees across, according as either the ground would give leave, or the place afford matter: And thus stopping up all the wayes by fundry devices and means, he made the place (to his thinking) both unpassable and impregnable, which of it self by nature was hard enough and troublefome. The countrey all about was for the most part forrests, and full of wood, very incommodious, especially for that manner of battailons and ordnance of array, which the Macedonians call Phalanx: which lerveth them in small or no stead at all, unless with their long pikes they may make a pallisade, or stay (as it were) and oppose them before their shields: which they cannot well do, miles they have free kope and liberty of plain and open ground. The Thracians also were foully troubled and cumbred with their spears named Rhomphaa, which were likewise of a mighty length, and by reason thereof (catching as they did, and snarling within the boughs and branches of Trees that grew in their way every where about) hindred them very much. There remained the Cohort or band of the Candiots, that feemed of some use for to be employed. And yet the same also as it was able to discharge arrows against both Hoyfe and man, and to annoy them to long as they lay open and exposed to shot, if haply they

A offered to charge; to they were not of ffrength sufficient to drive their shafts level, and to pierce chorough the Roman targets: for otherwise there was no part of the body offered it self unarmed and naked for to aim at. And therefore fo foon as they perceived that kind of short o serve them to little or no purpole, they caught up flones which lay all over the vailey, and let them flie at the enemy. Which stones, as they light and beat upon their bucklers, kept a great clattering, and with the found they made (rather than with any hurt besides) kept the Romans for a time from mounting up the bank, But the Romans making no teckoning of these stones neither, partly by pavoites and target-fences over their heads, made way directly through the thickest of their enemies; and partly by wheeling a little and fetching some compats about gained the pitch of the hill, and were got up to the very top : from whence they drave the Macedonians (all affrighted as they were) B down the hill, and cleafed them from their holds and guards; and by reason they had much ado to flie (the ground was fo rough and uneven) most of them were killed and cut in pieces. Thus the difficulty of the freights was overcome, and they were possessed thereof, with far less trouble and conflict than they looked for and made account of. Then they marched on forward as far as to Erdner, where the Conful after he had put the fields all over to the walt, retired himself to Eliman. From thence he forced Orestides, and assailed the Town Celerum, fituate as it were, in a demy lland: there is a lake that environeth the walls, and but one way by land that leadeth to the Town from the main, and the same very streight and narrow, in form of a gullet, At the first when the Town was summoned the inhabitants trusting to the natural strength of the place kept their gates shut against the Consul, and refused his summons. But after they saw once the entigns dis-C played and marching against them; when they perceived the enemies defended under a pavoise to approch close to the gate, and the narrow streight and avenue aforesaid, beset with a band of them; before they would encounter and fight, they yeelded themselves for very sear. From Celetrum he marched ontowards the Dassarettans, and wan by assault the City Pelium. From thence he carried away the bondllaves, with the rest of the pillage but all perions what loever free born he let go at liberty without paying rantom. The Town he gave them again after he had planted in it a firong garrison : for it stood well, and in a very good place, for to make rodes and incursions into Macedony. Thus the Conful having ranged over the countrey of the enemies, brought his

army back through the peaceable parts into apollonia; where he began first to make war. Now the Ætoitans the Athamans, and Dardanians, and many other wars riling juddainly at n once, some from one-place and some from another, had diverted and turned Philip a contrary way, Against the Dardanians (as they returned out of Macedony) he sent Achenagoras with the footmen lighty armed and appointed, and the greater parcalfo of the horse giving him in charge and direction to follow them hard at their heels as they departed, and to play upon their backs, and cut off the tail of their reseward; to teach them against another time; nor to be so hasty to come abroad with an army again, Democritus the Pretor of the Ætolians (who in the Diet afore-(aid held at Naupattum perswaded to take a longer time for to consult about this war) had in the next Councel or Parliament following, moved the Ætolians to enterinto arms; namely, upon the fame that was pread abroad of the horsemens fight before Octolophus; and a lo upon the co-uing orthe Dardanians, and Pleurains with the Illyrians into Matedony; besides the arrival of the Roman fleet at Oreum, and the general voice and bruit that went, how Macedary should shortly be affailed also by sea, over & above to many nations that from all parts about were come clready by land. These motives regained Democritus and the Etolians to friend the Romansagain, Who joyning unto them Amininder the King of the Athamans, wentforth together for to heliege Cercinium. They within the Town had shurtheir gates, whether by constraint or willingly of themselves, it was not known for they had the Kings garrido within among them. How ever it wasswithinfe w dayes Gereinium was taken and burnt. As many as remained alive after that great defeat as well bind as free one with another, we're with the rest of the pillage carried away, This fearful example canded all the people inhabiting about the marish of Babe, to abandon their ciries, and to retire themselves for seemey into the mountains. The Etolians for want of F rich prey and booty (which they could not find there) turned from them and marched toward Perrhabia. In that quarter they wor by force the City Cyrene; and cruelly put it to the ramack. The inhabitance of Malles knrendred of themselves without compulsion and were received into protection as allies, One of Perribebea Horinand was of advice and defirous to march against Completed by reason that the countre's of Athamania bordered of neer upon that City, and it foemed saly to before Without much rouble. Burthe Erolians fingers rickled and itched againtrobe duing within a rith and fereile fields of Theffalie; and thither were they to raise booties and feel plinger Abantander followed fill for company, albeit he liked well neither of thefe falhions of the of trolland this outragion by to make rodes and to spoil every where; nor of their manner of excamping accordencine, in what places foever they chanced to come, without all G diddentiony tegardy and care of fortifying and guarding the army. Fearing therefore left their inconsiderate rassmes and supine negligence, might be an occasion that he or his should come to a threwer ante, and intent foline damage, foyed his time; and feeing them to incamp in a plain neer to the Civy Phication; he rook a little Hill little above half a mile off, where both he and his panight with the help of any small guard, lie in security. Now when as the Etolians feemed in manner to have forgotten that they were in the enemies country, but that they drave some booties: whiles they were tome of them wandring and stragling, disbanded and half armed, g effekt er sta**he, politis e**r de staps Milde. In d

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others within their camp without any corps du guard, swilling and fleeping all night and day long, H and made no difference of the times, Philip came upon them before they looked for him, And it being once known by the report of some that fled out of the fields in great affright, that he approched; then Damocritus and the rest; of the Captains began to quake for fear. Now was it about noonetide of the day, at what time as most of them having taken their full lode of wine and viands, lay along fast affeep. Then they fell to awake and raise one another, and to give the alarm: anon they sent out every way to call in those that were spreading abroad in the fields. So much they were aftonied, that for haft many of the horsemen went forth without their iwords, and most of them forgat to put on their cuiraces. Thus being led out in post hast, and hardly in all (foot and horsetogether) able to make up the number of fix hundred, they light upon the Kings Cavalry, for number, armour, and courage much better than themselves ; And therefore at the first r push were discomfited: for before they were well entred into skirmish, they fled shamefully away toward their camp. Some of them came short thither, and were either slain or taken prisoners, even as many as the Kings horsemen overtook, and gat between them and their other companies. Philip, when he saw his men approch neer unto their camp, commanded to sound the retreat: for both horse and man was weary, not so much with fight as with their long journey and the exceeding speed that they made. Whereupon he gave commandment, that the Horsemen by troops, and the light armed Footmen by their companies and Squadrons should water their horses one after another, and go to their dinner and repast. Others he kept still in armour for a guard attending the Regiment of the footmen, that came but flowly forward, by reason they were heavily armed at all pieces; who being come, they also were enjoyned to pitch down their enfigns, and lay their weapons before them, and to take a short bait and hasty pittance, sending two or three at the most out of every band for to water the horses. All this while the horsemen, together with the light armed fouldiers, stood well appointed and in readiness, if haply the enemy would have given any attempt. The Ætolians bestowed armed men all about the gates and the rampier, intending to guard and defend their strength and fortifications, for now by this time they also that were scattered over the fields, had retired themselves into the camp. And so long as they beheld the enemies to keep quiet, and not fir, and were themselves in a sure hold, they made their bravadoes, and were very lufty: but after that the entigns of the Macedonians began to advance forward, and march in order of battel well appointed, close unto their trench; all at once they abandoned their guards and quarters, and ran out at the back part of their camp, and fled to the foresaid hill, where the Athamanians were encamped. Many of the Etolians were likewise in this hasty flight killed or taken prisoners. Philip made no doubt, but that the Athamanians also might have been driven from their hold, if there had been day enough behind: but the day being ipent already first in the skirmish, and afterward in the ransacking of their camp, he fet him down upon the next plain, hard at the foot of the hill aforesaid, intending very early the next morning to affail the enemy. The Ærolians scared as much now, as they were before when they quit their own camp, fled scattering away the night following. Here Aminander flood them in very good flead, by whose good guidance and direction, the Athamanians being skilful in the coasts of the country, conducted them into Etolia, over the high mountains, whereas the enemies followed after them in blind and unknown by-wayes. Some few of them M hapned in this confused and scattered flight to lose their way, and stumble upon the Macedonian horsemen, whom Philip by day light, had sent to cut off the tail of the enemies, so soon as he perceived the hill abandoned. About the very same time, Athenageras a Captain under the King, overtook the Dardanians as they returned into their country, and at the first put their reerward in difarray. But afterward the Dardanians turned head again, and embattelled themselves: so they fought on even hand, and nothing was won nor loft on any fide. The Dardanians began not fo foon to advance forward and march on again, but the Kings power, with their horsemen and light armed fouldiers came upon them afresh, and put them to great trouble. For they had no such means of help, and were besides surcharged with heavy armour, and withal, the place gave great advantage to those of the Kings part. Very sew were slain, more wounded, none at all taken pri- N foners: for the manner of the Dardanians, is not to break out of their ranks and arraies for a little, and upon small occasions; but as they fight closes o they retire together, and part not. Thus Philip having restrained these two nations, by two brave exploits, which were as happily performed as bravely enterprised, recovered the losses again, by him received in the Roman war. There happed befides, another occurrent, which diminished the number of his enemies the Atolians, For Sopas, one of the chief noblemen of that nation, being tent from Alexandria by King Prolomans, with a mighty mass of gold, caried away with him into Agype fix thousand footmen, and certain horsemen, waged for mony to serve. Neither had helest behind him any of the flour and youth of Ætolia, if Damocritus had not chastised and rebuked them, and so by that means kept some of them at home; making remonstrances unto them, one while of the war that was toward, and another o while of the defolation which was like to enfue thereupon. But whether he did this upon a good zeal and care that he had of his countrey, or only to crofs Scopas, because he had not fed him well with rich rewards and fat presents, it is not known. And thus much concerning the affairs passed between Philip and the Romans for that summer.

The Roman fleet having in the beginning of the same summer committed to Sea from Corcyra, together with the Lieutenant Au. Apustius passed beyond the point of the cape Malea, and A joined with King deadly deer Soldann in the territory of Harmon Then the whole City and some country and supersonable present all and factors for the one and pointed forth at once will fill for factor and make all control and once will file that ed and make which show had conserved against Philips and which a long time for very rear they had held in, and therefore kept elicance was a good shall reasonable terms with him. Now in this Consthere never want prompt and ready tongues to the up and provoke the common people to a commotion, And as in all the States generally fitch kind of men are entertained and bosn our by the favour of the multitude; fo in Mibers especially, where elequence is in most requeft, and beareth greatest sway. Presently therefore an AR was put up and proposed into the common people, and by them granted and confirmed, That all the Statues and Images of King Philip, together with cheircitles and filles, likewife of all his progenitors and predeceffors, as

B well men as women, should be defaced, palled down, and destroied. Item, That all the festival daies, the factifices and factificers, which had been instituted and ordained for the honor of him, should be prefaned and unhallowed again; Isim, That the very places, wherein ought had been erected, or inscriptions gravers to his honour, should be held as detertable and accurred : and that from thence forward, it might not be lawful to fet up there any of those things that ought to fland, and be dedicated in a pure and clean place. Item, That the publick Priests of the City, in all their praiers, and so often as they praied for the good efface of the people of Ashens and their allies, for the prefervation of their armies and armadoes; should detect and cure by name King Philip, his children and realm, his forces both by land and fea, with all the race and name of the Macedonian nation, Moreover, it ran on in the decree, That if any manfrom that timeforward, C would prefer and propound any thing that might tend to the diffrace and infamie of Philip, the whole people of Ashens should approve and allow the same whatsoever, and make an act thereof, Contrary-wife, if any person say or do anything for honour, or to impeach and check his difhonour, who foever should happen to kill the said parry, he should be deemed and reputed, that he had killed him justly and lawfully. Finally, this branch was comprised within the decree, That all things ordained in times past against Psiffranch his line and progeny, should be observed and stand in force against Philip. Thus verily warred the Athenians against Philip with letters and words: wherein they are right valiant, and to ay truth, good at nothing elfe. But Airdin and the Romans, having from Hermiona shaped their course for Pyreaum, arrived there. And after

they had so journed some sew daies in Asheris, and were loden with a number of decrees, where-D in the Athenians recounted the praises and commendations of their allies beyond all measure, like as they had before exceeded in thewing their malice against their enemies; they fet tail from Pyreaum to Andro. Where, siding a anchor withe bay called Ganrelson, they fent certain men to found the minds of the inhabitants, Whether they would think to yeeld the Town willings, or rather abide the hazard of a forcible affault. Who unlivered again, that the Kings garrifon being possessed of the Castle, and keeping it for Philip, they were not their own masters. Whereupon the King and the Roman Lieutenant set their forces on land, and with all preparation of engines and artillery fit for an affault, approached the City divers swales. The Roman standards and their' arms, not leen before in those parts, the resolute courage also of the souldiers, who so shall and analed the Greeks, much more than any thing

E elle. Therefore immediatly they flewinto the Caftle, vand the enemies were LL. of the City. Now, after they had for two daies space held out in the fortress, presuming more upon the strength of the place than the force of their armout and weapons: they and the garrifon together, compounded upon the third day to quit the place, fo they might be brought with a convoy to Delium, a Town in Bania, and every manto have one fingle fait of apparel. Then the Romans leaving the bare Ciry unto King Assalius, sanlacked it themselves, and took away with them all the pillage and ornaments that beautified the same. And to the end, that the Isle should not lie wast and defart, Astalus perswaded the Macedonians in manner all, and certain also of the Andrians, there to remain. Afterwards, they also who by composition were transported to Delians, were by the fair promises of the King drawn away from thence: which they gave ear and credit

R unto the sooner, for the lave of their native country themils whereof they might hardly brook. From Andres they croffed to Gythms. There they four certain daies in a salking the City, to no purpole; and seeing the gains would hardly quit their pains, they departed from thence, Neer unto Prafie (which is a place of Arres within the main) there joined unto the Roman fleet twenty pinnaffes of the Islams, who were sent to rob and spoil the territory of the Carystians : the rest of the fleer remained at Gereftum, a noble rode and port of Enbua, until fuch time as the Islai were. returned from Caryfums. Then all together they made fail, and pating the mids of the main less they fell with the Isle of Jews, neer unto Sopras, There they were staid for certain daies, by reason of the saging Northwind: which being once laid and the sea calm again; they passed to Seymbol a City lately pulled and ransacked by K. Philip. The souldiers ranged over the country, and brough:

@ Com with them to their ships & whattoever else was firformass food, Other booty peither was there any, nor deserved had the Greeks to be spoiled at shell hands. Thence they bent their course for Caladres & first they code at anthor neer unto Mendo; willage fituat by the fea fide, and belonging to that State. From whence having failed beyond the cape to defrous to come about with their welfels for to approach the very walls of the City, there grofe a temper to foldain golf; wherin they had like to have been cast away: but scattered they were stander: & having for the most part loft the tacking of their ships, they escaped with much ado so land. This tempest at ses, was also

a fore-token grefaging men them, that they were to follow the weeky Lundaughts fluorism for at ferrice. For when they had brought all she is things together and its about more all one) they affailed the Town: Dut, they had the, repulle with many, ablondy blow beides (for there washing, is fired grant from our they have been any they are they a for Acenthus. There as first they intraged the territory steen forcestshe Town and rankeded it And for that their flains had their hall fraught and charge populage shey failed no farther forward. but returned from whence they came to Seyathus; and from thence to Enbug where leaving hehind them their main navy, shey pur in with ten thips lightly appointed, to the Buyor cult of Males, forto parley with the Atolians about the whole course and managing of the wars. The chief of this embaffage fent from the State, was one Signir biosian Abolian, who came to Here I clea for to treat and confer about the caffairs together with the King and the Roman Lieutenant They demanded of Assalus by vertue of the accord and agreement before made, to furnish them with a thousand souldiers : for so many ought he by zight to set out and maintain; when sever they were to wage war against Philip. But this demand was denied to the Etolians; in regard that aforetime they likewife thought much to make a rode to spoil Macadany, at what time as Phi-Lip kept foul work about Pergamus, burning all edifices before him, as well facred as prophane. when they might have drawn him perforce from thence into his own realm to look unto his proper affairs there. Thus the Erolians were dismiffed with more hope than help: for the Romans fed them only with fair words, and large promifes of all things. Then apalias with King Attalus returned to the fleet.

After this they laid their heads together, and began to confult about the fiege and affault of Oreum. A firong City this was both in regard of the walls, and alforof a good garrifon by realon that heretofore it had been once affailed. Now there were 20 fail of Rhodian ships ell close covered with hatches and decks, which under the conduct of Captain Ageimbround had lovned with the fleet of Attalus and the Romans after the winning and conquest of Andros. These ships they sent to lie in the Bay of Zelasium, (a promontory or cape above the City Demerrius, lying very conveniently over against Isthmia) for this intense that if the Macedonian ships should come abroad from thence, they might be ready in gard to make fail against them. Heraelidenati Admiral for King Philip, lay there at rode; with the may, attending rather fome enterprise by oppor-tinity and vantage of the enemies aggligence, than opplish and open force. The Rodans and L Account the mean time planted their ordnance against Orium at divers parts. The Romans at the Caffle fide that flandeth upon the Sea: The King from the vale that lieth between two forts, where as the City is enclosed also with a wall. And as the wastailed in fundry places; so their manner of affailing was much different, and their engins divers. The Romans affayed to approach the wall with tortoiles, pavoiles and mantiless, and to thake it with the Ram: They of the Kings part used Crossbows, Balists, Cataptits, and all manner of enfigue to shoot forth quarels and darts, yea, and to level and weigh mights some of exceeding great weight. They undermined alfo: and in fum, they practifed all means which they faw by experience did good during the former affault and fiege. But the Macedonians were not only more in number than the time before to defend the City but also of better courage and resolutions by reason that the King had rebuked M them tharply for their fault passed and they remembred well both his menaces, and also his promiles for the time to come: in fo much as the affailants had small hope to win the Town in haft. Mean while the Roman Lientenant, supposing that some other exploit might be performed, leaving a fufficient number (as he thought) for the finishing of the Fabricks begun, and other engins of affault, put over to the next places of the continent: where he surprised on a suddain Lariffa (not that noble and renowned City in The faly, but another, which they call Cremafe) and won it, all but the fattress. Assalus in like fort took Ageleon, fearing nothing less than such an accident from them that werebusie in besieging another Town. By this time, as the engins and other Fabricks without Oreass were at the point of finishing, and ready to perform the battery for which they were made: fo the garrison within was overroiled with continual pain N and travail, spent with watching night and day, and faint with many a grievous wound. Moreover, part of the wall, shaken underneath with a butt and push of the Ram, was already fallen down in fundry places, in so much as the Romans entred by night at the open breaches, and all the way above the Key, and so were possessed of the Castle. Attalas likewise by the break of day, after he faw the banner reared upon the forcress, and the fignal which the Romans pur forth, entred the City; for now the walls in many places lay along. The garrifon and the Townsmen fled to a second citadel that they had, from whence after two dayes they yeelded. The City was the Kings lot: the bodies of the prisoners were the Romans share. New drew the sun user unto the Equinoctial line in Autumn, at what time the Eubocan gulf called Calls is dangerous, and not well truffed of mariners. Therefore being definous to be gone into a place of fate retreat; be-O fore the troublelome winter weather overtook them, they turned their course and made head to Pyracum, from whence they came; where Apultius leaving behind him thirty ships, fet a compais about the cape of Malea, and failed to Coreyra. But the King stayed still so long as the festival dayes of Correspondinged, because he would be present at the celebration of those solemnities. Alter the feast ended, himself likewise cerired into Asia: but first he sent Agesimbratus and the Rhadianshome again. These were the afairs and exploits performed this summer by sea and land,

A by the Roman Conful and the Lieuten ant Generall, with the aid of King Attalua and the Rhodians, against King Philip and his allies.

The other Conful C. Awelina being come into his Province when the war was brought to an end, could not smother and conceale his anger conceived against the Practor for sighting in his absence. When he had taken order therefore to send him into Etymia, himself with the legions so more prev than praise. But L. Frague sering these was read to as he

got more prey than praile. But L. Furius, leeing there was little to do in Etruria, and withall defirous rather than his life of a triumph over the Gauls (which he supposed to obtain with more ease, whiles the Contul was absent, who was both angry with him, and also envied at him arrived at Rome before any man looked for him, and affembled the Senat in the Temple of Bellong, Where, B after he had declared what acts he had atchieved, he requelled that he might be permitted to ride into the City with triumph. In great credit and account he was with many of the Senators. both for his noble and worthy deeds, in which regard they honoured him: and also for aspeciall favour and love, in which respect they affected him. But the more ancient and elder Senators denied him triumph, as well for that he had warred with the army of another, as also because he had abandoned his own Province and government, upon a greedy defire to catch a triumph, by waiting his opportunity, and taking advantage: a thing not warrantable by any former precedent or example: And as many of them as had been Consulstaid moreover. That above all things he ought to attend upon the Conful his return. "For well might he (fay they) being encamped near unto "the City, have delended and guarded the Colony only, and so have drawn the time out untill C & his coming, and never needed to have fought a let battell for the matter. And although the Pro-"tor have omitted to to do, yet ought not the Senat to follow his example, but expect the Con-"ful. When as therefore they have heard the Conful and Prætor discoursing and arguing the

"matter both together face to face, then they flowle be able to judge better and more foundly
"of the cau'e, A great part of the house was of opinion that they ought to look unto nothing elle
but the good fervice done, and whether he were lawfully called thereunto, as a Magistrate of
himselfsto manage his affairs by his proper conduct and the guidance of his own fortume. "For,
" of the two Colonies (fay they) which were opposed as two forts and bulwarks to reftrain the
"finden impressions and tumults of the French's when the one was sacked and burnt, and the
"fine fire like to leap from it to the other so near, (as from house to house that joyn together)
"what could the Prator have done otherwise in that case? For if there might be nothing attemps"
ted without the Consul, it must needs follow that either the Senat did amiss inglying the Præ-

"tor the charge of an army (for if their will was that the war should be managed not by the Pra"cors army, but by the Consuls, they might have limited it in the Commission by especial words,
"express, but only by the Consuls, they might have limited it in the Commission by especial words,
"express, but only by the Consul) or else the
"Consuls hath committed a fault, who having commanded the army to go out of Trefamy into
"France, came not himself in person to Ariminum to encounter the enemy, and be present in that
"war, which without him might not be lawfully sought. Over and befides, the occasions and sea"sons of war attend no states, and tarry for no positick delaies of Generals. And otherwhiles, sight
a mannust, not because a main is willing thereto, but because his enemy puts him to it. To con-

E "clude, the very battell it felf, and the happy iffue thereof, ought only to be confidered and regar"ded. The enemies are defeated and flain; their Camp taken and ranfacked; the fiege tailed
"from the one Colony, and it preferved; the captives of the other recovered and reftored to
"their friends; and to be brief, in one battell the quartell is decided, and the war finished. And
"not only men have rejoyced for this victory, but also there have been proceedinos for three daies
"space to the honour of the immortall gods; [For Max Li. Furius hash managed the Common"weat well and happity and not ill and r. filty.] Finally, these Erench wars fall by a facall deftiny to the
"house and tace of the Furit. By these and such like remonstrances alledged by himself and his
friends, the engiety of the Consul absent was over-weighed with the favour born to the Pretor
present. And so in a frequent assembly of Sepators a decree was granted. That L. Furius should
"fide intriumph. Thus triumphed dee's the Galba." Legicity Faster, while he have in "

Fride intriumph. Thus triumphed over the Galls. L. Furius Prator, whiles he was in office. He brought into the common treasury 320000 Affes; 170000 pound weight of filver. But neither were there any pritoners led captives in the was or spoils carried in pomp before his chariot, nor yet his fouldiers followed after. So as it appeared, that all other things besides victory alone, pertained properly to the Consul.

After this were the plaies exhibited wintergreat magnificence by P. Cornelius Scipio, which he had viwed in Affrick, during his Comulthip. Also there passed an order for the lands of his foodings; That for so long as each one had served in Spain or Affrick, he should have two acress for every year; and that these lands should be set out and assigned unto them by ten Decreased for the purpose departed. Then were certain Triumvirs created for to supply and make out of the Roman Inhabitants in Vinasa, by reason that during the time of Annibal his state, slag, strength of that Colony was much ensembled and impaired. C. Terenius Vinasa, the strength of that Colony was much ensembled and impaired. C. Terenius Vinasa, the strength of that Colony was much ensembled the more considerable strength.

The lame year C. Cornelius Cethegas, who governed Spain as Pro-Conful, discomfited a great holf of the enemies in the country of the Sedetans. In which battell, by report, were lain 15000 Spaniards, and 78 military enfigus taken. C. Amelius the Conful, when he was returned

out of his Province to Rome against the solemn election of Magistrates, complained, not as men H out of his Frovince to Julia and one of That the Senat expected not for his coming, not that the Conful was not permitted to debate the matter with the Pretor) but found himself greyed, "That the Senat had decreed a triumph fo, as the party only was suffered to speak who was to trisemment and none of them might be heard who were prefent at the battell. And whereas our fore-"fathers ordained, that Lieutenants, Colonels, Marshals, and Centurions, yea, and in one word " thefouldiers should be at a triumph; for this end and purpose, that the truth might appearto "the world, of al things archieved by him unto whom to great honour was to be done: Was there er any one (quoth he) of all that army which fought with the Gauls, I fay not a fouldier, but fo much as a lackey or horse boy following the Camp, of whom the Senat might enquire, whe-"ther the Prator ipake true orfalle? This done and faid he published the day of affembly for they election abovesaid: wherein were created Consuls L. Cornelius Lentulus, and P. Villius Tappulus. After them were Przetors chosen L. Quintius Flaminius, L. Valerius Flacens, L. Villius Tappulus and C. Bebius Pamphilus. Grain and other victuals that year were cheap. Great ftore of corn was at dob fler! brought out of Affrick, which the Ædiles of the chair diffributed to the people, at * two Affers Modius. They also set forth the Roman games and pattimes right sumptuously; yea, and reprefented them one day more than ordinary. Moreover, of the filver raifed by fines and forfeitures. they made feven brazen statues, which they fet up in the treasure-house of the City. The Plebeian plaies likewife were thrice renued all over by the Ediles of the Commons L. Terentins Massaliora, and C. Bebius Pamphelus Prætor elect. Finally, the funerall games that year were four daies together exhibited in the common place of the City, occasioned by the death of M. Valerius Levie K nus: and celebrated they were by his two fons P. and M. who also shewed unto the people a brave spectacle of sencers at the sharp: wherein there were five and twenty couples that entred the lifts and performed combat, M. Aurilius Cotta, one of the Decemvirs, that year departed this life; and in his place M. Acilius Glabrio was subordained. In the solemn affembly for electing R. diles of the chair, is chanced that those two which were chosen might not immediately enter into office : for C. Cornelius Cethegus was created in his absence, whiles he governed the Province of Spain, And C. Valerius Flaceus who was present at his ownelection, might not be sworn to maintain the laws because he was the Flamin or Priest of Jupiter. For lawfull it was not for any Magifrate to exercise his place above five daies, unless he were tworn to the laws. Then Flacent preferred a petition that he might be dispensed with : whereupon the Senat ordained, That if the £-1. dile would find one to swear in his name at the good pleasure and discretion of the Consuls, then the Confuls (if they thought it meet) should deal with the Tribunes of the Commons, to propound it unto the people that it might pass under their grant. So L.Valerius Flacous (the Prator elect for the year following) was presented to take the oath for his brother. Then the Tribunes put it to a canvale before the people, and they enacted. That the oath of his brother should be of the same validity as if the Ædile himself had taken it in his own person, Concerning the other R.diles also there passed an act of the Commons, For when the Tribunes proposed unto the people, Which two they would have to go into Spain as LL. deputies, with command over the armies ; the people ordained, that C. Cornelius the Ædile of the chair might come home to bear his office and L. Manime also after so many years, depart out of his Province: the people ordained, M. that Cn. Cornelius Lentulus and L. Stertinius should have the conduct and government in Spain in quality and title of Pro-Confuls;

The two and thirtieth Book

Of the Histories of T. Livius of Padua, from the Foundation of the City of Rome.

The Breviary of L. Florus upon the two and thirtieth Book.

Any strange and prodigious sights (as they were reported from divers countries) are here related and set down: among which, this is one, that in Maccelony there was a bay tree sprung my of it self in the poop of a galley. To Quintius slaminius the Conful slowes fortunately against Phillip is the streights of Epitus: and having put him to slight, he compelled him to return into his own kinglam. Himself, with the assistance of the Actions and Athanahas, insighted fore and played Thessay, which be defended by the aides Kinglam. Himself, with the assistance of the Actual were received into amits, The conspiratory of slaves, that completes to deliver and set a large the hospassion the Carthagimans, was decetted and took no effect. The number of Frezers was encreased to ske The Gonful Cornelius Cethegus descarde the French insubstrans in battell. League and amits was concluded between the Ramane and the Lacedamonians, with their syrant Nabis. Over and besides, there is compared and this book the winning of many Cities in Maccelony.

The two and thirtieth Book of T. Livius.

Hen the Confin and Prators were entred into office upon the * Ides of March, they * 15 of March, cast lots for the government of the Provinces. To L.Lensulus, fell It.d; and to P. Prillis and C. Bebias the government of Ariminum; L. Valerius ruled Sicily, and L. Prillius and C. Bebias the government of Ariminum; L. Valerius ruled Sicily, and L. Prillius his foe was to command Sardinia. Lensulus the Conful had order given him to levy new legions and side of the province and included the conful had order given him to levy new legions and licence to take up as many louddlers as he thought good himself to furnish the fame with a fresh inpply. Those legions which C. Aurelius Conful had in charge, were affigued over to Babius the Prator, with condition to keep them with him, untill the Conful were arrived in France with a new army; and to soon as he came, to discharge and dismisse allies: for a for the conful read of the conful were arrived in Prance with a rew sumy; and to soon as he came, to discharge and dismisse allies: for a formuch as this number was thought sufficient to govern the Province about Ariminum.

The Pretors of the former year continued fill Commanders of their armies. Cn. Sergius was enjoyned to fee and take order, that certain lands should be fet out for those souldiers who had ferved many years together in Spain, Italy, and Sardinia. And Q. Minutus had in charge togo through with that inquisition of certain conspirators and traitors in the Brutians country, upon which he had fitten already as Prætor with great fidelity and diligence : and also to send unto Locrifor to receive due punishment of those prisoners, whom being attained and convicted of sacriledge, he had fent bound to Rome. And finally, to cause all the treasure taken out of the Temple of Proferpina, to be restored thither again, with an over-encrease, to make satisfaction and to raze out the wicked part committed. The Latine feafts and holy-daies were folemnized again by vertue of an ordinance of the Bilhops, upon this occasion, That certain Emballidors from Ardea complained in the Senat, how they had not their ordinary allowance of flesh at the Latine seasts aforelaid in the mount Alba, according to the old custome. News came from Sueffa, that two of their City gates, and all the wall between, was mitten with lightning. Messengers also from Formie reported that their Temple of Jupiter was likewise blasted. Moreover, they of Osia brought word of the like mischance with them in the Church of Jupiter. And from Velitra tidings came of the like mishap, fallen upon the Temples of Apollo and Sangus. And that in the Temple of Herculas there fpring up a bush of hair. Letters came also from Q. Minutius the Pro-Practor out of the Brutians country, that there was a colt foled with five feet, and three chickens hatched with three feet speece, After all this, P. Sulpitius the Pro-Prator fent letters from out of Macedony, containing among other matters this news, that there was a Laurell tree grew of it self in the poop

The Senar in regard of all the former prodigious fights, ordained, that the Conful should satisfice fichies the stist unto what gods he thought good: but about this last rehearsed, the Sooth-sitest that pry into 'deaths inwards, were sent into the Senar-house; and by direction of their answer, an Edict vietn forth, That the people should go in procession, and make supplications one day, and in all Temples and Altars of the gods there were sacrifices celebrated with great devotion.

The Carchaginians this year came to Rome with the first payment of the tribute imposed upon them : and for a much as the treasurers and receivers of the City made report, that the filver was not good and lawful, and being brought to thetrial, was found too light by one fourth part washed away thole Carthaginians were constrained to take up money of the bankers of Rome, and to make good the defect and loss of the filver abovefaid. They put up a petition besides unto the Sense that it might stand with their good pleasure to ze-deliver now their hostages. Whereupon an hundred of them were rendred back, and good hope there was of the reft, if so be they conti-I mied to sail and faft in their alleageance, And when they made a farther requelt in behalf of those holdage which were not delivered that they might be tramported from Norba (where they were nor to their good liking and case) to some other place, granted it was, that they might remove to Signia and Ferentinum. In like fort, the Gaditansmade numble fuit, and obtained this liberty, that there fould not be sent from the Romans acaptain to govern Gades, any thing to the conriary in their coveright feonchaded with L. Martine Septimins, when they yielded themselves under the inbjection of the Romans) notwithflanding. Moreover, forafmuch as the Embafladors of Nation made complaint, that they had not their full number of inhabitants, and that there were eerath frangers entermingled among them, not of their own nation, who bare themselves as Co-bridges, therefore L. Committee the Conful was commanded to create three Deputies or Commit-Gibras called Triumvirs for to reform this diforder And chosen there were for this purpose, Pubthought Seffins Elins, who had both of them the firmame of Parus, and C. Corneline Lentulus. This dise was granted to them of Norma, was denied to the Embaffadors of Coffa, who likewife

requences that the number of their inhabitants might be encreased.

The Mairs thus findined at Rome that there were to bedone, the Confuls went into their several profiles. P. Missio (2001 as he was arrived in Macedon), was welcomed at his first coming with a different minimum of the sound of the foundates, which long a fore being kindled, was not well quenched

KKK 2

The fight of

at the first beginning. These were those two thousand, which after the defeat of Annibal, were H fent out of Affrick into Sicily; and from thence, a year after almost, transported into Macedons for voluntary fouldiers: but they themselves food froutly to it, that it was no voluntary act of theirs, but that they were shipped by their Colonels and Tribunes full against their wills. And howfoever it was, whether they ferred willingly or unwillingly, it was but meet and good reason. that the time of their fouldiery should run out, and their service have an end at length, Allesians, that for these many years they had not seen Italy; that they waved old men under their harnes, having born arms in Sicily in Affrick and in Macedony; that with toil and travel fo tedious, they were weak and feeble; and after so many wounds and hurts received, they had no more bloud to lofe. The Conful made them answer, that their cause was good and reasonable, but marred in the handling; and meet hethought it, that they should be dismissed, if they could have requested it I in modest terms: but neither it, nor any cause else whatsoever was warrantable to make a mutiny and sedition. Therefore, if they could be content to keep to their colours, and be at command as loyalliouldiers, he would in their behalf write his letters unto the Senat, as touching their conce and dism shon: for be they well assured, that they shall get more by sober and gentle behaviour. than by any fuch Hubborn, troward, and wilfull demeanor.

At the same time Philip : fluiled the City of Thaumaci with terraces & mantelets in all forcible

manner, fo that he was now at the point to batter & shake the wall with the ram, But the sudden

arrival of the Eto in enforced him to furcease his enterprise; who by the conduct of Archidamus having passed through the midst of the Macedonian guards, & entred the town never ceased

day nor night to make tallies fath, one while upon their flanding watch, otherwhiles upon their K fabricks & engins. The natural fituation of the place yielded them good help and vantage: for the town of Thaum co is leated on high to amans thinking as he goeth from Pyla & the guiph of Ma-Lea by the way of Lania & sheweth it self aloft, seeming to overlook & command the streightbasdage of the forcests called (al . Again, when one travelieth over the craggy places and the crocked waje entangled with to many windings in the vallies of The flah, and is approached once near to the City Than-

the City ali on a judden he may discover before him a mighty large and open plain, as it were a wide and vaff fea forsaman shall have much ado to reach with his eye to tar as these downs we our every way under himsand see all over them. And herenpon by reaton of this stange and marvellous prospect, the City is called 'Thaumagi, Over and besides that the high grounds affordeth it security, it standeth also upon a huge rock, divided into divers crags and broken cliss. Thesel. or wonderfull. difficulties forced Philip toggive over his attempt. and namely, when he confidered and weighed withall, that the town it felf when it was won would not quit the painful labour, and pay for the danger about it. Besides the winter was now at hand, when he departed from thence, and retired his forces into M. acedon, there to harbor. Where, when all others, during the time that they could catch any repose and rest, refreshed their spirits and bodies with some recreations and disports; Phylip only how much relpit foever he had, either of intermission or remission from continual labour of marching in journey, and fighting in battell; to much more trouble he had in his mind whiles he couried and discoursed with himself, what the total and finall issue might be of this war: whiles he food not only in fear of the enemies, which perfecuted him by fea and land, but also in doubt, as well of the hearts of his allies, as of the affections of his own tubjects: left the one in hope M of the Romans friendship should revolt, and the other (even the Macedonians themselves) def re novelties, and long for a change. Therefore he addressed his Embassadors into Achaa, both to exact an oath of the Achæans for their alleageance (for they had capitulated in the accordand agreement made, yearly to (wearfealty unto Philip) and allo to deliver in o their hands, Orchomenus, Herca, and Triphilia. And when they demanded also Aliphera the Embassadors answered, that the City never pertained to Triphylia, but that of right it ought to be reflored unto Philip: as being one of them which in the generall councill and affembly of the Arcadians, were affigued and fet out for the building of Megalopolis. And thus verily he entercained firm alliance with the A brans As fo the Macedonians hegained their hearts unto him, by occasion of Heraclides: for feeing that by means of him he incurred their exceeding ill will and hard conceit, and that he was N charged with many grievous crimes, he cast him in prilon to gratifie his ownsubjects: whereat the people took great joy and hearts content. Then made he preparation for war, with an earnest endeayor, as at any time before he exercised as well the Macedonians as mercenary fouldiers in pay, namely, to wear their armor and handle their weapons; & in the very prime of fpring, he fent all his forrain aids and light armed touldiers, under the leading of Athenageras into (haonia by the way of Epirus, to leize upon the firaight paffage near to Antigonia, which the Greeks call Stena. Hindelf a few daies after followed with his main army more heavily appointed. And when hehad well viewed & confidered the fituation of the country, and how it lay he judged that the quarter coulting upon the river Assa was the meetelf place to fortifie and encamp in. This river between two hills the one by the pealants of the country called . Eropus the other Afraus, runneth within O a narrow-tale and yieldeth but aimall passage upon the bank fide. He commanded Athenage-The to gain and tortifie Afriam with his light armed fouldiers: him elf encamped upon Eropu. And look what way as the hill was fenced with broken and cragged rocks, there he kept a small

guard of Jome few fouldiers: but whereas there was more danger, and easier accels for the

enemy he fortified with tren hes rampiers and bulwarks. He planted also and disposed in conve-

nient places a great number of engins to fend out quarrels and other shot, for to keep the enemies

A aloof. The toyal pavillion of the King himfelf was pitcht before the tampier upon a bank, in a most confriences place of open fight, for to terrifie the enemy, and also to encourage and hearten his own men, when they should see him so consident and resolute. The Consul advertized by Charping the Epirot, what paffages the King with his army was possessed of, after he had passed the winter in Corejra, himself likewise in the beginning of Spring, went up into the main land, and held on his march toward the enemy. And being advanced almost within five miles of the Kings camp he lest his legions in a strong senced place, and went himself in person torward with certain lightly appointed in spiall to discover the quarters, and the morrow after held a consultation, Whether he might do better to affay to pals through the place which the enemy kept (not with flanding he faw evidently before his eyes great trouble and hazard in that adventure) or to bring his B army about and ierch a comp is the lame way, whereas the year before Sulpitius entred into Ma-

ecdony. This deliberation held him for certain daies in even balance and suspence, until news came unto him that T. Quanting was created Conful; and having the Province of Macedony allogted unto him made halfe thither and was already paffed to Corcyra.

Valerius Antas writeth how Villius was entred the pals aforelaid & because he could not take the straight and direct way (by reason that the King and his forces had befet all places) followed the traight and direct way (by reason that the saing and the valley along through the middle whereof the river *Aous runneth and having made a bridge the valley along through the middle whereof the river *Aous runneth and having made a bridge *Eas. Plis. the valley along through the initial whereas the King was encamped, and there fought over it, in great hafte paffed over to the bank, whereas the King was encamped, and there fought ovide with a battell: wherein the King was dik omfitted and put to flight, and driven out of his camp: that Pingo Nigo, 1:000 enemies were flain in that conflict, 2200 taken priloners, 132 enfigns won and carried a - verification. way befides 250 horse. Also that during the combat there was a Temple vowed unto Jupiter, in case the Consul speed well in the battell. But all other writers both Greek and Latine, at least wife whose Andals I have read, report that Vidus performed no memorable act, and that the Conful

T. Quinting who next succeeded took in hand the whole and entire war himself.

Whiles things thus puffed in Macedany, the other Conful L. Lengulus who staid behind at Rome, held a general affembly for the election of Centors: And among many famous and noble perfon ges who fired for that dignity, P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus, and P. Elius Parus Were created Cenfors, These two agreeing together in great concord, both e-ected a Senat without defaming any person; and also farmed out the toll for portage deal things that were fold at Copus: Item; they let & to farm let the custome for passage that way whereas the camp stood and where now D there is a town built and enroled three hundred Coloners (for that number was limited by the Senat) there to inhabit. They fold also the lands of Gepualying under the hill Tifuia.

About the fame time L. Manhus Acidinus departed out of Spain, and was prohibited by M. Parcius Lecci à Tribune of the Commons, to enter at his returninto the City with the folemn pomp of an Ovation notwithstanding he had that honour granted by the Senat. So he came into Rome as a private person and brought into the Chamber of the City 1200 pound weight of filver's and thing found weight well-near of gold. The same year Gn. Behins I amphilus, who had received the Province of France from C. Aurelius the Conjul of the former year, engaged himfeli rafhly within the marches of the French Insubrians, and was environed and enclosed round about, both he and in manner his whole army. He lost above 6600 men. See what an overshrow was E received in a war, whereof there was no reckoning made, and from whence no danger was feared shy more. This cauled L. Lentulus the Conful to come our of the City of Rome, who being arrived into a Province full of trouble and tumult, after he had received the charge of afrighted and dification army gate the Practor a great check and rebuke; & took him up roundly with reproachfull terms, yea, and commanded him to get him gone out of the Province, and to repair to Rome. Neither performed the Coniul himself any exploit worthy of remembrance by reason that he was called home to Rome for 10 hold the folering election of Magistrates: which also was staid by M. Falvins and M. Curius Tribunes of the Commons : who likewife would not fuffer T. Quintime Flammings, having been but Quartor, for to fland for a Confulthip. "Now adaies, lay they, the dispities of Ædiles and Prators are nought fet by and not worth the feeking for: and thefe F & noblemen will needs mount into the Confuls place, not by steps and degrees of other offices, wherein they thould make proof and give good testimony what their carriage is, but leaping o-"ver those in the midt, joyned the lowest and highest together. This debate which began in Mars field in the affembly of the people, came at length to be decided before the Senat. And the EE ordained. That for impach as he which fued for that dignity, was by law capable thereof it was realon that the people (hould that e plenary and absolute power to create him, or whomsoever elie they peared. So the Tribunes inbmitted themselves under the authority of the Senator. And for Coff, were elected Sex. Alus Patus, and T. Quinius Flamminus. Then enfued the election of the Pracors. In which were cremed L.Cornelius Merula, M. Claudius Marcellus, M. Porcius Cate, and C. Milyan, who had been Ediles of the Commons. By whom the Plebeian plaies were re-G-med; and a tolering feast made in the honour of Jupier; in regard of those plaies. The Curule Edies intering Placens, who also wastne Flamine Dialis or Prieft of Jupiter, and C. Cormiles Comes, exhibited the Roman games with great magnificence. The great Pontifices or Billiops farbing Sulpinas, and L. Gallis died that year : In whose places were enfalled M. o.Emp-Pas Lop day and Con Cornelins Scipia, Now when Sex. Blins Paras and Tiens Quimius Flamininus he Coff, were carred into their Magistracy, they affembled the Senat in the Capitoll : where the

gave order, that concerning the two Provinces of Macedony and Italy, the Confuls should

either agree between themselves, or else cast lots whether of them should govern the one or the H other: And that he, whose hap was to have the charge of Macedam, should enroll of Romans three thousand footmen, and three hundred horsemen: Also of Latine allies five thousand footand five hundred horse, for to supply and furnish out the legions. And for the other Consulit was decreed, that he should have an army all entire and new, L. Lentulus the Conful of the former year, continued fill Governour in the Province with express commandment, that neither himfelf thould leave the government, nor withdraw his forces from thence, before the Conful were come with the new legions. So the Confuls referred themselves to the direction of the lots. To Alius tell Italy: and Mazedony to Quintins. As for the Prators, who all were guided by lots. L. Cornelius Merula had the juridiction of the City of Rome, M. Claudius governed Sicily. To M. Porsius was allotted Sardinia, and C. Helvius his lot was to be L. Deputy in Ganl. After this they I began to take musters. For over and besides the Consular armies, the Prators also were charged to levy fouldiers. To Marcellus were affigned four thouland footmen of Latine allies, and three hundred horsemen to go into Sicily. And for Cato three thousand toot of the same kind of souldiers with two hundred horse to serve in Sardinia: upon condition, that when both these Prators were come into their Provinces, they should discharge all the old souldiers there, as well footmen

Then the Confuls granted the Embafiadors of King Attalus leave to come into the Senathouse: where having audience given them, "after they had declared how their King and Master "had affilted the State of Rome with his forces as well by fea as land, and shewed himself chear-"full ready, and obedient to this present day for to execute and perform whatsoever the Roman is "Confuls had enjoyeed him to do; shey aid now, that they much feared left from henceforward " he would not be able to do the same, by reason he was impeached by Antiochus. For Antiochus staking his vantage and finding the realm of Attalus disfurnished of garrifons, and unprovided of forces both by lea and land had invaded the fame. For which occasion Attalus belought the LL of the Senat there affembled, that if they minded to use his navy, and employ the means "that he could make in the service of the Macedonian war, they would then send him a sufficient garriton to defend his kingdom: but if they thought not well thereof, his request was to e permit himielt to return with his fleet and other forces, to the defence of his own. The Senar gave order to return this aniwer unto the Embaliadors: "Whereas King Andus had succoured the Roman Captains with his Armado and other means of war, the Senst accepted thereof in U the best part, But as touching Antiochus the King, anally and friend of the people of Rome, they " neither would fend any aid againft him : nor yet detain the aids of King Attalus in any service of theirs, longer than the King him elf should think it flood with his own commodity. For the manner of the people of Rome hath alwaies beento lerve their own turn with the help and affi-"france of others, but yet at the good pleasure & discretion of others. And who soever were wil-Iling to relieve the Romans, they were at their own liberty to begin and end when they would "themselves, Howbeit they purposed to address their Embassadors unto Antiochusto advertise "him and let him understand that the people of Rome employed the help of Aualus his ships and "fouldiers against Philip, a common enemy: and the Senat would take it kindly at his hands, if "for their fakes he forbare the Realm of Attalus, and abstained from war. For meet and realons "it was, that the Kings who were friends and allies to the people of Rome, fhould like wife enter-" tain peace and amity among themselves.

T. Quinius the Conivi made haste to be gone into his Province: and when he had levied and mustered his souldiers so, as that he had enrolled those old experienced servitors for the most part, who had given good proof of their valour in the service of Spain and Affrick, he was detained so long of Rome by occasion of certain prodigious signs reported, until he had taken order, for the appealing of the gods, and expirtion of them. The lightning scorched and blasted the great port way from Ven: the Common Hall likewise of publike assemblies, and the Temple of Jupiter in Linguium: allo the Temple of Hercites in Arden: the walls belides and turrets of Capua, and the Temple there which is called All a. At Arctium the sky appeared to be on a light fire. N A. Velitra the earth fetied and funk down leaving a great gaping chink for the compais of three acres of ground. Word moreover was brought, that in Sueffa Aurunca a lamb was yeared with two heads and in Sixuella a porket with a mans head. In regard of thele prodigies, there was a proceffion and application one whole day, and the Confuls intended devoutly to their facrifices: and after they had pacified the gods; they took their journey into their Provinces. Elim, together with C. H. louis the Prator went into France and gave unto the faid Prator the army which be received of L. Leztulus, and should have dismissed and discharged of their service; because he purposed himself to employ in his own wars the stell and new legions which he brought with him: but he performed no action worth the report. The other Conful T. Quintim having taken the fea. and departed from Brundusium fooner than other Confuls were wont, arrived at CorograO with eight thouland foot, and eight hundred horse. From thence he croffed the seas with a galleace of five ranks of oars, directing his course for the nearest coasts of Epirm, and by great journeys made haste until he was come to the Roman camp: from whence after he had licensed Villiweto depart, and flaid there some sew daies until his forces which were at Corerrecould overtake him, he called his Councill together to refolve, Whether he should keep on his journey directly, and make way through the midit of his enemies where they lay encamped, or rather without any

In fach attempt (which could not but carry with it great pain and perill) fetch a compais about with facty, and to enter into Macedon; by the way of the Daffaretians country and Lingua. And verilysthis latter courte of the twain had taken place, but that he feared, when he were retired once far from the fea, and had let the enemy flip out of his hands, if the King haply were minded as he haddone before) to detend himfelf within the defarts and forreits, that he, should frend all the long summer and do no good. Therefore come what would of it, he refolved to affail the enemy in that very place as difficult as it was, with all the difadvantage what foever. But as they determined in their intention thus to do, so they were not so ready in the means to execute and effect the fame. Thus they fate fill and ipent toty dates within the eye of the enemy, and made no attempt. Then Philip conceived some hope to affay a peace, by the means and intercession of the Epitot

Inter Print Concerved tome nope to altay a peace, by the means and interceffion of the Epirot B nation. And after conductation had there were creatian agents choicn for that purpose to wit. Pausfauist the Practor, and Alexander Generall of the hone; who brought the Consili and the King together for to parl, into a place whereas the fiver Alous is natrowess, and the banks nearest together. The demands of the Consili in sum were theire: That Philip should remove his garrison our of the Cities Item. That whole territories or towns he had pilled and spoiled, he should make restitution again unto them all those things that were extant and to be found: as fortherest, they should be prized and valued indifferently to their worth. Philip made answer again, "That all "those peeces were not of like quality and condition. As for such as he had taken himself, he "would be content to set them at liberty: but for those that were lest unto him by his progenitors and predecessors, he would not lorgo the possession thereof sciences he del them lawfully in right of inheritance, Finally, it hose Cities wherewith he had warred made complaint, that they were ever endamed by him, he would report himselfs on the Cities and Predecession.

ever endamaged by him, he would report himself to what Cities and States they would them's felves, and stand to their award, to they were neuters, or in peace as well with the one side as
'the other. The Conful hereunt or replied and sid, That for this matter it was needles to refer
'themselves to the arbitrement or doom of any. For who feeth not evidently (quoth he) that
'he hath done the wrong who first took arms? And that Philip before everthat he was molested
'and troubled by any war from others, offered violence first unto all? After, when it was debated
'and troubled by any war from others, offered violence first unto all? After, when it was debated
'what Cities should be let free, she Consul named first of all Thess and with the word the King
was in such a heat of choier that he cried out aloud. 'What harder condition O Quintius would
'you impose upon him that you had vanquished? and withall, he stung away in a chafe from off
the place of meeting and enterview, and would no longer part. And much ado they had on both
fids to hold their hands from shooting one at reason.

fides to hold their hands from shooting one at another, for the river ran in the midst between them that they could not try it out by the ears. The morrow after there passed many light skirmines between the corp is quard on both parts by way of excursions, first in a plain that lay out broad enough for that purpose: but afterwards as the Kings men retired themselves into the nartow (raights and rough sugged places, the Romans of an a dent defice to be sighting, entred thintersoon after. The Romans had on their side the benefit of good order and military discipline and were furnished with such kind of weapons as were fit for to maintain a ski.mish in a set battle. The enemies again for their parts had the vantage of the ground and the help of studyen enginato cast touth show that so of (as basists).

E cliff and rock as it had been upon the walls of a City. After they had on both fides given and taken many a wound, fo as divers of them were left flain on the earth, as if they had lought in a full baited the night at length parced them afunder.

Things this flanding in these terms, there happed a certain herdman sent from Charopus a Prince of the Epirors to be brought before the Coniul: who gave him to understand that he kept cattell a grazing in that forrett (whi h then was overspread with the Kings pavillion) and knew all the fanks, all the windings, turnings, and blind waies of those mountains; promising, that if he would fend out a band of fouldiers with him, he would conduct them thorow a place that was neither dengeroos nor yet difficult and hard of afcent : which if they had once gained, they flould beover their enemies heads and able to command them. And these things (quoth he) you may farely treat upon: for Charopia willed me to make declaration, That he could wish you the Conful were Matter of all rather than any other. The Conful was defirous to believe all, but durit nex credit him. And thus being troubled in spirit, whiles he entertained in his heart both joy and fear together, at length the authority of Charopse induced him to resolve and give the adventure of this hope this offered and prefented unto him. And to the end that the enemy might different and imperentating, for two dates following he never cealed to affail and provoke him, fewing companies of armed fouldiers in every place, to charge upon him, and ever feconding them with fresh mente lucceed in the place of the wearied. After this, he delivered to a Tribune or Coloniell fourthousind chosenfootmen, and three hundred horsemen: with this direction, to lead forward the Cavalry, as far as the ground would give leave : and when they were come Gong to Fplace whete the horfemen could not pals not march farther, then to plant them in fone plant and even ground: willing the footmen to march on as the guide should lead them, and point out their way but after they were mounted above the enemies heads, according as he underrook and made promise, then to give a fign by smok, and not to shout and to set up a cry until one might gueffe that upon figuall of barrell by him given, the battell was begun. And the Conful. gave conting adments to march by night (for as good hap was, the Moon was at full, and shone albuigholoug) and take their refection and fleep in the day time. As for the guide aforefaid,

he made unto him many fair and large promifes if it might appear, that he meant truth, and dealt !! Sithfully: howbeit in the mean time he delivered him bound to the custody of the faid Colonel. When these companies were thus sent away, the Roman Generall travelled and endeavoured so much the more to gain vantage of the enemies guards. All this while, the Romans that were fent out with the Colonel; marched forward; and upon the third day, when they had given token by imoak, that they had won the pitch of the hill as they intended, and held it still: then the Control divided his forces into three squadrons, and entred the midst of the valley with the main strength of his army, but he led forth the wings of his battell, both the right and the left, against the very camp of the enemies. Who also for their parts were not behind to re-encounter and receive him And all the whiles that they advanced without their fortifications of defence upon a hot defire of conflict, it fell out, that the Roman fouldier had the better a good deal, as being more valourous. I more skilful, and better appointed with weapons for that kind of service. But after that the Kings fouldiers, whe cofmany were wounded or killed outright, retired themselves to places of fasery. either by natural fituation or by art of man the danger returned upon the Romans heads, who inconsideratly were engaged into places of diladvantage, and into narrow streights, from whence they could no retire with eree, And furely they had not returned back again unpunished for their rashness but that the Kings men hearing first an outcry behind their backs, and seeing also a skirmish begun, were assonied at the sudden terror, and pur besides themselves. Some fled here and there away; others that made a fland and tarried flill, for that they rather wanted ground to flie than had heart enough to fight it out, were environed by their enemies both before and behind The whole army might have been utterly defeated, if the winners had luftily followed the chafe, K But the straights and the roughness of the waies hindred the horse, and the weight of armor combred the footmen. At first the King rode amain with bridle in horse neck without regard of any thing or looking behind him : but after he was got five miles before & gueffing (as it was indeed) that by reason of the disadvantage of the place the enemy could not possible make way after the refled upon a certain mount and fent his people all abroad over hils and dales, to rally his fouldiers together that were dispersed. Thus with the loss not all our of two thousand men the rest of the multitude met together, as if they had repaired to a Rendezvanz upon some fignal given & somarched with a great train into Theff. ly. The Romans purfued them as far as they might with fafety. killing them, and rifling the dead; yea and raplacked the Kings camp which though it were naked without defendants, yet for the difficult access unto it, they had much trouble to win & that night L they lodged in their own camp. The next day the Conful made pursuit after the enemy along the firaight, whereas the river runneth amoung the vallies. The K came the first day unto the hold or camp of Pyrhu(a place to called Jin Triphilia, belonging to the territory of Melotis From whence the morrow after he markhed a mighty journey with his whole army (for needs he must go that fear drives)& approached the mountain Lingor. These mountains are in Epirus, fituate between Macdony and The fall, The fide that lieth to The fall regardeth the East: that which butteth upon Macdony hath the North directly before it. Covered they are and overspred with abundance of woods; yet so as the very tops do affoard open plains and running waters. The King keeping his camp there for certain dates, was much troubled and perplexed in his mind, casting and tevolving, whether it were expedient for him to return immediatly into his own kingdom, or possible w to retire himself into Theffuly. Insum, his resolution was to bring down his army into Theffuly. And so to Tricea he marched the next way he possibly could From thence he passed in great haste through all the Cities that were in his way. As many men as were able to follow, he forced to quit their habitations and dwelling houses. The towns he set on fire : yet he permitted every one to carry away with him as much as he could of his own goods; all the reft fell to the fouldiers thate. No manner of cruelty there was, that the very enemy could exercise, but he practised among his own allies, And Philip him elf in the execution thereof, grieved not a little, and was vexed at the heart; but also he could do no other; yet his defire was, in that country which within a while should be possessed by the enemy to save the bodies at least wife of his associats. In this manner were ranfacked & spoiled these towns fol owing, Phacium, Irefia, Eubydrium, Eretria, & Palaphatus. Against his coming to Phera the gates were shut upon him. And because it would ask some time to win that town by a sault, and no leifure he had thereto, he gave over that enterprile, & passed into Man, cedons: for the bruit went that the Etolians also approached. Who having heard of the issue of the battell fought by the river Aous, first wasted and ransacked all the country near unto Sperchia and Marra Come (as they call it) and having from thence passed overinto Thessal, won Cyo mines and Angeas with the first affault. Howbeit, a repulse they took at Metropolis, whiles they harried the fields about it by reason, that the townsmen ran together to the desence of their wals, After this they gave the attempt upon Callithera, where they found the like resistance and violence of the enemies: but there they perfifted longer, and gave not over, nay, they drave the enemies that issued forth within their walls, and contenting themselves with that sictory, they departed then e seeing no great hope to force the town. Then they won and pilled two villages, Then the maand, alathana, As ict Acharra, it was surrendred by composition. And upon the like seas Xynie also was abandoned of her own inhabitants. These Citizens thus driven out of their own houses, flumbled at a venture upon a garrison which was a leading into Athamania, for the beto tergnard of the forragers that were to purvey corn. This multitude, I fay, marching difordering without armour, pell mell together, with a fort that were unmeet for war, was hewnin pecces

by the armed fouldiers, and Xyric was facked, thus left and forfaken as it was. After this, the According lians won Cyphara, a fort and town of strength, well leated for to empeach and command * Dolo- * exoblethe pia. These exploits performed the Etolians haftily, all in sew daies.

Neitherrefied Aminander nor the Athamans quiet and fill, after they heard the news of the prosperous battell which the Romans had tought, But Aminander reposing small trust in his own fouldiers craved of the Contul a small supply of other forces: and as he marched toward Gomphis he jurprized forthwith and forced a town named Pheca, fittlat between Gomphe and the flrajehts that divide Theff. ly from Athamania. From thence he advanced before Gomphi, and affailed the town which was detended right valiantly for certain daies : but after that he had erected icaling ladders against it, he forced the townimen within, for very fear to yield and render all into his B hands. The furrender of this City terrified the Theffalians exceedingly: in fuch fort, that the Citizens of Argenta Pherinam, Thima um, Lifinas Stimon, and Lampfum, one after another fubmitted

themselves, with other peeces thereby of imall importance. Whiles the Athamanians and Ætolians (fecured from ail danger of the Macedonians) made spoil and railed again to themselves by the victory of others: whiles Theffaly was pilled and facked by three armies at once, and knew not their friends from their foes, nor whom to truft the Conful passed over into the country of 'Epirus by the way of the straights which he had opened # Albania and madeclear by reason that the enemies were fled. And albeit he knew full well which way all the Epirots in general went, and with whom they had fided, excepting only Prince Charopus yet because he law them not only careful to make amends and satisfaction, but also willing and C forward to do whatfoe er he commanded he effeemed and regarded them by their prefer flate. more than by their demeanor part, and so by shewing himself inclined to mercy and easie to pardon a fault, he won their hearts and gained them unto him for the time to come. After this he dispatched messengers to Corcrea, to will that the kulks and Thips of burden should put into the gulph of * Amtracia whites himler travelled by easie journies; and the fourth day after pitched. * Golfodel * his tents upon the hill * Cercetius: and thither he sent for Aminander to repair with his aids, not: * Strabe Sinhs. for any need he had of his forces, so as much as of his guidance to direct him in his journeys for it is a part of Theffaly, Most of the Epirotsalso, for the same intent were received, who voluntarily offered the mountain their helpand affitance. The first City that he affaulted in Theff Ir, was Phaleria, wherein there ampelo.

laya garrison of two thousand Macedonians. Who at first held out and refisted most manfully. D and as much as either armor or the walls were able to do, defended themselves. But the affault & battery continuing uncessantly both night and day, overcame at length the constant and resolute valour of the Macedonians, For the Conful made this te koning I has upon this point depended the hearts and dispositions of all the other Thessalians, if the first should not be able to abide the violence and force of the Romans. Phaleria was no fooner won but there came Emballadors from Metropolis and Prera to render up their Cities into his hands, who craved pardon, and ob- *A City in tained it, Philoria was burnt and facked From thence he fet forward to Agimum but seeing the Th fish, or raplace defensible with any imall garrison, and in manner impregnable, he bestowed tome imall shot the Macdany place defentible with any imiligatriton and in manner impregnance the octowed tome that the of which name of darts upon the next corp. de guard, and turned his army toward the country againt Compli, of which name of darts upon the next corp. de guard, and turned his army toward the country againt Complication of the next corp. and from there he marched down into the Plains of The ful-. And because his army was distor- are ten more, E nished of all net estaries (for that he had forborn to make spoil in the territories of the Epirots) Ondem. after he had fent out espials afore, to discover whether the hilks above faid were arrived at * Len- * S. Maura. cas of Ambracia, he feet out his companies one after another to Ambracia, or to purvey corn and victuals. The way between Gomphi and Ambracia, as it is cumberous and hard for passage, so again, it is but short and very compendious. So that within few daies he had transported certain convoies of victuals from the port of Ambracia, whereby the camp was flored with plenty of all provision, From then e he passed to Rhages, a town almost ten miles distant from Lariffa. The Citizens thereof are descended from Perrhabia, and the City it self leated upon the river " Peneus. " Salampila, un The Thessains were nothing affraid at the first coming of the Romans. As for Philip, like as he Pequ. durft not himself in person march forward into Theffair so having taken a place within * Tempes . The pleasant F which he held with a Handing camp, he espied into what quarters the enemies intended to go, meadows and which he held with a flanding camp, he elpied into what quarters the elemens intended to go, and ever as he could find opportunity and advantage, fent underhand factour and relief thinker, fields along, the liver Per

Muchabout the same time that the Conful first encamped against Philip in the straights of Epirus, L. Quintine also, the Conful his brother who by commission from the Senat had the charge of the fleet and the government of till fea-coaffs; failed beyond Corcyra with two Galleaces of five banks of oars and hearing that the navy was departed from thence, leeing also there was no staying there he mide fail after apace, and having overtaken them at the Isle Zamma he dismissed Apuffing in whole place he forceeded: from thence he went fair & foftly haling after him the mok part of the flips which followed with the provision of victuals, until he came to Malea. From G whence, when he had given order, that the rest should make as good speed as possibly they could after him, he went with three Quinqueremes lightly appointed, and arrived before at Pyraeuma where he received the other ships that L. Apostins the Lieutenant had lest there for the guard and

Ab the lame time there were two Armadoes fet out of Afra, the one conducted by King Attaling tonfifting of four and twenty fail of Quinqueremes: the other were of Rhodians, and flood of twenty covert ships with decks and hatches, commanded by Agesimbrotus the Admirall.

* 39 fh.7 d.

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There Bests joyning together about the Island Andres, croffed the narrow fear from thence to Edbers And first they forraged the territory of the Carystians: afterwards feeing Corifins from enough against them by reason of agarrison sent to them in all haste from Chalcin, the approached to Brories. L. Quintus having intelligence that King Artalus was come, repaired thither also with those vessels which had been at Pyreeum, & gave commandment, that as many ships as arriwed thither belonging to his fleet, should bend their course for Eubea. Now was Eretria by all forcible means affaulted, for not only the vessels of three joynt navies had brought thisher all forts of engins and artillery deviled for to shake and batter the walls of Cities, but also the fields and country hard by, yielded them plenty of timber, and other matter to make new. The townsmen from the very first day shewed no valour and courage in defending their walls: and afterwards when they were wearied, and some of them hurt, and saw withall a part of their wall overshrown by the ordnance and engins of the enemy, enclined to yield: but they had amongst them a garrison of Macedonians, whom they feared no less than the Romans. Moreover, Philades a Captain under the King fent messengers unto them from Chalcis, assuring them, that if they could hold out fill and endure the fiege, he would in good time be with them, and bring relief. Thus hope and fear together conftrained them to drive offlonger than either they were willing or well able to do. But when they heard once that Philocles had a repulse by the way, and in great halfe and fear was retired and fied to Chalcis again, then immediatly they tent their Embaffadors unto Attalus, to crave pardon and protection. Whiles they were wholly bent to feek peace (whereof they had some hope) and foreslacked the affairs of war-fervice, opposing their corps de guard on that fide only of the wall where the breaches were, and neglecting all befides, behold, Quizting in the R night-leason gave a camillado in that quarter which was least suspected, and with scaling ladders won the town. The whole multitude of the inhabitants fled with their wives and children into the Castle, which also afterwards was rendred up. As for money, gold, and filver, there was no great flore to speak of but Images, and painted tables of antique work, artificially wrought, and such like ornaments, there were more found, than for the proportion of the bigness, or other wealth besides, of such a City as that was. From thence they set fail once again for Caryllus, where the whole multitude, before the enemies were put on land, having abandoned the City, were fled into their fortrels: from whence they fent their Orators unto the Roman Generall, humbly craving their mercifull protection. The townsmen presently had their lives and libertie granted them. But the Macedonians were put to their raniom and they compounded to pay * three hundred fil-L engl fh,reckover lefterces apeece, and to give up their armour and weapons, and so to depart: With this sum of money having redeemed themselves they were set out disarmed into Bastia. These forces at sea Rerce (which having in few daies gained two poble and renowned Cities in Eubea, coasted about Sunium, a and a half) at promontory of cape within the territory of Actica, and arrived before Cenchrea, a town of mera d.tarthing. chandile and traffick belonging to the Corinthians,

The Conful all this while had a longer and more dangerous piece of service in the siege (of Rhapes) than all men looked for. And the chemies within made relistance, where he would have leaft of all superfied. For he supposed verily that all the trouble and difficulty would be in battering down the wall, & making some breach. For thus he thought that if he had once opened way for his armed fouldiers to enter into the town, the enemies afterwards would either flee or bear flain as it falleth out commonly in Cities when they are forced. How beit, when part of the wall by the battery of the Ram lay flat along, and the enemies were got over at the breaches & ruins thereof; then began their labour and pains anew, as if they had had no trouble nor toil afore. For the Macedonians in garrison, who were many in number, and those approved and select souldiers, thinking how honourable a lervice it would be to defend the City by valour and dint of fword. rather than by the firength of walls had ranged themselves in a battell within fronglymarshalled into many ranks and files ciose together and when they perceived the Romans were mounting over the breaches to enter the City, they repelled and beat them back in that place of great disadvantage, where they had much ado to recover and retire themselves. The Col, hereat was much difpleased; and vexed in him'elf: and making this account, that such a foul foil and disgrace was not of only an occasion of a longer track of time, before he could force that one City; but also material and important for the main progress and proceeding of the whole war, which commonly dependeth upon the occurrences of light matters and of small moment in the beginning: after be had rid and cleanled the place which was choaked up with the ruins of the half-broken wall lying there upon heaps he reared a tower or frame of timber of a huge height to overtop the walls, confifting of many flories and floors one over another, which contained and carried a mighty number of armedmen, and drave the fame upon wheels and rollers close to the wall. Moreover he sent out certain ensigns, one after another by turns, to break through by force (if it were possible) that firong and close battailon of the Macedonians (which they themselves call Phalana.) But the place being so streight (for that the breach of the wall was nothing broad) o the enemies had the vantage both in regard of the weapons which they used, and of the form of battell wherein they were ranged. For when the Macedonians standing close one to another with a continued roof or fence of targets over their heads, opposed their pikes before them which were of an exceeding length: the Romans neither with their darts could hurt them afge off, nor with their swords drawn come near them to fight close at hand, or cut their pikes in two: and if it chanced that they whipt off or inapt any alunder, yet the feel and truncheon

A thereof being that p fill at the point (headless though it were,) among the other pikes that were headed. lerved to make a sence as it were an hay or pallaisade. Over and besides that part of the wal that flood whole and found fill, was a fure defence unto both flanks of the enemies: peither had the Romans any room at length to return, and from thence to feeth their beir, and so give a violent charge, which is the thing that usually breaketh and disordereth ranks. Moreover, there chanced one thing by meer fortune that encouraged them within: for as the tower aforesaid was in driving over a terrais or bank whereof the floor was not fast and soundly hardned with the rammer, one of the wheels hapned to fink in and make a deep rout in the ground, whereby the whole frame nodded fo forward that the enemies without thought verily it was ready to fall, and the armed fouldiers standing upon it within quaked for fear, and were put well-near besides their wits. B Thus when nothing that was provided might avail and come to any great effect, the Conful was vexed at the heart, to fee himself so over-matched in souldiers, in armour, and in manner of fervice; and withall he confidered, that he had no help to force the City and to win it in any short time, nor could make means to pass the winter in those parts so far from sea, and left paked already and waste by those calamities that follow wars. Whereupon he raised the siege: and because there was no haven in all the tract and coatt of Acarnania and Ætolia. which was able both to receive and harbour all his hulks that brought victuals for his army, and also to yield winter lodging for his legions; he thought upon the Isle Anticyra within the country of Phocis; which lying toward the gulph of Corinch, feemed to him most fit and commodious for his purpose; because they should not remove far from Thessay, and the territories belonging to the enemies ha-C ving besides Peloponnesus aftront even over against them, divided but by a small arm of the sea : as their back Atolia and Acarnania: and of each fide Locris and Bavia. At the first assault, the Conful without any reliftance won Panopea in Phocis; Anticyra likewise long endured not the fiege. Then Ambrifus and Hyampolis were received by composition. Daulis by reason that it was fituate upon an high hill could neither be scaled nor forced by instruments and engins of battery.

But the Romans by lancing their darts and shooting arrows against them that were in guard. trained them forth to skirmish; and after some light scufflings to no effect, whiles one while they seemed to flie, and other whiles to pursue, they brought them to be so careless, so negigent and so little respective, that when the enemies fled back within the gate, they entred pell-mell with them, and so were Masters of the town. Other small forts likewise of Phoca yielded rather D for fear than any force offered unto them, Elasia kept their gases shur, and made a countenance, that unless they were driven thereunto, they would receive within their walls neither Roman captain nor army.

Whiles the Conful lay at the fiege before Elasta, there was prefented unto him the hope of a greater matter, namely, of withdrawing the nation of the Aches from the Kings alliance to the amity of the Romans, For they had expelled and banished Cycliadas the chief of that faction the fided with Philip: and Arifthenus who triended the Romans and fought to be confedered with

them, was Prætor for the time.

Now the Roman Armado, together with Attalus and the Rhodians, rode at anchor in the haven of Cenchrea, and they all were agreed in common to affail Gorineh. But the Conful trioughe E good, before that they should put that designment in action, to send Embassadors to the State of Achaia, promising, if they would revold from the King and turn to them, to deliver, Corinth into their hands, for to be incorporate into the ancient league and councill of their nation. And so by the advice of the Conful, there were Embafiadors addressed to the Achæans from his brother La Quintius, from Attalus, the Rhodians and the Athenians. And at * Sieyone was there & Councill * Bafilles and Diet held for to give them audience. Now the Achaens were not all of one mind and alike affected. The Athenians (a dangerous, an ordinary, and continual enemy of theirs) put them in fear of one fide: the Romans they had in dread and horrour of another. To the Macedonians they were obliged and bound by many good turns and favours, as well old as new. The K, himfelf they held in jealousie for his cruelty and treachery: and casting a proof and conjecture by those F courses which he then took and by his practices for the time, they foresaw well, that after the war ended he would be intollerable and a very tyrant over them. They were besides not only ignorant, what every man had faid in the feverall councels of every particular State, and in the general Diets of the whole nation, when they were required to deliver their opinions; but also uncertain and unresolute among themselves in their own minds what to will or wish. Unto men thus doubtfully disposed and unserted, the Embassadors abovesaid were admitted, and license was given them to deliver their mestage. First, the Roman Embassador L. Calphurnins : after him, those that were for King Attalus: and in the third place, the Rhodians spake and made discourse: and consequently, the Embassadors of Philip were permitted to parl, The Athenians had audience given them last of all, and were reserved of purpose to confute whatsoever should be spoken G and alledged by the Macedonians. And these Athenians inveighed most sharply and bitterly against the King, for none had received either more wrongs, or suffered the like indignities at his hands as they had. So this affembly verily for that time(by reason that the day was spent in hearing the continued orations of so many Embassadors) brake up about sun setting. The morrow aster they affembled again: where the Magistrates by the voice of the Beadle or publike crier (after the custome of the Greeks.) gave liberty to every person to deliver his mind, and no man frepped forth. Great filence there was, and not a word among them for a long time, looking

The Oration

wiftly one upon another who should begin first. And no marvell if they whose spirits were also- H nied in some sort within them, when they of their own accord cast and tossed in their minds things to different and commany were now more troubled and perplexed by those orations befides that had latted all the long day, broathing, uttering, & advising many matters fo harsh so difficult. and upplealant unto them. At length, because the Councill should not be dissolved without some speech and parl, Arifthenus the Prætor of the Achæans began to speak, and said: "What is be-"come (my Masters of Achas) of those hearts of yours and couragious stomacks, whereby at all of your fealts and in your private meetings (when talk is ministred of Philip and the Romans) you can hardly hold your hands, but are ready to fly one in anothers face? And now, when as this honourable Cour of Parliament is published & holden for the same purpose only; when ye have heard the reasons & allegations of the Embassadors of all parts; when the Magistrats propound I the matter to be debated in council; when the publike crier calleth you to give your opinions, ve are mum and muce? If the regard of the common good and welfare of us all, will not cause you to open your lips; cannot the private respects and affections neither (which have enclined and "carried your minds to the one fide or the other) fetch out a word from any of your mouths? "Considering especially, that no man is so gross and blockish, who can be ignorant that now is the very time or never for each one to fay and deliver his mind as he will himfelf, and as he thines keth bell, before we refolve and determine of any course: and when a decree or act is once pal-" fed, that all men are bound (even they themselves that before misliked it) to defend and main-" tain the fame as a good and profitable accord. This admonition of the Prator was fo far short of drawing any one of them to utter his opinion, that it caused not so much as the least noise or K humming in so frequent an auditory and congregation of so many States together. Then Arithmetic nus the Prator began again and followed his speech in this manner. " It seemeth (my Masters "and friends of Achas here affembled) that ye are not to much to feek for counfell and advice. "but ye are as short of your tongues and loath to speak. And every one here is un willing to pro-Vide for their generall good for fear least he should incur some particular perill. My self likewise operadventure would be filent and hold my peace if I were a private person: But now being Pra-"tor. I fee thus much, That either there should have no audience at all been given unto the Emhaffadors, or elfe, that they ought not to be fent away from hence without an answer; and an-"fiver them how can I without your ordinance? now feeing that there is none of you all, who have been summoned hither to this Councill, that either will or dare fay a word to the cause: L " let its examine throughly and confider well in lieu of your opinions, those speeches which ve-"Herday were pronounced by the Embassadors: let us(I say) revise them so, as if they had not de-"manded those things which concerned their own good and commodity but as though they pro-" point fuch points they effectived profitable and expedient for us all. The Romans, the Rhodi-Carls and King Act alas require our alliance and amity : and in that war which they wage against E Philip they think it reason to be aided from us. Philip again putteth us in mind of our society "with him and of our oath. One while he requireth us to stand and band with him: otherwhiles. "he faith he will be content that we should sit still, and meddle neither one way nor other. Is "there no man here knoweth the reason, why they that are not yet our allies demand and crave or more than he that is our ally already? It is neither the modely of Philip, nor the impudency of M of the Romans that is the cause hereof. The ports and haven towns they be of Achea, which mi-"infler confidence and afforance to thole demanders, and take away the fame from them again. From Philip we see nothing but only an Embassador. The sea-forces of the Romans and their "fleet, ride in the harbor of Cenchrea: they carry aforethem in shew the spoiles of the Cities in Enbira. The Conful himself with his land-army of the legions we see disjoyned from us by a se small arm only of the sea ranging at their pleasure all over Phocis and Locris. Marvell now lon-"gerif you can why Cleomedon the Embaffador of Philip demanded erewhile to coldly and diffi-We defitly that we should take arms for the King against the Romans: who, if we by vertue of the to fartie league and oath, wherewith he feemed to charge us in confcience, required of him again, that Philip should defend us both from Nabis and the Lacedamonians, and also from the Ro-N "mans: would be to feek not only of a garrifon and power of armed men to shield us, but like-"wife of a very answer to shape us. And verily he would be no more ready to satisfie us, than " Philip was himself the last year; who notwithstanding he frankly promised to levy war against " Nabis & thereby affaied to train and draw the flower of our youth from hence into Enbara; af-" ter that he law once that we neither agreed to fend him that power nor yet were willing to entangle our felves & be intereffed in the Roman war, torgot foon that fociety that now he standeth and vanteth to much of and left us to the mercy and devotion of Nation and the Lacedaa monians to be spoiled pilled wasted at their pleasures. And surely so much as I can conceive of (Leonedon his Oration me'thinks it hangeth not well together and one peece thereofforteth " not well with another. He feemeth to speak of the Roman war contemptuously, as if it werea O "matter of nothing; taying the event & iffue thereof would be like the former, which they main-" rained with Philip How is it then that he keepeth himself away, and in his absence demandeth "our help rather than with his personall presence protecteth us both from Nahis & the Romans? cours, I fay his ancient allies? But What ipeak I of us? Why hath he inffered them to ro force and ca win Ereria and Corriftum? Why endured he, that to many Cities of Theffaly thould be loft? "Hew could be abide Locris and Phocis to be over-run to as they are? And Elatia now at this

A "day fo streightly besieged, and horly assaulted? Why quir he thestreights of Epirus, and aban-"doned those impregnable holds upon the River Aons, by force, for teat, of his own accord, or "howfoever? and when he had forgone and diffeiled himfelf of that pats which he held, why re-"cited he into the inland parts of his realm for his lafety? If willingly and of his own accord he "abandoned so many of his allies, and less them to be ipoiled and raniacked by the enemy, what a can he alledge or fay for himself, why those allies aforelaid may not provide for themselves the " best they can? If for tear, let him pardon us likewise, if we be atraid. But it he were vanquished by force of arms, and therefore retired back, shall we, good Cleomedon, suite in and encurre the "Roman puissance and their mighty armies, against which ye Macedonians were not able to "fland? Or, would you have us to believe you, that bear us in hand, how the Roman war not as B "this prefent, either with greater numbers or stronger forces than they have done heretofore, "rather than truft ont own eyes, and that which daily we fee before one faces r. In twofe dailes "they fuccoured the Ætoligns with their navy, and warred neither under econdects nor with the army of a Conful. The maritime Cities of the confederate or Philip and then percoable "and tumult: but all the mediteranean parts with a the continent, were take and and fortified "from the Roman forces, that Philip spoiled and forraged the Atolians, imp 1. 5 and leeking "for help of the Romans, but all in vain. But now arthis day the Romans baving finished the "Carthaginian war, which for fixteen years space they supported in the very heart and bowels of " Haly, have not fent a garrison to succour and maintain the Ætolians in their wars, but are come themselves, as leaders and commanders General, and by Land and Sea at once have warred up-C" on Macedony. And this is the third Conful of theirs, who at this prefent maintaineth mortal "war upon it, to the uttermost of his power. Sulpriss hath encountred the King in the mids? of Macedons, bidden him battel, discomfitted and put him to flight, after he had laid wast and defolar the wealthieft quarter of all his Kingdom. Quintim lately hath driven him out of camp "and field, not withflanding he were possessed of the streight avenues of Epirus, and bare himself boldly and confidently upon the natural fituation of the grounds of his strong defences, and force " of acomplete army: and having purfued him as he fled into Theffaty, hathcaken the garrison "Towns of the King, and in manner within his own fight, won by mere torce his confederate Ci-"ties. Suppole and lay, that all those things which the Athenians erewhile have alledged con-"cerning the cruelty, the avarice, and unbridled lust of the King, be not true, but supposed slan-D "ders; admit that those enormities and wicked parts committed within the Attick land, against "the Gods of Heaven above, of the infernal ipirits beneath, touch not us at all, and are much lefs "pertinent; than those outrages which the Eleuntii and the Abydens, so far remote from us, have "endured. Forget we our selves, if ye will, the hurts, the wounds, and losses that we have recei-"ved, the murders the pilling and rifling of the goods of Messens in the midth of * Peloponnesses. * Monte. "Likewi@,how his friend and hoft Garitenes at Cyparifia, was killed against all Law of God and ann, even in a manner fitting at the board with meat in his mouth. Say we nothing also of "Attalus the father and ion, both Sicyonians, who were cruelly maffacred, and yet he was wont to "call the filly and wretched old man, Father. Also sorbear we to speak of the lons wife, who was "Carried away into Macedony, to make her his harlot and concubine, and to abuse her at his plea-E "fore, Let other rapes of virgins, forcings of honorable dames be forgotten: let us imagine that "we have nothing to do, nor to meddle with *Philip* for fear of whole cruelty ye were all fo mute, and could not open your mouth. For what other cause of silence had ye, being called hither to this counsel? Let us put the cale, that we were to debate the matter with Antigonus, that most "mild and just Prince, at whose gracious hands we have received so many favours and pleasures "above all other Kings: would he demand, think ye, that we should do that which possibly then could not be done? Pelopannefus is a demy Island, joined to the firm continent and main land, by the narrow freight or bank of I fthmus, lying open and exposed to nothing more than to Seaforces. If one hundred covert and decked fhips with harches, and fifty lighter veilels which are open, rogether with thirty Brigantins or fours of Iff & should come to pill and spoil our sea coasts, F "and begin to afful our Towns and Cities that lie open upon the River, even on the very strand "and Seabanks; should we retire our selves, think ye, into our Cities within the Land? Why? what elle? As though we were not already afficted and plagued with intestine war, which sicketh even within our ribs and bowels? When Nabis and the Lacedemonians by land, the Ro-"man navy by Sea shall lie upon us, to do us all annoy, how should I call upon the Kings society, "or for the help of the Macedonians? Or shall we of our selves, by our own strength and means " fave our Cities which shall be affaulted against the puilfance and power of the Romans? For in the former war we bravely defended (did we not?) the City of Dyms. We have examples "mongh of the fearful calamities and loffes of others, that we need not to make our felves examples unto others. Take heed (I befeech you) how you feel light and diddin, that the Romans have G of their own motive offered their friendship and alliance, which indeed ye were to with for, "and feek all that ever ye could. It is for very fear (no doubt) that they are driven, being in a of the service and that ever ye could. It is for very least and doubt, the service service of the service of th der the shadow of your wings, be harboured within your havens, and sustained by your victual and provision, No, no, Lords they are first of the seas, who can deny it? there is not a land they (set foot into, but immediatly it is their own, and in subjection unto them what sever they feem to request, they can command if they lift, And because they are willing to spare and forbear you,

" therefore it is that they fuffer you not to enter into any action that might be cause of your ruin H "and overthrow, For whereas Cleomedon erewhile feemed to shew and lay before you a mean and "indifferent courle; and that forfooth, which should be the safest way that you could take, name-"Iv-to enter into no arms at all, to fit stil and sleep in awhole skin; that, I say, is no middle way, no, "nor (to speak truth) any way at all. For besides this that ye must either accept or refuse the alli-"ance with the Romans, what else wil become of us, but to be a prey unto the conqueror, having "loft the grace and favour both of the one and the other? as men that like neuters, expecting the "iffue of the war, frame our defignments and counsels to the blind direction of fortune, Wel, once "again I fay, take heed you think not from of that which with all your heart you should wish & " pray for, only for that it is tendered and presented unto you. And never think, that because to "day you have the choise of both in your own hands, therefore ye shall ever have the same liber- I "ty hereafter, Occasions & opportunities are not alwaies the same, neither do they continue long. "All this whiles have ye had a defire to fave and free your felves from Philip, but evermore by "wishes & praiers in secret heart, rather than by taking arms in open hand. Now there are those "which with great armies & armadoes have passed the seas, who without your pain and peril are "ready to deliver you from his hands. These men, if ye reject and refule for your allies, ye are not "well in your wits, & have them you must either your allies or your enemies, there is no remedy. After this Oration of the Pretor, there arole a muttering and noise in the affembly, whiles some

approved and gave affent unto that which he faid, others rebuked in churlish wise those that accorded. Infomuch, as they jangled not one with another in particular, but the very States there assembled were at variance, yea, and this debate between the Magistrates of the whole nation k (whom they call Demiurgi, and ten they are in number) was as hotly maintained, as among the multitude. Five of them faid, they would propound unto the people, and debate with them in counted about accepting the alliance of the people of Rome, and put it to voices. The other five protefted, that this was directly against a law, in that case provided, forbidding expresly that no Magillrats should either propound or determine ought in any Diet, prejudicial to the society and league with Philip. Thus was this day also spent in debating and wrangling, and nothing done, There remained one day yet of a tull Diet and Councel, for by law they were to conclude and decree somewhat within three dayes at the farthest. Against that time, the parties were so hotly bent one against the other, that the fathers could hardly forbear to offer violence to their very children. There was one Rhiftafas of Peller a. who had a fon named Memnon, and he was a Demi-I urgus, who took part and fided with them that would not permit the matter to be put to quefion, and determined by a scrutiny of voices. This Rhisiasus having instantly a long time importuned his fon, and belought him to fuffer the Acheans to provide for their weal publick, and not by his peevish ftowardnes undo the state of the whole nation: when he saw once that all his prayers prevailed nothing, he fware a great oath that he would kill him with his own hands, and not take him for his lon, but for an errant enemy. By which his menaces, he gained thus much in the end, that content he was the next day to joyn with them that put the matter to question: who now being more in number than the other made a report and proposed the cause to the affembly: and when all the States in manner there met enclined thereto, and approved thereof, so as they avowed openly what they would ordain; the Dymzans, Megapolitans, and certain Argives, before M the decree was enacted, rose up all at once, and departed out of the assembly, and no man either wondred at it, or blamed them for ir. As for the Megapolitans, no longer ago than in their grandfires dayes, at what time as they were expelled out of their country by the Lacedemonians, K. Antigorus had restored them again. The Dymeans being but lately taken prisoners, and ransacked by the Roman army, Philip having given order that they should be redeemed wheresoever they were in flavery and bondage, he not only fet free, but also replanted in their own country. The Argives last of all, besides that they are of a settled opinion and belief that the Macedonian Kings are descended from them, were for the most part linked unto Philip in the right and regard of privat hospitality, and familiar friendship. In these respects, they went out of that assembly which inclined to the contract of alliance with the Romans, and were held excused for this departure; being thus N obliged unto Philip the adverse part, by great favours and benefits, yea, and those newly received at his hands. All the other States of the Achaans, when they were demanded their opinions, without delay confirmed by their immediat decree, the society with Attalus and the Rhodians: but the league with the people of Rome, because it could not be ratified and established without the Act of the people, was referred and put off until the time that Embafladors might be fent unto Rome. But for the present it was thought good that three Embassadors should be addressed unto L. Quintius, and that all the forces of the Acharans should march toward Corinth, for that Quintius having won the port of Cenchrea, was already at the fiege and affault of that City.

Theie Acheans encamped themselves over against that gate that openeth toward Siezone: the Romans lay against that part of the City which looketh toward Cenchrea and Attalash aving led O his army through the narrow streight of Ishmus, assailed them of Lechaus side, which is an haven of the other Sea. At the first they made no not assault, hoping that there would be some mutiny between the Towns-men and the Kings garrison. But perceiving they were all of one mind and resolution, and that both the Macedonians defended the City, as their own native country and also the Corinthians were content to be at the full command and direction of Androsshens the Captain of the garrison, as well as if he had been their sellow-citizen, and lawfully chosen by

a dreir own decition and fuffrages: then the affailants had no other hopebut in the violent force men own executions and of all fides they had raifed banks and mures, and were come close to the walls, although with hard accels thereto. Now had the Ram from that quarter where the Romans lay, bearen down a good part of the wall. To which breach, because it lay maked without defence, all the Macedonians ran to guard and defend it by frength of arms: where there was a cruel fight between them and the Romans. At the first the Romans were foon repulsed by means of the great numbers of defendants: but after the fuccours of the Achai and Arralus came unto them, they received them with equal valour: neither doubted they but to be able with eafe to drive the Macedonians and the Greeks from their Handings, and force them to retreat. But there were within the Town a multitude of Italian fugitives revolved and fled from the Romans : pare R of them, a refidue left of Annibal his army; who having trangreffed the laws, for fear of punishment were fled from the Romans, and took part with Philip: part also were marriners and seafaring men, who for hope of more honorable intertainment and fervice, had abandoned their ships, and were gotten into the City of Covinth. These fellows past all hope of life, if the Romans haply should have the better hand fared more like mad men than hardy and audacious souldiers. Now there is over-against Sieyone a promontory of Inno, which they call the Cape of Acree, and it runneth into the Sea: from whence the passage over to Corinth is a cut almost of seven miles. This ther Philocles, a Captain also under King Philip, had conducted through Bastia 1 500 souldiers: and certain Brigantins of Corinth were there ready to embark that supply of aid, and to transport them to Lechaus. By this time Attalus advised to set on fire the engine and fabricks that they had C mide, and presently to give over the siege. Quintius persisted yet more obstinatly in his enterprise begun. But he also seeing the Kings guards ranged and quartered at every gate, and that if they should hap to fally out, their violence would hardly be suffrained, was of the same mind with Ar-

talus. So without effecting any thing, the Achaens were dismissed, and the rest returned to their thips, Attelus to Pira um, the Romans to Coregra, During this service by Sea forces, the (other) Consul who lay in camp before Elasta in Phocis, first assisted to gain the City by conference and parly with the principal citizens thereof: but after aniwer made, that it lay not in their hands, and that they who were for the King, outwent the Towns-men both in number and firength: then at once from all parts he gave an affault unto the City both by force of arms, and also by engins of artillery. The Ram was bent against the walls, D and as much thereof beaten down with a mighty crash and fearful noise as stood between the Towers: whereupon the Town was diffmantelled and laid naked, and withal a cohort of Roman fouldiers entred at the open breach; so as from all parts the desendants abandoned their guards, and ran to that place that thus was diffrested by the enemies. And at one instant the Romans advanced themselves over the breach, and set up scaling ladders against the wall which was standing, and whiles the enemies were amused wholly, and had their eye only upon that one place where the conflict was, the wall in many parts was scaled, and armed souldiers mounted into the City, At which inddain tumu-t and alarm, the armed men having quit the place which they guarded with a thick troop fled all into the castle for sear; and the united and naked multitude followed after. Thus the Conful was mafter of the City: which being ranfacked, he fent unto the Caffle E certain messengers, promising life to as many of the Kings garrison as would depart away without arms, and offering liberty to the Elatians: and after fecurity given hereof, within few dayes the Cattle allo was rendred into his hands. Moreover, by the arrival of Philodes (a commander for the King) in Aches, not Corinth only was delivered from fiege, but the City also of the Argives,

was by certain of the principal rulers betrayed unto Philotels, who before had founded and follicited the minds and affections of the common people. There was a custome inthis City that upon the fift day of their general affemblies, the Pretor should in token of good luck pronounce the names of Jupter, Apple, and Hercules: and afterwards ordained it was besides by a law, that the name of Philop should make up the fourth. Now after the alliance accorded between them and the Romans it happened that the beadle or publick cryet left out the name of Philip: whereat the mulpitude fift began to muttet and grumble: then arofe a loud cry of those that put him in mind to name the King, willing him to give him his honor due by law; until a laft his name was also pronounced with great applause and consent. Upon the considerace and assurance of this favour Philoceles was fent for, who he winks failed upon a third.

nounced with great applaule and consent. Upon the confidence and assurance of this tayour Philocles was sent for, who by might seised upon an hill that commanders the City, which commonly
is called the fort of Las flat and having put a garrison thereaste next morning bettimes he advanided forward with banner displaid, and came down toward the common place lying under the
forties aforefaid: where there encountred him a band of armed men well appointed in order of
bittail. These were the girtison of the Achael lately there placed, to the number of 500 elect men
chosen forth of all the States, of Achael and one Encessance a Dynam was their commander,
C swade and exhort him to quit the City; giving him to understand, That he and his Company
were not able to match the Town-men alone, who could the force might be the Mandaline.

were not able to match the Town-men alone, who caried the fame mind that the Macedonians had done; mitch left then fhould they fland out when the Macedonians were joined unto them; if Macedonians (I'ay) whom the very Romans themselves could not inflain at Corinth. At fifth edd no good either with leader or fouldier: yea, and when within a while they beheld the Afgives also marching armed against them with a great troop from another part, and saw prefent death before their eyes, yet it seemed they would have put it to the hazard of a conflict,

LII 2

and

and fought to the last man, in case their Captain would have stuck to it, and not relented. But the Einsidemustor fear left together with the City, the flour of all the youth of Achea flould perift, eapirollated with Philocles, that they might be pelmitted to depart and go their way: but himself kept his ground fill in his armour, with some few of his followers and vaffals, and removed not a foot. Then Philotles fent out unto him, to demand, What he meant thereby? Unto whom he gave no other words, but holding forth his shield before him made answer, That armed as he was he would live and die in the guard and defence of that City which was committed to his charge. Then by the commandment of the Captains, the Thracians lanced their darts and shot at him, and so both he and the company about him were slain every one. Thus after the accord of alliance between the Achaans and Romans, two most noble and famous Cities (Argiand Co. rinth) came under the subjection of the King. These were the acts atchieved by the Romans as well by Land as Sea this fummer.

In France there was no exploit performed worth remembrance by Sext. Elius the Conful notwithstanding he had under his government two entire armies: the one that he retained still with him, which by order he should have discharged, and was the same that had before been commanded by L. Cornelius the Pro-conful and now by him was committed to the charge of C. Elius: the other, that he brought himself with him into the Province. So that he imployed the whole year almost in compelling the men of Cremona and Placentia to return into their Colonies, from whence by fundry cafualties of war they were chafed and dispersed. As France that year was in quiet beyond all hope and expectation, fo about the City of Rome there had like to have been a commotion and tumult of bondflaves. The Carthaginian hoftages were in guard and kept at K Setia, where they had attending about them (as meet was for the children of the chief Nobles and Princes of Carthage) a mighty train and retinue of servants. The number of them was the greater by occasion of the late Affrican war; during which time and presently after, the Setinsalso themselves had bought up many of that nation which were taken captives, and came in port-s le with the rest of the prizes. These having conspired together, sent out certain of their own company to follicite allo the other flaves that were in the territory of Setia, and so forth, as many as they could find about Norba and Circeii. Their plot was, that when all things were provided aforehand, they should upon the very day of the solemn games and plaies (which shortly were to be exhibited and let forth in Setia) take the opportunity of the time, when as the people were bufy in beholding the spectacle and shew represented unto their eye, and to run upon them: and L when they had by maffacre in this fuddain hurlyburly possessed themselves of Seria, thentogo forward and surprise Norba and Circeii. This horrible complot and conspiracy was detected, and information given at Rome to L. Cornelius Merula Pretor at that time of the City. For two bondflaves early in a morning before day, prefented themselves unto him, and opened from point to point in order, namely, what had been contrived and done, and what remained yet to do. The Pretor having taken order for their fafe custody at home within his own house, called the Senate together; where, after he had recounted and declared unto them what these informers had reyealed, he was commanded to go abroad to fearch out and repress this conspiracy. Forth he marched with five Lieutenants of the camp, and look how many he could meet with in his way all over the fields, villages, and hamlets, he tendred unto them a military oath, and confirained M them to arm and follow him. Thus in this halfy manner of levy, he armed well neer 2000, and with them all together (who knew not whither he meant to go, nor to what peece of fervice he led them) to Seria he came. At his first entrance, he suddainly in great hast apprehended the principal heads of the conspiracy; whereupon the slaves fled out of the Town. Then were sent out terrain into the fields, to trace and to find them out by their tracks. In this bufiness there were See the actwo bonds aves and one free man that performed fingular good service. Unto him the LL of the Senat gave order, that there should be paid 1 00000 Asses in brass coin: but unto the slaves 25000 and their freedom. For the redemption of whom, their masters were contented their full price out of the Chamber of the City. Not long after, it was reported that the remnant of this conspiracy purposed to surprise Preneste. Thither marched L. Cornelius the Pretor of the City, where he exe-N cuted about 500 persons who were found guilty. The City was in great fear to see how the hostages and captives of the Carthaginians practited such troubles. Therefore in Rome a standing watch was kept in every street: and the inferior Magistrats were charged to see to it and to walk the round, and the Triumvirs likewise (or three Sheriffs) to have a better eye and look to the Quarry-prison. The Pretor also directed his letters into all quarters of the Latin nation to this effect, That all the hostages should be kept within doors, and not suffered to go abroad into the ffreets: that all captives and prisoners should have gives about their heels of ten pound weight at least, and be kept in no other ward but in the common goal,

count of the heft Claffis,

The same year came Embassadors from King Attalus, who presented in the Capitol a golden Crown of 246 pound weight, with great thanksgiving unto the Senate, that King Antiochus in O 22 6 lib. En. regard of the authority and countenance of the Roman Embassadors, had withdrawn his forces glish in angel out of the confines of Attalus. The same summer two hundred men of arms, ten Elephants, gold, or there- and 200000 Modii of wheat fent from King Mafaniffa, arrived at the camp in Greece. Likewife out of Sicily and Sardinia, there was fent great flore of victual and liveries for the army. In Sicily M. Marcellus was L. Governour, and in Sardinia M. Porcius Cato, an upright man and living without touch and reproach, fave only he was thought somewhat too severe in restraining of

usury. He banished out of that Iland all usurers: he abridged also and cut off clean, the charges which the allies were wont to defray for the entertainment of the Pretor.

Sex. Alius the Conful being returned to Rome out of France in regard of the general affembly for election of Magiffrats, created Confuls Cn. Cornelius Cethegus and Q. Minutius Rufus, And two daies after, the election was held for Precors. This year first were chosen fix Precors, by reason that the number of Provinces encreased, and the Roman Empire and Seignory extended farther. And these were they, to wit, L. Manlins Volso, Cn. Sempronius Tudit anus, M. Sergius Si- Six Pretors lus, M. Helvius, M. Minusius Rufus, and L. Acilius. Of thefe, Sempronius and Helvius were E- first created, diles of the Commons; Q. Minutius Thermus and T. Sempronius Longus Ediles of the chair. The

Roman games this year were four times renewed. Cn. Cornelius and Q. Minntins being Confuls. Rabove all things went in hand with the Provinces of Confuls and Pretors: and first they difpatched those that concerned the Pretors (a matter that might be decided by casting lots.) To Sergins fell the jurisdiction of the City, and to Minutius the forein, over strangers. Acilius was appointed to Sardinia, Manlius to Sicily, Sempronius to that part of Spain between Italy and Therus; and Helvius unto the other beyond the River.

When the Confuls were upon the point to cast lots likewise for their provinces; namely, Italy and Macedony, L. Oppius, and Q. Fulvius Tribuns of the Commons, interpoled themselves and staied them, alledging, "That Macedony was a province lying far off, and there was no one thing "that had more empeached and hindred the proceeding of wars to that day than this, I hat in fo remote parts, the Conful ever of the former year was called home before he were fetled in his C affairs, and when he should be emploied most in wars. Now have there four years aiready " gone over our heads, fince we decreed and concluded to follow the Macedonian war; during "which time, Sulpitius spent the greater part of his year in seeking after the King and his army; "Villius, when he should encounter the enemy, was called a way before he had effected any ex-"ploit; as for Quintius, he was kept at Rome Hill for the most part of the year, in attendance a-"bout Church-matters and sacrifices: howbeit the affairs of wars under his conduct were ma-" naged to well, that if either he had gone sooner into his province, or the winter had been later, "he might have dispatched the warsthere: and now, that he is ready to retire into his standing "camp and wintring harbors the report is, that he hath brought the war to that good pass and " forwardness, that unless he be not hindred by a new successor, in all likely-hood and apparence, "he will make a final end thereof the next fummer.

With these speeches they prevailed so much, that the Consuls for their part promised to be ordered and fet down by the Senat in this behalf, upon condition, that the Tribuns would be content to do the like. Now when of both fides, they had referred themselves to a free and absolute confultation, the LL, of the Senat affigued to both the Confuls the government of Italy, and continued the command of the army fill with T. Quintins, until there came another to succeed him. Two legions were appointed for the Consul, with commission to war upon the Gauls between Rome and the Alps, who had revolted from the people of Rome. And for Quintius ordained it was, that there should be sent into Macedony unto him, a new supply of 5000 foot, 300 horse, and 3000 fea-fervitors and mariners. And likewife, that the fame L. Quintius Flamininus should be E Admiral of the navy, as before. For the Pretors who were to go into Spain, there was an allowance of 8000 footmen out of the allies of the Latin nation, and 400 horiemen, fo that they difmissed the old souldiers out of Spain: and enjoined they were to limit and set out the bounds of their several provinces, whereas the higher Spain and the lower should part. And for Macedons there were two Lieutenants more for the army appointed, to wit, P. Sulpitius and P. Villius, who

had been Confuls both, and in that province. Before that either Confuls or Pretors went out into their provinces, it was thought good to take order for the prodigious tokens which hapned. For at Rome the Temple of Vulcan and Summanus at Fregella, the wall and a gate of the City, were firiken with lightning. At Frusino it appeated light (as it had been clear day) in the night feason. At Asculum a Lamb was yeared ha-Fying two heads and five feet. Also at Formia two wolves entred into the Town, and worried somethat were in their way. Last of all, at Rome there was a wolf, that not only came into the

City, but went forward as far as to the Capitol C. Acilius a Tribun of the Commons proposed a law, that there should be five Colonies conducted to the Sea fide, and there planted: two at the mouth of the Rivers Vulturnus and Liternus, one at * Pucoli, another in the Burrough Town of Salernum, and to make the fift * Buxentum * Puzzole. was adjoined to the reft. Into every Colony order was taken, that there should be thirty hou- * Pife ord N: sholds sent. The three Commissaries, called Triumvirs, for the conducting of these Colonies ground Firest were created; namely, M. Servilins Geminus, Q. Minutius Thermus, and T. Sempronius Langus, Ligorio, Theleshree had commission to continue in the charge of this office three years. After the muffer, Gandall other matters accomplished, pertaining to God and man, that were by the Consuls to be performed, then they fet forward both, into their provinces. Cornelius took his way directly a-

gainst the Insubrians, who accompanied with the Cenomans, were entred at that time into arms: Minmin in his journey bare on the left hand of Italy toward the nether sea; and conducting his army to Genua, began with the Ligurians to make war. Clostidium and Litubiam, Towns , both of the Ligurians, likewise two States of the same nation, the Celelats and the Cerdiciats furrendred unto him; infomuch as all the country on this fide the Po, were in subjection to the

Romans, except the Boians among the Gaule, and the Illusts among the Ligurians. By report H. there were fifteen Towns containing twenty thouland men, which yeelded unto them From thence heled the legions into the territory of the Boisns. The army of the Boisns had passed over the Po a little before, and joined with the Infubrians and Conomans: for hearing that the Confule would war jointly with both their forces, they intended likewife to make themselves more ftrong, by uniting and bringing their power together. But the bruit being blown abroad that once of the Confuls invaded and fired the country of the Boians, presently there arose a tumple. For the Boians demanded, that they all in general would help them in their diffress. The Insubrians refufed and faid. That they would not abandon their own confines : by which occasion they distanded. The Boians went to the defence of their own country, and the Infubrians with the Canomans. fat them down upon the banks of the River Mineins. Five miles beneath that place, the Conful I Cornelina also encamped himself neer the said River : from whence he sent certain messengers all about the villages, and to Brixia, the head City of that nation; and being advertised jufficiently that the youth was up in arms, without the warrant and consent of their ancients; and that the Canomans joined not with the Infubrians in their rebellion by vertue of publick counsel and authority; he fent for the principal perfonsamong them, and began to labour and deal with them, that the Canomans would torfake the Infubrians, and openly with their enfigns advanced, either to return into their own country, or turn to the Romans. This they could not bring them to : howheir they affured the Conful that in the field they would either fit ftill and do nothing, or elfe, if any good opportunity was preferred unto them, they would aid the Romans. The Infubrians knew nothing of this complot: and yet, some doubt and suspition they had, that their allies halted, and were not K found of all four: and therefore when there was occasion to lead orth to fight a field, they durit not trust them with either of the two wings and points of the battel, for fear if they retreated like falle brethren, they should hazard the main chance; but placed them behind the enfigos in the regrand. The Conful in the beginning of the battel vowed a Temple to Juny Sofpita, in cate he discomfitted the enemies that day, and put them to the rout. The fouldiers fee up a shout, and cried aloud that they would bring it to pais that the Conful thould have his delire, and there with charged the enemy right fiercely. The Intubrians could not abide the first shock. Some write, that in the very conflict the Conomans also suddainly fet upon their back, whereby they were distressed and in danger both before and behind; and that there were flain enclosed in the mids five and thirty thoufand of the enemies, and leven hundred taken priloners, and among them Amilear the General of L the Carthaginians, who was the cause of this war : also that there were a hundred and thirty enfigns carried away, and of chariots above two hundred. All the Towns that followed this revolt. yeelded to the Romans.

Ministins the Conful, at the beginning made excursions into the country of the Boians, wasting and spoiling it all over: but afterwards when they had fortaken the Intubrians, and were retired home to detend and five their own, he kept himfelf within camp, making full account to trie a let battel with the enemy. Neither would the Boisus for their part have been behind, but ready to have answered them, had not the rumor of the infubrians overthrow, daunted and broken their hearts. Whereupon they forfook their leader, quit the camp, and bestowed themselves in the Towns and Villages to guard every man his own, and quite altered the course of their enemy his M war, and put him besides his account. For the Consul past all hope now to determine the quarrel in one ranged battel, began again to forrage the fields, burn all buildings, and force Townsby affault. Much about the same time Clastidium was let on fire. And from thence the legions were conducted against the Iluats among the Ligarians, who only stood out and would not come in, and veeld obedience. Which nation like wife hearing that the Infubrians were defeated in a battel and that the Boians were to scared, that they durft not venture the fortune of a field, submitted themselves. At the same time the letters of the Consuls, containing their happy affairs in France, were brought to Rome. M. Sergins the Pretor of the City fielt read them in the Senat, and afterwards by the advice of the Senate, rehearfed them in a full audience and affembly of the people. Anda procession was decreed for the space of four daies.

Now was winter come, and whiles T. Quintius after the winning of Elatia, wintred his armies in divers harbors within Phoess and Locrie, there arole a mutiny in Opper. The one faction fent for the Atolians their neer neighbours to fide with them : and the other for the Romans. The Atolians came first, but the mightier faction would not fuffer them to enter in ; for having dispatched a messenger to the Roman General, they held the Town until his coming. The Kings garrison kept the fortress, neither could they be brought to abandon it either with the menaces of the Opuntians, or the authority and countenance of the Roman commander. The only let and flay why it was not immediatly assaulted was this; Because there was come an herald from the King, requelting time and place of a parle, which with much ado was granted to the King : not because Quitaisus of him el was not defirous and withed that he might be thought to have ended this was, o either by force of arms or conditions of peace; for as yet he knew nor whether one of the new Confuls should be sent to succeed him, or his government continued till tinto him (according as he had given his friends and kinsfolks in charge to bring that about by all the endeavour and means that he could make :) but he impposed verily, that this parting would be to good purpose for him, if it might be in his liberty to drive matters unto war if he ftayed Itill, or draw to a peace if he departed home. So upon the strand and shore of the gulf Malea, they choic a place neer unto Niera.

war with a brais beak-head. There accompanied him the chief Lie adaeedon, and Cycliadae a nobie perfonage of great mark among the Achaeans, and one that was from thence bandined, With the Roman General were King Aminander, Dienysidorus an Embassador of King Attalns, and Applimbrotus Admiral of the Rhodian fleet, Phaneas the chief and principal Magistrat of the Etolians, and two Achwans Ariftbenus and Xenophon. The Roman General in the mids of thefe. advanced himself forward to the edge of the very shore, even to the bank side, whiles the King came forward to the foredeck of his ship standing at anchor : and thus he began and said unto the King; "Sir, you may do better to come alhore that we may commune and confer tog: ther close, and both fpcak and hear one another more casily. The King refused to to do : and way to? quoth B " Quinting, who is it that you fear, if a man may know? Then with an hauty spirit and kinglike: I "fear none (quoth he) but the immortal Gods; but I trust not the fidelity of all that I fee here a-"bont you, and namely, the Atolians leaft of all other. Why (laith Quintins again) this is the "common case of all them that come to parly with enemies; namely, to be in danger one of ano-"ther. Yea mary, quoth the King, but by your leave Quinting, the price and recompence of trea-"chery and failhood (if it should come to that) is not all one for killing Philip and Phaneas ; for " the Ætolians should not find it so hard a matter to substitute another Pretor, as the Macedonians "to create another King in my room. This faid, there was not a word more to the point : while the Roman General thought it reason that he should begin who sought for a parle; and the King supposed it meet that it was his part to speak first who should give conditions, and not for him C that stood at receipt, and was to accept thereof. Then Quinting began and faid, that his foeech thould be plain and fimple : for he would fay no more, but propose only those points, which it they might not be performed, there would be no peace upon any condition at all. First, that the King mult withdraw his garrifons out of all the Cities of Greece. Item, That he is to deliver up all the prisoners and sugitive revolts that he hath, unto the allies of the people of Rome, Item, That he reftore again to the Romans all those pieces in Illiricum, which after the peace concluded in Epirus. he had teized upon. Last of all, that he surrender unto Ptolomeus King of Agypt, all those Cities which he possessed himself of, after the death of Ptolome Philopator. These (faith he) are the conditions, that I and the people of Rome do demand : but meet it is belides, that you hear the demands also of the allies. Then the Embassador or agent for King Attalus required, that the ships n and captives which had been taken in the Ses-fight before Chimathould be rendered and that Niepherium and the Temple of Fonse, which he had pilled and spoiled, should be restored as good and entire, as they were before. After him, the Rhodians made claim to Peras (a country in the continent right over-against their Isle, and an ancient appurtenance of their Seignory) and demanded withal, that the garrisons should quit Iasim, Bargilla, and the City of the Euromensians, and about Hellofponess. like wife the Cities of Seft and Abydos. Item, that Panopolis should be restored unto the Bizantins, with the ancient charter of their franchifes and liberties. Finally, that all the Merchant Towns and Ports in Afia might be freed from paying cultome. Then came upon him the Achæi, and challenged Corinth and Argi as their own. After them, when as Phaneas (the Pretor of the Ætolians) had demanded in a manner the same that the Romans had before; Enamely, that the Kings forces should depart out of Greece, adding moreover, that those Cities should be rendred unto the Ætolians which in times past belonged to their dominion and juriidi-Gion: then one of the heads of the Ætolians named Alexander, an eloquent man among them, as any other; prefently inferred and faid; "That he had a long time fitten still, and opened not his "mouth, not because he thought that in all this conference they would grow to any point or con-"clusion, but for that he would not interrupt any of his allies in their speech. And as for Philip, " quoth he he desleth not foundly and bona fide in treaties of peace, no more than ever beretofore "he hath managed his wars with vertue and true valour. For in all thete parlies and conferences the layeth trains, and lieth to catch advantages: in war he never itriketh a battail in plain field, "nor cometh to clote fight hand to hand; but in his retreats and flights, burneth and facketh Ci-Fifties; and thus being himself vanquished, spoileth and maketh havock of that which by right is "the due reward and recompence of conquerors. But the noble Macedonian Kings in old-time, took to fact courses. Their manner was to fight it out in open field, and to spare Cities and "Towns, all thit ever possibly they could; to the end that their dominion might be more wealthy "and pullfant. For what kind of policy is it, for him to ruinate and deftroy utterly that, about the * possession whereof he is in question, and releave nothing for himself but only war? This Philip "the year past hath laid desolate in Thessalie more Cities of his allies there, than all the enemies have done that ever The false had: and hath taken more from the Atolians themselves, while he was a confederate friend with them, than all the time that he was their professed enemy. He "hato feized upon Lyfimachia, expelled their Pretor, and chaled out the garrison of the Ætolians. Chios allo, a City under his own subjection he hath rased, subverted and quite destroyed. By semblablefallhood and deceit he is possessed of * Thebes in Phehia, Echinum, Larissa, and Pharsales. For the action Philip netled and galled at these words of Alexander, commanded that his ship should approach to necret to the bank, to the end that himfelf might be better heard. And as he began to frame bitter in 18, 19 Invectives against the Etolians principally, Phaneas cut him off, taying, That the quarrel was not other planeas to be decided by word, but with the tword : and either he must win it by mere force, or yeeld

Obedience to the mightier. That is true, quoth Philip, and so evident, that a blind man may see it;

jesting merily at Phaneas, who was troubled with a pair of bad eies. And given he was by nature H to be pleafantly conceived age, and fuller of his frumps, I wot than beteemed the Majetty of a King: io as many times even in treaty of ferious matters and of great confequence, he could not forbear but make himself mery and laugh a good while. " Afterwards he sellto a fit of choler and "indignation, that the Ætolians should take upon them like Romans to command him out of "Greece, who if they were put to it, were not able upon their knowledge to fet down the bounds " of Greece & limit how far it reached. For almuch as the Agrei, the Apodeotes and Amphilochia which take up a great part of Leolia, are not within Greece. And what just cause (quoth he) of "complaint have they, in that I have not spared some of their allies? Why? even they themselves " hold this old custome for a law, namely, to permit their youth to take arms and serve against "their own allies, so they do it without the publick order and warrant from the State: and very I " often a man maylee Ætolians in contrary armies, & come to aid as wel the one fide as the other "As for Chius, it was not I that forced it: I did no more but aid Prusias my friend and ally in the "fiege and affault thereof. And as touching Lysimachia, I defended it against the Thracians; but "for almuch as of necessity I was called away from the guard thereof unto this war, the Thraci-"ans now hold it. Thus much by way of answer to the Ætolians. Now concerning Attalus and "the Rhodians, by right I owe them nothing: for it was not I but they, that began the war. "Howbeit, for the honor that I bear to the Romans, I will make reflictation to the Rhodians of " Peraa, and reftore I will to Attalus the ships and the captives as many as are forth coming and "may be found. As for the restitution and making good again of Nicephorium and the Temple of "Venus, what answer should I return to them that demand it, but this, that I will endeavour and K "be at charge of planting new trees (which is the only way and means whereby groves and " woods that are cut down and fallen, may be recovered again) feeing that ye will needs have it. that Kings (forfooth) must commune and reason to and tro about such matters as these. In the last place, he framed his speech to answer the Acharans: wherein, first he began with the benefits and pleasures that Antigonus had done unto that nation; then, of the favours and good "turns they had received from his own felf; and with all he commanded their decrees and edicts " to be read, containing all kind of honors as well divine as human: adding moreover the late "and fresh revolt of their army from him: and albeit he inveighed sharply against their disloy-"alty and treachery, yet he promised to render Argos unto them. As for Corinth, he would con-"fer and consult with the Roman General, and demand of him, whether he thought it reason L "that he should depart from those cities which he wan by arms, and held by right of conquest, or "disposses himself of those also, which he received from his progenitors as his lawful inheri-"tance? The Acheans and Ærolians addressed themselves to answer those points; but the sun was welneer down : whereupon the conference was adjourned until the morrow. Philip retired to the harbor from whence he came, and the Romans with their allies to their camp. The day following, Quintius at the time appointed was ready before the City of Nicea (for that was thought a convenient place.) But Philip appeared not, nor for the space of certain hours came there any at all from him, not fo much as a messenger. Now when they were out of all hope of his repair thither, behold of a suddain his ships were descried. For himself he said by way of excuse, that confidering how hard, how grievous and intolerable indignities were imposed upon him, he had M employed all that day time until then in confultation, and could not refolve. But it was generally thought among them all, that he had of purpose prolonged the time, and made it so late even toward evening, because the Achaans and Exolians should have no leifure to answer unto him. And this opinion of theirs himself confirmed, in that he requested that he alone might parly with the Roman General himself, and that all others should go aside and absent themselves; to the end they two might spend and lose no more time in debate and wrangling, but go briefly to the point, and make an end one way or other. This petition of his would not at first be accepted by Quinting, pretending that he would not have it teen that the allies were excluded out of the conference. But afterwards upon his importunat fuit, by the advise of them all the Roman General together with Ap. Claudius a Colonel, when the reft were voided away, advanced forward N to the bank fide: the King with the other two whom he had with him the day before came aland There after they had parled infecret together a certain time, they parted. What Philip related unto his company is not certainly known: but Quintius made report unto his allies of their conference in this wife: namely, that Philip was content to quit the whole coast and tract of Illyricum, for the Romans to enter upon. Item, to fend back all the traiterous renegats, and as many captives as were to be found. Item, to redeliver unto Attalus the ships and the mariners taken prisoners therein. Item to render unto the Rhodians the countrey of Perga: but in no wife to be differied of Iaffus and Bargylla. Item, to deliver unto the Ætolians Pharlalus and Lariffa, but not Thebes in any case. Last of all, to part not only with Argos, but with Corinth also, for the behoof of the Achaens. There was not one of them all well pleased at this limitation and setting out of particular parts, which he would deliver, and which he would not. For in this reckoning & account they should be more losers than winners. For unless (say they) he remove his forces and garrisons our of all Greece throughout, he will never cease to give or take occasions of quarrel, As they all cried out from the whole assembly to this effect, their high voyce was heard of Philip, albeit he flood aloof. Wherupon he requested Quintius to refer the whole matter once more unto the next day; and then certainly without fail, he would either perswade him and his allies and bring them

A to his mind, or elle would come off and fuffer himself to be perswaded and over-ruled by them The place of meeting was appointed upon the firand near Thronium: and thither they repaired on both parts betimes. There Philip first and toremost, belought both Quinting and all those that were present, not to disturb the hope of peace, but that it might come to some effect: and in conclusion, craved time wherein he might fend his Embassadours unto the Senat of Rome; assuring them, that if he could not obtain peaceunder those articles abovesaid, he would accept of any other conditions, which it should please the Senat to put upon him, All the rest missisked hereof, suppoling that he fought for nothing else but delayes and tract of time, whiles he might gather his forces together. But Quintins inferred again, That well it might so be and a truth indeed that they alledged, if it were summer time and a season fit for war and martial exploits: but now, consider-B ing winter was at hand, they could lose nothing by granting him respite to address an embassage. For neither (qd, he) will any capitulation and composition which we should make with Philin fland good and firm without the approbation of the Senat : and in this one winter (when of neceffity we must surcease from war) it may be known what the Senate by their authority will approve. To this advice the chief of the confederats accorded, and therein rested. So there was a ceffation of arms for two moneths granted : in which mean time it was thought good, that each of them likewife should dispatch one Embassador to advertise the Senate, to take heed they were not over-raught by the subtilty and fraud of the King. But provided it was in the covenant of the rruce aforelaid, That incontinently the Kings garrifons should void the territories of Phoeis and Locris, Quintius alio himself sent (together with the Embassadors of the allies) Aminunder King C of the Athamans; and to make the embaffage more honourable, Q. Fabias (his own wives filters fon) Q. Fulvius and P. Claudius accompanied the King.

When they were arrived at Rome, the Embaffadours of the allies had audience given them before those that were sent from King Philip, Most of their speeches were spent in railing against the King but in this one point they most of all moved the Senat to give ear unto them, namely, when they described by demonstration (as in a map) the situation of those countries as well by Land as Sea, that all menmight plainly see, that if the King might hold in his hands the City Demetrias in Theffalie, Chalcis in Eubwa, and Corinth in Achaia, Greece could not possibly be at liberty, confidering that Philip himself was wont to term them (no less truly than tauntingly) The shackles and fetters of Greece, After them were the Kings Embassadors permitted to enter into the Senat-D house: and having begun to make a long Oration, their speech was cut off with this one brief and short interrogatory, Whether Philip would quit those three Cities aforesaid, or no? Whereunto they made this answer, That they had no express warrant in their commission touching that matter by name. So the Kings Embaffadors were fent away without conclusion of any peace: and Quinting had full authority to determine of war or peace at his pleasure. Who seeing plainly by this, that the Senat was not weary of war, and being himself more desirous of victory than peace. he would never after grant Philip any more parlies, but gave him to understand, that he would admit no other embassage from him, but that which should bring him news of his departure

Philip seeing no other way now but that he must needs fight and trie the issue by a main bat-E tail, and that he was to gather his forces together from all parts: being perplexed most of all for the Cities of Achaia (a countrey far remote from him) and yet more careful in regard of Argi than Corinth; he thought it best policy to make it over (as it were upon trust) into the hands of Nabis the tyrant of the Lacedemonians, upon condition, That if he obtained the victory, Nabis should deliver it up unto him again; but if ought should come to him but well, then Nabis himfelf to have and hold it as his own. Unto Philocles, Governor of Corinth and Args he dispatcheth his letters, That he should himself in person commune with the tyrant above-named about it. Philocles, befides that he came now with a present, added moreover of his own head (for the better affurance and pawn of amity between the tyrant and the King) That Philip would give his daughters in marriage to Nais his fons. The tyrant refused at the first to accept of that City, Funless he were sent for, by a decree of the Argives themselves to come for to aid the City. But afterwards when he heard fay, That in a frequent affembly there, they not only rejected him, but also detested and abhorred the very name of a tyrant, as an execrable abhomination; supposing now that he had a good occasion and quarrel offered to make a spoil of them, he willed Philocles to deliver the City unto him when he would. So the tyrant was received into the Town in the night feafon, without the privity and knowledge of any person : and by break of day he seised upon all the higher places. The gates were shut, and sew of the principal heads in the beginning of the tumult made shift to escape. Those that were absent had their houses ransancked and their goods pilled: as many as were present, had all their gold and silver taken from them; besides, great sums of money were imposed upon them to be paid. They that made speed and G were not long about it, but tendred ready coin, were let go without any outrage or hurt done unto their bodies: but such as were inspected either to hide or keep ought back, were mangled and tortured like bondslaves. After this, he affembled the people together and published two Laws; the one, for croffing all debt-books and cancelling obligations: the other, for divifion of Lands among the people by the poll: two fire-brands to serve their turn that seek for change and alteration in a State; enough to fet on fixe the Commons against the Nobles and chief of a City, al and deposit to the

When the City of Argus was thus brought in lib jection under Natio, the vyrain never rememe a bring at whose hands, nor upon what condition he had received it, tent brillodisdors to Ettina unto Quintim, likewile to Attalm wintring then in Agina, certifying them. That Artor Wash his hands and at his devotion; and if Quintins would repair thither to parle with him the doublest not but they two should agree well enough in every point. Quintius granted to come this berto the end, that by this means he might disfurnish Philip of that garrison: and he fent like wile to Artalas, willing him, that he would depart from Egina and meet him at Sicyone: himself looked from Anticyra, and with ten Galeaces called Quinqueremes; which (as hap was) L. Quintinis hits brother some dayes before had put to sea out of the wintring harbor of Corerea, crossed overto Siegone. Now was Attalus there already, who making remonstrance unto Quintius, That it being came a tyrant to come unto a Roman General and not a Roman General to go unto a tyrant induced Quantins to condeicend unto his opinion, and not to enter the City of Argos, Not far from the City is a place called Mycenica, where they agreed to meet and commune together. Quitting came to the place, accompanied with his brother and certain Colonels. Attalus was guarded with his Princely and Royal train, N. coftrains the Pretor of the Achaans repaired thither, attended with some few auxiliary souldiers; and there they found the tyrant expecting their comine with all his forces. And armed as he was with his guard likewife armed he advanced himfelf into the midtl (well neer) of the plain that lay between. Quintius unarmed, came forward with his brother and two Colonels. King Analus likewise between the Pretor of the Achaans of the one hand, and a courriour of his on the other, both unarmed. The tyrant began the speech with an excuse, That being in arms and attended with a guard of armed men, he presented himself to a K parle feeing the General of the Romans and King Attalus unarmed: and faid that he flood not in fear of them, but of certain exiled persons of the Argives. After this, when they came to treat as tonching the conditions and covenants for the contract of an amity, Quimius the General demanded two things: the one. That Nabia would make an end of warring with the A. hai : the other, That he would fend with him cercain aids against Philip. And verily to fend succour he granted: and in lieu of peace he was content there should be a truce, until the war with Philes was dispatched. Also about Argos King Attalus beganto enter into some question, saying: That having the City treacher outly betrayed unto him by Philocles, he now held it by force of arms but he answered again, That he was sent for by the Argives themselves, for to protect them. Then the King required that the Argives might be affembled together, that he might know the truth. The tyrant made no denial thereof. The King replied again, that the affembly should be free, and at their liberry to fpeak, and to that effect the garrifons were to be removed out of the City, and no Lacedemonians intermingled among them; to the end that the Argives might frankly speak their mind, But the tyrant flatly denied to withdraw from thence the guards. So this arguing came to no conclusion, and the conterence brakeup, after that the tyrant had given the Roman General 600 Candiots, and a truce made for the term of four moneths, between Nicostratus Pretor of the Achezans, and Nabis the tyrant of the Lacedemonians. From thence Quintius departed to Corinth, and approached the gate with a Regiment of Cretenfians, that it might appear to Philocles the Kings Captain there that the tyrant was revolted from Philip, Philocles also entred into a parle with the Roman General and when he was exhorted by him to depart out of hand and yeeld the City, he M returned such an answer unto him, that he seemed rather to defer, than to deny the thing. From Corinth Quintius croffed the Sea to Anticyra, from whence he fent his brother to found the nation of the Acarnanians. And Attalus departed directly from Argos to Sicrone. Whete the City not only encreased the ancient honours of the King, with the addition of new : but also the King over and befides that he had purchased for them in time past, the facred land of Apollo, with a great sum of money because he would not seem now also to pass by this friend City allied unto him, without some royal bounty and munificence, he gave freely unto them fix talents of filver, and 10000 Medimns of corn: and so returned to his ships at Cenchrea. Naba also having strengthened the garrison in Argi, returned to Lacedamon: and after himself had robbed the men of their mony and goods he fent his wife thither to do the like by the women. Who fending for the honourable & N worshipful dames of the City, inviting them one by one to her house, and otherwhiles many together at once such as were of kin one to another, by flattering and by threatning gat from them not only all the gold that they had, but in the end ftript off their apparel alfo, and all the jewels and ornaments that they wore.

The three and thirtieth Book Of the Histories of T. Livius of Padua, from the foundation of the City of Rome.

The Breviary of L. Flores upon the three and thirtieth Book.

I leux Quintius Flamininus the Pro-confat anded the war with Philippafter he had vangerified bits in a pight field neer Cynocephalx in Thessalle, L. Quintius Flamininus, brother to the faid ProA conful, baving forced Leucas the head City of Acamania, received the Acamanians upon their submiffion and surrender. C. Sempronius Tuditanus the Pretor was stain, and his army defeated by the Cettiberians. Attalus being staten suddainly sick, was removed from Thebes to Pergamus, and there departed this life. Peace was granted to Philip upon his suit, and liberty restorated Greece. I. Furius
and C. Claudius Marcellus, the two Cossus, subdaed the Bosans and Insubrians in Gaul, Marcellus
triumphed, Annibal having pratisfed in Africk to raise war, but to no effect, was thereupon accused
unto the Romans, by letters sent from the principal of the adverse stains: but for sear of the Romans,
who had dispatched their Embalguadors to the Carthaginian Senat about him, he sled unto Antiochus
King of Syria, who also prepared then to make war upon the Romans.

The beginning is not ext ant in the Latine.

adioyning in those quarters to Acamania. There was a freight pass or gullet there, half a mile almost in length, but not half a mile in breadth: at the end of this streight standeth the City Lencas planted against an hill that turneth to the East, and looketh toward Acarnania. The base Town is built upon a plain, reaching along the fea that divideth Leucadia from Acarnania, Whereupon the City, as well on the land fide, as by fea, is easie to be forced. For the foords of the water refemble a standing lake rather than a Sea, and the whole foil is a light earth, minable and easy to be wrought into, to that in many places at once the walls either undermined or shaken with the ram, came tumbling down. But as the Town it felf was affaultable, so the hearts of the Townsmen were in-C vincible. For night and day they gave not over, to repair the cracks of the shaken wal, to fill up the open breaches and ruins to make head infilly, and skirmish with the enemy, and rather to defend the walls by force of arms, than to lave themselves by strength of their walls. And surely a longer fiege they would have made of it than the Romans hoped but that certain banished perions, Italians born, dwelling in Leucas let in and received armed fouldiers on the Castle side. Howbeit, the Leucadians embattelling themselves in their market place, encountred them as they ran down from the higher ground with a great cry and noise, and maintained battel with them for a long time, In this mean while, the walls in diverse places were scaled with ladders, and the enemies mounting over the heaps of Rones that lay at the breaches, entred the Town. And now by this time the Lieutenant in person, with many companies environed them as they fought: some slain in the midst, n others flung away their weapons, and yeelded to the conquerour. After few dayes, upon the news of the field fought at Cynocephale, all the States of Acarcania came in, and submitted themfelves to the Lientenant.

At the same time, whiles fortune turned thus about, and bare down a side all at once; the Rhodians also sent out Pansistratus their Pretor, with 800 sootmen of Achaa & about 1900 souldiers well armed, gathered out of all forts of auxiliaries, to regain and reconquer from Philip the country of Peras, lying in the main and firm land, which had been held sometime, and possessed by their ancestours. And these aids were compounded and mixed of French Nisuers, Pituers, Tanians, and Areans of Affrick, and Laodiceans of Asia. With these forces Pausistratus encamped in the territory of Stratonicea, and there he seized of a commodious place, and very good for his purpose, E unwares to the Kings company that had holden the lame. Thither came allo to aid them in very good time, a Regiment of a 1000 foot and a 100 horse of Achaans, levied for that purpose, and were commanded by Theoxenus. Dinocrates a Captain under the King, willing to recover the laid hold again, first pitched his tents, hard against the enemies camp. But afterwards he removed to another fort in the territory likewise of Stratonicea, which they call Astragon: and having rallied together all the garrifons disperied asunder in divers places, and sent for the auxiliary bands also of Thessalians, even from Stratonicca, he took his way and marched toward Alabanda, where the enemies were. The Rhodians likewise for their partwere ready for battel, and after they were encamped of both fides neer together, immediatly they entred into the field to fight it out. Dinocratesplaced in the right point 500 Macedonians, and the Agrians he put in the left, in the main bat-F tel he bestowed all those that he had gathered together out of the garrisons belonging to the forts abovefaid, who for the most part were Carians, the points he flanked round about with his cornets of Horse. The Rhodian cohort was marshalled in this manner: The auxiliaries of the Candiots and Thracians kept the right point, the hired fouldiers (and they were a power of elect footmen) flood in the left, in the middl were the aids (a mixture of many nations:) the Cavalry and all the light armed fouldiers that were, compassed the corpers like wings. All that day the two armies stood only upon the bank of a brook which ran between them with a small and shallow water: and after some loose shot discharged, they retired into their tents. The next day they were ranged in like order, and struck a battail exceeding the proportion of their number; for on each fide there were not above three thouland foot, and upon a hundred horse: but they were even G matched not in number only and armour, but also in equal courage and hope alike. The Achæi first passed over the said brook, and charged upon the Agrians: afterwards the whole army ran as one would fay, over the River. The fight continued long doubtful. The Achai being of themselves in number a thousand, disordred some four hundred of the other, and sorced them to retreat, and afterwards the entire right point of the battail began to shrink and give ground. As for the Macedonians, so long as their battaillon called Phalanx, kept their array and stood close together, could not possibly be stirred or removed; but after their left side was laid naked, and they

began to reach out on an all hands their long pikes against the enemy, charging them across upon H the flank, they were prefently troubled : and first they put themselves in disarray, afterwards they turned their backs, and last of all flung their weapons from them, and ran away for life; until they were come to Bargilia. Thither also was Dinocrates fled. The Rhodians having followed the chale as long as they had any day to see, retired into their camp. And for certain it is known, if in this train of victory they had presently made speed to Stratonicea, they might have been masters of the Town, and never drawn sword for it: but whiles they spent time in recovering the burrough Towns and forts of Peren, they let this opportunity flip out of their hands, and loft it for ever For in the mean space, they that lay in garrison and held Stratonicea, were encouraged, and took better heart. Dinocrates also anon with those forces of his that remained, put himself within the walls. Then was the Tower befieged and affailed, all in vain, neither could it be forced and won r but by Antiochus, a certain time after. Thus went the affairs in Theffalie, in Achea, and in Affa. much about one and the felt-same time.

Philip being advertised that the Dardanians were entred within the confines of his realm, and wasted the high country of Macedony, albeit he saw that almost in all parts of the world unhappy fortune still followed and coursed both him and his wheresoever they were: yet esteeming it more grievous and heavy than death it felf to be differzed of the possession of Macedony also, he made a levy in great hast out of all his cities of fix thousand foor, and 500 horse; with which power of Macedonians, he suddainly surprised the enemy (unprovided and not aware of his coming) about Stobi in * Pelagonia. Great numbers of men were flain in conflict, but more in the fields, fuch as were disbanded, and ranged abroad for greediness of booty and pillage. But as many as could re make means to flie more readily and eafily away never flood out the tryal of a battail, but returned home into their own countrey. Having thus put life as it were again into his men by this one expedition and exploit (a matter of no confequence to the total adventure of his whole effate) he retired himself to Theffalonica.

The Punick war was not atchieved and brought to an end to happily and in fo good a time for the Romans (who otherwise should have warred at once both against the Carthaginians and Philip) but it fell out as well and in as fit a feafon, that Philip was now vanquished; just against

the time that Antiochus in Syria prepared to levy war against them. For besides that the service was much more easily managed against them single and apart, than it would have been if they had banded both at once, and brought their forces together, it chanced also that Spain about the very t fame inflant brake out to a tumultuous infurrection, Antiochus being returned to Antioch there to winter, after he had the fummer before brought under his subjection all the Cities belonging to Prolomans, within the country of * Cale-Syria. was yet never the more at quiet, and mindful ofpeace afterwards. For when he had aftembled a

puissant power both of Land and also of Sea-forces, and purposed to employ the whole strength of his realm, he sent afore by Land in the beginning of the spring, his two sons Ardues and Mithridates with a mighty army, commanding them to attend him at Sardis: himself in person set forth a Voyage by Sea, with a fleet of a hundred fail of covert ships with decks and hatches, besides two hundred lighter Vessels, as Galions and Brigantins, purposing at one time to assay all the Cities in * Cilicia and Caria, coasting along the Sea fide, which were within the Dominion of M Ptolomaus: and withal to aid Philip as well with shipping as souldiers, for as yet Philip was not utterly subdued, nor the war with him brought to a final end. Many brave and worthy exploits enterprised the Rhodians both by Sea and Land, in their loyalty and faithfulnes to the Romans. and for the fafeguard and defence of all the Greekish Nation. But no one thing shewed their magnificence more than this, that being nothing terrified at that time with fuch a World of wars threatned against them, they sent Embassadors to the King, to let him understand, that if he sailed forward and stayed not his Armado, they would encounter him at the Bay of Nephelis (which is a promentory or Cape of Cilicia, renowned for the ancient league of the Athenians.) And this they did, not upon any hatred they bare to his person, but to impeach him only for coming to join with Philip, thereby to hinder the Romans in their good course of setting Greece at liberty. N At the same time Antiochus was busied in the siege and assault of Coracefium, against which he had placed all ordnance and engins of battery: for he was already mafter of the Cities of * Zephyrium, Soli, * Aphrodisias and * Corycus, and having doubled the point of * Anemurium (a Cape or forland also of Cilicia) he had won likewise the City of * Selinus. All these, and many other forts of that coast being yeelded unto him by composition, either for fear or willingly, without any affault, only Coracefium thut their gates against him, and staid his progress beyond his expectation. There the Embassadors of the Rhodians had audience. And albeit that embassie was such as might have set a King into a fit of choler and chased his bloud, yet he tempred his anger, and made answer that he would fend his Embassadors to Rhodes, and give them in charge to renew the ancient rights and privileges as well of his own as of his ancestours with that City and State, O and to will them not to stand in fear of the Kings coming, for that neither they nor any allies of theirs should sustain harm or damage by him. For it was no part of his meaning to insringe and

break the amity which he had with the Romans, as it may appear as well by his late embaffie

fent unto them, as also by the honorable decrees and answers made by the Senat and sent unto For it fortuned that even then the Embaffadors of King Antiochus were returned from

Rome, having had a friendly audience there, and a gracious dispatch, according as the time re-

* Boca, or Bocalbalbee.

* atherwise

tis of three ci-

tics therein.

* Turcomania and Finichia.

> Scandelara. S. Theodoro. Curcu, or Charachifar. * Stalemura.

* Illenos.

A quirede focas yet the issue of the was against Philip was uncertain. Whiles the Kings Embassa-dors delivered these points in the assembly of the Roddans, there arrived a post with news, that the wat was ended by means to a victory archive of by the Romans against Philip at Cynologybele. The featidings being once heard, the Rhodiane part all fear now of Philip were of advice to meet Animibus at les with their payy. For they had a second care besides which they neglected not. to maintain the liberty of those allied Cities persaining to King Protony, against which war was menaced from Assimbus. Some they succoured with sending aide unto them, and others by some can and giving shem warming of the delignments and enterprises of their enemies: whereby shey were a cable, that the Caunit, Mandit, they of Halicarna [14] and Samar enjoyed fill their entire freedom. But medlels it is forme, to profecute all the occurrents and affairs that paffed R in their parts, considering how I shall hare enough to do, and hardly be able to fet down and go through with those that properly concern the Roman war. At the fame time also King The commend Attention was brought fick from Thebes to Pergamus, and there departed this world in the leven-dation of King teenth wear of bis age, when he had reigned forty four. This man was beholden to fortune for attalm, nothing elle but siches, that might commend him to the hope of a kingdom. He employed the same with such wildome and magnificence, that first in his own conceit, and afterwards in the jadgment of others, he was not thought unworthy to be a King. Afterwards when he had vanquithed in one battell the Gauls (a nation at that time newly arrived in Afia, and therefore the more dread and terrible) he took upon him to be filled King, and ever after carried a mind answerable to the grandeur and Majesty of that name. His own subjects he governed with singular C inflice. To his allies he shewed himself most fast and faithfull. His friends he used with all kindneis and bounty, A wife and four children he had living when himfelf diec's and left his kingdom foline and well ferled, that the possession thereof continued firm to the third distent and genera-Whiles things flood thus in Afia, Greece, and Macedony, and the war with Philip scarcely ended, or at least wife peace not fully concluded, there arole a mighty war in the Province of Spain beyond the river Iberus. M. Helvius at that time was governorthere, who by his letters advertifed the Senat, That Calcus and Luscimus, two Princes in those parts, were gone out, and had taken arms; that with Coleas there banded seventeen towns, and with Luseinus the firong and puissant Cities Cardo and Eardo; that the whole fea coast, which bitherto by open re-D volt shewed not their rebellious heart, would doubtless upon the commotion of those their neighbours, make likewise an insurrection together with them. After these letters were read by M. Sergius the Prator, who had the perisdiction between Citizens and aliens, the LL. of the Senat ordaned, that after the election of new Practors was part; he to whole lot the government of Spain fell, should propose unto the Senat in all convenient speed as conching the war in About that very time the Confuls repaired to Rome (from their Provinces) who held an afferby of the Senat in the Temple of Bellona: and when they demanded triumph in confideration of their good service, and happy exploits in war atchieved: C. Asimiss Labeo and C. Wafaning. Tribunes of the Commons required, That the Confuls should speak severally by themselves con-E cerning triumph: for suffer them they would not jountly to propound that thing in the house, to the end, that equal and temblable honour should not be conterred upon persons of unlike qualizy, worth, and defert. And when Minuins inferred again and faid, That the Province of Italy tell unto them both in one commission, and Cornelius seconded him withall, averring, That he and his companion in government had managed all their affairs with one mind by common countell and advice; that the Boians who passed over the river Po against him for to succour the insubrians, and Carnomans, were forced to turn back again to defend their own, by reason that the other Conful his Collegue made such waste and pillage in their fields and villages. The Tribanes confessed, that Cornelius indeed had archieved to worthy exploits in war, that there was no more doubtito be made of his triumph, than of rendring praise and thanks to the immortall f gods; but neither henor any other Citizen Good ever at any time in such grace, favour, and credit, that having obtained she honour of attiumph for himself, he should impart that glory unto his Codlegue and fellow, like were so thameless as to crave it. As for Q. Minutius (lay they) homade some sleight akirmishes with the Ligurians not worth the talking of: mary in France he loft a good number of his fouldiers. And with that they named T. Juventius and Cneus the brother of Libes, two Colonels of Tribunes of the camp, who were flain in an unfortunate battel, with many a brave and hardy man bondes, as well Citizens as allies. And to conclude, there were formerfew towns and villages colourably yielded and rendred up for the time, without any affucance and fecurity. These junglings and debates between the Confuls and the Tribunes continued for twadaies: but in the end, the Confuls being overcome with the importunity of the Tri-G banes, were concent to propose the matter diffinely by themisives. And withthe generall voice and necord of all, a triumph was decreed for Cn. Cornelius. The Placentins also, and men of Cremona, mese a great cause that this Comful found more favour; by reason that they gave thanks, and repotestion his behalf, that they were delivered by his good means from the fiege, yea, and most establishment experience from servitude out of the hands of their enemies, Q. Minutius having

only centa profer and made an affay of proposing his cause to the Senat, seeing them wholly banded and the against thim, faid aloud, That immaintenance of Confular authority, and by vertue of

that place, ves, and according to the good examples of divers noble and renowned perionages, he if "Would thumbh, and aske them no leave, in the mount Alban, But Co. Cornelius whiles he was fill in office triumphed overthe Infubrians and Canomans. He carried in pomp before him a number of military enlighest he caused great flore of French spoil and pillage to pass in a passant upon Charriors taken from the enemies. Many Noblemen of France were led in a flew beforehis own triumphant chariot: among whom (as some write) was Amilear Generall of the Carthaginians. But above all others, the goodlieft fight was, a number of Coloners and inhabitants of Cremona atid Placentia, who with bonets or caps of liberty on their heads followed his chariotis He bare that they were in triumph 237500 Sefferces. 7900 Bleats of filver coin, He divided among his hortemen fevenby him treed by Alfes apecie, to every horieman he gave double, and to each Centurion trebble to much Q. Mitom captivity. intim likewise triumphed in mount Alban over the Ligurians and the Boians in Ganda. The honour of this triumph as it was less, in regard of the place, and of the name that went of his acts as also because all men knew full well, that the charges went not out of the common Chest or Camher of the City: to for number of enfigues, of chariots and spoils gained from the enemies, it was in manner equall and comparable to the other, And of money he brought well-near as much as Cornelius: for of brass coin he had in shew 254000 Asses, of silver coin in Bigat peeces 53200. To common fouldiers or footmen, to Centurions and horlemen, he gave as much as his Collegue, Afrer this triumph there was a generall affembly held for the election of Magistrats : wherein were Created Confus, L. Furius Purpurio, and M. Claudius Marcellus. The next day after thele Prators were cholen. Q. Fabius Buteo, T. Sem pronius Longus; Q. Minutius Thernus, M. Acitius Glabrio, L. Apuftius Fullo and C. Lalius.

In the end of that former year, letters came from T. Quintius with this intelligence, That he had fought in battell ranged with King Philip within The flaty, where the army of the enemies was defeated and put to rour. These letters were first read in the Senat by Sergins the Prator, and then by order from the LL, in the publike affembly of the people. For this happy success, it was ordained. That there should be solerin processions for five daies. Shorely after there arrived Embaffadors both from T. Quintun, and also from the King. The Macedonian Embaffadors were brought without the City to the place or hamlet called Villa publica, where they were appointed their lodging, rich prefents were given them, and allowed they were the charges for themselves and their train. In the Temple of Belloia the Senat was affembled, where there paffed not many words by reason that the Macedonians promited, That the King should perform whatsoever the L Senat would fet down. So (according to the ancient custome and manner) there were appointed ten Committees or Delegats; by Whore advice and coupsell T. Quintins the Generall, was to present and tender unto Philip, articles and conditions of peace: provided, that in the laid number of Delegats, P. Sulpitius and P. Valerius should be comprised by name; who when they were Confuls governed the Province of Macedony. The same day, the Cossans demanded and made suit. That the number of their Coloners or inhabitants might be augmented: whereupon an order was granted That there should be a thousand new enrolled to the former: with this proviso, that in this number none of them should be matriculated, who after the Consulship of P. Sulpitius and P. Villius Had been enemies to the people of Rome. The Roman games and plaies were that Year exhibited as well in the Circus as upon the flage in the Theatre, by the Ædiles Curule L.Cor- M nelins Scipio and Cn. Manlius Volfo: which, as they were let out with more state and magnificence . . than ever before, so they were beheld with more joy, contentment and pleasure, in regard that all things fell out fo fortunatly in the wars : and they were renewed and represented all thrice over, As for the plaies called Plebeinthey were let forth no less than seven times one after another. AviljurGlabrio and C. Ladius exhibited thole pattimes: who also of their filver that arose of fines and forfestures, caused three cast images of brass to be made, and erected them to the honour of Ce-

Now when L. Furius and M. Clandius Marcellus were entred into their Magistracy, and after queftion made concerning their Provinces, the Senat passed a decree, That both of them joyntly thould govern Italy; they requested that they might cast lots for Macedony and Italy together, N Marcellus more delirous of the twain of the Province of Macedony, alledged, that the pesce was not found but counterfeit, pretended, and deceitfull; and that the King would take arms and war again, in case the army were withdrawn from thence: by which words he put the LL. of the Sehat into a deepstudy and suspence, what to do, or to think of it. And haply the Consuls had obtained their request, but that Q. Martins Rex, and C. Atinius Labeo, two Tribunes of the Commons, protefled, that they would oppose themselves and cross it by their negative voice, unless they might first propose unto the people to know, Whether their will and pleasure was to entertain peace with King Philip, or no? This bill being preferred and read in the Capitoll before the people, was granted, and all the tribes or wards, even five and thirty, every one gave their aftirmative voice, "tri rogaftis [i.e. So be it as ye demanded.] And to the end, that all men might have O more cause to rejoyce that peacewas confirmed with Mncedony, there came heavy news out of Spain, and letters were divulged abroad, containing thus much, That C. Sempronius Tuditanus the Vice-Prator in the hither Province of Spain, was vanquished in battell, that his army was difcomfitted and put to flight, and divers men of name and mark flain. That Tudit anus himself was carried forth of the conflict grievoully wounded, and foon after died. The Province of Italy was al figned for both the Confuls with those two legions which the former Confuls had in charge, and

A order granced, that they should kevy and enroll four new legions, whereof two should be sent whither it pleased the Senar to appoint; and T. Quintius Flamininus was commanded to rule his Province still with the same army, and his Commission of longer government was renewed. After this, the Pravors cast loss for the parting of their Provinces. L. Appssitus Fusho obtained the jurif-diction of the Citizens of Rome, and M. Acilius Glastree was L. Chief Justice between Citizens and fortainers. Q. Fashin Brave had the government of the base or farther Spains, and Q. Minnatius Thermus of the higher or hither Spain, To C. Latius fell Stielly, and Sardinia to T. Sempronus Longus. And ordained it was, that unto Q. Fashin Buteo, and Q. Minnatius, to whom the rule of the Provinces in Spain beefil, the Constitutional on of those tour legions which they had enrolled, deliver one legion apeece, which they thought good and of allies and of the Latine nation, four B thousand footmen besides, and three hundred horizment to either of them. And these Pravors were enjoyned to go to their charges with all freed possible.

The war in Spain began afresh, in the sifth after that the former together with the Punick war was ended. But before that these Prators went forth to this war (which may be counted as it were new, in regard that the Spaniards now first, and never before, warred in their own proper name, without either leader or army of Carthage) and before that the Consids thenselves departed out of the City, order was given, that according to the old custome they should provide for the prodigious tokens that were reported 1.7 justua as he rode on horieback into the Sabins country, was both himself and his horse under him strucken dead with lightning. The temple of Feronia in the terratory of Capena, was likewise smitten and biested from heaven. At the Temple of C Monetas, the Iron heads of two ipears were sent to burn on a light fire. A Wolftpopped to enter into the City at the gate Esquilina and ranthrough the most populous part thereof as sia as unto the market place, and to not ward to the Tusan street, and from thence through the Melium, and passed forth again at the gate Capena untouched, and in manner without taking any harm.

These prodigious signs were purged by the factifices of greater beats. At the same time Cn. Cornelius Lentusus, who had governed the Province of high Spain before Tuditanus, entred the City by order from the Senat in a kind of triumph, and carried before him in pomp 1515 pound weight of gold: of silver likewise in bullion 2000 opound weight: and in coin 34550 deniers. L. Stertinius strom the nether Spain, brought into the treasury 5000 pound weight of silver, and never pretended any hope that he had to obtain a triumph. Moreover, of the prizes and spoiles D won from the enemies, he caused two arches to be erected in the beast market, even before the Temple of Fortune, and the goddess Matura: and one besides in the grand Citque or shew-place. And upon these arches he set up guided Statues. These were all the attairs, to speak of, that passed this winter-season.

There wintered at that time in Athens Quintius, And among many other futers that came unto him with their petitions, the Bootians exhibited a request, and obtained the same, to wit, that as many of their nation as had lerved in the warsunder Philip, might be reflored and fent home again unto them : which was easily granted by Quinius, not so much, for that he thought them worthy of that favour, but because he was to win the love and affections of the States in Greece unto the Roman name, now especially that he had some doubt of King Antiochus. They were E not delivered fo foon, but feen it was, how little the Bootians would be beholding to him for it. For they fent presently unto Philip, and gave him thanks for the rendring of those men, as if they had been delivered by him, and nor by Quintim and the Romans. And in their next affembly generall for their solemn election, they chose one Barcillas for their Bootarches, or Lord governour of Bastia; for no other reason, but because he had been the Colonell of those Bootians that bare arms for the King: but they passed by Zeuseppun, Pisistratus, and others, that had perswaded to make a league with the Romans. This wrought discontentment in these persons for thepresent; and sear for the time to come. For thus they reasoned with themselves, if they would do thus while the Roman army lay encamped near to their gates, what should become of them when the Romans were departed into Italy, and whiles Philip was so near at hand to affilt those F that fided with him, and to annoy those of the adverse part and faction? Therefore they complotted and concluded in the end to make away Barcillas, the head of the Kings bend, whiles the Roman forces were at hand. And so chusing a convenient and sit opportunity for their purpose, atwhattime as he returned homeward drunkfrom a publike folemn feath accompanied with certain pleasant and effeminat persons, who to make sport and mirth had been at that greatseast; he was lorelaied and befer with fix armed men, whereof three were Italians, and three Ætolians, and formurdered. His train that attended him ran away, and raifed hue and cry, and called for help. Muth trouble and hurly burly there was throughout the City, much running to and fro with torthelight. But they that did the deed were escaped out at the next gate. In the morning betimes the people in great number assembled in the Theater, being called together by the voice Cofrthe common Beadle, as if the murderers had been deteched. Openly it was in every mans monhithat he was killed by his own retinue, eventhose filthy wanton persons that he had about him but fecretly in their minds they deemed Zeusippus the author of the murther. For the prefent it was thought good to apprehend them that were in his train, and that they should be examined, Whiles learth was made for them, Zousippus came forth into the assembly, with the like intent to avertall suspicion of crime from himself, saying, that men were much deceived to think that so horrible and strange a murder was committed by such weaklings & persons as they were.

This he argued and discoursed by many likelihoods and probabilities to the same effect; by which H means some were verily perswaded, that if himself had been guilty of the fact, he would never have offered and prelented himself in the face of the assembly, or broached any words at all of the murder, especially when no man urged him thereto. Others there were again, who made no doubt, but by this impudent face, his drift was to prevent an accusation, and to turn away all fulpition from himself. The innocent and guiltless creatures within a while after being examined upon the rack and tortured, knowing what was the general opinion and conceit of men, made their ule of the same for to bolt out and reveal the fact; and so they named Zeusippus and Pisistratus for the principals; without any presumption or light given how they should seem to come to the knowledge of anything. Howbeit Zeusippus accompanied with one Stratonidas) fled by night to Tanagra, fearing the remorfe and prick of his own conscience more than the appeaching and in- 1 formation of those persons who neither were party nor privy to any thing. But Pilifratus making no regard of thele accusers, remained still at Thebes. Now had Zensippus one bondslave, (whose hand was in all this action, and had been a courrier between) whom Pififtratus feared that he would bewray him, and by that very fear caused him to open and declare the whole matter. He dispatched therefore his letters unto Zeusippus, advising him to rid that flave out of the way, who was privy to their dealing; advertifing him, that in his conceit he was not fo meet to conceal the thing now done, as he was a fit infirument at the time to execute the same. The bearer of these letters he straightly charged to deliver them unto Zeusippus immediatly with all speed. But he, because he could not spy a convenient time to meet with him himself, gave the letters to the very fame flave whom he supposed to be most fast and trusty to his Master: adding moreover, and say- K ing, That they came from Pifferarus unto Zousippus, and imported matter of great consequence. The bond flave promifed to deliver them incontinently, but being touched in confcience, he was so bold as to break them open; and when he had read them through, he fled back in great fear to Thebes (where he bewrayed Pififratus.) Zeusippus troubled in spirit for the flight of his bondman, retired himself to Athens, supposing it a place of more security to live in, as a banished man. As for Pififtratus, after he had been divers times examined upon the rack, was put to death in the end. Thismurder wondrously estranged the Thebans and Bocotians, and set their hearts against the Romans; infomuch as they hated and detefted them to death, taking great indignation that Zeulippus fa principall and chief personage of their nation) had committed so foul and hainous a fact. To rebell in open terms, they had neither force sufficient to maintain them, nor a principall head L to direct and lead them. Whereupon they fell to that which is next coufin to plain war, even to thieving and robbing by the high waies fide, in such fort, as they surprized as well some souldiers who lodged near unto them, and were their guests, as others that wandred and ranged abroad from the garrifons in wintertime, and travelled about their affairs, who otherwhiles were caught up by the way, and came short home. Some passengers were killed in the port-rode-waies, by those that lay in wait for them in notorious thievish corners: others were trained and led deceitfully through by-lanes into defert places, there to take up their innes and lodging, and then were murdred. At length they plaid these pranks not only of malice unto them, but also for greedy defire of booty and spoil, by reason that commonly these waitaring men went about their trade and merchandise, and therefore had some charge about them, and carried filver in their belts. M Now when as at first there were some out of the way, and every day more than other many men miffing, and no man knew what was become of them, all * Baotia began to have an ill name, and the fouldiers were more affraid to travell there, than in the enemies country. Then Quintius sent certain Embassadors to all the Cities for to make complaint of these robberies and enormities. Many footmen there were found dead about the mear or lake * Copais, where their carkaffes were raked forth of the mud and mire, and drawn out of the standing water, tied and fashed as they were to heavy stones or some great vessels, that by their poilethey might be plunged, and fink to the bottom. Many such like outrages were found to have been committed at Acraphea and Coronea, Quintius at the first demanded to have the offendors delivered unto him, and for five hundred fouldiers (for so many were caught up by the way and murdred) he enjoyned the Boo- N tians to make payment of five hundred talents of filver. But the Cities would do neither the one nor the other: only they paid with bare words, and excused themselves in that nothing had been done by publike warrant or counsell from the State. Whereupon the Embassadors were sent to Athens, and into Achaa, to make protestation unto their allies, that they would pursue the Bootians with open war, upon good ground and just cause offered, And so after he had given commandment unto P. Claudius to go unto Acraphea with one part of his forces, himself with the other set him down about Coronea, and planted fiege unto it. But first the territory was laid waste, all the way as the two armies marched from Elaia in divers quarters. The Bootians plagued with these losses and calamities, seeing nothing but sear and flight in every place, sent their Embassadors unto him: but when they could not be admitted into the camp, the Acharans and the Athenians were O fain to come with them. The Achaens were of greater credit, to entreat in their behalf: for unless they might obtain pardon and peace for the Bootians, they determined also to enter into the quarrel, and to make war themselves. By whose mediation the Bootians had access unto the Roman Generall, and audience granted. Who after they were enjoyeed to deliver up the offenders and malefactors to Justice, and to pay thirty talents for amends and satisfaction, obtained peace: and fo the fiege was raised.

* Stramuzupa.

* Lago flivo.

A . After forme few dates, the ten Delegans on Committees from Rome were arrived, by whose advice and counfell peace was articled and capitulated with King Philip, upon these conditions: Imprimis, That all the Greek Cities, as well in Europe as in Afra, should enjoy their liberty, and live under their own laws. Item, That Philip should withdraw his garrifons out of as many of them as had been in subjection under him. Item, That he do the like by those which were in Afra to wit, Euromos, Pedasa, Bargylla, Iassus, Myrinu, Abydus, Thassus, and Perinthus: all which the Romans required to befree. As concerning the liberty and freedom of the Cyani, it was covenanted That Quintins should write his letters to Printing the King of Bithynians, giving him to understand the advice and pleasure of the Senat, and the ten Delegats aforefaid. Item, That Philip render all the prisoners and sugitive traitors to the Romans, and yield up all the covered ships with R hatches: and over and besides, one huge royall Galliace or Argosey, which by reason of the exceeding bigness was unweildy and of little use, and was directed with fixteen banks of oars on a fide, Item, That he should not have above five hundred men in arms, nor one Elephant at all. Item. That he should not war (but by leave and permission of the Senat) without the marches of Macedony. Item, That he payunto the people of Rome a thouland calents, the one half in hand, and the other at ten payments, within the term of ten years. Valerins Antias writeth moreover, that there was imposed upon him a tribute of four thousand pound weight of silver yearly for ten years: and befides, twenty thousand pound weight prefently. The same author faith, that expresly it was capitulated, that Philip should not war at all with Emmenes the son of Attalus, who was newly come to the crown. For the affurance of these covenants, there were received hostages, and a-C monest them Demetrius King Philip his son, Valerius Antias hath written moreover, that the Island Agena, and certain Elephants were given in pure gift to Attalas in his absence: and that upon the Rhodians was bestowed Stratonicea, a City in Caria, with other Cities also which Philie had possessed. To conclude, that the Athenians received of free gift these Isles following to wit. Paros Imbros Delos and Sevres. When all the States of Greece approved and thought well of this peace, only the Ætolians le-

crerly muttered & found fault with this order fet down by ten Delegats abovefaid: giving out that they were but bare letters and vain words, shadowed with a counterfeit apparance of liberty. For to what end, fay they, should some Cities be delivered to the Romans, and those not named ? others again be named, and yet order taken, that they without delivery should be free? but only D for this purpole, that those Cities which are in Asia should be set free, because they be far off and therefore in more fafety; but those that are in Greece, being not precisely named, should be forfed upon by them to wit, Corinth, Chalcis, and Oreum, with Eretrias, and Demetrias. And to fav a truth, this finding fault of theirs was not altogether frivolous, and without occasion given: for some doubt there was of Corinth, Chalcis, and Demetrias: because in the order and act of the Senat. by vertue whereof thoseten Delegars aforesaid were sent from the City, all other Cities of Aga and of Greece were doubtless in plain terms freed: but as touching these three before named, the Delegats had in commission to take order, as they should see it stand with the good of the Common-wealth, according to their own judgment and diferetion, and the trust that was committed unto them. For well they wift that King Antiochus would pass over into Europe, so E foon as ever he could bring his affairs about to his mind, and unwilling they were on any hand, that these Cities to commodious for his designs, should lie open and ready to his hand for to seize upon at his pleasure. So Quintins together with the ten Delegats sailed from Elatia to Anticyra, and from thence to Corinth, where they held their Councill and consulted of their affairs, Quintim would very often fay unto them, That all Grocce might be delivered and fet at liberty, if they could reftrain the tongues of the Etolians: if they were willing that their good affection should be deemed fincere, and the majefty of the Roman name maintained among all: finally, if they would pretend and make it known abroad, that they were passed the seas to set Greece free, and not after they had shaken off the seignory of Philip, to translate it unto themselves. The other again contradicted nothing as touching the liberty of those Cities: howbeit, they made remon-I firance, that it was the fafer course for them, to remain awhile under the protection and fafegard of the Romans than that inflead of Philipthey should receive Antiochus for their Lord. In conclusion decreed it was, That Corineh should be rendred to the Achaens, but yet so, that there should be a Roman garrison in the highest quarter of the City called Acrocorinthus. Item, That Chalcis and Demetrias should be recained first, untill such time as they were no more in sear and

Now approached the ordinary folemnity of the lithmian games, unto which at all times unially there was great recourse of people, as well in regard of the naturall disposition of that nation (desirons to see since of mere strength, or a significant of the trial of materies in all kind of arts, in all feats either of mere strength, or a significant and nimbleness of the bödy.) as also in especiation to divers and sindry seas. But being amused in expectation to know what the estate thicker by two divers and sindry seas. But being amused in expectation to know what the estate of Greece, and what their own particular condition would be becaster, divers men not only devised screenly with themselves, but also gave out and whispered in their speech and talk. Well, the Romans were set to behold this solemnity: and the publike Cries with a trumpetter went forth into the inside of the Cirque or shew-place, from whence the manner was to proclaime the sports and games according in a solemn set form of words: and after he had by found of trumpet

Mmm 3

made

made silence, he pronounced with a loud vice in this manner, Be it known unto all men that the H "Senat of Kome, and T. Quintim the General of their army, having vanquished King Philip and "the Macedonians, do ordain, that the Corinthians, the Phocenhans, and the Locrenhans, be all "free, and delivered frow all taxes what soever, and to live according to their own laws. Item, That the Isle Eulea, the Magnesians, Thesialians, Perrhabians, Acheans, and Phthiots do enjoy the "like freedom and immunity. And confequently herehearfed all the nations which had been in " subjection to Philip. Upon this proclamation of the beadle there was such joy, that men were not able to conceive and comprehend it. Every man could hardly believe that he had heard the thing which he fo wished and defired afore to hear: one looked upon another wondring at the matter, as if it had been a vain vision or illusion of some dream: and well they trusted not their own ears in hearing that which particularly concerned every one, but enquired of them that flood next I unto them, The Crier was called back again: fuch a defire had each one not only to hear the glad tidings, bus also to behold the happy messenger of this their liberty: and no remedy there was, but once again he must publish and pronounce the same. Now when their joy was once confirmed, they fet up such a shout, and followed it so with clapping of hands, redoubling the same so often. as evidently it appeared, how there is no earthly good in the world more pleafing and welcome unto a multitude than is liberty. After this, the games were performed in such halte, that neither the mind of any man was bent to intend, nor the eye busied to behold the fight thereof, so wholly had that one joy possessed them and forestalled the sence of all other pleasures and delights. But when the passimes were once ended, they all in manner ran apace to the Roman Generall, in such fort that his person was insome danger of the multitude, crowding so hard upon him alone, for w defire they had to come unto him, to touch his right hand, and to cast garlands of slowers and labels of fundry colours upon him: but being a man fast upon three and thirty years of age, both the vigour of youth, and also the joy that he took for the accomplishment of so glorious an act, afforded himfirength enough to abide the press of the people. This gladnels of all men shewed it felf not only for the present, but continued also for many daies space, entertained not only in thankful minds, but expressed also in joyful discourses: namely, "That there was one nation yet in the world, which at their proper cost and charges, with their own pain and perill made war for the freedom of others: who afforded this favour and pleafure not to the neighbours and bor-" berers only, or to those that were joyned near to them in the continent and firm land, but pas-"fed over the leas; to the end, that throughout the whole world there should be no unjust and r tyrannicall government, but in all places, right, reason, and law, might prevail most and carry egreatest sway Lo, how by the only voice of one Beadle all the Cities of Greece and Asia are set free. To conceive and enterprise so great a thing proceedeth from a brave mind and noble heart: "but to effect the same is a singular vertue and rare felicity.

This done, Quimius and the ten Delegats gave andience to the embaffages of divers Kings and Princes Nations and States. And first of all others were the Embassadors of King Antiochus called in who used the same speech in manner that they had at Rome, vanting great words without any ground and substance of credit. But answer was returned unto them not covertly by way of circumstance as aforetime (when Philip was on foot and things flood doubtfull) but openly in plainterms. Imprimis, That Antiochiu must quit and abandon all the Cities of Asia, which belon- M ged at any time either to King Philip or King Ptolomeus. Item, That he meddle not with any free City or State, and especially with those of Greece: but above all, warned he was and forbidden, either to pass over himself, or to fend any forces into Europe, After the Kings Embassadors were licensed to depart, all the nations and states had a generall session and meeting together, which was the sooner dispatched, for that in the decrees of the ten Delegats all the Cities and States were pronounced by name. Unto the Orestians (a people in Macedony) for that they revolted first from the King, their own lands and priviledges were restored. The Magnesians, the Perthabians and Dolopians were likewise declared free. Unto the people of The faly over and above the grant of their liberty, the Phthiotian Achaens were annexed, excepting the City of Theber in Phebiaand Pharfalus. As for the Ætolians who required, that according to covenant Pharfalus N and Leneas should be rendred unto them, they were put over unto the Senat. But they awarded them the Phocenies and Locrenies, with other appurtenances adjoyred before by verme of the decree Corinth, Triphylia, and Herea (which also is a City of Peloponnesus) were rendred unto the Achains, Moreover, these ten Delegats gave Oreum and Eretria unto Eumenes the son of Attalus but by rea on that Quintius would not agree thereto, the matter was referred over to the Senat for to be decided : and the Senat granted freedom unto thele Cities, together with Cariffus. Unto Plearatus were freely given Lingus and Parthenius, which were two nations in * Illricum, and had been both hibject to Philip. It was ordained also, that Aminender should hold those Castles still, which during the wars he had won from Philip. When the assembly was dissolved, the sen Delegats having divided between themselves their severall charges, departed every man to O fet free the Cities of their particular regions and quarters, P. Lentulusto Bargylla; L. Stertinist to Hophaftra. Thaffus, and other Cities of Thracia; P. Villius and L. Terentius toward King Antiochus; and Cn. Cornelus toward Philip. Unto whom after Cornelius had declared his Commission con erning tome final er matters, and withall demanded of him, Whether he could with patience abide to hear counsell not only profitable unto himself, but also necessary? The King made answer again and fald, That he would not only give him the hearing, but also yield him thanks besides.

A in case he would deliver ought unto him for his good. Whereupon he perswaded him earnestly, that forasmuch as he had obtained peace already, he should send his Embassadors to Rome, to crave league also and amity: to the end, that if Antiochus began to stir, he might not be thought to have attended and waited for some occasions and opportunities to make war. [This conference and communication with Philip was at Tempe in The flay.] And when he answered, That he would immediatly dispatch his Embassadors. Cornelius came to Thermopyla, where a solemn Diet and asfembly of all Greece is wont to be held upon certain fet daies, and thither refort great numbers of people. Which meeting is called Pylaicum: where he advised the Ætolians especially to persever constant and faithfull in the amity of the people of Rome, Some of the principall Ætolians seemed to complain between whiles, that the Romans were not so well affected to their nation after vi-R ctory, as they were in time of the war: but others, more sharply blamed and reproached them. yea, and upbraided them with this, That Philip could not have been vanquished no nor the Romans ever able fo much as to pass over into Greece, without the help of the Etolians. Cornelius forbare to make answer again to those points, for fear of farther wrangling and altercation; and promifed, that if they fent to Rome they should obtain any thing that was reason. Whereupon by his advice and approbation there were deputed Embaffadors. This was the iffue and end of the

Whiles these affairs thus passed in Greece, Macedony, and Asa, all Tuscan in manner was gone ont and rifen up in arms, by occasion of a conspiracy of bondslaves. For to enquire into these troubles and to represe the same, there was sent M. Acilius a Prator (who had the civill jurisdiction C between Citizens and aliens) with one of the two legions of Roman Citizens, Some of them, who were already affembled together and grown to an head, he overcame in fight: of whom many were flain, and many taken prisoners. Others he scourged and round trusted up, hanging them on gybbets, even as many as were the principall and chief of the conspiracy : and others there were whom he fent home again to their Masters.

Now the Confuls were gone into their Provinces. Marcellus fo foon as he was entred into the marches of the Bois, and had over-wearied his fouldiers with marching all day long, fate him down upon a certain rifing of a hill, and there as he was encamping himself and his men, Corolamus a Prince or great Lord of the Boil, with a mighty power affailed and charged him, and flew upon three thousand of his men. In which sudden and tumultuary skirmish, certain brave men D of mark were flain; among whom were T. Sempronius Gracchus, and M. Junius Syllanus two Colonels of the allies: also A. Ogulmus and P. Claudius two Knight Marshals or Tribunes of the second legion. Howbeit the Romans strongly sortified their tents and desended them valiantly, which the enemies upon their fortunat victory had long affailed to no effect. And in the same standing camp he continued certain daies, whiles he cured his fouldiers of their wounds, and recovered their hearts after to great a fright. The Boil (as they are a nation that of all things cannot endure any tedious delay of time) dispersed themselves into their towns and forts. Then Marcellus presently crossed the Po, and led his army into the territory of Comunn, where the Insubrians lay encamped after they had follicited and caused those of * Comum to take arms. The legions * Come. made no more ado, but gave them battell in the very way: and at the first encounter the enemies E charged them so hotly, that they forced the forefront of the battell to give ground, Which when Marcellus perceived, fearing lest being once discovered they should be repulsed and discomfitted, he made a cohort of Massians to make head; and at once set forth all the troops of the Latine Cavalry against them. Their first and second charge both, mightily impeached and quailed the enemy, advancing forward luftily and preffing upon them in great fury: whereby the rest of the Roman army taking heart again and being encouraged, at the first received them manfully and made refistance only, but afterwards followed fiercely upon them: insomuch as the Gauls were able no longer to abide their violence, but turned their backs, took them to their heels, and ran away by heaps, Valerius Antias writeth, that in this battell there were forty thouland men flain and above, five hundred and seven military ensigns taken, with 432 chariots: besides many chains Forgold, whereof Claudius presented one (very massie above the rest and of great weight) unto Japper, which was hung up within the Temple in the Capitoll, as he writeth. The fame day was the Camp of the Gauls forced and ranfackt, and the town of Comum allo within few daies taken by affault. Upon this there were eight and twenty boroughs or forts that fell away and revolted to the Conful. But the Historiographers agree not upon this, Whether the Conful led his forces against the Insubrians first, or the Boians; and whether he rased out the dishonour of a former foil and defeat by a fortunate victory in this battell: or contrariwife, after a prosperous fight atchieved before Comum, he blotted and defaced the same with a shamefull overthrow received at

During this variable and alternative fortune, L. Purpurio the other Conful, marched into G the Boians Country through the tribe Sappinia. And when he was approached near to a Castle called * Musilum, he feared left he should be enclosed and intercepted by the Boians and Ligu- * Musiling. rians: whereupon herefired with his forces the same way that he came, and fetching a great com- Blando, Medipals about through the open country in lafety and security, he came at length to his Collegue, and Leandro. Who having joyned both their powers together, first ranged over the Boians territories, wafing and spoiling untill they came as far as * Felfina. This Town with other strong burroughs *Belogna, and forts, and in a manner all the Boians yielded themselves, save only their youth, who were

the Boians hand.

* Ifmyr, Leun-

* Lepfeke. La-

clavio.

unclavio.

* Epbefo.

* Maitos.

up in arms to pill and spoil, and were at that time retired unto the forrests and glins out of the H way. After this the army marched toward the Ligurians. The Boians making full account to affail the Roman army at unawares, which marched without good regard of themselves, and not close together (for that their enemies feemed to be far off) followed after through the blind and covert forreits. But when they faw that they could not overtake them, they fuddenly all at once parsed over the Po in small bothoms and punts, and after they had spoiled and pilled the Levians and Libuans, as they returned from thence with a booty railed out of the country, they chanced in the utmost frontires of Liguria, to light upon the army of the Romans in their march. Sooner and with more eagernels fell they to fight, than if they had appointed both time and place, and been prepared aforehand to firike a battell. There it well appeared, of what force anger is to prick on and sharpen mensipirits to conflict. For the Romans more greedy of murder and bloudshed, t than of victory, fought fo, as they scarce left the enemies one messenger to carry the news of their unhappy overthrow, In regard of these exploits, upon the Consuls letters brought to Rome, ordained it was, that there should be a solemn procession and thanksgiving to the gods for three daies. Shortly after Marcellus came to Rome, unto whom was granted a triumph with great confent of the LL, of the Senar; and whiles he was in his Magistracy he triumphed over the Insubrians and Comians, leaving for his Collegue good hope likewise of a triumph, because himself (to sava truth Jin that nation fought but unfortunately, whereas his Collegue fred well enough, and had a lucky hand, Much spoil of the enemies was carried in a pomp, upon the Chariots that were taken and won from them. Many enfigns and banners were born in a flew, befides in money to the value of 320000 affes of braiscoin; and 234000 bigate peeces of filver. The footmen had 800 affes it given them apeece, every horseman and centurion had thrice as much. The same year King Antiochus, whiles he kept his winter at Ephesus, assaied to reduce all the

Cities and States of Asia unto the ancient form of government and subjection, assuring himself.

that the rest would not be hard to be subdued and brought under, because the towns were either fituate upon plains, or nothing well fortified with walls, and not furnished with men and munition, As for * Smyrna and * Lamp facus, they stood upon their freedom, and challenged it, Doubted it was, and great danger, that if he should let them go clear away so, some Cities in Folis and Ionia would take alter Smyrna, and others in Hellespontus follow the example of Lampfacus. Therefore both himfelf fent from " Ephefus to lay fiege unto Smyrna, and gave commandment, That the forces which were at Abrdus (leaving only a small garrison behind) should be lead to L the fiege and affault of Lampfacus. And yet he threatned and terrified them not fo much with forces and violence, but affaied them rather by fair means, fending to them his Embaffadors, to as, partly by flattering and gentle words wherewith he entertained them, and partly by mild reproof for their rashness and obstinacy, he endeavoured to put them in some hope, that shortly they should have what soeyer they defired: and then, both they themselves, and all others should evidently fee, that they had obtained their liberty by the especiall grace and favour of the King, and not uturped and gained it by occasion of forme advantage and opportunity. To this they answered again, That Aniochas ought neither to marvell, nor be offended and displeased at them if

time. Then he departing from Ephefus in the beginning of the spring salled unto Hells pomms with M his sleet. His land forces he transported over to "Madytos a City in Chersonnessus, and joyned them to his strength by sea. And because they shut the gates upon him, he environed the town with armed men, and when he was at the point to give the affault, and to bend his engins of battery against the walls it was surrendred into his hands. Upon the like fear the Inhabitants also of other Cities in Chersonnesus yielded themselves. After this he came to * Lysimachia with his whole power, as well of land-fouldiers as fea-fervitors. And finding it abandoned, ruinat, and lying f as it were) along, (for but few years before the Thracians had forced, facked, and burnt it) he had a caftre, Nardo. great defire to rear and fet upright again that noble and famous City, seated in so good and commodious a place. And therefore he took great care, and employed all his endeavour to re-edifie the walls, to re-build the edifices, to redeem and ranfom the Lysimachians that were in slave- N ry, to feek out all those that were dispersed over Hellespontus and Chersonnesus, and gather them together, yea, and to enroll new inhabitants upon hope of gain and profit, and by all means possible to store and people the City again. And withall, because he would ease them of the sear they had of the Thracians, he went inperson with the one half of his land-forces to waste and spoil the confines of Thrace; the other part with all the fea-fouldiers and mariners he left hard at work

they could not wel endure the hope which they had of freedom thus to be deferred from time to

about the repairing of the City. About this time as L. Cornelius (being fent by the Senat to compose the controversies and variance between the two Kings Antiochus and Ptolomeus) abode at Selymbria; so of the ten Commillioners abovefaid, P. Lentulus departed from Bargylla, P. Villius and L. Terentius from Thaffus, and arrived all three at Lysimachia: where L, Cornelius likewise met them from Selymbria; and O a few daies after King Antiochus being newly returned out of Thracia. The first meeting and falutation between him and the Commissioners was friendly and courteons, yea, and there passed to and fro afterwards divers amiable kindnesses and loving entertainments mutually. But when they entred once to parl of their Commission that they had in charge, and of the present State of Asia, then there was fretting and fuming and their bloud up. The Roman Agents fluck not to tell him to his face that all that he had done, since he took the sea, and departed with his fleet out of Syria

A was displeasant unto the Senat, saying, "That they thought it meet, that all the Cities should be " reftored unto King Ptolomeus, which had been under his dominion. For as touching those "towns, which sometime Philip had been possessed of, and which Antiochus had surprized and "feized upon, taking his time and vantage, when Philip was employed another way in the Ro-" man wars, it was no reason, nor a thing tolerable, that the Romans should for so many years "foace.by land and sea endure so great toil, and hazard such perils; and suffer Antiochus in the end to go away with the fruit and reward of all the service. But set the case that the Romans would "take no knowledge of his coming into Asia, as a matter impertinent unto them; can they dif-"femble also, that now he is come over into Europe with all his forces both for land and lea, and "little wanteth of making open war upon the Romans? Mary, as for him, he will not let to deny B " that he levieth any war, although he were arrived and landed in Italy. To these challenges the "King madeanswer, and said, That he saw well enough and knew before that the Romans were " inquisitive and curious enough to search what King Antochus ought to do, but they never once " thought of their own felves, how far forth they should by right proceed, as well by land as by "fea. As for Asia, it appertained not at all to the people of Rome, neither had they more reason to "enquire what Antiochus did in Asia, than Antiochus to search into the actions of the people of " Rome in Italy, As concerning Ptolomeus, from whom they complain, that he had taken certain Cicc ties; he did them to understand, that there was amity between him and Ptolomeus, and they were " now in terms of knitting themselves shortly in nearer bonds of alliance and affinity. Neither "fought he the spoil of Philip, and to enrich himself by his adversity and missortane : or passed o-C 'ver into Europe against the Romans * * * * But when he was vanquished once, all that e- Somewhat " ver he had, by right and law of war, became the possession of Schurus; and to consequently a wanting in the therook it) appetrained much him. And during the time that his propagators and produced status. "hetook it) appertained unto him. And during the time, that his progenitors and predeceffors, "were bushed and troubled with other affairs, first Protome seatched at some things, and Philip
"after at other, and so between them they usurped and seized upon other mens possessions, and "namely, of certain places near and hard by in Thacia, which without all controverse belonged "unto Lysimachus. Forto reduce which into their ancient State, he was thither come, and now "was in hand to re-edifie Lysimachia anew, lately destroyed by the violence of the Thracians, to "the end, that Seleucus his fon might hold it as the royall feat of his kingdom. Thus as they continued arguing and debating for certain daies, there ran a rumor, but without any certain author,

D that King Ptolomeus was dead: whereupon they could grow to no conclusion of all their parlies: yet they made semblance on both sides, that they heard nothing thereof. And as well L. Cornelius. who was fent in Embassage to both the Kings, Antiochus and Prolomeus, requested respite of some small time to confer with Ptolomeus, to the end that himself might be arrived in Egypt before any alteration were made in the new possession of that kingdom: as also Antiochus made reckoning, that Agypt would be his, if this good occasion then were presented unto him. Therefore having dismissed the Romans, and left his son Selencus behind him with all the land-forces, for to finish the building again of Lysimachia which he had begun, himself with all his fleet failed to Ephelus: and having fent his Embassadors to Quintius to treat loberly about a league and amity, he coasted along Asia and so arrived in * Lycia, And when he heard for certain at * Patara that Profomeus was * Britania, Gi E yet living, he gave over his purpole of sailing into Egypt: yet nevertheless he shaped his course & rave. fet failtor Cyprus: and when he had doubled the point of Chelidonium, he staid awhile in "Pam- * Patera. phylia about the river * Eurymedon, by occasion of a mutiny among the mariners & oar-men, From of the North

thence he weighed anchor, and when he was failed as far as a place called . The heads of the river part is called *Sarus] there arole a gust and fearful tempest, wherein he had like to have been cast away and Caraman, and drowned with all his fleet. Many of his ships were run aground, & many of them swallowed up of the reft scandodrowned with all his fleet. Many of his fhips were run aground, or many or tuem i wantowed up of the fea, for a sthere establed not one of them by swimming to land. A number of men there perished, "Austin, The Chinary of the feather and fertile fland." "Austin, The not of base mariners only, and unknown common souldiers, but also of his near and special friends, ye o. Having rallied the disperied reliques of this shipwrack, seeing he had no means and was not able . Sangro, to reach and gain Cyprus, he returned again to Seleucia, with an army nothing so puissant nor so F well furnished, as when he set out in his voyage. There he commanded his thips to be haled aland, and laid up in their docks (for winter now approached) & himself took his journey to * An- * Antiochia, tiochia, there to lye all that winter time, And in these terms stood the affairs of the Kings. At Rome, there were first instituted in this year three Triumvirs called Epulones, to wit, C. Lici-

nius Lucullus, T. Romuleius (who was the man that put up the bill for their creation) and P.Porcius Lecca, And by a law in that behalf ordained, these Triumvirs were allowed as welse a Bishop, the long embrodered robe of purple. But inthis year great debate & variance there was between the Questors or Treasurers of the City Q. Fabius Labeo, & L. Aurelius of the one side, and all the Priests on the other side. These treasurers were at some fault for mony, because they were minded and appointed to make the last payment unto certain privat persons, for the loan-filver which G they had disburfed for the wars: these monies the Treasurers demanded of the Augurs and Bishops, to furnish out the said paiment; for that during the wars, they only had not been contributers in any levy. The Priests appealed to the Tribunes, and called for their lawfull favour : but all was in vain, and so they were forced to satisfie all the arrerages for the years past, wherein they had paid nothing. This year there died two Bishops, and new were installed in their rooms. M. Marcellusthe Conful entred in place of T. Sempronius Tuditanus, who deceased Przetor in Spain; and L.Valerius instead of M. Cornelius Cethegus. Q. Fabius Maximus also an Augur died a very

ligro, Aleppo. Villenovanoz

· Pifa.

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young manbefore he had born any office of State: but for that year there was not hiblithted a H

new Augur in his room.
Aiterthis, M. Marcellus the Confiblheid the folemn affembly for the election of Qonfuls, and Aiterthis, M. Marcellus the Confuls were treated. Valerius Placcist, and M. Porini Cato. Then were the Pretors cholen, Confuls were created. Valerius Placcist, and M. Porini Cato. Then were the Pretors cholen, Confuls were created. Valerius Place. The Mailus, namely, C. Fabricius Lucious, G. Astinius Labeo, C. Manlins Volfo, Ap. Claudius Neroja Phabilus, and P. Porcius Lucco. The Ediles of the chair M. Fabrius Wohlior, and C. Flaminius divided a and P. Porcius Lucco. The Ediles of the chonour of C. Flaminius and his father. And Flaminius was content clians brought to Rome, for the honour of C. Flaminius and his father. And Flaminius was content clians brought to Rome, for thought are a full part of the thanks for this gravity. The games calthat his companion in office fhould reap full part of the thanks for this gravity. The games calthat his companion in office fhould reap full part of the thanks for this gravity. The games calthat his companion of the Commons Cn. Domitius Enobarbus, and C. Sempronius, who also Wass the lip Pa-I Ediles of the Commons Cn. Domitius Enobarbus, and C. Sempronius, who also Wass the lip Pa-I Ediles of the Commons Cn. Domitius Enobarbus, and C. Sempronius, who also Wass the lip Pa-I Ediles of the Commons Cn. Domitius Enobarbus, and C. Sempronius, who also Wass the lip Pa-I Ediles of the Commons Cn. Domitius Enobarbus, and C. Sempronius, who also Wass the lip Pa-I Ediles of the Commons Common

The same day that L. Valerius Flaccus and M. Porcius entred their office, they proposed unto the Sent concerning the government of the Provinces. And order was given by the LL. of the Councill, that for a fmuch as the war increased so in Spain, as required not only a Consular army, but a Conful also for the Leader; the Confuls should either agree between themselves for the government of the two Provinces, to wit, the hither Spain, and Italy, or else to cast lots therefore: K that he whose hap it was to rule Spain, should have with him two legions, five thouland Latine allies, and five hundred horse; and likewise to have the conduct of a seet of twenty gallies of war: that the other Conful should levy and enroll two legions; which were thought sufficient to defend and keep France in obedience, confidering the courages of the Infubrians and Boii, were well cooled and abated the last year. Cato by lot had the charge of Spain, and Valerius of Italy. Then the Prators calt lots for their Provinces. To C. Fabricius Lufcinns iell the juridiction over the Citizens of Rome: to C. Atinius Labeo over the Arangers. C. Manlius Voljo governed Sicily, and Ap. Claudius Nero the farther Spain, M. Porcius Lecca was assigned to rule Pifa, to theend he might be upon the back of the Ligurians, and P. Manlius was appointed as an affittant and coadjutor to the Consul in the higher Spain. As for T. Quintius, his Commission was renewed for L one year longer, in regard that not only Antiochus and the Etolians, but also Nabu the Lecedamonian Tyrant, were doubted and suspected not to stand sound to the Romans; and for him were fer our two legions: and if need were of any supply to make up the companies thereof, the Confuls were enjoyned to enroll new fouldiers, and to fend them over into Macedony. Alfo Appins Claudius had a warrant to take up 2000 loot, and two hundred horse, over and above that legion which Q. Fabins had. The like number of fresh horse and foot was appointed for P. Manlins to be fent into the higher Spain: and the fame legion was granted unto him, which was commanded by Minutins the Prater. Moreover, P. Porcius Lecca was to have the leading of two hundred footmen, and fifty horse, drawn out of the Gaulsarmy, for to lie in Hetruria about Pile Last of all in Sardina P. Sempronius Longus continued fill in place of command. Thus the Provinces M being distributed, the Confuls before they departed out of the City, by advice and counsell of the Bishops performed the solemnity of the facred Spring which was vowed beforeby the Prator C. Cornelius Mammula, according to the mind of the Senat and the good liking of the people, in the year when Cn. Servilius and Cn. Flaminius were Consuls : and so it was celebrated one and twenty years after it was first vowed. Much about this time was C. Claudius Pulcher, the son of Appins, elected Augur, and invested in that Sacerdotall dignity, in the place of Q. Fabius Maximus, who died the year before.

When as men began now to marvell that there was so little account made of the war began already in Spain, there were letters brought from Q. Minatius with news, That he had fought a fortimate field before the town of Turba, with Budares and Befasides, two Spanish Generals and great N commanders: that he had slain twelve thousand enemites, taken Budares the General himself prifoner and that the rest were discomstred and put to slight. Upon the reading of these letters, less fear there was of Spain, from whence they looked for great wars.

After the return of the ten Delegats or Commissioners abovesaid, all the care was, and no talk else but about Antiochus and his affairs. These men, after they had declared fish how no talk else but about Antiochus and his affairs. These men, after they had granted peace, their proceeding went with King Philip, and upon what conditions they had granted peace, their proceeding went with King Philip, and upon what conditions they had granted peace, this they had granted peace, the historia of the proceeding the proceeding the historia of the peace with a mighty Armado, and as putisar an army that he had passed on the early a vain hope to invade and size of upon Egypt, which he conceived of a vainer bruit and rumor of Ptolomy his death all Greece of upon Egypt, which he conceived of a vainer bruit and rumor of Ptolomy his death all Greece of upon Egypt, which he conceived of a vainer bruit and rumor of Ptolomy his death all Greece of the naturally of an unquiet spirit, and incensed besides against the Romans, would not have off till and been in rest. Moreover, there was another malady and mischief as dangerous, selde of the laced mindians only, but frontly, if he may be let alone, of all Greece; who for avaice of the Laced mindians only, but frontly, if he may be let alone, of all Greece; who for avaice and cruelty is equal to all the samous and noted tyrants that ever were: and if he be suffered to consider the content of the process.

A seposites himself of Argent and to hold it as a fortress to command all Peloponness, when the "Roman armies shall be once transported home again into Italy, infaith, Greece may make "Imall boath of being delivered from Philip; for this they thall be fure of at least; if of nothing "elle to have a near-neighbour tyrant, instead of a King far off, for to be their Lord and imperi-" only to sommand them. The ancient penators, hearing these intelligences from grave persons of good quality,, and who made report of all things not by hearfay, but upon their own knowledge, were of advice and resolved to have a good eye and regard with all speed unto Antiochias, considering the King was passed already into Spria, whatsoever the occasion was. But as touching the Tyrant, after they had disputed and debated the matter long time, Whether they had sufficient cause already to determine upon some small conclusion, or should refer unto the wif-B dome and judgement of T. Quimius the managing of those affairs, therein to proceed and do according ashe should deem it good and expedient for the Common-wealth; in fine, they permitted him to use his own discretion concerning the Lacedamonian Tyrant: supposing that the matter was not of such weight and consequence as to concern the main state of the wealpublike fo matterially, whether it were haffened or protracted; but rather it behoved them to be advised and confider well, what Annibal and the Carthaginians would do, if haply the war with Antiochus were begun and once afoot. They [at Carthage | that fided with the adverse fa-Etion of Annibal, had fent divers and fundry letters unto the principal LL, at Rome, every one privative to his friends to this effect, That there passed messengers and letters from Annibal to Antiochus, and that there were Embassadors again that lecretly came from the King to him. And like C as there be some beatls so wild and savage as never can be tamed; so the courage and spirit of that map was such, as might not possibly be dulced or appealed. For he daily complained that the City languithed and grew feeble with idleness, and by fitting fill and doing nothing, was overgrown as it were with moss, and unpossible it was to raise and stir it up but with sound of armour and weapons. These advertisements carried likelihood of truth and good credit with them, in regard of the late war, so fresh in memory, which he alone began first, and managed to the last. Over and befides, he had provoked by a late act of his, many great and mighty personages, who fer their hearts against him. The order and degree of Judges at that time bare chief sway and foveraign authority in Carthage: in this respect principally, for that the same Judges were perpetuall. The goods, the honour and reputation, yea, and the life of every man lay in their D hands. He that displeased one of that bench, war sure to have all the rest his enemies and to be upon him: and there never wanted one promoter or other to carry tales and give information to thele judges against a man, if they faw them ill affected once and bent against one. During the time of this imperious and tyrannicall rule of theirs, (for as their power was exceeding all measure, fo they bare themselves therein as outragiously beyond the limits of civility) it was Annilal his hap to be Prator; and by vertue of his place he fent for one of the treasurers to come before him: but he made no reckoning of his authority, and refused to obey for the faid treasurer was one of the contrary side; and because from the degrees of those treasurers they mounted presently into the highest order of the Judges, therefore he carried with him an hauty mind already, in regard of the high room that he was shortly to step into. Annibal you may be E fure took this as a great diffrace and indignity to his person, and therefore he sent a purseyant or ser jeans to attach the body of the Treasurer aforesaid: and presently calling the people to a generall affembly, he commanded him there to be presented: where he accused and blamed the party himlelf, no more than the whole order and degree of the Judges: through whole infolent pride and excessive power, both laws and Magistrats were nothing regarded but trodden underfoot. And perceiving that these words of his tickled the itching ears of the people, confidering also that their proud demeanor prejudiced the liberty of the meanest persons : immediatly he published a law, and got it enacted, That those Judged should be chosen every year, and that thenceforth one and the same man might not be a Judge two years together. But look how much thank he had at the Commons hands for this act, fo much he offended many of the great F men and principals of the City. Another thing befides he did, whereby he purchased to himself the ill will of some private persons, in tendring the common good of the weal-publike. The finances and revenues of the State, partly, through negligence went to decay, and partly, were shared out in dividends between some certain of the head Citizens and Magistrats: and more than that, the money which by way of tribute was to be paid yearly unto the Romans, was too short and not to be found: "and it appeared, that a fore levy would be imposed upon private persons thorry to make those payments out of their own purses. Annibal, after he had cast up the books; and made an estimate and just abstract how much the rents and revenues of the City amounted

unio, as well from cultoms by ies as land, and to what ules they were employed; and perceiving thereby what was defrayed in the ordinary charges of the State, and what went a wrong way, and was a well of the every set of the common charge of the whole illembly. That the arrerages fround be garhered up and brought into the common Cheft: and to privat perfors might be dicharged and ealed of their impositions of tribute, and the Common wealth would be rich enough and able to perform and furnish out the monies due to the performance of the common wealth would be rich enough and able to perform and furnish out the monies due to the performance of the common continued to the common of the performance of the common tribute. Then there caterollers, whip for certain years lived by tobbery of the common tribute. Then there caterollers, whip for certain years lived by tobbery of the common tribute. Then there caterollers, whip for certain years lived by tobbery of the common tribute.

them great wrong in taking their own goods from them, and not proceeded in publicato wrest to out of their hands their floin fibitance: and in great malice and bitterneis ceased not to provoke against Annibathe Romans, who were ready enough of themselves to pick some quarrellumin. to keek occasion of hatred, and to find ann hole in his coat, Seipio Africarius for a long sune gave the deafear unto them, and milliked the course: for he supposed it was not for the honour and majeffy of the people of Rome to subscribe unto those imputations charged upon Annibal; to entertain the spight and hatred of men, and to interess and insert publike authority within the privat factions of the Carthaginians; and not to be content to have vanquished Annibal in war, unless they also took upon them the persons of accusers, and preferred a slanderous libels & bill of indirement, and sware thereto Billa vera. But at length they wrought and brought about, that Embassadors should be sent to Carthage, who in the Senat there might charge Annibal categorically, with plotting and practifug with Antiochus for to wage war against them. And these three were addressed to this Embassie, C. Servilius, M. Claudius Marcellus, and Q. Terentius Culles a who being arrived there, caused it to be given out to as many as should demand the cause of their coming, (and all by instruction from the adversaries of Annibal) that their errand was to compose and end the debates between Mafanissa King of the Numidians, and the Carthaginians. This was commonly divulged and beleeved for truth. But Annibal found them straight and smelt this jugling, and was not ignorant that he was the only man that the Romans shorat, and howsoever peace was granted to the Carthaginians, yet they continued an endless and inexpiable war with him alone fill. Whereupon he relolved to frame himself to give place to the time and yield unto fortune. And being furnished aforehand with all things requisit to take his flight, when he had of K purpole all the day long shewed himself in the publike place of assembly very formally, to turn by all suspicion of his intended resolution, to soon as it beganto be dark night, in his Citizens gown as he went alday; and attended in the Hall, he gate him forth straight to the City gate, accompanied only with two perfons, and those not privy at all to his purpose and designment. And having found his hories ready in the place appointed, he mounted and rode apace that night until he was come to a certain quarter of the territory of Voca: and by the next morning, he passed between Acrilla and Thapfus, and recovered a tower or fort of his own; where he was imbarked in a thip ready rigged and appointed with fail and our to take fea and away. Thus departed Annibal out of Affrick, lamenting more often the hard hap and calamity of his country, than of his own friends and kinsfolk. And the same day he fell with the Island Cercina: where the Cartha- It ginians found in the rode certain halks charged with merchandife: and when at his coming ashore out of his ship, there came many running toward him for to salute and welcome him this ther, he charged his own company, that if any asked concerning him, they should make answer. That he went upon an Embassage to Tyrm : but fearing left any of their barks should disanchor that night, and make report at Thaplus or Acylla that he wasfeen in Cercina: he caused a beaft to be killed for factifice, and invited the Mafters of the ships and all the Merchants to supper; and therewith commanded all the fails and crois fail-yards to be had out of the veffels to make thereof a large pavillion, that they might fit in the shade at their supper: for that, as it fell out, it was then midiummer. And as the time and fuch provision as they had, would give leave, he fet out a feaft and banker; he spared for no wine, and continued the mertiment far within night. Then M Annibal, so soon as he could espy his time for to deceive those that were in the harbor, weighed anchor. The rest were fast afleen; and when the next day they awoke and rouzed themselves with their drunken and drouzy nols (and far forth day it was, and late ere they arose) they were fain to found fome hours in fitting their oars again in their right places, and the tackling of the ships in

In this while, at Carthage the ordinary multitude that used to frequent the house of Annibal, repaired as their manner was to his gate-house: and when it was voiced abroad, that he was not to be found, all the company gathered together in the market place, feeking and euquiring for the principall and chief personage of their City, Some gave out (as the truth was) that he was fled : other faid plainly, that he was murdered and made away through the fallhood and villary of the N Romans; and this they picked not to avouch. There might a man have seen fundry and divers countenances (as it faret in commonly in Cities where there is fiding and parts-taking) as each one is affected to his own party and faction. At last, news came that he was seen at Cercina, The Roman Embassadors having upon audience given, declared in the Senat of Carthage, that the LL of their Senat had centain intelligence, that both aforetime, King Philip was by Annibal especially sol licited and fet on to make war with the people of Rome; and also now there hath been letters and messengers with credence sent from him to King Antiochus; and that he would never rest untill he had fet all the world together in arms: and therefore if the Carthaginians were defirous to content and fatisfie the Romans, they should not suffer these parts of his to escape unpunished: then the Carthaginians made answer, and faid, That nothing of all this passed by publike council O or consent or allowance of the State, howbeit they would be willing to do what dever the Ro-

 A where inderlianding that the King himfelf was already departed from thence, he repaired to his fon, and conferred with himsas he was fetting out an yearly folemnity of games and plaies neer Daybas; and being contreoully also by him intreated, he made no stay, but to ship-board and Sea (egain.) And at Ephelia overtook the Kings, whom he sound floating and wavering still in this imited, and unfellived what to do as touching the Roman war. But this coming of Amibal, was no small police to turn the ballance, and to move him to enter into the enterprise thereof. The Etolians likewise at the same time were estranged and alienated in affection from the Roman league and society, whose Embassack demanding to have Phar/alum and Leacas again, with orted to Quinting.

The four and thirtieth Book Of the Histories of T. Livius of Padua, from the foundation of the Lity of Rome.

The Breviary of L. Floras upon the four and thirtieth Book.

He law Oppia populaded and enasted by C. Oppius a Tribun of the Common, in the time of the Panich war, for the abridging and restraint of the excess in womens apparel, was after much variance and debate repealed, not with franding that Porcius Cato laboured to the contrary, that it might not the abolified. This Cato made a vorage into Spain, and by force of arms (beginning first to war at Emporta) brought the hither province of Spain on this side lberus to quietness. T. Quintius Flamininus levied war against the Lacedemonians and Nabis their tyrant, in which he spead forinnally, and so preoxiled, that he made an end thereof, granted them peace to his own good liking and pleasare, delivered Argos, and f t st free, which was before in subjection to the trant. The Senatahen, and rever before, bebill the public games and passimes by themselves, apart from the rest of the peopl . Which to bring about Sex Alius Pretus, and L. Cornelius Cethegus the Cenfors, fet in foot and intermedled themselves, to the great ind gnation and discontentment of the Commons, More colonies were planted with Roman citizens, M. Porcius Cato triumphed over Spain. The wars also which fortunarly were atchieved against the Boil and the French Infubres are here recorded. T. Quintius Flaminimus, who had vanguifted Philip King of the Macedonians and Nabisthetyrant of the Lacedemonians, yea, and freed all Gree e from their oppression, for these many and noble exploits, rode intriumph three daies together. The Carthaginian Embafadors brought word, that Annibal who was fled unto Antiochus, banded with him and combined to make war. Annibal had befodes affined by means of one Atisto a Tyrian fent as a convier with credence only and no letters, to Carthage) for to move and sollicite the Carthaginians

The four and thirtieth Book of T. Livius.

Esween the troublesome cares of great wars, which either were not fully ended, or at Erween the troubletome cares or great wars. Which in it felf being but a finall mar-hand ready to begin, there happed an occurred e, which in it felf being but a finall marter to speak of, and of little regard a confidering the fides and part-taking about it, grew to a mighty head and contention in the end. M. Fundanius and L. Valerius Tribuns of the Commons, preferred a bill unto the people touching the abrogation of the Law Oppia. For C. Opparafortime, even when the Punick war was at the hottest, and whiles Q. Fabius and T. Sempromus were Confuls, had promulged a Statute, by vertue whereof, No woman of what degree fo-Syst might either have in Ornaments and Jewels above half an onnce weight of gold, nor wear any habiliments wrought of fundry colours, nor yet ride in Coach within the City of Rome, or any other Town nor neerer than a mile from thence unless it were upon occasion of some solemn icall or publick facelifice. Now M. Janius Brutus, and P. Junius Brutus, both Tribuns likewise of the Commons, flood in defence and maintenance of the faid law Oppia, and affirmed plainly they yould not fuffer it to be anulled. Many a nobleman was seen in this quarrel: some spake for the Liv, and others gain-aid it. The Capitol was full of people, either taking part and favouring the saute, or else opposing themselves, and orging the contrary. The very dames of the City themgives could neither by periwation and advice, nor by any reverent and womanly regard, nor yet by the express and absolute commandment of their busbands be kept within dores; but do what they could they beforead all the fireets of the City, befor and kept all the waies into the common C place, befeething and entreating their husbands as they pasted by and went down thither to permigand give their confent, That feeing the good effate of the Common-weal now flourished and the private wealth of every manencreased daily, their wives also and mattons might be al-Jowed to have their ancient ornaments and gay attire again. The number of these women grew erery daysmore then other for now they flocked also out of the Towns, Villages, and other places of telest in the country and theyed themselves at Rome. In so much, as they took heart at lengths and were to bold as to encounter the Confuls, the Pretors, and other Magittrats, requesting and

* Lemnos.

inlis, Marcu Porcius Cato by name, they could not with all their praiers entreat him to encline aunto their fuit: who in the maintenance of the laid law, and that it might not be revoked, spake im The Oration the frequent affembly of the people to this effect. "My Masters and citizens of Rome, Hevery of M. Portion " one of us had fully refolved and purposed with himself to hold his own, and keep the rightful Cato, in main- 46 authority and preheminence that he hath over his own wife, lefs ado and trouble we should tenance of the share had with them all together at this day. Now having given them the head at home for "much, that the curitness and shrewdness of women bath conquered our liberty and freehold "there; behold, here also in publick place it is troden down and trampled underfoot: and because we were not able every man to rule his own in several, now we stand in sear and dread "them all in general. Certainly, I my felf thought ever until now, that it was but a feined fable. " and devised sale that went of a certain " Island, wherein by a conspiracy of women, all the men " were murdered every one, and that iex utterly made away and rooted out. But well I see now, " be they creatures never fo weak, fo filly and teeble, let them once have their meetings, their conventicles and fecret conferences, they will work mischief in the highest degree, and be as dangerous as any other. And turely for mine own part, I cannot relolve in mine own confcience "and determine, whether of the twain be worfe; the thing I mean in it felf, or the precedent ex-"amp'e and confequence thereof, confidering the manner how it is handled. Of which two, the one toucheth us that are Confuls and the rest of the magistrats the other concerneth you rather "my masters and citizens of Rome. As for the matter in question, and proposed unto you, whe-"ther it be good and expedient for the weal-publick or no, that refleth in you to determine and "judge, who are to give your voices and suffrages. But this seditions insurrection here, of wo-"men be it of themselves, or procured by your motion and instigation, M. Fundanius & L. Valeri-" m,no doubt it argueth and implieth a great default in the Magilirate, and I wot not whether it " will be a fouler blot and dishonour to you that are Tribuns, than to us Consuls. Yours will the "blame be if ye have brought women now to raite and fiir up tribunitious feditions; and ours "the shame if we needs must admit and accept of laws, whether we will or no for fear of a com-"motion and separation of our women, as sometimes we were forced to do by the departure and " infurrection of our Commons, Lasture you for mine own self, when I passed erewhile into this "common-place through the press and throng of these women, I was abashed &could not thuse "but blush. And had I not been more respective of the reputation, the honour and reverence of " fome in particular than of them all together, because it should not be thought & faid, that they "had been checked and taken up by the Coniul; I would have faid unto them, What new fashion "is this good wives, to run gadding abroad into the open streets, to beset the passages, and to af-"front, yea, and hang upon other womens husbands as ye do? What? could ye not every one at "home have dealt with your own good-men in the caule, and craved their help? or can ye speak " fair and flatter better, can ye be more pleasant and affable abroad in the Town, than within your " houses? or make love to other men, rather then to your own husbands? And yet to speak uper rightly, if wives were of that modelly and womanly carriage, as to keep themselves within the " compais and bounds of their own liberty, and pais no farther; it were not befitting you I wot, fo "much as at home to trouble your selves about our laws here, nor to busy your brains, to know "either what new Statuts passed or what old were cassed. Our ancestors in old time would not, M "that women in any wife should dispose so much as of their own privat matters without the ad-"vice and direction of a Governor and Overseer: and therefore in great wisedom they ordained, "that they should be ordred and ruled, by their parents, by their brethren, by their husbands. But "we (and God will)can abide them to intermeddle in state-matters, to govern the weal-publick, "to conver'e with us in the common place, in publick affemblies and courts of parliament. For " what elie do they now in the threets, in the crofs waies & at all I avenues, but, some of them give "their voyces that the bills of the Tribuns may pais and others advise and be of opinion that the - "law Oppia may be repealed? Let this outrageous & unreasonable nature of theirs have the head; "let theie unruly creatures and untamed animals have their will and bridle them notifiethen how N
" of themselves they will keep a mean and measure in their licentionsnes, unless you curb them & N " hold them in. Tush this is the least matter of all that displeaseth these women there are a 1000 "things besides that they think hardly of, and are discontented to be held unto by old customes "and positive laws, Liberty in all things; nay to speak more truly, a loose and dissolute licenticul-"nes, is the very thing they long after and defire. For go they away cleer with this once, what is "it that they will not attempt and give the venture for? Do but run through and count the laws "provided in this behalffor women, whereby our fore-fathers and predecessors have kept down "and restained their disorderly appetites, and with which they have sought to subject them to "their husbands: yet, hardly can ye with the help of them all, keep them in awe and tied faft, but " break out they will and have their own waies. What then? how and if ye fuffer them to catch " this and that and t'other thing to it if I fay, ye let them wrest from you one thing after another, O 46 until at length they be check-mares with their husbands, think ye that ever you shall be able to 44 Supportance and ure them? Begin they once to be equals they will soon be superiours make them " your fellows, and fireight-wayes they willbe your masters. But alas, we lay too hardly totheir " charge. The thing that they fland upon is no more but this, That no new Act and flature pals of against them e for no equal and reasonable thing do they refuse: their defire and prayer is only

" that they might not be wronged. No no, it is clean contrary: That law which ye have received " and admitted, that which by your fuffrages you first granted, that which by the practice and ex-" perience of fo many years you have allowed and approved, they would have you to revoke and s, abolifin: which is as much to fay, as by anulling that one, to infringe, impair, and diminish the " authority and vertue of the reft. No law is there so well devised, that is goods commodious and " agreeable unto ail. This only is intended principally to be confidered, that it may be profitable to the most part, and serve in general. For it as each person shall find an act prejudicial, hurtful, " and offentive to himfelf, he may be allowed by and by to undo and demolish the same to what " end should all the people assemble together to the making of those statutes, which they amon a-" gainst whom they were enacted may abolish & overthrow? But gladly would I know the great B " occasion and caule, for which our dames in such trouble and uprore run out into the fireets, and " have much ado to forbear the common place, and to mount up into the Roftra to make an ora-" tion to this audience? Is it forthis, to redeem out of the hands of Annibal, their fathers, their "husbands, their children and brethren, whom he keepeth prisoners? Nay, that calamity is far enough off at this day, and far may it ever be I pray God from our City and Common-weal. And « yet when the time was of that hard fortune and calamity, you would not hearken to their pite-" ous and kind prayers in that behalf. But it may well be, that it is neither natural love and kind " affection, nor careful regard of their deer friends, but meer rouch of confcience and fense of reli-" gion that hath brought them thus together in a congregation. And ready they are, it may be, to e receive and intertain dame Cybele or Idaa, coming from Pessimus out of Phrygus. What honest C colour and shew, so much as in word only can be pretended to bear out and cover this muti-Grous fedition of women? Mary this (fay they) that we may glitter in our golden jewels, and " shine in purple robes to be seen a far off: that as well on work daies as holy-dayes, we may be efet up and ride in our coaches and chariots through the City, as it were in triumph, for the con-" quest and victory of a law by us repealed and disanulled: for winning from you, and wringing out « of your hands, maugre your beards, the liberty of your voices and suffrages: to the end that we « might not be stinted and gaged in our excessive expenses, in our dissolute protition, in costly va-« nities and superfluities. Many a time ye have heard me complain of the wastful and sumptuous " bravery of women: and as often have you known me to inveigh against the lavish spending of es men, not privat persons only, but magistrats also in higher place: and how this City of ours is fick D as it were at one time of two contrary diseases and maladies, to wit pinching avarice, and supera fluons prodigality, two plagues I say, that have been the bane and overthrow of all great Moa narchies and flourishing empires. These pestilent mischiess I dread so much the more, as our « flate and common-weal encreafeth to the better; groweth wealthy every day more than other; et and as our dominion extendeth still farther and farther. And now that we are gotten over into as Greece and Asia, provinces full of all entiting pleasures and alluring delights of the world, now ce that we are come to finger and handle the rich treasures of mighty Monarchs, I fear me that even « these things have rather captivated us, than we them. The goodly images, statues and pictures ce that came from Syracufa are (trust me truly) dangerous to this City, and threaten no less than so " many enfigns of the field displayed against it. And I hear say already, that there are many, and E a too too many, that praise and have in admiration the beautiful ornaments of Corinth & Athens, and begin to make a scorn and game of the images of the Roman Gods made of potters earth at only, laughing much at them, where they fee them standing forth of the walls. Well, for my part « I had rather have these gods so propice and savorable to us as they be than such as those and so «I hope they will ever be, if we can suffer them to abide still in their usual shrines and places ac-«cultomed. No longer ago than in our fathers daies, King Pyrrhus lent his Embassador Cyneas of a purpole, and affaied by rich and goodly gifts, to tempt the minds not only of our men, but also of ct our women. There was no law Oppia as then in force to bridle and keep down the costly pomp a and bravery of women: and yet not one of them all received ought at his hands. And what think ce ye was the cause? even the same and no other, for which our ancestors in times past, never so et much as thought upon the providing of any such law. There was no pride then, nor riotous sua perfluity to restrain. And like as the skill and knowledge of diseases, must pracede and go afore as their cures and remedies: even so evil desires and enormous lusts had need to bud forth & spring e before the laws, which should repress and cut them down. What caused the law Licinia to be es made, concerning 500 acres of ground, forbidding that no man should possess above, but the « exceeding coverousnes of men, encroaching Hill and laying land to land? What brought in the ce law Cincia, as touching gifts and presents, but this, that the Commons began already to be vassals as it were and tributaries to the Senat. No marvail therefore it is, nor firange may it feem, that ca neither the law Oppia, nor any other providing for the cutting off the unmeasurable expences of a women, was required and thought needful in those daies: when gold, when purple freely tendred G , and of dunto them was refused. If now at this day Cynew were come, and went with such as gifts round about in the City, he should find receivers enough of women, standing in every street " ready for him. And verily, with all the wit I have, I can not devile what the cause and reason choold be of many infful defires and appetites that reign in this age. For fay, that if one of you g. Were kept short and debarred of that, which another might lawfully have: peradventure there « might rile in your hearts (through infirmity) some shame and abasiment in nature, or elfe dife pleasage and discontenument in reason: so being all as ye are brought within one compass of fur-

" niture and apparel, and no cds at all between you, what need any one of you to fear, left the H fhould be looked into, marked or observed, more than another. I must needs say, the shame that " followeth & attendeth either upon nigardite or poverty, is worft of all others: but the law quitteth and freeth you of both, when you want but that only which by law ye may not have and no man wil reproach you therfore. Yes mary, quoth some rich and wealthy dame, this same e-" quality and no diffinction at al among us of althings I cannot abide: Why may not I according to my calling, be feen araied in purple, and adorned with gold? And why is not the pocrestate of others known, but lieth hidden under this pretext & cloak of a law: fo as they may be thought " yet (were it not for the law) that such and such things they would have; where as indeed they "are not able to maintain and beat it out? Would ye(in faith) my mafters and citizens of Rome. have your wives to firive thus, that the richer fort might deterve to have that, which no other I can reach unto : and the poor again, because by that means they would not be despiled, over-" firein themielves to go above their calling and abinity? Certainly I dare avow, if they begin once " to shame at that which is not shame-worthy, they will not abash at any thing, be it never so 66 hameful Have it the will out of her own, to long as it latteth; and when all is gone, to her hus-66 bands purie she will go. Alas poor man and wo begun is that husband; as wel he that is intrea-"ted by his wife, to firetch his purfe firings, as he that is not, when he shal see another manto give "her that, which he would not allow himself, And even now ye see how openly in the street sun-" fhame-faced as they be they are in hand with other womens husbands, yea, & that which more is, they keep an increating for to cals the law & for the favour of their voices only. For of tome "they have got the good wills no doubt already, whiles themselves wil not be intreated, but draw K " milery upon thee upon thy state, and upon thy children. Wel, let the law once cease to set down "a gage and proportion of thy wives expenses, and never think to have remedy, and to flay the " fame of thy fell with all thou canst do. Be not deceived his, to think that the world will be ever again at the same pass, as it was before this law took place. And as it is a safer course and lesse "dangerous to let a naughty and obfinat perion alone, that he be not called into question at all; "than after he is once accused to juffer him to be quit and go away unpunished: even so this ex-" ceffive fuperfluity, would have been more to crable if it had not been medled & tempered with-"al than it wil be now upon the very binding and curbing thereof: much like a wild and favage " beaft let loofe after it hath been tyed up a time, and to made more fell and angry. To conclude therfore of this opinion am I, that of no hand the law Oppia be repealed : and fo I pray all the T. "Gods to vouchtafe for to biels and turn to good, what soever you do or go about, Whenhe had " thus faid, those Tribuns also of the Commons, who openly promised and protested to oppose themselves, and to cross the repeating of the law, made some brief speeches to the same effect. 6. Then L.Valerius role up to maintain the bill by him proposed for the revoking of that law and " fpake as followeth. " If privat men had stepped forth and advanced forward either to approve The Oration and periwade, or to reject & diffinade that which by us is proposed, I my self also without open-"ing my mouth would have attended your wil & expected the delivery of your suffrages, as think-"ing it had been sufficiently debated and discoursed already, whatsoever might be said for both " parties. But now fith that the Conful M. Porcine Cato, a man of great reputation & gravity, not " only by his countenance and authority, (which alone without any word at all spoken had been M " important enough & effectual) but also in a long premeditate Oration framed with much fludy and forethinking, hath impugned and inveighed against our proposed ordinance, I must of nees ceffity answer him again as briefly as I can. Who nevertheless bath ipent more words in reprowing and chastising the matrons & dames of the City, than he hath bestowed reason to the puropofe in diffwading our new law & all verily for this intent that he might leave it doubtful, whe-"ther the women had done that which he blamed them for as indu ed by their own motives or "feduced by us and our fuggestions. As for me the protection directly of the cause I will take in "hand, and not bufy and trouble my head in defence of our persons, against whom the Consul "hath rather granced and girded at, by way of big words, than charged indeed by found reasons, "It hath pleased him to cal this, An atlembly and musinous meeting: yea, and otherwhiles he ter- N " meth it. An infurrection and fecession of womensbecause the wives in open place intreated you " to repeal that law, now in time of peace, in the flourishing and blessed state of the Common-" weal, which during those troublesome daies of war, had been enacted against them. I wot full well that both these words and other besides are very significant, sought out, and picked for the "purpole, to enforce and aggravate the matter. And we all know, that M. Cato is an Orator not " only grave and earnest but otherwhiles also fell, sharp and bitter how ever otherwise by natural " disposition he be of a mild spirit and courteons enough. But to the point. What new & strange " thing is this that our wives have done, in coming abroad and a flembling themies es in compa-" nies about a matter that fo much concerneth and importeth themselves? What were they nee ver seen before now, abroad in open street? I will take the pains, O Caro to turn over our own O " book of Originals against your self. Listen and mark how often they have done the semblable, "and alwaies truly for the common good and benefit of the State. And first and foremost, in the "very beginning and infancy of this City, even in the reien of K. Romulus, when the Capitol was "taken and held by the Sabins; when in the midft of the Common place, they were ranged in bat-" rel array and ready to fight a bloudy field, was not the quarrel ended and the conflict flayed by "the dames and wives that ran in & put themselves between the two armies? After the KK, were

The four and thirtieth Book of T. Livius.

driven out and expelled, What hapned tho When as the legions of the Volicians under the conduct of C. Martins incamped within 5 miles of Rome, were they not the matrons of the City that turned back this army, which doubtlets would have forced our City & put it to ranfack? And " is not this likewife as true, that when the Gauls were possessed of Rome and masters thereof, the dames of the City and none but they, even by the conlent of all men, came forth into the open fireets, made a contribution, and laid down that gold which paid for the raniom and redempti-"on of the City? No longer fince than in the last Punick war (because I will not stand so much "upon antiquities) was it not thus, that not only when the City was at a fault for money, the "widows stocks supplied the want of the common treasure? but also at what time as we were "driven to leek for new Gods, and to fend for them afar off to fuccour us in our extremities; all B" the wives & matrons of the City went to the Sea fide forto receive the goddess Mother Idea? "The occasions (qd, he) are different, and the case is not alike. Neither is it my purpose or any " part of my meaning to compare causes, and to prove they are all one. This only I stand upon, and take it sufficient to excuse and cleer the women, for bringing up no strange novelty, in that they · shewed themselves in open place. To proceed therefore: seeing that no man made any wonder then, of that which women did in undertaking the affairs that concerned all alike as well men " as women: marvail we now that they do the lemblable, in a cause that properly and peculiarly " pertaineth to themselves? And what great thing was it they did? Now in good faith we are too coyand squeamish of our hearing, and our ears over nice and delicate, if when masters distain "not to hear the praiers of their fervants and flaves, we fcorn to give ear to the requests of ladies C " and dames of honor. But now I come to the matter in question, in regard whereof the Conful " his Oration confifted in two points. For first, he took it very ill that any law at all once enacted " should be rovoked: and secondly, he stood upon this that above all others the law devised and "made for repreffing the superfluous ornaments and attire of women should remain in force for "ever. So it should seem, that the first part (a common defence as it were, of all the laws) was a " speech befitting the place and person of a Consul: but the other against the exceeding pomp of " women, more properly became a man (as himself) of most severe life and precise carriage. And " therefore it is great doubt and to be feared, left we should seduce you into some errors, if we " lay not down and shew plainly the vanity and defect both in the one and in the other. For as I " confess, that of those laws which are devised and established not for a time and by occasion of D . some particular occurrence, but for ever and to the perpetual good of a City, none ought to be "abolished; unless it be so that by use and experience the same be checked and found hurtful, or a by some change of the State become needlels and superfluous: so I see evidently, that those staas tuts and ordinances which are brought in to fit and serve some seasons, are mortal (if I may so es say) and mutable with the times, And oftentimes we see, that war disclaimeth those laws which « peace proclaimeth; and peace pulleth down that which war fet up: like as in the government and rule of a ship, one thing is requisit in fair weather and calm Sea, another in foul and trouble. a some tempests. These things thus being in nature divers and distinct, let us consider I pray you, . of whether fort is this law that now we are in hand to revoke. What? is it one of the ancient 4; and royal laws made by the Kings, and equal in time with the foundation of our City? or (that E a which is the next in time and authority) was it fet down and written in the twelve Tables by the Decemvirs, created of purpole to devise and make laws? Is it of that nature without the which as our ancestors were of opinion, that the honesty and honour of matrons could not the preserved : so we are to fear likewise lest by the repealing thereof, we overthrow the modeat flyschaftity, and integrity of maried women? Why? who knoweth not that this is a new law cc of 20 years standing and continuance and no more, made whiles Q. Fabius and T. Sempronius ce were Confuls? And feeing that without it, wives lived fo many years before in good name and a fame, and in passing good order: tell me what danger can ensue, and why we need to fearlest if c, it be anulled, they should break out to al loosenes and disorder. Mary, if this law had been made at first, toggage the wantonnels of women, believeme then it were greatly to be doubted, that F at the putting down thereof would flir them up again to their former outrage. But to what nd ce it was devised; the time it felf is able to shew and testifie. Annibal being in Italy, had won a via ctory at Canner he was now master of Tarentum, Lord of Arpi, and possessed of Capua: every e, hourmen looked when he would march forward and advance his enfigns against Rome: our al-Lies were revoked and gone: fouldiers we had no more of our own to supply and make up the « decated bands; no mariners and Sea fervitors could we find for the maintenance of our Arma tedo: all our treasure in the City Chamber was spent and consumed. Driven we were to this caigent, as to take up bondflaves for to ferve in wars, and to buy them of their mafters for day, ce yea, and to make payment of their price after the war was ended. For want of money also the C Publicans and Parimors of our demain and publick profits, undertook to ferve the army with G com, and to furnish us with all things needful for war at a certain price, and gave us the like day a and time of payment. The Gally flaves that served at the oar we sound and maintained with "our own proper and private charges; and a rate and proportion was fet down according to "Our revenues and worth in the subsidy book, what number every one should be charged with. All the gold and filver that we had in private we brought forth in common, and the Senators themselves led the way first, and gave good ensample. The widdows and orphan Children

brought in their flocks of money to the City Chamber. Streight order was given, that Nnn 3

of L. Valerius against the law Oppia.

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we should not have in our houses either of gold or filver, wrought in plate or otherwise above H " fo much, nor of filver and brais in coin and current money beyond a certain proportion limit. "ted. At fuch a time, our dames (belike) were fet all upon their braveries, pruning trimming, and er tricking themselves, in such fort, as the law Oppia must needs be devited, there was no other "remedy to keep down their excessive pride and superfluous expence in their attire and ornaer ments: even then, I fay, when by occasion that the solemn featt and facrifice of Ceres was dif-"continued, by reason of the general mourning and heavy chear of all the wives of the City, the "Senat was fain to take order, that they should finish and end their forrowful mourning within "thirty dayes. Who is so blind that seeth not, how in regard only of the poverty and extream "calamity of the City, and because all the monies of private persons should be converted into a 4 common flock, and for a publick use, this law was first framed, drawn, and set down, so long I "only to fland in firength and vertue, as the cause of penning and writing it should endure and "continue? For otherwise, if those acts and decrees of the Senat, if those orders and ordinances " of the Commons, respective unto that present time, should be in sorce, and observed for ever; "Why make we paiment of the loan money unto private men? Why do we fet and to ferm let " our commodities, our cultomes and revenues of the City unto farmers for ready rent? Why put "we forth our publick works for prefent money paid down upon the nail? Wherefore hav we " not flaves to ferve in our wars? Laftly, why are we not put to find mariners and oarmen, at our " own proper charges, as then we did? All other effates and degrees, all men elfe, of what calling "foever, feel a great change in the state of the City, from wo to weal, from advertity to properi-"ty; and shall our wives only miss the good thereof, and not once tast nor enjoy the fruits of g " peace and publick repose and tranquillity? Shall we that are men, be in purple and scarlet? shall " we wear our embrodered gowns and robes when we are Magistrats? Shall we put on our rich amyces and copes, when we exercise the function and ministery of the high Priests? shall our "children go in their fide garments, purfled afore with purple? shall we permit and priviledge the " head Officers and Magiltrats in our Colonies and Burrough Towns? nay, shall we suffer here at " Rome the Masters and Constables of every parish, the meanest and basest officers of all other to " wear embrodered gowns, & fludded with purple? and not only fo, forto grace and credit them-" felves, with these goodly ornaments and badges of worship and honour during their life, but al-" fo after their death, the same to be burned and buried with them? And shall we debar and for-" bid our women only to use purple and scarlet in their apparel? And when you the husband may "have purple and scarlet, carpets, counter-points, and foot-cloths, what reason is there to deny "vour wife, the mistress of the house, a gown or mantle of the same? And shall your horse be trap-" ped and barbed more richly, and better fet out with his capacifon than your wife arraied in her " apparrel? But in truth, for purple and scarlet, which are the worse for the wearing, and waxeth " bare me thinks I fee some reason such as it is (although it be very hard) of sparing and restraint: " mary for gold, wherein little or nothing is loft but the fashion and workmanship, what niggar-" dife, what mifery is this to make spare of it, and to deny it them? Nay, I dare ayow and abide by "it there is great benefit and use thereof in time of extremity; and it may help at a pinch both in copublick affairs, and in private occasions, as ye have found by good experience. But Carofaid compression and envy between this good wife and that if neither M " one nor other were allowed that liberty of apparel and ornaments. True it is, but inftead therecs of they all are mightily discontented and grieved at the heart in the mean while, disdaining to effee the wives of our allies of the Latine name and Nation, permitted to wear those ornaments a which they are forbidden to have, to feethern, I say, all gorgeously set out with spangles and .. jewels of gold, clad in their purple and scarlet cloths, riding in their coaches all over their cities, " whiles they at Rome take pains to go afoot on their ten toes, as if the State of the Empire were " feated in their Towns, and not in this their own City of Rome. This indignity were enough to "wound the hearts of men, and make them b'eed; what hurt doth it then, think you, to filly woen men, whom small matters, God wot, are wont to trouble? Alas poor souls a no magistracy and of government in State, no facerdotal dignities in the Church, no triumphs no ornaments N and fitles of honour, are they capable of, no gifts, no spoils and prizes gotten in wars, can fall to ce their shares. Neatness and fineness gay garments trim attire and gorgeous habiliments are the "honour and ornaments of women: in it they take delight, on it they fet their hearts, of it they at make their joy. And therefore well have our ancestors called all furniture for the decking of "women [Mundus Muliebris.] What lay they off in time of forcow and mourning, but their gold and purple? what put they on and refume again, when their mourning is past, but their gold and a purple? what hang they on them besides in time of publick joy and solemn processions but their ce better apparel, their richest attire & most costly ornaments? But peradventure, after ye have once cc repealed the law Oppis, it will not be in your power to over-rule them, if haply you should for-", bid them to wear any thing, that now the law restraineth them of. And perhaps some shall have a more ado with their daughters, their wives, and sisters, and find them less tractable and pliable counto their minds than now they are, Never fear that : women cannot shake off their obedience, co long as their Governors (be they fathers, husbands, or brethren) are alive; nay, of all other things they abhor and cannot brook to be at their own liberty, when it cometh by the death either of husbands or parents: Widows state and Orphans life, they may not abide. Be sure therefore they had rather have their ornaments and attire to be at the disposition of your selves, than

" of the law. And therefore, to speak a truth, you must in equity and reason protect and defend "them in kindness, and not oppress them with hardness and bondage: delight ye must to be called "their fathers and husbands, rather than their Lords and Masters, it pleased the Consul crewhile "to give them hard words and odious terms, calling this their meeting, A mutiny of women, and "a very infurrection and departure of theirs; and danger there is, no doubt, left being up once, they "will feize upon the mount Sacer, as sometimes the Commons did in their furnous anger, or elle 6 possess themselves of the Aventine, and there encamp and keep an hold. Weil, this weak and steeble sex, born to bear, must suffer and endure what soever ye shall ordain and set down against them. But take this withal at the loofe for a final conclusion that the greater power and autho-" rity ye have over them; the more discretion and moderation ye ought to the in that sover menty B" of yours, After debate of words paffed in this wife, in favor and disfavor of the taw, the day following the women flocked in greater multitudes into the open fireets, and banding them eives together, as it were, in one troop, they belet the dores and houses of the Bruts, who by increasing themselves, had hindred and crossed the bill preserved by their fellow Tribuns; and never gave they The 1.7 Gard over to keep this flir, until those Tribuns flaked in their opposition, for to inhibit the face, which species done, there was no doubt then, but all the tribes with one voice would abrogate and abolity that law. Thus twenty year after the enacting thereof, it was repealed and applied.

M. Porcius Cato after the abrogation of the law Oppia, presently departed with a fleet of five and twenty Gallies, whereof five were let out by Allies, and arrived in the Port of Luna, 10 which place he commanded his forces to affemble: and after by vertue of an edict tent out along c the Sea coast, he had gathered together vessels of all forts as he loosed from Luza, and proclaimed that they should all follow after him to the Port of Pyreneus, from whence he purposed to set forth against the enemy, with an Armado of many sail, and well appointed. Who having passed beyond the mountains of Liguria and the gulf of Gaul, arrived and met all together, at the day and place appointed. From thence they came against * Rhoula, where they expelled the Spanish * Rosca. garrison that held the fortrels. From Rhoda with a good gale of wind, they failed to Emporia. Where, all the whole army, excepting the mariners, were fet a land. At the same time Emporia were two Towns, separate one from the other by a wall. The one of them was inhabited by Greeks, who came from Phocea, from whence the Massilians also are descended: the other was possessed by Spaniards. But the Greeks Town lieth out into the Sea, so as the whole compals of n the wall is not half a mile about : but the Spanish Town seated farther into the Land, and divided from the Sea, is defended with a wall three miles in circuit. A third fort of Roman inhabitants from the Sea, is detended with a want the transfer of famous memory, after he had vanquished * Inlines. Pompers children. And at this day, they are confused and mingled one with another, and become one entire body, by reason that first the Spaniards, and afterward the Greeks were made freedenizens of the City of Rome. A man might well marvail seeing how open they lie of the one side to the main Sea, how exposed they are on the other fide to the danger of the Spaniards, a Nation so fierce and warlike, what thing it was that garded and protected them? Discipline it was and good government, and nothing else, which maintained and preserved them in that weakenes of theirs; discipline I say, which is ever best intertained of them, who live in sear of the mightier that are E round about them. One quarter of the wall looking to the fields, is passing strong and exceeding well fortified, having but one gate in all that fide; which ordinarily is alwayes warded by ong of the Magistrats. In the night, one third part usually of the citizens kept watch upon the walls. And this watch they maintained not for custome and inshion, nor by vertue of any law: but they performed it with as greatcare, yea, and went the round and faw to the fentinels with as much diligence, as if the enemies were hard at gates. A Spaniard came not within the City; neither went they forth themselves, unless it were upon just occasion. But on the Sea side the issue was open for any manat his pleasure. By that gate which turneth toward the Spanish Town they never nied to go forth but in great number, even a third part welneer of the Townsmen, and those who the night before had watched upon the walls. And this cause induced them to go abroad, for that the Spa-F niards being no men at Sea gladly would traffick and trade with them: willingly buying of them their strange merchandise from forein parts brought in by ships: and venting unto them again their Land commodities and fruits arising of the main. The desire of this mutual commerce and necessary intercourse was the cause, that the Spanish Town was open to the Greeks. And in greater fafety, and fecurity they were also, by reason that they were shadowed under the wing of the Roman amity, which they intertained with as great loyalty as the Massilians, although they were nothing to mighty and puissant. And even at this time they received the Consul and his army with great courtefie and liberality. Cato so journed there some few dayes, whiles he was advertised by his cipials where his enemies abode, and what their forces were and because he would not be idle whiles he stayed there, he bestowed all that time in training and exercising his souldiers. It G happed to be that season of the year, when the Spaniards had their com within their granges teady for the thrashing floor, whereupon he forbad the cornpurveiors to provide grain, and sene them home to Rome. War, saith he, shall feed and maintain it self. Being departed from * Emporie, he wasted and burnt the territory of the enemies, forced them to run away in every place where he Stephano, came, and put them in exceeding fright.

"At the same time, as M. Helvius departed out of the farther Province of Spain with 6000 Clusio.

gatrison souldiers delivered unto him by the Pretor, he was encountred by a great army of the

Celtiberians, before the Town Illiturgum. Valerius writeth, that they were 20000 flrong: that H 12000 of them were flain, the Town Illiturgum won again, and all above 14 years of ageput to the fword. From thence Helvius marched to the camp of Cato: and because the countrey was cleer from enemies, he fent back the garrison into the nether Spain, and took his journey to Rome. where he entred the City Ovant in pety triumph, for the happy success atchieved in his affairs. He brought into the treasury, of filver in bullion or Ingots, 14732 pound weight: of filver coin 17023 bigate peeces: and of Oscane filver 120338 pound weight. The cause why the Senat denied him full triumph, was this, for that he warred under the conduct and name of another, and not in his own province. But it was two years before he returned, by reason that the year between he was flayed there, lying fick of a long and grievous dileale, and put over his government to Que Minutius his successor. Whereupon Helvius likewise entred the City of Rome in that manner of I triumph, two months only before his successor Q.Minnting triumphed. He likewise brought into the Chamber of the City 34800 pound weight of filver in mass: of bigats in coin 78000: of Oc-

cape filver 278000 pound. All this while the Conful lay encamped in Span not far from Emporia. Thither repaired unto him from Bil stages a Prince of the Ilergets, three Embassadors, whereof his son was one: complaining that their forts were affailed by force of arms, and they had no other hope to make re-fiftance, unless they might have a guard of Roman fouldiers to defend them, 5000 say they will be sufficient: for never would the enemies abide by it if such a power came against them. The Consul answered them and said, that he had a feeling and compassion of the peril or fear (whether it was) wherein they flood; howbeir, he was not at that time furnished with such forces, that he K might tafely spare so many out of his main army, thereby to dismember the same and to empair his frength, confidering a mighty hoft of his enemies was not far off, with whom he looked every day, and he knew not how toon, to joyn battail in open field with banner displaied. The Embassadors hearing this, tell down profitate at the Confuls feet, and fined tears, humbly befeeching him not to forfake them in this piteous plight, "For whither (fay they) shall we go, if we be repul-" fed from the Romans? No allies we have besides, nor other hope in all the world. This danger "we might have avoided wel enough, if we would have been falle and difloyal; if we would have " banded and rebelled with other Spaniards: but no menaces, no terrors prefented unto us could "drive us to renounce our fealty, hoping alwayes that we should have help and succour enough "from the Romans: but now if no help, if no relief come from thence; if we be denied at the L "Confuls hand; heaven and earth we call to witnes, that we must be forced, full against our wills "and upon mere necessity, to revolt from the Romans, for fear we drink of the same cup that the "Saguntins have done afore us; and choose we will to die with the rest of the Spaniards for company, rather than perish alone by our felves. So for that day they were dismissed without other answer. But all the night following the Conful was much diffracted in mind, and careful in both respects. Unwilling he was to cast off his allies and see them destitute; and as unwilling again to break his army: confidering that in fo doing, he might either delay the opportunity of giving b trail or endanger himself in the very instant of conflict. But at length he resolved in no wife to diminish his own forces; doubting left in the mean while he should receive some dishonor at the enemies hand. As for his affociats, he thought it best to intertain them with good hopes, for M want of better helps; confidering that oftentimes and especially in war, outward semblances and vain shews, are held and taken for truth and substance, and serve the turn well enough : and when a man is throughly periwaded that he hath aid and fuccour, the very truft and confidence thereof hath ministred heart to give the venture of some exploit and preserved him as well as the thing it felf. The next morrow he delivered this answer unto the Embassadors. That albeit he seared to abate his own firength, in ferving other mens turn with any part of his forces, yet he had at this present more regard of their occasions and dangerous estate than of his own. Whereupon he gave commandment, that a third part of all his bands and companies should have warning to bake and dresse viands with all speed, for to best ow and lay in the ships; and streightly he charged that they should be rigged and ready appointed against the third day; and willed withal, two of the M Embassadors to report to much to Bilistages and the Ilergets. As for the young Prince his son, he detained still with him, used him graciously, and bestowed favours and rich gifts upon him bounteously. The Embassadors took not their leave nor departed, before they saw the souldiers embarked : and thus by making relation hereof, as a thing affured and past all peradvenure, they filled the heads not of their own friends only, but also of the enemies, with the bruit of Roman aids coming neer at hand. The Conful now when he had fet this countenance of the matter, and made sufficient semblance to serve his purpose, gave order that the souldiers should be disbarked again & fee a land: and himself seeing now that the time of the year approached commodions for action and execution of martial affairs, dislodged and removed his standing winter camp within a mile of Emporia. From whence (as any occasions and opportunities were presented) he led forth O his fouldiers a foraging and plundering into the enemies land, fometime one way and sometime another, leaving alwayes a competent guard to defend the camp. Ordinarily their manner was to fleal out by night, to the intent that both they might go on ftil farther from their leaguer, & also furprise the enemies at unawares and unprovided by which means not only his new & raw souldiers were exercised, but also many of his enemies were caught up and came short home: whereupon rhey durst no more peep out of their forts & holds of desence. Now after he had made sufficient

A proof of the hearts as well of his own men as of his enemies, he commanded all the Marshals, Colonels. Horsemen, and Centurions, to assemble before him: and unto them he made this speech, Coloners, crottemen, and come, that you to often have withed for; in which you may shew The Oration at full your vertue and valour. Your fervice hitherto harh been more like the manner of for- of cato to his argers than warriors: but now shall ye come to a main battail, and as enemies, fight hand to Captains and "hand with projetied enemies. From henceforth you may if you will, not wait their fields only galante. "and spoil their territory, but ramack the pillage of rich and wealthy cities. Our fathers before and anceltours in times path, when as in Spain there were both Generals and armies of Car-"thaginians, having themselves no leaders and commanders, no souldiers and torces there, yet "would they needs have this article among others capitulated in the accord and composition B "with the Spaniards, That the River of Iberts should limit their Seignory and dominion, Now "ar this day, when two Pretors and a Contul, when three entire Roman armies have the go-"vernment and charge of Spain; now, I say, after ten years space almost, wherein no Carthagi-" nians have let toot and been leen in all these quarters of both provinces, we have lost our seig-"nory on this fide ibersa. This mult ye recover and win again by force of arms, by manhood and waiour; yemust I say, compet this nation, more rash and inconsiderate in rebeiling, than con-"stant and retolute in maintaining war, for to receive once more the yoke or subjection, which " they have shaken from off their necks. Having exhorted and encouraged them in this manner, he gave them to understand, that he would fet forward in the night and lead against the enemies camp. And o he let them depart to refresh their bodies. At midnight, after he had devoutly C taken with him the figns and approbations of the birds for his better speed, he put himself in his journey; and because he might be seized of some place to his liking before the enemies should descryhim he set a compais in his march, and led his souldiers clean beyond their camp. And having by day light fer his companies in battel array, he fent out three cohorts, even close to the rampier and trench of the enemy. The barbarous people wondering to feethe Romans shew themselves behind at their back, ran to and iro to take arms. Mean while, the Consul held his men with these and such like speeches: "My souldiers (quoth he) there is no other hope now "left, but in mere frength and valour, and I of very purpose have wrought it so. Between us "and our camp the enemies are encamped all; behind at our back we have our enemies Land. "The brivest courses are ever lafell, namely, to build and ground our hope surely upon vertue. D. And herewithal he gave order, that the cohorts aforefaid thould retire of purpole to train forth the barbar ous people, by making femblance of retreat and flight. And so fell it out in very deed as he thought and supposed: for they imagining that the Romans for very fear were retired, issued forth by heaps out of the gate, and belpred with armed men all the ground, that lay between their own camp and the enemies battel. And whiles they made great haft to embattel themselves, the Conful who was already arranged in battel array, and in all respects well appointed, charged upon them before they were marshalled and set in order. First he put forth the corners and wings of horsemen from both points and flanks of the battail; but they of the right side were straightwayes repulied, and by their halfy and fearful retreating, caused the sootmen also to be mightily affraid. Which the Conful perceiving, he commanded two elect cohorts of footmen to wheel E about the right flank of the enemies, and to shew themselves at their backs before the other companies of footencountred and charged one another. This indidain terror afrighted the enemies, but fet all upright again and recovered the bartail of the Romans, which through the fear of the Cavalry began to shrink and go down. Howbeit the horiemen and sootmen both of the right point, were so troubled and so far out of order, that the Consul was forced to pluck some of them back with his own hand, and turn them with their faces affron the enemy. Thus all the while that the shor lasted, the skirmish was doubtful: so as now the Romans in the skirmish, had much ado to make head and stand to it in the right side, whereas the fright and slight sirst began, But on the left and all afront, the barbarous had the worft, and with great horror they looked behind and faw their enemies how they played upon their backs and refred not. After they had F done with flinging their iron darts and lancing their fiery javelins, they drew their fwords; and herewith began the conflict afresh. They were not wounded now from a far off by blind chance andhap hazard, they knew not from whence; but foot to foot they flood, and hand to hand they coped and let drive one at another: no hope at all was now but to trust in pure strength and main force. The Conful feeing his men wearied, encouraged and retreshed them by fending for to relieve and maintain the fight, certain cohorts out of the rereward. This new battaillon well in heart, and with fresh weapons, charged the enemies toiled and tired: and being ranged inpointed wife like a quoin or wedge, at the first hot onfet brake their arraies and being once difordered, they put them to flight, and in scattering wise they ran as fall as their legs would carry them, to their camp. Cate feeing them flie on all hands, mounted on horfeback and rode him-G felf to the second legion which was in the rereward for supply, and commanded to advance the flandards and enfigns before him, to march apace, and to approach the camp of the enemies for

togive an affault. If he efpied any one to flep out of his tank, he would ride before and rap him

with his light javelin that he had in his hand; commanding the Marthals and C. prains to had

flice him for it. Now was the enemies camp at the point to be affaulted, and the Romans were

with flones, pikes, perches, and all kind of weapons fet back and driven from the trench, But when

this fresh legion approached neer, then both the affailants were more encouraged, and also

the enemies fought more luftily in defence of their rampier. The Conful cast his eye all about H him, to fpie how to break in at some place or other where least refishance might be made; and feeing the guard thin about the left gate, thicher he conducted the Principals and the Haffari of the second legion: but the corps de guard which warded that gate, was not able to endure their violent charge. The rest on the other side, seeing the enemies within the rampier, abandoned the camp, and flung away their enfigns and weapons. The fouldiers of the fecond legion followed the chase and killed them as they ran away, whiles the other ransacked and rifled their tents. Valerius Antias writeth, that there were 60000 fell that day upon the edge of the iword, Cato himself (that never loved to make the least of his own praise-worthy acts) saith, there were many flain; but letteth not down what number. He is thought to have performed that day three peeces of fervice worthy of great praise and commendation: first, in that he fet a compass with his army t far from his ships, far from his camp, and gave battail in the midst of the enemies, where his men could repose no hope at all but in their own vertue and valour: secondly, for sending those cohorts behind the enemies to charge upon their backs: and thirdly, for that he caused the second legion to march a great pace under their colours displaid, ranged as they were and ordered in battail array, for to approach and affail the gates of the enemies camp, whiles all the rest were disbanded and spread all abroad to pursue theenemy in chase.

The four and thirtieth Book of T. Livius.

After this victory atchieved, he fat not fill in rest and repose, but having sounded the retreat and brought his own fouldiers loden with pillage into the camp, he allowed them somesew hours for their night fleep, and led them forth into the territory of the enemy to forrage and spoil: which was as effectual to enforce the Spanish Emporitans, and all their neighbour borde- k rers to yeeld subjection, as the unhappy battel fought the day before. Many also of other Cities. which were retired to Emporia for reluge, rendered themselves to his devotion: whom he entertained all with gracious words, and when he had made them good cheer, bestowing wine and cates plentifully upon them, he fent them home to their own houses. Then immediately he diflodged and removed his camp. And all the way as he marched with his army there reforted Embaffadors from divers States that yeelded themselves unto him, By that time that he was come as far as Taracon, all Spain on this fide Iberus, was wholly subdued: and the barbarous people brought in as presents unto the Conful, all the captives and prisoners, as well Romans as Allies. and namely, Latins, who by many and fundry chances had been taken in Spain. The bruit went commonly abroad, that the Conful would lead his power into Turdet ania. There was a false alarm r likewise given, and spoken it was, That he would visit the mountainers that lay out of the way. Upon this vain and headless rumour, there were seven forts belonging to the State of the Bergistans that revolted from him: but the Consul led his army against them, and without any memorable battel reduced them under obedience. And the Conful his back was no fooner turned, and he gone to Taracon, but they rebelled again, even before he was departed from thence in any other expedition. Subdued they were the second time, but they found not the like favour as before, to have pardon: for they were all fold like flaves in open market, under the garland because they should not thus every while trouble the peace.

In this meantime P, Manlius the Pretor, after he had received the old army at the hands of Q. Mutius whom he succeeded, and joined thereto the other army of old souldiers belonging to M Appins Claudins, and which were come out of the farther Spain, he made an expedition into Turdetania. Now these Turdetans of all other Spaniards are counted to be the worst souldiers, howbeit, in confidence of their great numbers and multitudes they came forward and encountred the Romanforces. But the men of arms had no fooner charged them, but prefently, they were difarraied. As for the footmen, they fought in manner not at all. The old approved fouldiers, who knew the enemies very well, and were experienced in feats of arms, made a quick dispatch of this skirmish, and soon put all past peradventure. Howbeit, the war was not so ended, nor determined in one battel. The Turdetans levied and waged 1000 Celtiberians, and io maintained wat afresh with forrain mercenary forces.

The Conful being stung already with the Rebellion of the Turdetans, and supposing that other N Cities would do the like upon any good occasion and opportunity disfurnished all the Spaniards on this fide Iberus of their armor and munition. Which they took for fuch an indignity, that many of them for very melancholly killed themselves: a martial and warlike nation, that thought they were as good be out of the world, as turned out of their arms; and reckoned no life, without their weapons. The Conful having intelligence hereof, commanded the Senators of all those Cities to repair unto him : and when they were assembled together, he used this speech unto them. "It " concerneth you (qd. he) no less than us, to give over this rebelling and warring. For never yet "to this day have yeentred into the action, but with more loss and damage of Spaniards, than "toil and travel of the Roman army. To prevent this mischief that it should not happen, I sup-"pose one good way it is, to contrive and work so, that ye might not possibly be able to rebel. O 6 Effect this I would fain, by the eafiest mean and course of all other. Assist me I pray you herein "with your good counsel: I assure you I will not be directed by any advise more willingly, than by "that which you your selves shall give me. When they held their tongues, and would not speak a word, he faid unto them again, that he was content they should pause upon the matter, and consult therof a few daies. When they were called again & kept filence in this fecond meeting and conference as wel as in the former: he made no more ado, but in one day rased the wals of al their Cities:

A which done, he went forward against those that hitherto were not come in, not yeelded obedience : and into what quarters foever he came, he received all the States one after another, there bordering and adjoining, into his protection; fave only Segsfice, a wealthy City and of imporrance, the which he forced with mantelets and rolling pavoites, and fuch like fabricks, More difficulty in subduing these enemies he found, than others afore him who first came into Spain; in this regard, for that in times pass the Spaniards at the beginning revolted unto them, as being weary of the tedious yoke of subjection under the lordly government and tyranny of the Carthaginians. But Caro had more ado with them now, in that out of liberty and freedom, which they had ufurped and been used to, he was to ingage them (as it were) bond, and to bring them again to servitude, Besides, he found all out of frame and order, whiles tome of them were up in arms, others R were forced by fiege to revolt, as not able to have held out long, unless they had been rescued and

fuccoured in time. But of this nature and courageous mind was the Conful, that he would himfelf in person be present and manage all affairs, as well those of smallest moment, as also those of greatest weight and conjequence: and not only devise and give direction what was best to be done, but would himselfiet to his hand, and execute most of the exploits and effect them fully. There was not one amongst them all that he commanded with more severity and rigour, than his own felf. In living neerly, in spare feeding in much watching, in painful travel he firived to surpais and ourgo the meanest common souldiers. And no priviledge challenged he, no advantage sought he to himlelf in his whole army above others, but only honour and foversign command.

The Pretor P. Manlius had the more trouble in his war-fervice, by reason of the Celtiberians, C. whom(as it hath been faid before) the enemies had levied and hired with their mony. And therefore the Conful being tent unto by the Ptetorhis letters, jed his legions allo thither. Being there arrived, (now the Celtiberians and Turditans were severally encamped apart one from the other) the Romans fell presently to maintain light skirmishes with the Turditans, and ever and anon charged their corps de guards and how safely and inconfideratly foever they began the game, yet in they ever went away winners. As for the Celtiberians, the Conful lent cettain Tribuns or Knight Marshals unto them to empare, giving them in charge to make them an offer and tender unto them the choice of three conditions, First, if they could be content to arrange themselves to serve under the Romans, and to receive at their hands double wages to that they bargained for with the Turditans, Secondly, whether they would be willing to go their waies home under lafe con-D duct and publick fecurity, besides that their siding with the Roman enemies should not be laid to their charge, nor bring them within the compais of any danger. Thirdly, if they had more mind to war, than, that they should set down some time and place, when and where they might come to an iffue, and trie it out in a fet battail. The Celtiberians required to take a day for to confider better upon their points. So they aftembled together in counfel, with great trouble and contuhon, by reason that some Turderans were thrust in among them; upon which occasion, they might worfe grow to any conclusion. Now albeit nocertain it was, whether there would be any was or peace with the Celtiberians, yet the Romans gathered their provision out of the territory andborroughs of their enemies, like as in time of peace: yea, and more than that, they entred oftentimes within their fortifications and defences, as if there had been some common traffick E and commerce agreed between them, by way of private truce. The Conful feeing he could not draw the enemy to a battail, first led certain companies lightly appointed with banners displaied, to raile booties in one quarter of the country, which as yet was free, and not tafted of the wars: but afterwards hearing that all the bag and baggage and other cariage of the Celtiberians was left at Sagunia, he let forward thither to give an alfault to the Town. But feeing that nothing would move and ftir them, he paied not only his own fouldiers their wages, but also the Ptetors stmy their due, and leaving the main hoft in the Pretor his camp, himself returned to the tab. River Ebre, accompanied only with leven cohorts. With these forces, as small as they were, he woncertain Towns, and there revolted unto him the Sederans, Auletans, and Suesserans. The Lacetans (a Nation living out of the way after a favage manner within the wilds and woods kept F dillinarms, not only upon a natural and inbred wildness, but also upon a guilty conscience, in that whiles the Conful and his army was emploied in the Turdulois war, they had made fuddain rodes and in utrions into the Lands of their Allies, and pitifully wasted the same. And therefore the Conful advanced forward to affault their Town, and led against it not only his own cohorrs and bands, but also the youth of his Allies, who had good cause to be angry, and to oppose themselves unto them. The Town which they inhabited, lay out in length, but was nothing to wide and large in breadth: and within one half mile or less, he pitched down his enfigns, and planted himself. There he left behind a guard of choice companies, and streightly charged them not to fir ont of that place, before he came unto them himfelf. The rest of his forces he led about unto the farther fide beyond the Town. Of all the aid-fouldiers that he had G about him, the greatest number were the youth of the Suesserans, and those he commanded to approach the wall for to give affault. The Lacetans, when they took knowledge of their atmorand colours calling to mind how often they had overrun them at their pleasure, and wasted their lands without the k or emperchment/how many and fundry times they had in ranged battel difcomfied & put them ro flight, all aconce fee open the gate, and fallied out upon them. The Sueffetanguage to little able to inflain the forcible charge of their onfer, that they hardly could abide theinstery thour & first cry. The Co. seeing now, that come to pass indeed which he suspected would

be for rode a gallop upon the spur to those said cohorts of his own that were left on the other H fide under the Town, and taking them with him ingreat haft, whiles all the Townsmen were fpread abroad in following the chafe after the Suefletans, he led them into the Town at a place where there was no noise, no flirring, and not a man to be seen; and made himself master of all. before the Lacetans were returned back: but within a while he received them to mercy upon their submission: who, poor men, had nothing to yeeld and lote but their bare armor and weapons. Immediatly he followed the train of this victory, and led his forces against the hold or throng Town of Vergium. This was a receptacle and place of fure receit for certain Rovers and Theeves, who from thence nied to make many rodes into the peaceable parts of that Province. The principal and shief person of Vergium quit the place, and betook himself unto the Consuland began to excuse as well himself as the Townsmen; saying, that the government of the Town T and the statethereof lay not in their hands. For why? these robbers after they were once received in among them, feized themselves wholly of that strength, and had all at their command. The Conful willed him to go home again, and to devise and forge some likely and probable cause why he had been abient and out of the way; with this charge and direction, that when he faw him approach under the walls, and the robbers aforefaid wholly amused and occupied in desence thereof, then he should remember to join with the rest of his part and faction, and be possessed of the fortress and hold of the Town, This put he in practise and execution accordingly. So whiles the Romans of one fide scaled the walls, and they on the other fide had taken the fortress, these barbarians were juddainly at once jurprifed with a two-fold fear before and behind. The Conful when he had gotten the place into his own hands, gave order, that all those who were gotten it into the Calle and held it, hould remain free, themselves and all their kinred, and likewise enjoy their goods. The rest of the Vergetans he commanded the Treasurer to sell and make monv of them. As for the Rovers, they fuffred according to their deferts. After he had fet the Province in quiet, he laid great tributes and imposts upon the mines of iron and silver: which being once ordained and established, the whole province grew in wealth and riches, every day more than other. For these his exploits atchieved in Spain, the LL, of the Senat decreed, that there thould be a solemn procession at Rome, to endure for three dayes.

The fame winter, L. Valvrins Flacens the other Conful, fought in France a fet field with the power of the Boians, neer the foreft of Litaria, and wan the victory. And by reports, there were eight thouland Gauls there flain it he rest abandoned the war, and lipt every one into their own I. Hamlets and Villages. The rest of the winter the Cos. kept his army at Flacentia and Cremona-bout the Po, and repaired in these Ciries whatloever had been decated and demolsshed during the wars.

The affairs in Italy and Spain flanding in these terms: when T. Quintins had so passed the winter in Greece, the letting afide the Atolians (who neither had been recompensed according to the hope that they conceived of the victory, nor yet could long time like of repose) all Greece throughout in general enjoying the bleffing of peace and liberty, flourished and mainteined their state exceeding well, admiring no leis the temperance, justice, and moderation of the Roman General after victory, than his valour and prowefs in war: there was an Act of the Senat of Rome brought and presented unto him, importing thus much, That war was determined against Nabis M the tyrant of the Lacedemonians. Which when Quintins had read, he published and proclaimed a general Diet or Courcel at Corinth against a certain day, when and where all the States associats should assemble by their delegats and Embassadors. Now when there was met together from all parts a frequent number of Princes and great personages, in such sort, that the very Ætolians also were not absent, Quintus used unto them this or the like speech. "The Romans & Greeks have warred against King Philipas ye well know; and as with one mind and common counsel they "have so done, so either of them had several quarrels unto him, and privat causes and occasions "by themselves to take arms. For Philip had broken the league and amity with us Romans, one while by fending aid and maintenance to the Carthaginians our enemies: otherwhiles by affail-"ing our allies in the fe parts : and to you wards he hath to demeaned himfelf, that albeit we could N "forget and put up all the wrongs that he hath done unto us, the very injuries that ye have te-" ceived at his hands, minister sufficient cause unto us to war against him for your sake. As for this dayes consultation, it refleth wholly in your selves. For, this I propound unto you, Whe-"ther your will is to luffer Argos (which as ye know your felves Nabis the tyrant holdeth) to " remain fill under him in obedience: or whether you think it meet and reason, that amost noble "and ancient City as it is, seated in the very heart of Greece, should be reduced unto liberty, to "enjoy the same condition and state wherein other Cities of Peloponnesus and Gresce do stand. "This con ultation Isay, as you well see, entirely toucheth you and your good, and concerneth " us Romans no farther than thus, that by the servitude of that one only City, we cannot have "the full and entire glory of letting Greece wholly in liberty. But if you regard not the flate of O that City, and are not moved with the example thereof and the danger, for fear the contagion "of this mischiefspred farther: we for our parts are content, and take all in good worth, and will " not set you down and teach you what to do. Only I require your advice in this point, minding to resolve upon that, which the Major part of you shall carry by voices. After the Roman General had ended his speech, all the rest began to deliver their opinions. And when the deputed de egate or agent for the Athenians had magnified and extolled as highly as possibly he could, the

A good demerits of the Romans towards Greece, yielding them great thanks, that upon their request they had granted them aid against Philip, and without any petition at all offered their help and fuccour against Nahis the tyrant; and leemed therewish to be oftended and displeased at some, who nevertheless in their talk and speeches found fault and carped at these logreat favours and deserts; yea, and spake badly of nuture events, whereas it behoved them rather to acknowledge and consets how much they were bound and beholden already to the Romans for good turns past: it well appeared that he pointed out directly the Ætolians, and girded at them. "Whereupper and the standard of the standard past in the standard past

"common cause, for love of their own privat flatteries, Moreover, he complained that the Achæsans, who first served. Philip in his wars, and at the last selection with the wind and fortune to frown upon him sell away like distoyal traitors. So possessed them in every sold of the compassand gain unto them the City of Argol. As for the Etolians, the first and principall enemies of Philip, and alwaies allies and firends to the Romans, how sold every enemies of Philip, and alwaies allies and sirends to the Romans with compassand gain unto them the league, to enjoy their to was and tetricories, after Philip was vanquished, were notwithstanding put besides Echimum and Pharssall. He charged the Romans with fraud and deceit, who pretending an outward shew, a vanitie and colour of liberty, held the Cities of Chalcis and Demetria with strong sartions and tween Philip made some stay and halting to withdraw and void from thence his armed aguards, they were ever wont to object and surshard Green would not in the new this armed

"guards, they were ever wont to object and lays that Greece would not refer be in freedom, fo long as Co-Chaleis, Demetrias, and Corinth were in his hand: and finally he alledged againt them, that under the member of Argos and Noisis, they fought occasion to remain still in Greece and keep their armies there. Let them (quoth he) trainfort their legions once into Italy, the Ætolians would then undertake and promise, that Nobis should remove his garrison out of Argos upon composition of with good will, or este they would compell him by force and arms, to be over-ruled by the puissance of all Greece united together in one general consent. By this vain babble of his, he rouled Ariseus first, the Prator of the Achaens, who spake in this wise. Never will spater open, Mars, quoth he, and Queen Junothe Patrones of Argos, suffer that City to be the recompence of prize between the Lacedemonian Tyrant, and their pilling and thieving Ætolians: to be brought to this hard point and these terms of extremity, as to sustain more mitery and calmi-

Dry when it is recovered by us, than when it was won and taken by him. O Quintius, it is not the us, in cale they should make them that can defend us from these robbers. What will then become of Nought have they of the Greeks but their language, like as they carry nothing of men but their should make themselves a fort and Castle of strength in the midst of Peloponnessus, should have they of the Greeks but their language, like as they carry nothing of men but their and cruell than any barbarians, nay, they are more savage than the most wild and ravenous beasts that be, We beseeth you therefore O Romans, both to recover Argon out of the hands of Nabia, and also to establish the State of Greece in such fort, that ye leave these parts also save and leave the nough from the robberies and theeving hostility of these Ærolians, Itan Roman General Quintins, seeing them of all sides to blame and revoke the Ærolians, slaid, that he would have answered

E them himself, but that he perceived them all so hatefully bent against them, that more needfull it was that they were to be appealed, than farther provoked. And therefore holding himself faitssled and contented with that opinion which was conceived of the Romans and Ætolians, he faid, that he would demand what their pleasure was to advise, concerning the war against Nabis, nucles he rendred Arges to the Achaeus? And when they all were of one mind to make war, he exhorted them to send aids proportionably to the power and strength of each State and City, To the Ætolians hefen an Embassador, more to discover and lay open their intention (as it sell out accordingly) than upon any hope he had to obtain ought at their hands. Untoothe Provost Marshals of the camp, he gave commandment to send for the army from Elasia.

About this time, when the Embassadors of King Antiochus came unto him to treat about F alliance and a league, he answered, That he could say nothing to them nor determine of that point in the ablence of those Delegats abovesaid; and therefore they were to repair unto the Senat of Rome. Then, himself in perion prepared to make an expedition and voyage against Argos, with those forces which were brought from Elatia. And when he was about Cleane, Aristanus the Prator, with 10000 foot of Achrans, and 1000 horse met him in the way: and not far from theme they joyned both their loces and encamped together. The next day after they came down into the Platin of Argos, and choice a place to fortifie and lye in leaguer about four miles from Argos. Now was Pribagoras the Captain of the Lacedemonian gartino, who had both matried the than his daughter, and was his, wives brother besides. This Pribagoras against the coming of the Romans, had fortified with strong guards both the Castles (for two there are within Argos)

G and other places, which either had easie accels or were inspected, but as he was employed in these provisions and preparations, he could not dissemble and hide the sear which this arrivall and approach of the Romans Strake into him: and beside this forrain terrour from without, there hapted also a junctiline must within. There was one Damoeles an Argive. (a young Gentleman and reciprocal cash, had consecret with event of more plain and incompare than wildown and discretion) who at the first by interposing a mutuall and reciprocal cash, had consecret with certain persons of good sufficiency, about expelling the garison; but, whiles he shadled to strengshen the conspiracy and his own side, he was not well

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assured of their sidelity, and could not judge which of them were true and which not. As he ral- H ked upon a time with his complices, the Captain of the garrifon fent for him by one of his quard: whereupon he perceived that his complot was revealed: he exhorted therefore the computators that were in the way to take arms with him, rather than to die by torture upon the rack: and to with some few about him he man hed forward into the market-place, crying often aloud, That as many as loved the falety of the Common-weal should follow him as their head and maintainer of their liberty: but no man moved he with his speech to go after him and take his part; for no hope faw they of any fuccour at all near at hand: fo far off were they from making good account of a fure guard of defence. And as helpake those words, the Lacedamonians were come round about him, and killed both him and his fellows. After this were others also apprehended; the most part of them were slain, and some few cast into prison. A great number the night following t flid down the wall by ropes, and fled to the Romans. These affured the Romans, that if their army had been near the gates, the commotion and conspiracy aforesaid would have taken effect and in case their camp approached nearer, the Argives would not be in quiet, but make some insurrection: whereupon Quintius sent out the footmen lightly appointed, together with the horsemen; who skirmished with the Lacedamonians about Cylarabis (a publike school and place of exercise about a quarter of a mile out of the City) who were fallied out at the gate, and without any great difficulty chaled them within the town: and in that very place where the conflict was. the Roman Generall encamped. One day he spent in escouting an espiall, whether any new trouble and uproars arose among them within the City. But when he perceived once that they were all amort for fear, he affembled a Councill to take advice, Whether he were best to give the af- K fault upon Argos, or no? All the heads of Greece, (except Ariftanus) agreed with one accord. that fince there was no other cause of war elsewhere, it should begin there especially. Quinting in no case would like of that course, but willingly he gave ear with evident approbation unto Ariffanus, as he disconsied and reasoned against the generall opinion and consent of them all: and over and befides added this of himself, That confidering the war was enrerprised and taken in hand in the behalf of the Argives against the tyrant, there was nothing less beseeming and more without sence, than to leave the enemy himself, and to assail and batter the poor City of Argos, For his part he would fight at the head, even against the Lacedamonians and their tyrant, the principall cause of this war. Then having diffolved the Councill, he sent certain cohorts lightly appointed to purvey flore of grain. As much as could be found ripe in those parts was cut, mowed, and rea-T ped down immediatly and laid up: all that was green they trampled under foot and spoiled that the enemies foon after might have no good thereof. So he dislodged and removed from thence. and having passed over the mountain Parthenius, at three daies end he encamped in the territory of Carre near to Tegea. In which place he expected the aids of his allies before he would invade the territory of the enemies. From Philip there came a thousand and five hundred Macedonians, and of Theffalians forty horse. The Roman Generall staid not now for succours of men (whereof he had inflicient and plenty) but for his provision of victuals, which he had commanded the towns bordering near hand to furnish him withall. Besides, there came ereat forces by sea. and met him there : for by this time was Lucius Quintius arrived with forty fail from Leucas : alto eighteen covered thips of Rhoder. And now also was Eumenes the King, about the Islands Cy-M. clades, with ten close hatched and decked ships, thirty gallions, with other smaller vessels among, of fundry forts. Likewise of Lacedamonians that were exiled and banished persons there were very many; who chased and driven out by the oppression and wrongfull dealing of their tyrants, repaired now into the Roman Camp, in hope to recover their native country again. Now a great many had been expulsed in divers and fundry ages, fince time that the tyrant first usurped rule, and were possessed of Lacedamon. The chief of these exiled persons was one Agespolis, a manto whom by right of descent and linage the inheritance of the kingdom of Lacedamon appertained. He whiles he was but an Infant hapned to be expelled by Lycurgus after the death of Cleomenes, who was the first tyrant at Lacedamon.

The tyrant befer thus round about with wars threatning both from fea and land, and defitute in manner of all hope, (confidering the proportion of his forces to the power of his enemies:) N yet nevertheless neglected not to wage war, but levied out of Gress one thousand more even the chosen flower of all their youth) to the other thousand that he had from thence already. He had belides of mercenary fouldiers three thousand in arms: also ten thousand of his own subjects and Citizens of Lacedamon, together with those that he had taken out of the burroughs and villages in the country. Moreover, he fortified the City with trench and mure. And that there might arise no trouble and stir within the town, he held the spirits of men in awe with sear of sharp and rigorous punishments. And for asmuch as he could not hope nor imagine that they defired and wished his good and safety, for that he held some Citizens insuspition and jealousie: after he had brought forth all his forces into the plain, which they call * Dromos, he commanded the Laceda-O monians to affemble together without any armour and weapons to an audience; and when they were affembled he environed them with his armed guard. And after some few remonstrances by way of a short preamble, Why they ought to hold him excused at such a time, if he seared every thing, and made all fure as well as he could: confidering withall, it was expedient even for them also (as many as the present state of the world might bring in suspicion) to be kept short for being able to execute any attempt rather than be furprized in the midil of their practiles and complots,

and to be punished accordingly reversion using an include agreets be all will have seriain perions in late condens, and durance, usual sich sime as the newspell be myenblown which now it comings. And when the premiss be once repulled from whom its danger them will be in case domestically come may be prevented them, incoming my will I see agention and fer them as liberty. This faid, he commanded the more to be called of four core or the reshour of the principal of the youth: and as exert one of them subjected to misusucipe clube part his individual and the next sight following, murdered them every one. After this, certain lines (their neverbey who ever of old time were the Burghers and Villagers, a kind of peakants and country kerns) were accuded to have. intended to file unto the enemy and to band with him, who like wie were whipped & fromged throughout all the freete and then put to death. By the featulk example of this crucky, stick out.

B rages of the common loss were well cooled and abated, jea; and fo altonied; that they dealt now once querch nor give attempt of any new designments tending to change and alteration. His forces he kept within his firength and places of defence, for neither thought he himfelfe ftrongenough to enter the field and fight a let battell, nor durit abandon the City, leeing the minds of men to wavering, and their affections to unconstant,

Quinting having made his provision and for all things in good order, departed from his standing camp, and the second day came to Sellacia upon the river Ocean: in which very place Antigonus fometime King of the Macedonian truck a battell (men fay) with Cleomenes the tyrant of the Lacedamonians. And there, having intelligence, that from thence he was to mount up in hard afcent and narrow paffage, he fet a thort compais through the mountains, having fent beione

C certain men to levell the ground and make the way even, and (0 got into a large and broad postgate, untill he came to the river Eurosas, which tunneth in manner hard under the walls of the City of Sparta: where, as the Romans were pitching their tents, even as Quintin himself with the horfemen and light van-courriers gone before, the Auxiliaries of the tyrant charged upon them: who looking for nothing lefs, because no man had encountred shem all the way as they marched, but passed on in their journey as in a peaceable country, were much troubled and affrighted herewith. This fear of theirs continued a good time, while the horfemen called upon the footnen, and they again unto the horfemen; and both the one fort and the other trafted in themselves but little or nothing at all. At length the standards of the legions with their enignecame forward;

and were within light, and so loon as the companies of the vanguard advanced forth to fight, D they who crewhile terrified others, were driven infearfull hafte themselves into the City. The Romans being retired to far from the wall, as that they were without dast-shot, stood a while ranged in battellarray. But after that they faw none of the enemies come abroad against them, returned to their leaguer. The next day after Quintine took his way and marched with his army in order of battell along the town fide, near unto the river, hard at the foot of the hill Manulus. The companies of the legionary footmen lad the march in the varguard, the light footmen and the hortemen followed in the rereward, and flanked the rest, Natio kept within the walls his mercenary fouldiers (in whom he reposed greatest confidence) arranged under their ensigns, and in readines to fight, purposing to charge the back of his enemies, And the rereguard of the Romans was not fo foon passed by, but they tallied out of the town at fundry places at once, with as tumul-E thous a noise as they made the day before, Appin Claudius had the leading of the sereward who

having prepared beforehand the hearts of his fouldiers, and advertized them to be prest and ready for what occurrent foever might happen prefently turned the enfigns, and fer a compals with the whole army to make head against the enemies. Whereupon there ensued a hot fight which endured a good time, as if two armies had directly encounted one another. In the end, the fooldiers of Natio began to give ground and file: in which flight of theirs they had made less haft, and better lived themselves, but that the Achaens who were acquainted well with the ground and knew the coasts of the country, hotly followed the chaie: these made a foul slaughter and butchery amang them and the most part, such as were dispersed here and there in their flight, they disarmed, Then Quarius encamped seas unto Amyela, and having harried and washed all the rersinory

round about the City (which places were very well peopled and very pleafant;) when he faw no enemie filtee out at the City gates, he removed his camp hard to the river Editor. From whence he made excursions, wasted all the vale lying under the hill I digitar, and the lands butting and adjoyning close to the sea.

Much about the same time L. Quintins made himself Master of the towns, situat on the sea

fide: fome yielded willingly, ochera for fear or parforce. And being afterwards advertised, that the town Gyabaum ferved for a place of fafe retreat and refuge unso the Lacedemonians in all their exploits and fartice at fast, and that the Romans lay encapped not fartion the fea fide; he refolected affail it with all forcible means. This town as that sine was very flrong, twell peopled with Culture and other inhabitanes, and influencely furnished with all war like provise on and municion. G And invest good time is fellows, that as Quintain was covered into this difficult exceptife, King Emmarship the Rhodisa floor arrived. A mighty number of mariners and fea-fervieors, gathered out of these Armadocs, which is few dates made and furnished all engine and fabricks, which is the control of the weeren allant, a City to wel-fortified both by fea and land. Now was the cown-wall broken down with the agermining of the cortuents, now weathe wall thaken by the puth of the term, and with all these was one tower that by continual bastery was overshown, and with the fall thereof ill

*i.e.A running race. reast one time to enter the town, both tom the haven (where the sample was more han miles have not the open have the open have the same make the same transfer of the more open have the same make the same transfer of the hiftethat he would berray the rown and when the time and place of execution of this delic ment was agreed upon between them; she traitor was killed by God on his By occasion Whereof, the City was the bener defended with more careful heed by him alloffe? yes, and the alloft her of had been more difficult, but that Titim Quintim came to fuccour and help with four thousand choles fouldiers. He was no looser discovered with an army arranged in battell array from the brow and top of the hill that is now far diffant from the rowns whiles E. Quinting withill from another fide followed the affault with his ordnance and artillery both by lea and land but Gorgonas then began himfelt to despair in very deed, and was driven perforce to take that very course, which in another he had punished by death: and upon composition that he might depart and have away

with him those souldiers which he had in garrison he delivered up the City to Quintius. Before that Greehoum was rendered, Pythagoras lefters Captain at Argos, leaving the guard and idefence of the City unto the charge of Timogrates of Tellena, came with a thousand waged fouldierstand two thouland Argives anto Nabis at Lacedamon, And Nabis like as at the first arrivall of the Roman fleet, and the furrender withall of the towns Randing by the fea fide, was much affrighted so he hast recovered again some little hope and was well quieted in mind, to long as Gy-K thems held out fill 3chis garrilon within the town kept their own. But after he heard once that it also was yielded uncothe Romans, and lost; seeing no hope left by land side, which was wholly possessed by the enemies, and that he was altogether thut up from the lea, he thought it best to vield unto fortune; And first he sent an herald into the camp to know whether the enemies would permit and luffer him to fend his Embaffadors unto them. Which being granted, Pythagoras teoriged unto the Generall with no other charge and commission, but only to request that thety-Tane might part with the Roman Generall. Hereupon the Council was affembled and generally cipined it was that there should be granted unto him a conference; infomuch, as both time and plane was agreed upon and appointed. Now when they were come to the hils flanding in the midit of that quarter with fome that companies of fouldiers arrending on either fide ipon them: L. they left their cohorts behind them, standing in guard, within the open view and fight of both pares: and then Nalis came down with a certain chosen guard for his body; and Quintius accompanied with his brother, Eumones the King, Sobilans the Rhodian and Arifthenus the Prator of the Achans with fome few Knight Marshals and Colonels. And then the tyring being put to bis choice, whether he would fpeak first, or hear another, began his speech in this wife.

The Orstion of Nabus

If I could have bethought my fell O Quinting and you all that are here prefent) & imagined what the cause should be that you either proclaimed or made war first against me. I would have grantended the iffue of my fortune with filence. But now I could not have that Maftery and comsignated of my felf to forbear, but that before I periff, I would needs know the reason and cause 66 of my ruin and overthrow. Surely if ye were such men as the Carthaginians are reported to be M We with whom there is no regard of truth, no trust and security in covenants of society and alli-Sance II would not then marvell at all if you made finall reckoning, & cared but little what mea-"fine ve offered unto me, Buchow, when I behold and advise you well, I see you are Romans, S' whose manner is to entertain most duly and precisely the observation of holy rites & divine Re-"ligion, and the faithful keeping of human league and alliance. When I confider and look into my felf. I hope and think verily that I am one, with whom in generall, as well as with the reft of the 4. Lacedamonians ye are linked by vertue of a most ancient league; and in particular regard of my Melfia privat amity and fociety hath been lately renewed by the war with Philip. But peradvenstere some man will say, That I have broken and overthrown the same first, in that I hold the Ci-"ty of the Argives, And how thall I be able to answer this, and excuse my felf? Shall I plead to the N " fubiliance of the matter or to the circumstance of the time? The thing it self presenteth unto me #2 swofold plea for my defence. For being called by the inhabitants themselves of the City, who " offered the town unto me I received it at their hands, and in no wife feized upon it by force: I Sreceived it, I say, when it sided and took part with Philip, before it was compriled within your "league. As for the time it justifieth and cleareth me also and my doings. For even then when as I " was poffessed of Argos, I was allied and associat with you in good accord; and in our covenants, we articled and capitulated to fend aids unto you for your wars, and not to withdraw the gar-"rifon from Argos, And verily, in this difference and question about Argos, I have the vantage as well in regard of the equity of the fact (in that I received a City not of yours but of your ene-"mies received it I lay not surprised by force, but offred and delivered willingly) as also by your O " own confession, for that in the conditions of the association agreed between us, ye left Argos "free unto me. But it may be that the name of tyrant hurteth me? and fome of inite actions con-"demn me much; and namely, that I fet flaves free, and divide lands to the poor commons, As for "the name, thus much I am able to answer: that, such as I am better or work fill I am the very " fame man, and no other than I was when you, even you O Quintins, entred alliance with me: "then, I remember well, I was called King among you and now Fice I am remired a Tyram, And

The four and thirtiesh Book of T. Livius.

"therefore if I my felf had changed the title and file of my dignity and government, I must have "yielded a reason and account of my levity and accontancy; but seeing you have altered at yellow a second of my levity and account of my levity account of my levity account of my levity and account of my levity acc "ching offlaves; as touching the land also, pasted and diffilipsted among the poor and needy; "I can maintain and justifie my doings herein, or protect me nader the detence and priviledge of "the very time. For all these things be they as they be may; I had dope already, when ye made a "league and covenant with me, and received aids at my hand in the war against Philip, But in case "I had done to at this very prefent, I fland not now upon this, whether I either had offended you or broken your amity, but thus much I aver, that done I had according to the custom and fathi-"on of our ancestors. And ye must not think to square and try the practice of Lacedemon accor-"ding to the rule and iquare of your laws and ordinances. For to let pass many other things (and needless it is to compare particulars:) ye chule your gentlemen or men of arms according to their revenue: according to revenue ye chuse likewise the footmen. Your will is that some sew should excell in wealth and power, & the commons be subject and vatials unto them. Our Law-giver thought not good that the common-wealth should be ruled by afew, whom you cal a Senatinor " that one on two States (bould excel & have preeminence in the City) but he thought that in the "equality of wealth & worthip, there would be many more to bear arms for their country, I have made a longer discourse I conses, than the ordinary and natural brevity of our speech in these * Hereupon it t parts will bear, And I might, have knit all up in one word and taid, that I had done nothing af- is, that they "ter I wasentred into amity with you, wherewith you needed to have taken say offerce & beet, who alse en difficiented. Then the Roman General made answer to the fermions in this reason. No C adispleased. Then the Roman General made answer to these points in this manner. No triendship int, are to determine the control of the cont or affociation at all have we made with you but with Pelops the true & lawful k, of the Lace- to peak Lace-"damonians whereof, I must needs say that the tyrants also who afterwards held the seignory & vice and that "damonians; whereof, I mult needs lay that the tyrable and who after wards not the reignory, of "laredamon, have ninrped the right, and enjoyed the benefit during the time that "manner of the right and enjoyed the benefit during the time that "freethis cale we were otherwise employed, and wholiy bushed, one while in the Punick wars, another whiles including the wars of the punick wars, another whiles in the case of the punick wars, another while see that the punick wars, and the punick wars, another while see that the punick wars, and the punick wars, and the punick wars, and the punick wars, and the punick wars, another while see that the punick wars, and "in the Gauls, and evermore in one or other: like as you also have done in this last Macedonian The answer of "war. For what was less unfitting and more ablurd, than for us who waged war against Philipfor Qualin. "the liberty of Greece, to conclude amity with a tyrantiand fuch a tyrant, as of all others that ever "have been is most cruel; most violent and outragious with his own subjects? And considering " that we were entred into the courie and train of letting all Grove at liberty, albeit you had not D" possessed your self of Argos by covin nor held thesame by force, yes it behaved us to restore La-"cedamon allo to her ancient liberty, and to fettle hea in her own laws, whereof erewhile you would feem to make mention, as if you had followed the fleps of Lycurgus. Shall we make care "and take the pains to void the garrifons of Philip out of Jaffin & Bargilla: and when we have fo "done, leave to be trodden under your feet Argor & Lacedanion, two most noble Cities, the two "lights as it were in times past of all Greece; which remaining still in serviced and slavery, might ~ " deface the reft of our glory & mar the title that we aim at of Saviours and Deliverers of Greece? "But you say, that the Argives friended Philip and took his part, We are content well enough, "that you should not trouble your self and be angry for our lake. For we know for certain, that this was the fault of two or three persons at most and not of the whole City: and we know as well, that it was not agreed in any publike councill, that you and your garrison were tent for "and received into the Castle, As for the Thessalians, the Phoceans, & Locrians, they sided with "Philip, we wot right well, by a general confent of allrand yet when we entranchiled all Greece beides, we also fer them at liberty. What think you then should we do in regard of the Argives, whe are innocent for any publike counsel intended against us? You said they you were blamed to charged fore for farting bondslaves free No small objections these are Lasture you, not of licthe importance, But what are they in companion of other had parts and hemous facts, commit-"ted by you and your followers day by day, one in the head of another: Grant but liberty of an Allembly general either at Argos or Lacedamon wherein the people may ipeak their minds freely, and what they know by you without empeachment: if you would learn the truth indeed, "and bear the particular of a most prostd and unsupportable dominion and tyronny. And to let all old maters go by. What a bloudy maffacre committed this fon in law of yours Pythagoras even almost wathin my very fight in Argest hay what a flaughter and butchery made you your felf, West when I was well-near, within the manches of Lacedamon But come on those persons whom in agracal affembly you canfed to be accapted, and promised in the presence of all the Citipensito keep them fale and dure in ward a some on I say, command them to be brought forth Many-housed as they be sthat their poor fathers & mothers may understand they are alive, whom han have monured to the much without caple, as if they had been dead. But you will lay fee cafe at the Active, what is that to you E outsuid lare you todeed theak out and lay to much to thole the dailyon Greece and far it free ? to shore Llay, that for the freedom thereof have passed the fare have warred both by land and fear And yet all this while (fay you) I have not directly & truly wasaged you, nor paoperly infringed & broken your friendthip and amiss. No have you not? sow onen would fon have meto consisted on of the contray/But I will not pie many words and manch electrical angering to and very cast a and point of the matter, What be the things "I many the methers with the self-ip is commonly broken? I take it they attend two especially, "namely if you cake my triands for your fore gard joyn your left to my execute, You have done the had a seed the selber; for you have taken by force and arms Mofens, a City received

into our fociery and alliance by the very fame conditions and covenants that Lacedamon was . 14 coon I tay our allie, have forced a Ciry allied unto us. Again, with Philip our enemy, you have not "only concluded amity, but (God fave all) contracted allfance and affinity by means of Philadele 4 a Colonell and Commander of his: and making war against us, you have kept the seas all about "Males with your men of war and rovers: and I think I may fafely fay, you have taken prifoners. " and killed more Roman Citizens than Philip himself, And the whole sea-coast of Macedon hath "less insested our ships that use to bring provision unto our armies, and been more safe for passage than the promo ntory & cape of Malea. Do you forbear therefore to make fuch yount of fideli-" lity: spare you of all other, to speak of the rights of alliance; and laying off the mask of popular " language and civil speech, talk as a tyrant and enemy as you are, Upon this, Aristonia dealt with Nabis, one while admonishing and advertising him another while requelling and entreating him, i now that the opportunity was offered, to provide for himself and his whole estate: he began to discourse unto him of the Tyrants of all the states confining thereabout one after another by name, who when they had refigned up and laid down their absolute soveraignty of command. and restored liberty to their subjects, passed their old age among their Citizens, not only in repose and security, but also in great honour and reputation. These words uttered & heard between them to and fro the night drew on space & parted the conference. The morrow after, Nabis promiled leeing the Romans would have it fo, to quit the City Argos, to withdraw his garrison from thence, and to deliver again all the captives and jugitive traitors that were under his hands : and if they demanded any more of him, he requested that they would set it down in writing, that he might confult thereof with his friends. So, both the Tyrant had respit and time granted to take ad- g vice, and also Quinting face in Councill with the principall heads of his allies what to do. The most part were of opinion to maintain the war still, and to kill the tyrant out of the way; for never would the liberty of Greece be otherwise firm and fure: and better far had it been, never to have entred into arms with him than being once begun, to give it over. And he will, fav they, be greater and more strong hereaster, as if his tyrannicall government were approved, and no doubt he would vouch the people of Rome for author of his unjust rule and dominion, and will induce and incice by his example many in other free States and Cities, to lie in wait to work means to overthrow the liberty of Cirizens, and to bring them into thraldom and bondage. The Generall, of himself was more affected and inclined to peace: for he saw, "that if the enemy were once diwen within the walls, there was no way but to lie in fiege against the City, and that would re-L. " ruire long tract of time: for a fouch as it was not Gyetheum (and yet that was betraied and rened dred and not forced by affault) but Lacedamon, a most strong town both for men and municion of that they were to lay fiege unto and affault. And whereas the only hope was that whenthey Le approached with the army, there might some diffention and sedition have risen among them-"felves within: now when as they faw the enfigns in manner advanced hard to the City gates, "there was not one that mutined or flirred at all. He added moreover and faid. That Villing the "Embaffador newly returned from Antiochus, reported, how all was not found there, nor the " peace like to continue : and that he had passed over into Europe with far greater forces both for siland and at lea than at any time heretofore: and if (quoth he) the army should be wholly emof ploved in the fiege of Lacedamon, what other power have we to maintain war withall against M 6 fo puillant and mighty a Prince as is Antiochus? These were the remonstrances that openly he gave out; but secretly he was troubled in mind for fear lest a new Conful should come in his place, and have the government of the Province of Greece: and so he should leave unto his successour, the honour of the victory of a war commenced by him, and in good forwardness. But when he perceived that his allies were nothing inclined to his waies, notwithflanding all his contradiction and bending to the contrary, by making semblant that he now drew with them and was of their mind, he won them all to approve his designment and intention. "Well, God speed our "hand (quoth he:) let us besiege Lacedemon fince ye will needs have it so: but considering that "the laying fiege unto Cities, is a thing as ye well know, that goeth fo flowly forward, and ofse tentimes maketh the affailants fooner weary than the defendants : you ought even now to cast N this account prefently with your felves, that we must lie all winter long about the walls of Lac damon. And were there nothing but travell and perill, that during folong rime we were "to endure, I would exhort and encourage you to fuffer and abide the same, with stour bodies and resolute minds. But besides all that, we must be at great cost and expences about fabricks, "enoing, and instruments of artillery, requisit to the assault of so great a City: we must I say be " provided of victuals good store against winter, as well to serve us as you. Bewell advised " therefore to the end that you should not suddenly in haste huddle up these matters, or after ye "are once entred into the action, give over and abandon it with fhame) that yedifpatch of your letters aforehand every one to the State wherein he liveth, and found them to the depth, " how their hearts ferve them and what firength and forces they have. Of aids & fuccours I have O "enough and to spare: but the more in number we are the more maintenance shall we need. At "this time the territory of our enemies hath nothing but bare foile and naked ground: and withall, the winter is coming on space, all which featon, carriage (especially far off) is cum-"brons and hard. This Oration at the first caused them every one to regard and look homeward to domesticall difficulties and inconveniences, namely, the idleness, the envy and backbiring of those which carry at home, against them that are employed in warrant : the common liberty

A (which causeth men of one fociety and commonalty hardly to accord and fort together) the bublike want of treasure and the riggardice of private persons, when they are to part with any thing out of their own purses. And therefore suddenly changing their minds, they put to the discretion of the Roman Generall, to do and determine what he thought expedient for the good of the people of Rome and their allies. Whereupon Quintim taking the advice only of his own Lieutepeople of Agent Mathals, engroffed these Articles and conditions following, according to which peace should be concluded with the Tyrant. Imprimis, That there be a truce made for the term of fix months between Nabie and the Romans, King Eumenes and the Rhogians, Item, That both T. Quintins and Nabis should immediatly send Embassadors to Rome, that the peace might be ratified and confirmed by the authority of the Senat, Item, That from that day forward, where-B in the conditions put, down in writing should be presented unto Nabis, the truce aforesaid should begin. Item, That within ten dates next after ensuing, all the garrisons quit Argos and the rest of the towns within the territory of the Argives : and then those peeces to be delivered void and free unto the Romans. Item, That no flave taken captive in wars, belonging either to the King, or to any publike state, or private person, be had away from those towns: and if any before time had been carried forth, they should be restored again duly to their right Masters. Item, That Nation (hould deliver again shole ships that he had gotten from the maritime Cities, and that himself have no vessell at all but only two gallions, and those to have no more than fix and twenty oars apiece to direct and rule them. Item, That he render all the runagate Traitors and captives unto all the Cities confederate with the people of Rome, as also make reflitution to C the Messenians of all their goods again, that either could be found, or the owners know certainly to be theirs. Item, That he restore to all the banished Lacedamonians their wives and children; but of the wives, fo many only as would be content to follow their husbands: and that none of them should be compelled against their wills to go with any exiled person. Item, That to as many mercenary fouldiers of Nabis, as were either gone from him into their own Cities or to the Romans, all their own goods should be justly and truly delivered again. Item, That in the Mand of Gree he should not be possessed of any one City: and look what Cities he then held, he yield them to the Romans. Item, That he enter into alliance with no Candiot, nor with any other whatfoever, no myet make war with them: Items, That he remove all the garrifons out of all the Cities that himself had delivered up and which had surrendred themselves and all they had, under D the protection and obedience of the people of Rome, and not molett them neither by himfelf nor any of, his. Item, That he build no town nor Castle, either in his own land or in any other, Item, That for the more affurance of performing these covenants, he give five hostages, such as it should please the Roman Generall to choose; and namely, his own son for one of theme Last of all, That he make present paiment of one hundred talents of filver, and fifty more yearly until the term of eight years be run out. These Articles engrossed, were sent to Lacedamon, after the Camp was removed nearer to the City. But nothing well pleated was the tyrant with any of them, Only he was well apaid, that beyond his hope and expectation, there was no mention at all therein of reducing the exiled persons home into the City. But that which offended and displeased him most was this, that both shipping was taken from him, and also the maritime E port towns: for great commodity he gat by the fea. in fouring the coast from the cape of Malea with his pyrats and men of war a and besides, the youth and able men of those Cities, served his turn very well to furnish and man his ships with the very best souldiers and men of service that were. And albeit he scanned and considered upon these articles in great secrecy with his friends, yet were they all of them divulged abroad and current in every mans mouth: fo vain are thefe courriers commonly and hardly to be trufted, as in all things elfe so especially in keeping of secret countell, These conditions were controlled and found sault with, not to much by all men in generall, 44 by each one in particular, as they took exceptions against those points that touched and concerned themselves. They that had married the wives of the banished, or were possessed of anypart of their substance, chased, and stormed thereat, as if they were to lose and sorgotheir E own, and not to tender and reftore the goods of others. The flaves who had been freed by the tyranis, were now not only to loe the benefit of that freedom, but alto to endure harder ferriude and bondage than aforetime; fetting before their eyes how they should return again into the honles and hands of their old Masters, angry and incented now against them. The hired fouldiers were male content, for that they faw they should lose their pay after peace concluded: and law full well, that there was no being for them in those States and Cities, who hated the syrants themselves no more than their followers and attendants. At first they muttered murmured, whileering these things among themselves in their secret meetings and conventicles; afterwards they mutined, and on a fudden ran and took arms. The Tyrant feeing the multitude disquieted enough of themselves with this tumble, affembled the peopleto-

G gether. Where, after he had declared the conditions imposed upon him by the Romans,

and in every article had untruly put to fornewhat of his own devising, to aggravate all mat-

the whole affembly one while cried out, and another while the fundry parts thereof, fet up a

note of atterdiffike. Then he asked their opinion what answer they would have him to return

uppochole Articles, and what to do? They all in manner with one voice accorded and faid, that

ters and make them feem more grievous and inrollerable, at the rehearing of every particular ~

ado. And that every man for his own part (as the ulual manner is of a multitude, when they are H together) should take a good heart, and hope the best, saying that Fortune savoureth Fortunde The syrant incited with thefe their words teconded them himself & affired them that Antible and the Atolians would take their parts and affift them and if they did not yet were they fitting enough of themseives, and had sufficient means to endure the fiege. No more talking now nor thinking of peace, but every man was ready to run in haltso his teverall quarrer, and thand prom their own guard, without any rest or repose from thenceforth. The Romans to soon as they faw fome few of them to fally out of the City, and to discharge their darts among them, were foon nor out of all donbe, that no other remedy there was, but they must to war again. After this, there pasfed certain light skirmishes four daies together, at first without any assured iffue of good freed either of the one part or the other: but the fift day after one conflict fought immanner almost of a I fer battell, certain Roman fouldiers following the chase upon their enemies, and killing them in their flight, entred the City at certain void places, where the wall was not united : for in that order were the walls built of that town in those dates. Quintim then verily, having well bridled and tamed by this terror his enemies for making any more excurtions, and supposing that there remained no more but luftily to go to an affault. fent out certain of purpose for to call the mariners & fea-fervitors from Gytt heum, whiles himfelf in person, accompanied with the Provost Marshals, rode about the walls to view the fituation of the City. This Sparta in times past stood without murage. And the tyrants of late daies had built walls against the open flats and plain fields. The higher ground and of harder access, they fortified with strong corps de guards of armed fouldiers. initead of bulwarks of defence. When Quimin had infliciently confidered every corner he iup- K posed there was no other way but to invest it round about, and thereupon with all his forces united (which being all together Roman Citizens and Latine allies toot and horse land-sonidiers and fea-fervitors one with another, amounted to 50000 fighting men) he compaffed and environed the City. Some brought icaling ladders, some fire, every man one thing or other; not only to give an affault, but also to terrifie and amaze them: with direction and express commandment, with a loud cry and shout at once in all places to approach the walls. & give the venture upon them ; to the end that the Lacedamonians affrighted at one infrant on every fide, might not know which way to turn them, and be to feek, where first to make head against the enemies, and in what place to come with succours. Having therefore divided the whole power of his arrhying three parts, he gave the one of them in charge to affail that quarter which was called Phiereum; I. a fecond likewile to fet upon that which is named Diffynneum, and the third to force the canton Henricoma; places alllying open and without a wall. The City being thus seized on all fides with fo great fear, the tyrant moved and troubled to hear those sudden outcries & fearful news brought unto him by halty meffengers: according as any place flood most in danger at the first either prefented himselt in proper person or else tent some to help; but afterwards feeing the feat to general, and no one place woid of danger he was to aftonied, that unable he was either himfelf to give good direction to others, or to hear theirs. So void was he, and disfurnished of advice and couniel yea, and bereft of his right wits and tenles. The Lacedamonians at first hand fustained the furions violence of the Romans in the narrow fireights and passages & at one time in diversiplaces. three armies fought on either fide:but afterwards as the heat of the fight encreafed the fervice was M nothing equal of both parties; for the Lacedamonians discharged that from which the Roman fouldiers eafily faved themselves, by means of their large targets, and withall much thereof either fell thornand befides, or elie to feebly flung from them, that little or no harm they could do. For by reason of the freightness of the place, and the multitude so thronged and thrust together they had not only no foace to take their run, when they should lance their datts ? the best means of all other to enforce them but not fo much as fure footing, and at ease to drive and level them with all their Brength, Infomuch, as of all the darts and javelins which were directly that afrong them. none at all pierced to their bodies & very few fo much as fluck in their bucklers. Mary forme hapned to be wounded from the higher places, by those that stood near unto them, and about their fides. And anon as they advanced forward they chanced to be hurt, not only with arrows & darts N from off the houses, but also with tiles and flates ere they were aware. But afterwards, they covered their heads with their targets which they fet fo close united together one under the other. featherwise, that not only there was no place of entrance for the darts thrown and call at random afar, no, nor fo much as any room for a weapon to get between, levelled though it were, and simed near at hand; fo as under this target-fence they approached nearer and mearer in fafety. At the first the narrow and straight passages filled with the throng both of themelves and also of the enemies to thrust and crouded together, staid them for a while; but afterwards, when they had by little and little gathered upon the enemies, and put them back, and were come into a larger and more spacious street of the City, then their force and violence could not possibly be endured any longer. Now when she Lacedamonians turned their backs, and fled apaceto gain Q the higher places for their vantage. Nabis verily for his part trembling and quaking as if the Cisy had been quite loft, looked about him on every fide, which way himfelf might escape and fave his life. But Pythagoras as in all things elfe he performed the devoir and part of a consagious Captain, so he was the only cause that the town was not lost: for he commanded to set fire on the houses standing next to the wall, which in the minute of an hour burned out on a light state, as being fer forward by the help of those, who otherwise were wont to anearth the like carefites:

wheresponshe floules cattle rariling and transbing down then the Romans ligads, and not only the tileinands but also the funder pieces half better fell upon tileinands for colldiers, the flame for fell upon tileinands for the flame for fell upon tileinands. fill far and near, and the (mothering moak put them in lear of more danger than was. And therefore, as well those Romans who were wirthout the City in the hottest of their affault; retreited from the walls; as also these that were entred already; for feet left by the fire behind them they thom the same the same that th caused to sound the retreat and so being retailed they returned out of the City which they had as good as wan into the camp And Quintins conceiving more hope by the fear of the enemies, than of the thing is self and the service done, never gave over for three daies to terrific them partly by skirmilibing, and partly by interenching and Hopping up certain quarters, that they might have no B paffage as all to fly and shift for themselves. The tyram constrained at length with these dangers menaced sent: Pythagoras again as an Orator unto Quantins, But he at first rejected him, and commanded him to avant out of the camp : yet in the end, after he had made most humble supplication on, and cast himself prostrate at his seet; he gave him audience. The beginning of his speech was this, that he yielded all to the discretion and former award of the Romans. But seeing that he gained nothing thereby, and that his words took no effect, they grew at length to this point, That upon the same capitulations which few daies before were exhibited up in writing, a time should

bemade, and hereupon was both the money and also the hostages received. Whiles the tyrant was befreged and affaired, there came post upon post to Argos, that Lacedemon was at the point of being loft: whereupon the Argives took such heart and courage dato C them (by reason that Pythageras with the best part of the gertison souldiers was departed before out of their town) that contemning the imal number which remained in their fortrefs, under the leading of one Archippus, they expelled the reft of the garrison. As for Timocrates of Pellene their Captain, because he had behaved himself in his charge and government gently and mildly, they fent him away alive with fafe conduct. At the very inftant of this joyfull occurrent, T. Quinrius arrived after he had granted peace to the tyrant and sent away from Eucedenion, Eumenis and the Rhodians, together with L. Quintin his brother to the fleet. The City of Argain great joy proclaimed the celebration of their most folemn feast, and those so famous and renowned games and pastimes called Nomes, against the coming of the Roman army and their Generall, which they had forelet upon the ordinary time and day, by occasion of the troubles of war. And for the D honour of Quintins, they ordained him to be the overfeer of these folcamities. Many things there were to redouble and increase this their foy and solace to the full. The Citizens were reduced from Lacedemon whom Pythagorus of late and Wabis aforetime had carried away. They allo were returned home again who had fled and escaped, after the conspiracy of Pythagoras was detected, and the massacrebegun. Now they saw their liberty again, whereof they had lost the light a long time: now they beheld the Romans the authors thereof, and who for their lakes were induced to take arms and enterprise the war with the tyrant. Also, months very day of the Nemeangames, the liberty of the Argives was published and proclaimed by the voice of the publike beadle and crier of the City. Bur look how much joy and hearts content the Achains

conceised in their common and generall Councill of all Aches, for the refloting of Argos into E their ancient freedoms/to much troubled they were again, in regard that Lacedemon was left fill was not fo found and entire. But the Ecolisms in all their Diets inveighed mightily againft his was not fo found and entire. But the Ecolisms in all their Diets inveighed mightily againft his flavings. That the Romans never gave over the was with Philip before he had abandoned all the full and naturall King who had been in the Roman camp, and all the reft of the nobleft Citizens fhould live in easile. For now the people of Rome was become a pensioner to guard the body of depasted to the Spatian war. Some write, that the tyrant when he sought with the Romans, came F Roman camp; and elistastier he had made good a long time, expecting the aid of the Etolians, and purveyors of his camp: in which battell he was vanquished and beaten out of the field, and can danger.

Af one and the fame time in a manner were letters brought both from T. Quintins touching the affairs archieved it. Lacedomon, and allo from M. Povens the Conful out of Spain. And by order from the States, there was genered in the name of either of them a folemn proceffion to can the defeat of the fill Roissas about the forest of Litans, returned to Rome against legislaters, and created Confuls, P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus the fector Roissas and T. is semptomas about the total Confuls, and the order to the first and Roissas and T. is semptomas Longitis who for fathers had been Confuls in the first year of the fector Roissas and T. is semptomas Longitis was holden for the election of Practors, wherein were two form Romeitus Scipios and the two Consist Cornellis, the one Marcula, and the other Blaffor Cr. Rossistas Scipios and T. is summins Thesa. When the elections were finished when Conful insurant again into this Province. That year the Ferentians affaired to obtain a not provided to the control of the contro

in all, and no more in pay.

be Cuizons of Rome, But they of Puterli, Salar manufand Burgutour, who were Columnad and in ther pamer entred there, and by that means comping the wich es as Roman Cividents, dans ad-judged by the Senat to be no Citizens of Roman

In the beginning of this yest, wherein P. Seipin Africante was Control the fecond time with Sampranius Longue, two Emballadors of Nahis the typest arrived at Bones, For to give them and ence, the Senat aftembled together without the City in the Temple of Apollo. Their petition was. That the peace agreed upon with Quint in might be maified: and their fair was gramed. When in was moved, as touching the government of the Provinces; the Senat (affembled in great frequency) were all of this opinion. That for almuch as in Spain and Macadony the war was ended. both Confuls thould have the government of Italy Scipie was of advice. That one Confut was infficient for Italy, and that the other should be employed in Macedony. And why? these was truell r was menaced from King Antiochus: himself already was passed over into Europe " And what think ye, quoth he will he then do, when the Etolians (who doubtless are enemies) of opende shall follicit and call upon him for to war, and Annibal, a warriour and commander to renowned for the defeats and overthrows of the Romans, shall prick him forward of the other? Whilesthey debated thus about the Provinces of the Confuls, the Prestors call loss for their feverall governments. The City instidiction fell to Cn. Domition, the fortainto T. Juventius. To P. Cornelius the far. ther Spain was allotted, and the hither to Sen. Degiting Cn. Corneline Blafe had Sicily affigned unto him, and Merenda was charged with Sardinia. It was not thought good that a new army should be transported over into Macedony, But concluded it was, that the army there should be brought back by Quintius into Italy. Scalikharged, Item, That that the army likewise should be case of fed, which had ferred under M. Persius Caro in Spain, Irem, That both Confuls front govern Italy, and levy two legions of Citizens to go thither, that when thole forces were dismissed and licenfed to go home, which it pleased the Senat to set at liberty, there should be eight Roman legions

In the former year, when M. Porcius and L. Kalerius were Confuls, there had been held a forlemnity of a facred Spring. But when P. Lieinius the high Pontifies made report first to the Col-ledge of the Priests, and by the advice and authority of that Colledge, unto the LL of the Conncill. That there was some errour committed, and that it was not performed accordingly: the Senarors ordained, that is flould be done again anew, according to the diference and direction of the Pontifees aforefaid. Also that the great Roman Plaies, which cogether with that Spring were L. yowed, should be exhibited with the accustomed cost and expences: And that all youngestrell that fell between the Calends of March, and the last day of April, in that year wherein P. Comel, Scipio and T Sempronius Langus were Consuls, should be accounted as confectated for that lacred Spring above-named. After this, there was an affembly held for the choofing of Confors. wherein were created Sex. Elius Parasand C. Cornelius Cetherus: who cheched P. Scipiothe Conful. Prefident of the Senat, like as the Ceptors before them had done. In the furvey and review of the whole Senar they left out and discarded three only, and none of them who had born office of State, and fat in the Ivory chair. Great love these Cenfors won amonast them of that calling and equality, in giving commandment to the Ædiles curule, that at the Roman sames and plaies they should let out places apart from the rest of the people for the Senators to behold the faid M disports. For aforetime they beheld the sports and passimes all together, without regard and diflinction. Few also of the Gentlemen or Knights of Rame had their horses of service sakenfrom them: and rigorously dealt they with no estate and degree. The porch of Liberry, and the hamlet called Villa publica, were by them repaired and enlarged. The facred Spring was celebrate; and the games vowed by Se. v. Sulpitius the Conful, were by them exhibited. And whiles all men were amused and their minds occupied the reupon, Q. Pleminius who had been cast in prison for divers and fundry outrages committed at Locris, to the great offence of God and man, had procured certain per ons, who in the night lealon at one instant should set on fire many places of the City, to the end that whiles all the people were affrighted in this night-tumule, he might break prison and cicape. This complor was discovered and reported to the Senat by some of them that N were prive and accessary thereunto, And Pleminius was let down into a lower dungeon and there killed.

That year were certain Colonies of Roman Citizens conducted to Butcoli, Fultur mum, and Blternum, and three hundred men planted in each of them. Likewife Coloners of Roman Chi zens were brought to Salernum and Buxentum. The Triumvirs who had the placing of them were T. Sem pronius Longus, Conful for the time being , M. Servilius and Q. Minmins Therme. The territory of the Campans was divided among them. Three other also deputed for the like parpole, D. Junius Brutus, M. Babius Tamphilus, and M. Helmus, placed a Colony of Roman Chipmes in Sepontage to enjoy the lands of the Arpins, Likewife other Colonies of Roman Civiana were plinted in Tempfa and Crotone. The lands belonging to Timpfa were woon from the Brush O who had expelled the Greeks: and the Greeks remained in Crocone. The Triumvire for Greene were Cn. Offevius, L. Amylus Paulus, and C. Rieserius: and for Temple L. Cornet, Moralli, and C. Salanius, Alfo that year were feen at Rome divers wonders and pooling to the figure and form were reported from other parts. In the common place place, in the publike Hall, Comitium, and Capital, were teen certain drops of bloud. And oftensimes in rained certain. The band of Fallow was fire. News came that at International there was a fiream of milk. Also that at Annual there

A were two Infants both of free condition, born without eyes and note, and another in the Picene country handless and footless. These strange tokens were by order given from the chief Pontifiees, looked unto and explated, and a Novendiall facrifice continued for nine daies, because the Adrians brought word that in their territory it rained flones.

In Gaul pear to Mediolanum, L. Valerius Flaccus the Pro-Conful, fought a fet field with the French Insubrians and Boians, Which Boians under the conduct of Dorulacus passed over the river Padas, for to follicit and raife the Insubrians. In which conflict were slain ten thousand enemies. About the same time his Collegue in government M. Percins Cato triumphed over Spain. In this triumph he carried in pomp and shew 25000 pound weight of silver in bullion, and in coin 122000 Bigat pieces: of Oican filver 540 pound weight, and of gold 400000 pound weight. Of R the booty won from the enemies he dealt among his fouldiers that were footmen 270 affes a-

piece, and trebble fo much to every man of arms. T. Sempronius the Conful having put himself in his journey toward his Province, led first his legions into the Boians country, Boiorix at that time their Prince with his two brethren, having raised the whole nation to rebellion encamped in certain commodious places: lo as it appeared that if the enemy entred their confines, they were ready to give him battell. The Conful perceiving how strong and consident the enemies were, dispatched a courrier to his Collegue, to make half if he thought 10 good and come unto him: for untill his coming he would fall off, feen to retire and not fight. But the same cause that moved the Consul to stay, gave occasion to the Gauls to make more hafter for befides that the delaying & lingring of the Conful, encouraged the C enemies, they were defirous to have the triall of a battell before the forces of both Confuls were joyned together. Howbeit, for two daies space they did nothing but sland ready ranged for fight, if any should come forth to brave and dare them. On the third day they approached the trench and rumpier of the Confuls Camp, and on every fide at once gave the affault. The Conful immediatly commanded the fouldiers to arm. And when they were armed, he kept them in awhile, with intent to encrease the foolish confidence in the enemies, and to dispose of his own forces, and give direction, what companies should fally out at every gate. The two legions he commanded to iffue forth under their colours at the two fide gates called Principales: but in the very passage without the Gauls stood thick and made head again, so that the way was stopped up. A long time they fought in thosevery straights. And they bestirred themselves no more D with their hands and fwords, than they pressed one upon another with their bodies and targets:

whilesthe Romans strived to advance their enligns out of the gates, and the Gauls endeavoured no less, either to enter themselves within the camp, or elle to impeach the Romans for going forth. But in this conflict there was nothing between them either won or loft, no ground gained the one of the other, before that Q. Victorius a principall Centurion of the Pilani in the fecond legion, and C. Atinins, a Tribune or Marshall of the fourth, caught the banners from the enfign-bearers (a thing often practifed in time of extremity) and flung them among the enemies. For whiles these laboured and strained themselves to recovereach one a banner, they of the fecond legion first brake through and got forth of the gate; so as now, they maintained

skirmish without the trench, and the fourth legion fluck fill in the gap. By which time there E arose another sumult and noise in the contrary side of the camp: for the Gauls were broken in at the Quartors gate (or the gate against the "Questorium") and slain those that valiantly "The quarter made head and held them play; to wit, Lucius Posthumius a treasurer surnamed Tympanus, and lodging Marcus Asinius and Publius Sempronius two Colonels of the allies, and well near two hundred of the Treatefouldiers besides. Thus the camp on that part was won, untill such time as one extraordina-rer. ry cohort was sent from the Consul to defend the Quartors gate aforesaid: which either slew thole that were within the rampier, or elie drave them forth, and so withstood those that would have, rushed in. And much about that very time the fourth legion also with two extraordinary squadrons brake forth at the gate. Thus at once there were three severall battels in fundry places about the camp: and the diffonant cries and noifes (according to the divers oc-F casions of each party ministred by their sellows) turned and withdrew the minds and spirits of those that were in fight; from the present skirmish before them. In this manner maintained they the right sill moon requally matched in a rength and number, and little or no odds between them for hope of victory : but tedious travell and extremity of hear compelled the Gauls (whose bodies are lost and open, and soon running to sweat, and who of all other things can least away with thirth) to abandon the battelle and those few that remained behind, the Romans ran upon, suffied their colours, and chafed them into their own hold. Then the Conful founded the terretariat which figurall given the most part retired themselves; but a fort of them, upon a hor desire of fight, and good hope to be Masters of their camp, persitted fill, close to their trench. The Gally affiding their small number issued all forth out of their Camp: and then the Ro-man begally affiding their small number issued all forth out of their Camp: and then the Ro-G man begalliconfued, were glad now of themselves for fear and right to crudge unto the strength of their own hold, which they would not retire unto at the commandment of the

Contil. Thus, on both fides there was one while victory, and another while fearfull flight:

howbeit, when all cards were told and the reckoning made, the Gauls had the worlt of the same: for of them were flain eleverthousand, whereas of Romans there died but five thouand Then the Gull seried chemicives into the most inward parts of their country, and the

Conful marched with his legions to Placemia. Some write, that Scipio and his Collegue with

this joynt forces, invaded and spoiled the countries of the Boians and Ligarisms, so fat forth H as they could pass for woods and bogs a others again record, that he having done no memorable exploit at all returned to Rome about the affembly for election of Confals.

The same year T. Quintins spent the whole winter season at Elasia (whither he had retired his forces for winter harbour) in hearing mens causes and ministring justice to every one; also in reforming and redressing all such disorders as had passed in the States and Cities, through the licentions government and jurisdiction either of Philip himself or his Captains, whiles he advanced those favourits of his own faction, and put down the right and liberty of others. In the beginning of the fpring he came to Corinth, where he had given fummons, that there should be holden a general Diet of the States. There in the affembly of all the Embaffadors and agents from the Cities, gathered about him as it were to hear an Oration, he made a speech unto them; beginning I first with the amity contracted between the Romans and Greece: and proceeding to the acts archieved in Spain by the General's afore him, and those also of his own. All that he spake was heard and received with great applause, untill he touched the point concerning Nabis: for it was generally thought unfitting, that he undertaking to fet all Greece at liberty, had left a tyrant (not only a grievous oppressour of his own subjects, but also dangerous to all the Cities about him) to remain still as a learful malady feeled in the very bowels and heart of a most noble and renowned State. Quintius, not ignorant of their affections and dispositions, confessed, that he should not indeed have any ear at all to the motion or mention of peace with the tyrant, in case that Lacedsmon could have stood in safety without so doing: but now since that Nabis might not possible be confounded and overthrown, without the present ruin and fearfull downfall of the City, he K "thought it a better course in policy to leave the tyrant enfeebled and disfurnished of all means "to offend and hurt any man, than to suffer so goodly a City to die in the cure, and under the " hand as it were of the Phylician, amidit those quick and sharp remedies which it were never a-" ble to eudure: and to in feeking to recover liberty, to perish and die for ever. And after he had "discoursed of things past, he interred, that his purpose and intent was, to go into Iraly, and to "have away with him his whole army : also that within ten daies they should hear news how all "the garrifons had quit Demetrias and Chalcie: and that he would deliver out of hand unto the "Achaans in their very fight, the fortress of Govinth: that all the world may know, whether it be "the Romans guise, or the fashion of the Ætolians, to over-reach and lie; who in their common " talk have not let to discourse, to fow surmises, and to buzze into mens heads, that it was dan-1. et gerous for Greece to put their liberty into the Romans hands : & that they had but made an exchange of their lordly rulers, admitting the Romans in lieu of the Macedonians. But as for them "(quoth he) their tongue is no flander, being fuch persons as never took heed and made regard "what either they did or faid. But the other Cities he advertised to weigh their friends by deeds stid not by words: to be wife and well advised whom they are to true, and whom they are to " beware of: to me their liberty in measure and moderation; which if it be well tempered and "qualified, is good and wholfome to particular persons and generall States: but excessive if it be. "it would not only be grievous and unsupportable to others, but also unruly, dangerous, and per-" nicious to themielves that have it. He gave them counsell, that the Princes and States in each "City should maintain concord not only among themselves, but also with all other in one com-M "munity: for fo long as they accord and agree together, no King nor tyrant should be strong e-" nough for them: whereas discord and fedition maketh overnue and openeth easie way to ene-" mies that lie in wair for the vantage sconfidering, that the fide which in civil contention is the " weaker and goeth to the walls, will band rather with a forrainer, than give place and floop to a Citizen. In conclusion, he advised them, to keep and preserve by their carefull regard, this their 14 liberry purchased for them by forrain forces, and delivered unto them with faithfull fecurity of of ftrangers and aliens; that the people of Rome might fee, that they have given freedom to well "deferving people: and this their great benefit hath been well bestowed upon worthy persons, Whiles they hearkned to these sage admonitions as uttered out of the mouth of a very father the tears gushed plenteonsly out of their eyes for kind heart and joy; insomuch as they troubled him in the delivery of the rest of his speech. For a while there was a plantible noise heard among N them as they approved his words, and advited one another to ponder thele lage layings, and to imprint them deeply in their hearts, proceeding as it were from divine oracle. After filence made, he requested them to seek up all those Roman Chizens (if haply there were any) who fived in service and lavery among them, and within two months to lend them much him into The fall; for it were a great ignominy and thame even for them that in their countries there though remain in bondage any of those, by whose means they themselves were set free and delivered our of bondage, With that, they all cried alond with one voice, That for this above all the reft they rendred thanks unto him, in that they were admonished and warned by him? to perform their devoir and duty (choneft fo religious, and to necessary. Now a mighty number there was of captives in the Punick war; such as Annibal (when their triends redeemed them not by ransome) had fold in open market. And how great the innlitude of them was, this may prove and testifie which

count of Lies, Polybius writerh ; to wit, that this coft the Achaens for their part * one hundred talents: and yet a telentinthis they ordained and fet down, that there should but 500 Denarit be tepaid unto their Masters place amount for the redemption of every poll: forby this account Achaa had 1200 of them. Add now unto teth to 187 li. them as many as all Greece was like to have by that proportion [and fee what number may arise.] A The affembly was not broken up and diffinited, before they might see the gairison descending from the forcess of Opmers who or witched the 2dy to the gate and west their water. The General prefently followed afterward being accompanied with them all Who called him with a loud voice, Their Saviour and Redeemen: the rook fits feave and that them farewel: and to returned the lame way he came to Prants. From thence the left his Trentenan Ap. Claudine with all the forces, commanding him to conduct the army to Origins by the Way of The flate and Epirus, and there to expect and wait his coming: To be polyfold there to take Sea and its over his army into traty. He wrote allo to L. Quimin his brother and Lithiterant and Admiral likewife of the fleet, to ga-

the wrote another the management of the light of the place. Himlest went to the place, Himlest went to that place, Himlest went to Chalcie, and having withdrawn the garrifons not only from thence but also from Oreing and Erre-B tria, he held a general Councel there of all the cities of Endors : and after he had made remonfrance into them in what case he found them, and in what efface he left them, he dismissed the assembly. From thence he departed to Demarias, where also he removed the garrison, and being attended with a train of all the citizens, like as at Corinth and Chalcis before, he took his journey into The flatte: where the ciries were not only to be fer free, but also to be reformed, and from a general diforder and confusion wherein they food, to be recorded and framed into some tolerable order and form of government. For they were not only restrict and infected with the corruption of the times, and the violent current of licentious outrage, which had taken head under the government of the King; but also of an inbred troubletome future and humor of their own wherby, fince their first beginning and uprifing, even unto our dates they never held Parliaments, Electi-

C ons, Diets, Councels, or any other affemblies whatioever, without much trouble and fedition, the ons precision means and Judges there in regard especially of their wealth, and in all Cities he made that part more mighty, unto which it was more expedient and beneficial to have all quiet and in peace. Thus having vificed Theffalie, and taken a general review thereof, he came by the way of Epirus to Oricum, from whence he minded to cross the leas. From Oricum all his forces were transported to Brandussian, and so they passed forward throughout state to the City of Rome, in manner of triumph, sending before them as great a train of prizes by them taken, as they made themeleves in their march. After they were come to Rome, the Senar affembled without the City for Quinting, where he had audietice to declare and diffcourie of his worthy exploits: and willing they were to grant him triumph, according to his deferts. Three dates together he rode in D triumph. The first day he made a shew of all the atmoug 43 wel desensue as offensive, also of braicin

and marble images, of which he had taken more from King Philip, than he found in the laccage of the ciries. The second day there was carried in pomp, the gold and silver both unwrought and wroughe into plate, yea, and cast into coin. Of alver unwrought there was 1 8000 pound weight ofwrought, 270 pound weight. Many veifels of plate of all fores, and most engraven, some of right curious and exquisit workmanship. Likewise brasen veifels, cunningly and artificially made: and besides, ten shields of silver, and in coin eighty four thousand Attick peeces of silver, which they call Terradrachma, weighing almost four Roman deniers apeece: of gold there was three thouland seven hundred and sourceen pound weight, and one shield full and whole of beaten gold: and of Philip golden peeces in coin, fourteen thousand five hundred and sourteen. The third

E day were born in view for a pageant, a hundred and fourteen coroners of gold, which were the preferms of Cities given unto him. Moreover, there were led that day the beafts for facrifice and before his charior went many noble priforers and hostages, and among them, Democrius, King Philip his fort, and Armenes the fon of Nabu the tyrant, a Lacedemonian both. Then rode, Quinting himfelf in a chariot into the City, and a great number of fouldiers followed after, by reason that his whole airmy was retired with him our of his province. To every sootman he gave two hundred and fitty Affes, duple as much to a centurion, and triple to an hotfeman. Those who were tedeented ont of captivity, followed his chariot with their heads shaves, and much beauti-

In the enth of this year, Q. Ettal Tubero 4 Tribur of the Commons, preferred a request or bill F duto the people, and they granted and enacted it, to wit, that two Colonies of Latins should be conducted, the 885 16th the Brutians country, and the other into the territory of Thurisms. For the conduct and blanting whereof, there were ordained three Deputies called Triumvirs, whole commission was in softe for three years, smalley, O. Newton, M. Minutini, Rafus, and M. Purins eraffiper for the Britishs: and for Thirling, A. Manitas, P. Elius, and L. Ajudins. For the chungs of these officers, Cs. Dominist the Pretty in the Cary; called two several assembles in the Cardinal Thirling and the Cardinal Thirling pirol. In that year were certain Temples Bedicated one of Tana Sofpies in the herb-market, which piron, in that year were retrain temples requated, one of same or piece at the conful, during the mad been roused and fet our to building from years before, by C. Cornelius the Conful, during the war with the freith; and he in his Conforthip dedicated it. Another Temple of Faunus: the Edited Californias and Co. Domitims, had likewife bargained for the building thereof two years before the conforthing that the conforthing the conforthing the conforthing the California and Co. Domitims, had likewife bargained for the building thereof two years are the conforthing that the conforthing t G before, and little by the money therefore; and this Cn. Domittui being now Pretor of the City de-dicated it. Allo Q. Mindial Ralls, dedicated a Temple to Fortand Prinsgenia upon the hill Quithat a series of Market Ratta, dedicated a Temple to Fortuna France upon the Init Landing the Been redisciplinative in initial for that purpole. Sempronius Sophus had vowed the same tebyeas before, in the time of the Phinck was and spreed for a certain price to have it built, it was the state of the Conference of the Phinck was the state of Lapiter within the filand. Vowed the Was the State of the Conference of the Prince was the state of the

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P. Scipio returned out of his Province and government of Gaul for the election of new Con- H fuls, and to that purpose was the general assembly summoned; wherein were chosen L. Cornelius Merula, and Q. Minutius Thermus. The next morrow after were created Pretors, L. Cornelius Scibio, M. Fulvius Nobilior, C. Scribonius, M. Valerius Meffala, L. Porcius Licinius, and C. Flaminius C. Attilius Serranus, and L. Scribonius Libo, Ediles of the chair, were the first that exhibited the Stage-plaies called. Megalefia. And the Roman plaies or games represented and set out by these Ediles, the Senat now first and never before beheld apart from the rest of the people. And this (as all novelties and new fashions) ministred much talk: whiles some gave their opinion and said. That now at length that was given to this most noble and honorable State, which long ago was due sothers again confirmed thus, and gave out, " That whatfoever was added to the Majefly of "the Senators and Nobles, was derogatory from the dignity of the people: and that all fuch kind I
of diffinctions, whereby effaces and degrees are fevered one from another, are prejudicial as wel "to common peace as publick liberty. For these five hundred and eighty years say they, these places and games have been beheld and looked upon in common, without any such precise dif-"ference. What new accident is suddainly befaln, why the Nobles should not be willing to let "the Commons be intermingled with them in the Theatre? and why a rich man should dildain "his poor neighbour to fit by him? This is a new appetite and strange longing of theirs indeed, er full of pride and arrogancy, a thing never defired nor taken up and practifed by the Senat of any " nation whatfoever. So as in the end even Africanus beshrewed himself (men fay) and repented thereof, for that he in his Confulship moved and perswaded the bringing up of this new fashion. So hard a matter it is to alter an old custome, and make a new order to be well liked of, K And men are ever more willing to keep them to ancient customes, unless they be such as practice and experience do evidently check and condemn.

In the beginning of the year, wherein L. Cornelius and Q. Minutius were Confuls, news came for thick of many earth-quakes, that men were not only weary of the thing it self, but also of the holy-dayes and folemnities that were published and proclaimed in that regard. For the Confuls could not intend either to affemble the Senate and fit in Councel, or manage the affairs of the Common-weal, for being wholly emploied about facrificing and appearing the wrath of the gods, In conclusion, the Decemvirs were commanded to peruse the books of Sibylla, and according to their answer and direction, a procession and supplication was for three daies solemnised. And beforethe Altars and shrines of the gods and goddesses, they made their praiers with garlands and L coroners on their heads: yea, and commandment was given, that every houshold and family by ir felf should fallto their praiers and devotions. Also the Consuls by order from the Senat made proclamation, That upon what day a feast or solemnity was ordained by occasion of one earthquake, no man the same day should bring news of another. Then the Consuls cast lots for the government of their provinces, and after them the Pretors did the like. Unto Cornelius befell Caul, and to Minutius the Ligurians; C. Sempronsus had the charge of the civil jurisdiction, and M. Valerius of the forrain : L. Cornelius governed Sicily, L. Porcius Sardinia, C. Flaminius high Spain, and L. Fulvius the lower. The Contuls looked for no war that year: but even then at that instant were letters brought from M. Cincius Lord President of Pifa, which gave notice, that twenty thousand Ligurians were up marms, having conspired together in all market Towns and M places of refore throughout the whole nation, and that they had already wasted the territory of Luna, and having invaded and passed through the Pisan Land, had over-run also the Sea coasts, Wherefore Minutius the Conful, unto whom the government of Liguria was allotted, by the advice of the LL. of the Senat mounted up into the pulpit Refera, and published an act, That those two legions of Roman citizens, which the former year had been enrolled, should within ten daies present themselves at Arctium, in lieu whereof he would levy two other legions out of the City. Also he commanded the allies and Magistrats of the Latin nation, and their Embassadors leagers, who owed knight-service, and were bound to find souldiers to come before him into the Capitol. And from among them he enrolled fifteen thousand foot and five hundred horse, according, to the number of young and serviceable men that were to be found in each State which N done; he commanded them forthwith, to go directly from the Cepitol to the gate of the City, and presently to take musters that all might be done with greater expedition. Unto Fulvist and Flaminius were appointed three thousand Roman footmen and two hundred horsemen apeece, for to supply and firengthen their forces: also five thousand foot to either of them of allies of the Latin nation, with two hundred horse. Moreover the Pretors were charged to dismissand cass the old fouldiers, fo foon as they were arrived into their provinces. Now, when as the fouldiers who were enrolled in the City-legions, reforted thickunto the Tribuns of the Commons, that they should take knowledge of as many of them as were exempted from warfare, for that they either had served out their full time by law appointed or were fickly and diseased : behold the letters of Sempronius dashed all this, and cleered every difficulty and scrupulosity: wherein it was written, that fifteen thousand Ligurians were entred the territory of Placentia, and had made 0 great wast and laccage therein putting all to fire and sword as they went, even as far as to the very walls of the Colony it felf, and the banks of * Padur. Also that the nation of the Boil made countenance and gave suspicion of rebellion. In which related seeing there was a tumultuous and suddain was roward, the Senat passed a decree, wherein they signified that it was not their pleasure that the Tribuns should accept any excuses pretended by the souldiers, but that they should all

A meet and affemble together, according to the Edict. Over and besides they gave order, that the allies of the Latin nation, who had served in the armies of P. Cornelius and T. Sempronius, and were alics of the Latin Annual Property of the Members of the Latin Annual Property of the Latin Annual Prop gainst that day which L. Cornelius the Consul should appoint and at what place soever of Hernegainst that buy want of proclamation: Also that the said L. Cornelius the Consolin his march and journey toward the Province, might take up, enrol, and arme, what fouldiers he thought good, out of all the burroughs and villages in his way, and have them with him whither foever he would, yea, and have commission to dimits whom of them he thought good, and when

After that the Confuls had taken musters, and were gone into their Provinces, then T. Quin-B tim demanded to have a day of audience in the Senare concerning those affairs that he had conchided with the affiffance of the ten Delegats above faid: and that it would pleafe them to confirm and establish the same by vertue of their assent and authority. Which they might do with more case, in case they would hear the Embassadors themselves speak, who were come out of all Greece, a great part of Asia, and from the Kings. These embassis were admitted into the Senar by C. Scribonius the Pretor for the City, and all dispatched with a gratious answer. But because the dispute about Antiochus required long time of debate, therefore it was referred and put over to the ten Delegats, of whom some had been in Asia, or at Listmachia with the King. And Quintius was commanded, that together with those said Delegats he should hear what the King his Embassidors could say, and so return unto them such an answer, as might stand with the honor and welfare of the people of Rome. The chief of this embaffige from the King were Memppus and Heweitage of the people of come, a nether of this embanagement the king were company and tregenanae. Then Menippus began and faid, "That he knew no fuch perplexed difficulty in their
"embaffage, confidering they were come simply to treat for peace, and to contract a league and al-"liance, For, faith he, there are three forts of confederacies and affociations, whereby States and "KK, ordinarily conclude league and amity one with another. The first, when they that are van-"quished in war, have conditions and articles imposed upon them: for when all is yeelded into "the hands of him that is the mightier and more puillant, then it is in his power and at his dif-"cretion and will, to give unto the conquered party what he lift, or to take from him as he " pleaseth. The second is, when they that are equal in warlike forces give over on even hand, and be content to make peace and amity, upon indifferent and equal conditions, one with the other: D "in which case, demand and claim is made, reflitution and amends performed according to the "accord and agreement : and if in time of the wars, any have been molefled and troubled in their "possession, they fall to composition either by the form and tenor of ancient law, or respective to the good and profit of both parties. The third is, when they that never were enemies, meet and confer together about concluding some friendship, by way of solemn alliance and society, who neither give nor take any conditions: for that belongeth properly to Conquerors, and "those that are conquered. Seeing then that Antiochus is comprised in this last kind, I marvail "(qd, he) that the Romans should think or say. It is reasonable to tender articles unto him, or to prescribe and sectiown, what Cities of Agathey would have to be free and exempt, and "which they would have to be tributary: and into what Cities they would exprelly forbid the E King his garrifons, or the King himfelf to enter and fer foot. For in this wife ought they to make peace with Philip their enemy in times past, and not to draw a contract of amity and asso-"Ciation with Antiochus, a friend at this present. To this Oration Quintius shaped his answer in "this fort, "For a fmuch as it pleafeth you to make your speech thus diftinelly by way of divisi-« on, and leverally to reheric all kinds of confederacies and accords, I also will let down as metho-« dically in order two conditions, without which, you may let the King your mafter to understand, that he must not look to entertain any friendship with the people of Rome. The one is this, "that if he would debar us to intermeddle with the Cities of Afathe likewife himfelf have no-Ething to do with all Europe. The other, that if he cannot contain himself within the compass of Affabut will needs encroach upon it the Romans likewise may have liberty and power both to F "maintain those amities which they have already, and also to entertain new with the States of Afa. Hereat Hegesanax inserred and said, "That this was an indignity intolerable, and which "he could not abide to hear, namely that Antiochus should be distaized of those Cities of Thrace "and Cherfonefus, which Selencus his great grand-father had conquered with fingular honor from King Lysmachus, whom he vanquished in war and slew in field, and setled the same in him as his rightful inheritance. As for the same cities possessed by the Thracians, Amiochus himself with as great praise and glory hath partly by force of arms regained out of their hands, and partly rea special praint and giory natur partity by roccoor arms regained out of the standard and defolat, the peopled with the old inhabitants called home again, whereas they lay abandoned and defolat, the peopled with the old inhabitants called home again, whereas they lay abandoned and defolat, the peopled with the old inhabitants called home again, whereas they lay abandoned and defolat, the peopled with the old inhabitants called home again, whereas they lay abandoned and defolat, the peopled with the old inhabitants called home again, whereas they lay abandoned and defolat, the peopled with the old inhabitants called home again, whereas they lay abandoned and defolat, the peopled with the old inhabitants called home again, whereas they lay abandoned and defolat, the peopled with the old inhabitants called home again, whereas they lay abandoned and defolat has been accounted to the peopled with the old inhabitants called home again, whereas they lay abandoned and defolat has been accounted to the people of the p and namely, Lysimachia it self, as all the world feeth: and more than that, hath re-edified to his exceeding charge and expense, those that lay along in their ruins, and were consumed with fire. What likenes then is there between these two demands: namely, that Antiochus should quit the polletion of that which either he acquired or recovered in that fort: and that the Romans "hould abstain and forbear Afia, which never appearained unto them? To conclude, Amiochus "faith he) is destrous of the Roman friendship, but in such terms as may stand with his honor, & and near generous of the Roman Hendring, but in inch terms as many manners for mot purchase himself shame and reproach. Then Quinim rejoyned again in this manner: "For "afmuch as, qd, he, we balance and weigh things according to honefty (as in truth it is befitting the

"chief and principal state of theworld, and so great and mighty a King to prize that only or at Ppp 2

Geaftwise principally above all other regards) I would gladly know of you. Whether ye think it H " more honest of the Iwain, either to will and wish that all the Cities of Greece whatloever and " wherefoever should enjoy liberty: or to make them homagers and tributary? If Antiochus "thinketh it be an honorable thing for him to reduce into fervitude and bondage as his own,
those Cities which his great grand-father held by right of arms, and whereof neither his father onor grand-father afore him were in possession: the people of Rome likewise esteemeth it a mate-" rial point that toucheth their faithfulness and constancy, not to sorsake the Greeks, whose pro-"tection and defence they have enterprifed and taken in hand. And like as they have freed Greece out of the hands of Philip fo they intend to deliver those Cities of Asia which are of Greekish " race and descent from the subjection of Antiochus. For the Greek Colonies were not sent into " Rolls and Ionia, to live in servitude under the King, but to increase and multiply, that a most I " ancient nation might spread over the face of the whole earth, Now when as Hegefianax knew not how to thit and turn himself, and could not deny but that the cause of liberty which the Romans pretended in the title of their quarrel, was of more honefly and credit, than that other of flavery: Let's lay away all these circumstances of words (quoth P. Sulpitius, the ancientest person of all the ten Delegats) and choose ye one of the two conditions which even now were expresly offered unto you by Quintins, or else make no more talk about amity with the Romans. Then quoth Menippus, As for us, we may in no case, neither will we capitulate and covenant any thing prejudicial to the Kingdom and royal flate of King Antiochus. The morrow after Quintius when he had brought all the Embaffies of Greece and Afra into the Senat, that they might know what affection the people of Rome carried, and what mind Antiochus bare to the Cities of Greece, he K declared before them all as well his own demands, as those of the Kings part: willing them to make report unto their own Cities, and affure them, that the people of Rome would maintain themagainst Antiochus (un'ess he departed out of Europe) with the same vertue, valour, and fidelity wherewith he had defended their liberty against Philip, Then Menippus was earnest with Quintius and the LL, of the Senat, befeeching them instantly not to proceed in hast to a decree whereby they should set all the world introuble and uprore; but both take leisure themselves and give respite unto the King to deliberat farther of the matter: for no doubt upon the relating of the conditions, he would confider upon them, and either obtain somewhat at their hands, or for peace fake yeeld his confent to all. Thus was the matter wholly and entirely deferred; and agreed it was, that the same Embassadors should be addressed unto the King, who had been with him at L Lylimachia, to wit, P. Sulpitius, P. Villius, and P. Elius,

Scarcely were they gone from the City and entred upon their journey, but Embaffadors arrived from Carthage, who reported, that without all doubt Antiochus made preparation for war, and therein wed the hand and ministery of Annibal: in so much, as it was seared also that a third Punick war would break out withal. Annibal, as we faid before, having fled his native countrey, repaired unto Antiochus, and was in great account and estimation with the King, for no other cause and policy in the world, but that the King who projected and plotted long time in his spirit to levy war upon the Romans, could find no man more fit than Annibal to break his mind unto, and with whom to discourse upon a matter of such consequence. Annibal his song and refolution was ever one and the same still, namely, To make war within Italy: and that Italy was M able to furnish a forrain enemy, with men munition, and victuals. For this he cast with himself and confidered, that if all were quiet there and no troubles fet a foot, but that the people of Rome might with the forces and riches of Italy, furnish themselves to make war without Italy, there was no Monarch nor nation under the fun able to make head against the Romans. He demanded therefore to have the command of 100 close thips with hatch and deck, 16000 foot, and 1000 horse: and with the said fleet he would first sail into Affrick, where he affured himself that he should be able to sollicit and induce the Carthaginians to rebellion: but if they held off and made it goodly and strange, yet would he settle in some part of Italy and levy war against the Romans. His advice and counsel furthermore was, that the King should with all his other forces pass into Europe, and in some one part of Greece keep his power together, and not to take the Sea, but to be, N ready ever to cross over; which would be sufficient to make a shew and raise a bruit all abroad of war. When he had perswaded the King to this designment and resolution, supposing that he was likewife to found and prepare the hearts afore-hand of his own countrymen to this purpofe: he durst not dispatch any letters unto them, for fear they might chance to be intercepted by the way, and so discover the whole plot. He hapned at Ephesus upon a Tyriau one Ariston, a man whole industry and dexterity he had tried in some small services wherein he had imployed him. Him he plyed with gifts in hand, but fed him more with large promifes of great rewards, which King Antiochus also himself seemed to make good and give his word for; and so sent him to Carthage with credence and inftructions. He acquainted him with the names of all those persons with whom he was to talk and confer: he furnisheth him with fecret tokens, whereby they might o affuredly know, that he was no counterfeit, but came with a meffage from him. Now whiles this Ariston conversed in Carthage, the friends of Annibal knew no sooner about what errand he came, than his very enemies. At the first, much talk and discourse there was in every corner of the City where they met, and at their feasts and merriments, of this matter. Afterwards at their councel table some stuck not to say, that the exile of Annibal was to little or no purpose, if whiles he was ablent he could contrive and compais new plots, and by folliciting and tempering mens minds,

A disquiet and trouble the state of the City. There is a stranger, say they, one Ariston a Tyrian, hither come with instructions from Annibal and King Antiochus: certain men there are, that daily have privy conference with him, and devise in secret of that, which anon will break out to the utter ruin and overthrow of all, "Whereupon they all cried with one voyce to convent Arifton pe-" remptorily before them, and to examine him about what business he was thither arrived; and un-" less he would bewray & declare the matter, to send him with Embassadors of purpose, to Rome: "For why? we have (fay they) felt the smart enough, and paid sufficiently for the folly and rash " head of one harebrained man already. Let privat persons bear their own load hereaster, and at "their own peril commit a trespals : provided alwayes, that the Common-weal be preserved clear "not only from all fault, but also from all apparance and bruit of any such intent. Ariston being R called before them, flood fliffy upon his integrity and excuted himfelf, and evermore used this for his best and surest desence, That he had brought no letters at all to any person: howbeit he could not render a ready & found reason of his coming thither; but especially he was shrewdly troubled and put to his trumps when they charged him, That he had talk and communication with those only of the Barchine faction. Hereupon arose some debate and altercation in the house; whiles fome were of opinion that he should be apprehended for a spie, and clapt up fast in ward : others again were of mind that there was no cause to make such a stir and tumuit; for it was an evil prefident to be given, that strangers coming to their City, should be troubled and hardly intreated: and the like measure no doubt would be offered to the Carthaginians in True & in other Towns of marchandife, whereum to they use to have refort for exchange and traffique. So for that day the C matter was put off. Ariston framing himself to play the crafty Carthaginian among these Carthaginians, wrote a certain bill, and in the shutting in of the evening, hung it up in the most conspicuous and publick place of all the City, even over the leat where the head Magistrate useth daily to fit; and himself about the third watch gat to shipboord and escaped. The morrow after, when the Sufferes were let on the bench to minister law, the bill aforelaid was seen, taken down, and read : whereinto this effect was written. That Ariston was not come with a message to any perfon in particular, but to all the Seniors or Elders in general (for fo they call the Senat.) After that the thing was by this means made a publick matter, and the whole state of the Senators reputed culpable they were not so earnest to search into privat persons. Howbeit thought good it was, that Embassadors should be sent to Rome to give information hereof to the Consuls and the Senat, and withal, to make complaint of certain wrongs done by Masanissa.

M. Janissa understanding that the Carthaginians were suspected and in some ill name among the Romans, and also at jar and variance within themselves; and namely, that the great and principalmen were had in jeal-only by the Senit for their conferences with Ariston; and their Senate likewise suspected by the people, by reason of that writing above-named of the said Ariston; and their senate this for a good advantage and opportunity to do them some injury, not only invaded their martitine parts and made spoil-but also torced certain tributary Cities to the Carthaginians for to pay himself tribute. That quarter of the countrey they call Emperia, It is the Sea coast of the less syris, and the country is exceeding sertile: there is in it one only City named Leptin, which paid to the Carthaginians for tribute-a talent every day. All this region Massaifs then had plagued fore, Eyea, and for one part thereof he made some claim, as being litigious whether it pertained to his

Kingdom, or the Seignory of the Carthaginians: and because he knew for truth; that the Carthaginians and because he knew for truth; that the Carthaginians in and because he knew for truth; that the Carthaginian Embassadors were about to go to Rome, as well to purge themselves of some crimes wherewith they were charged, as to complain of him; therefore himself also addressed his Embassadors to Rome, who should also yone more matter against them of deeper suspition, and debate with also touching the right of those tributes. The Carthaginians were no sooner heard speak concerning that Tyrian stranger, but the LL, of the Senat grew into some doubt lest they should wage war with Anticolous and the Carthaginians both together. And this presumption of all the rest made the suspicion most pregnant, because when they had the party among them and were purposed to send him to Rome, they neither made the man himself sure, nor the bark wherein he arrived, After this,

in to Komsthey neither made the man himself fure, nor the bark wherein he arrived. After this, if they fell to debate and argue with the Kings Embassadors, about the territory and land in controverly. "The Carthaginians pleaded for themselves, and stood much upon their bounds and listing that the land in fuit lay within that precinel by which P. Seipio the Conqueror limited out that territory which pertained to the leignory of the Carthaginians. Also they alledged the confession of the King himself, who at what sime as he pursued Aphere, that sled out of his own tealm and with a company of Numidians ranged abroad about Cyrene, made request unto them to give him leave to pais through this very ground, as if (without all question) it belonged to the Carthaginians. The Numidians answered again to these points & Gaid plainly to their faces, that they lied in their throats, as touching that supposed limitation and bounding by Seipio: and moreover, if we would go ((ay they) and search the very original indeed of the law, what sland all ought the Carthaginians have of their own proper inheritance? For being but meer to build them a City in, as they could compass with thongs cur our of one bull hide: And look whatsever how he are the control of the carthaginians that they described the area to more, whatsever how he area to more to the build them and no more,

"what over they had encroached upon without that nelt and feat of theirs in Byrfa, they gat and
held it by force and violence. And as for the land now in first, they are not able to prove, that
they alwains held the same in possession, no retart they kept it any long time together. But as
consider and opportunies served of advantage, one while they, and another while the Numidian

Ppp 3

"Kings made reentry and enjoied it, and evermore he went away with the possession thereof H "that was the ftronger and had the keener fword. In these confiderations they requested the Ro-"mans to leave the thing in that flate and condition, wherein it flood before that the Carthagi-" nians were enemies, or King Masanifa friend and allie to the Romans, and not to intermedie " between, nor take a part, but let the winner wear it, and him have it that can hold it. In conclufion it was thought good, that to the Embassadors of both parties this answer should be returned namely; That they would fend certain Commissioners into Affrick, to decide this controversy about the land in question, between the people of Carthage and the King. So there were sent of purpose, P. Soipio Africanus, C. Cornelius Cethegus, and M. Minutius Rufus. Who having heard what could be faid, and feen the thing, left all hanging fill in fulpence and undecided, without adjudging it by their definitive lentence to the one or the other. But whether they fo did, on their I own head and felf-accord, or by direction from the Senat, is not so certain as it seemeth agreeable unto that present time in policy, to leave them as they found them, and the controversie still depending. For unless it were so, Scipio himself alone, in regard of the knowledge that he had of the thing, and of his authority with the persons (so much bound they were unto him on both sides) might with a word of his mouth, or a nod of his head, have ended all this matter.

The five and thirtieth Book Of the Histories of T. Livius of Padua, from the foundation of the K City of Rome.

The Breviary of L. Florus upon the five and thirtieth Book.

Publius Scipio Africanus being fent Embaffador uno Antiochus,talked at Ephelus with Annibal (who had fided with Antiochus) to this end, that he might rid him of that fear which he had cor ceived of the people of Rome, as touching the taking away of his life. Among other matters paffed between them, when he demanded of Annibal, whom he judged to have been the noblest and greatest warrior that ever was he answered, that it was Alexander King of the Macedonians: for that he with a small s power had discomficed and defeated an infinite number of armies, and withal, passed throughthose far diffite and remote parts of the world unto which a man would not believe that it were possible for any perfon to go and fee them, When he asked again of him whom he deemed for the fecond: Who but Porchus. (ad he) because he taught the manner how to pitch a camp, & besides, no man had the cast to gain places and holds for advantage nor could fet his corps de guard or plant garrisons better than he. And when he proceeded still to know whom he took to be the third, Annibal named his own good felf. At which answer Scipio fella laughing: And what would you kave faid then (ad. he) if your hap had been to have vas-quished me? Marry then (Siith he) I would have set my self before Alexander, before Pytthus, and before all other. Among other prodigious fights, whereof there were reported very many, it is faid, that in The Romans prepare to war with Antiochus. Nabis the tyrant of the Lacedemonians, provoked by the Atolians, who follicited both Philip and also Antiochus to mage war against the people of Rome, revolted from the Romans and after he had levied war against Philopamen, Pretor of the Acheans, was by the Etolians flatn. The Etolians likewife abandoned the friendship of the people of Rome, with whom Antiochus King of Syria banded: who warred upon Greece, and surprised many Cities, and navely, Chalcis and Euboxa among the rest. Resident, this book contained the martial affairs in Liguita, and the preparation of Antiochus for the wae:

The five and thirtieth Book of T. Livius.

PN the beginning of that year wherein thefe affairs thus passed, Sext. Digitius Pretor in high Spain, fought battels (rather ordinary, and for number many, than otherwise memorable and worth the ipeaking) against those States, whereof after the departure of Cato a great forthad rebelled. And those battels for the most part were so unfortunar, that hardly he could deliver up to his successor the one half of those souldiers which he had received. And doubtless all Spain would have taken heart again, if the other Pretor P. Cornelius Scipio, the fon of Chema had not fped better in many of his conflicts beyond Iberm. Upon which terrour no fewer than fifty good Towns revolted unto him. And these exploits performed Scipio, as Pretor; Who also in quality of Propretor, encountred the Luftrans upon the way, as they returned homeward charged with a mighty great booty raised out of the base Spain, which they had unterly pilled and spoiled : where O' he fought from the third hour of the day unto the eight, with doubtful event. For number of fouldiers he was inferious to his enemies but for all things elfe he had the vantage, and went beyond them. For his baraillons were well appointed and close compacted of armed men, and so he charged upon the enemies marching in a long train, and the same encumbred with a deal of cartel: besides his souldiers were fresh and in heart, whereas the other were wearled with long tra-

wel. For the enemies fet forth at the third watch, and beinder their night journey, they had mar-thed three hours also of the day, and without any report of reft at all, they came to a conflict pre-fensly upon their travel on the way. And therefore at the beginning of the battel, so long as they were in any heart, and their fireign ferved, they troubled, and difordered the Romans with the were start to be equal in fight, In which hazard of ant tringe mey garner to the honour of Jupiters doubtful iffue the Propretor vowed to fet forth certain foleaning ames to the honour of Jupiters in case he might discomfit the enemies, and kill them in chase, At the length the Romans advanthe cate in light the control of the Luft and retreated, yea, and anon turned their backs quite. And when as in this train of victory the Romans purited them hard in the rout, there were of theenemies sainupon 12000, 500 and forty taken priloners, all in manner horsemen; and of military B enigns they carried away one hundred thirty and four. Of the Roman army leventy and three only were lost. This battel was fought not far from the City slips. And thither brought P. Cornehis his victorious army, enriched with prey and pillage. Which was laid all abroad before the Town, and every man had leavegiven to challenge and claim his own. All the reft was given to

the Treasurer for to be fold, and the mony raised thereof, was parted among the fouldiers, Now had not C. Flamains the Pretor as yet taken his leave of Rome, when these things sell out in Spain, and therefore both he and his friends talked and discoursed much upon these occurrents both good and bad; and for almuch as a great war in his Province was broken out to a light fire, and himself was to receive from Sext, Digitus but a small remnant of an army, and the same timorous fill and full of fright, as not well recovered of their former flight, he had affaied to bring C about that the Senat would affigu unto him one of the City-legions; to the end that when he had joined thereto those fouldiers which himself had enrolled according to an order set down by the Senat, he might out of all that number chuse forth fix thousand and five hundred footmen, and three hundred horiemen. With which legion (for in the army of Sext. Digitius he reposed small confidence) he minded to make war. The ancient Senators denied and faid, That acts of the Sens t. were not to be made upon every flying tale and report fet abroad and blazed by some particular persons in savor of Magistrats. Neither would they hold any thing for certain, but that which either the Pretors themselves wrote out of the Provinces, or Embassadors sent of purpose, related. And if there were any fuch commotion and trouble in Spain, they were of advice, that the Pretor thould levy in haff without *Italy*, such tumultuary fouldiers, as in that case were usually taken up. D The intent and mind of the Senat was, that fouldiers should in that fort be prest out in Spain, Valerius Antias writeth, that C. Flaminius both failed into Sicily to levy and muster men, and also ashe made fall from Sicily toward Spain, wasby wind and tempest put with the shore of Africk; where he found certain souldiers dispersed over the country, remaining of the army of P. Africanus: of whom he took a military oath to ferve him in his wars: and that to thefelevies raised

in two Provinces, he joyned also a third in Spain. The war of the Ligurians likewife grew as fult : for they had already befieged and invefted Pifa with forty thouland men: and thither reforted and flocked dayly unto them great multitudes as well for hope of pillage, as upon the bruit and rumor that went of the war. Minutins the Conful. came at the day appointed to Arctium, which was the Rendezogus where he had commanded all E his fouldiers to meet him : from whence he marched with a fourfquare Batrailon toward Pife. And when the enemies had removed their camp a mile from the City on the other fide of the River, the Conful entred the Town, which no doubt by his coming he preserved. The next day himself also encamped on the other side of the River, almost half a mile from the enemies, from which place he made light skirmishes with them and saved the textitory of his allies from the excurrions and robberies of the enemies. He durit nor as yet try a barrail in pitched field, as having but taw and new fouldiers, and those gathered our of many kinds of men, and not so well known among the would easy and spot grace game of many arms of men, and not to wen another among members, not only came forth into the field ready to bid battail, and hazard all upon a throw. Big having multiple at commandment and to forte, lent out into all parts into the property of the pr fence ready at hand, well manned and guarded, by means whereof all was convoyed into their burroughs and Towns

burrought and rowns of the puriod confines of the Ligurians into the territory of the Boians:

Thus while the Ligurians was year lettled about Pife, the other Conful L. Cornelius Merula enter which has army by the gumoft confines of the Ligurians into the territory of the Boians: where the was was made and as otherwise chain with the Ligurians. For the Conful entred the field in batcard into a state of the confines of the field in batcard into a state of the confines of the conful entred the field in batcard into a state of the confines of the confines of the confine of the confines of the confines

* After Sun-

This was not so closely carried, but the Consul had an inkling thereof: and therefore where as H his manner was to fet out in his march early in the morning, long before day light, now for fear left the darkness of the night should increase the terror of a cumultuary skirmish, he waited for the day. And albeit the sun was up before he removed and set forward, yet he sent out a Troop of horiemen to four and discover the quarters. And after he was advertised by these enials what number there was of enemies, and in what place they were, he commanded that all the baggage and carriage of the whole army should be bestowed in the mids, and that the Triarii should stake and pale it all about, whiles he with the rest of his forces marched in order of battail, and approached the enemy. The like also did the French, after they once faw that their ambush and trains were detected, and that they must of necessity fight a fet pitched battail, where, down right blows, clean frength, and pure valour, was to carry away the victory. Thus about I the second hour of the day they affronted one another. The left wing of the horsemen of the allies and the extraordinaries fought in the vanguard, under the conduct of two Lieutenants than had been Consuls, to wit, M. Marcellus, and T. Sempronius, Consul the year before. The new Conful one while was in the front of the battail, another while at the tail to keep in the legions, left for eager defire of fight they should advance forward to the conflict before that the fignal was given. As for the men of arms belonging to the legions, he commanded Quintius and P. Minutius, Marshals or Colonels, to bring them forth, and conduct them without the battailinto a large plain, from whence out of the open ground they should on a suddain charge the enemies, when he gave them a fignal by found of Trumpet. Thus as he was marshalling and directing his men. there came a messenger from T. Sempronius Longus with a report, that the loose Extraordinary K fouldiers aforesaid were not able to abide the violence of the Gauls: that very many of them were flain, and those that remained, partly for weariness of travail, and partly for featful cowardice began to quail their heat of fight : and therefore if he thought fo good, he should fend one of the two legions to fuccour, before they had received farther dishonor. Whereupon the second legion was fent, and the Extraordinaries retired themselves out of the battail. Then began the conflict anew, by reason that the souldiers came in fresh and in heart, and the legion besides was compleat and fully furnished with all her companies: the left wing of horsemen aforesaid was retired our of the battail, and in lieu thereot, the right wing advanced into the fore-front. By this time the fun with extreme (corching heat, tofted and fried the bodies of the Frenchmen, which of all things can least abide heat: howbeit, standing with their ranks thick and close together, one while they L leaned one upon another: other whiles they refled and bare themselves upon their targets, and instained the violence of the Romans, Which when the Conful perceived, he commanded C. Livius Salinator who had the conduct of the light horse in the wings, to fend in the quickest horse in all his company, with ful carrier to break their ranks; and gave charge that the legionary horsemen should abide behind in the reregard. This tempest and storm of Cavalry first shuffled and put in dilaray the battail of the Gauls, and afterwards brake their ranks and files clean yet not fo, that they turned their backs : for why, their Captains and Leaders would not fuffer them, laying about with their truncheons upon the backs of them that so trembled for fear, and forced them again into their ranks: but the light horsemen aforesaid riding among them would not permit them to stand to it, and keep their place. The Consul for his part encouraged and exhorted his M fouldiers to flick to it awhile, for the victory was in their hands; and to charge fill upon them, lo long as they faw them difordred and affrighted : for if they suffered their ranks to close again they should abide another conflict, and the same perhaps doubtful and dangerous. The Enfign-bearers he commanded to advance their banners: and thus at length with putting all their power and good will together, they discomfited the enemy, and put him to flight. After they shewed their backs once and took them to their heels, running away on all fides, then the legionary horsemen were fent out after to follow the chase: fourteen thousand Boians that day were flain, a thousand and nine hundred taken prisoners alive: 221 horsemen, three of their Leaders, and of Ensigns were won 212, and chariots 63. The Romans likewisewon not this victory so cleer, but it cost them some bloud. For of their own souldiers and allies together, there died above sive thousand, N 23 Centurions, besides sour Colonels of Allies, and two Marshals of the second legion, to wit, M. Genutius, and M. Martius,

At one and the felf fame time in manner, both the Confuls letters were brought to Rome, Cornelius his letters, touching the battail fought at Musica, with the Boians; but the other of Q.Mination 19 fe, were written to this effect, That whereas by lot it belonged to him to hold the affembly for the election of new Magistrats, yet confidering in how doubtful terms of hazard his affairs stood in Ligaria, that he might not possibly depart from theirse without the inter ruin of the allies, and hinderance of the weal publick; therefore if it might feem fo good untain LL of the Senat, he would advise them to fend unto his brother Consul, That his, who had fainlifted his was, might return to Rome for to hold the forefaid general assembly for the election; but in case one should think much thereof, because this charge properly appertained not to him; be promised them, that himself would do whatsoever the Senate should think good. But he requested them to consider and be well advised, Whether it were not more expedient for the commonweal to proceed rather to an interregin, than that he should leave the Province in shat state of jeopardy. The Senat hereupon gave in charge to C. Serihomise forto send two Embassabs both of Senators calling, unto L. Cornelius the Consul, who should carry also with them unto him

A the letters of his colleague written and fent unto the Senat: and withal, to let him understand that unless he would come himself to Rome for the election of new Magistrats to succeed the Senat would suffer an interreign rather than call away Q. Minutins from the war unfinished, and wherein he was wholly employed. The Embaffadors that were fent, brought word back, That I Cornelius would repair to Rome himself for the chusing of new Magistrats, As touching the letters of L. Cornelius, wherein he gave them to understand, what happy iffue & success he had in the battail with the Boians; there was some reasoning and debate in the Senat-house: for M. Claudius his Lieutenant had written other letters privately to most of the Senators, to this effect; That they were much beholden and bound to give thanks unto the good fortune of the people of Rome. and the valour of the fouldiers, in that they sped so well as they did: for by means of the Con-B ful, not only there were a good number of men loft, but also the army of the enemies was escaped out of their hands, when they had fit opportunity prefented unto them, of a final defeat and overthrow thereof: and that by this occasion there was a greater number of the fouldiers miscarried; for that they who should have rescued and succoured those that were distressed, came too late out of the reregard: and the reason why the enemies got away and escaped was this, because the legionary horsemen had not the signal soon enough sounded unto them, and could not possibly pursue them in the chale. Therefore as concerning that points they would not determine any thing rashly and hand over head, but the matter was referred and put over to a more frequent assembly of Senators.

A greater object there was to trouble their heads; for the City was much oppressed with usu-C ry: and albeit the avarice and covetouinels of men had been well gaged and bridled by many laws concerning usury, yet there was a cautelous device and shift found out, to avoid all statutes in that behalf: to wit, that all obligations should pass in the names of allies, and be sealed unto them, who were not tied and bound to observe the laws aforesaid. By which means the creditors enwrapped their debtors in what bonds they lift, and forced them to pay extream interest as they would themselves, without flint. For to see into this disorder and enormity, and to redress the same, it was thought good and order taken, to set down and limit a certain day, namely, upon which the usurers were last restrained. From which day all those allies should come in and declare and profess, what mony they had put forth upon usury to any citizens of Rome; and that the creditour should have right to recover those monies put forth from that time; according to such n conditions as the debtor would himself. Hereupon, after there were discovered great sums of money and debts contracted by this fraudulent practile, M. Sempronius a Tribun of the Commons, by advice of the Senat propounded a law, and the Commons allowed it, That the same course of putting out money practifed between citizen and citizen of Rome, should likewise be in force among the allies of the Latin Nation. In this fort went matters in Italy, both within the City of Rome, and also in the wars abroad.

In Spain the war was nothing fo much as the bruit that ran thereof. C: Fluminius in high Spains, wan Ilucis, a Town in the Oretans countrey: after which exploit, he laid up his fouldiers in their winter harbour. And in winter time there passed certain light skirmithes snot worth the naming) against the excursions of brigands and theeves, I may rather any, than enemies: and yet the fortune was variable, and not without some loss of men. As for M, Fulvius he atchieved great matters: for he sought in a ranged battail with banner displaied against the Vacceans, the Vectones, and the Celtiberians, before the Town Toletum; where he discomfitted and put to slight the army of those nations, and took prisoner alive, their King Hilermas.

Whiles these things thus passed in Spain, the day drew neer, of the solemn election of Magistras ar Rome: and therefore L. Cornelius the Consul having left M. Claudius Lieutenant in the army, came to Rome: who, after he had discoursed in the Senat-thouse of his own exploits; and in whatestate the province stood, he complained to the LL, of the Senat, that considering so great a war was brought to an end, by one battail so fortunatly and happily tought, there was no solemnity to the honour of the Gods, performed in that behalf. Over and bet des, he demanded. That I have been the Senators were to deliver their opinions to this demand, Q. Metellus, who had been Consul and Dictator, rose up and said,

That there had been letters brought at one and the same time is both from the Conful Cornelius to the Senar, and also from M. Marcellus to a great many of the Senators, and those letters importing constrainties: whereupon the conful tation of that matter had been deferred and put off to the them that it might be argued and debated in the presence of them both, who wrote the letters and therefore I ever looked (quoth he) that the Conful (knowing specially that his Lieuteman had written and informed somewhat against him, and considering that himself was to rewait to Rôme) would have brought him also with him: seeing that it had been more meet and befixing him to have delivered the army to T. Sempronius, one that was in the commission and had a command than to a Lieutenan Ruit if sould seem now that have a lie behind so execution.

G had a command, than to a Lieutenan, But it fhould feem now, that he was left behind are enough off ofvery purpole; for fear he would avow and juffife perfonally his hand-writing, and charge him face to Jace. And that if the Conful should make report of any untruth, he might be challengedifferefore; and the thing sifted and carvased; until the truth appeared clearly and came to light: and theteforemy opinion is (quoth he) that nothing be determined at this present, as touching the demands of the Consul. But when as he perfished notwithstanding; and followed the suit still, namely, that they would ordain a solemn procession, and that himself might enter

he

the City, tiding in triumph: then Marcin and C. Titinin, both Tribuns of the Commons, protefted, H that they would interpose their negative, and cancel the order of the Senat in that behalf.

The Cenfors for that time, were Sex. Elius Patus and C. Cornelius Cathegus, created the year before. Cornelius took a review of the City and numbred the people; and there were accounted by his survey 143704 polls of Citizens. Great flouds arole that year, and Tiber overflowed all the flats and plain places of the City: and about the gate Flumentana certain houses and buildings were overthrown withal, and laid along. The gate Calimontana besides, was firicken with lightning, and the wall about it was likewise blasted from heaven. At Aricia, Lannvium, and in mount Aventin, it rained flores. And reported it was from Capua, that a great fwarm of Walps came flying into the market place, and lettled upon the Temple of Mars; which being with great care taken up and gathered together, were afterward confumed with fire. In regard of these pro- I digious tokens, order was given, that the Decemvirs should search and peruse the books of sin bylla; whereupon a novendial facrifice (to continue nine dayes) was appointed, a publick procession folemnized, and the City was cleanled and hallowed. About the same time M. Porcius Cato, dedicated the Chappel of Virgin Victory, neer to the Temple of the Goddels Victory, two vears after that he had vowed it. In that year also the Triumvirs, C. Manlius Volfo, L. Apullius Fullo, and P. Elius Tubero, (who had preferred a bill of request about the planting of a Colony I had commission granted, to conduct a Colony of Latins into the countrey of Thurium and this ther went three thousand footmen and three hundred horsemen; a small number in comparison of the largeness and quantity of the territory. There might well have been fer out thirty acres for every footman, and threescore for an horseman: but by the motion and advice of Apullius, one K third part of the Lands was excepted and referved to the end, that afterwards in time, they might enrol new Coloners if it pleased them. And therefore the footmen had twenty acres, and the horsemen forty apeece.

Now approached the end of the year, and more ambition there was, and hotter fuit for place of dignity in the election of Confuls, than ever had been known any time before. Many mighty men, as well of the Paritii and nobles, as the Commoners, flood and laboured hard for the Confulfhip, to wit, P. Cornelius Scipio, the fon of Cneus, who lately was departed out of Spain after he had atchieved many worthy deeds. L. Quintius Flaminius who had been Admiral of the navy in Grecce, and Cn. Manlius Volfo, all of the Nobility. But of the Commons were C. Lelius, Cn. Domitius, C. Livius Salinator, and M. Acilius, But all mens eyes were fixed upon Quintius and Corneli-L us: For they defired one place, being both of them nobly descended, and their fresh glory for feats of war, recommended both the one and the other. But above all other things, the brethren of these competitors, two most renowned warriors of their time, set the debate on a light fire. The glory of Scipio, as it was the greater of the twain, so it was more subject to envy. The honour of Quintius was more fresh, as who that yeer had newly triumphed. Over and besides, the one of them had been now almost ten years continually conversant in the eyes of men (a thing that maketh great men not so highly regarded, by reason that they are grown stale, and the world is full already of them) also he had been twice Conful, and Cenfor fince he vanquished Annibal. But in Quimius all was fresh and new, to win the good grace and favor of men. And more than that, he neither after his triumph had obtained ought of the people, nor, to fay a truth, requested any M thing. He alledged, that he made fuit for his own natural and whole brother by both fides, and not for a Coulin German; in the behalf of a very companion and partaker with him in the managing of the war (for as himfelf ferved by Land, fo his brother performed many exploits by fea.) So he obtained, that Quintius should be preferred before his competitor, whom Africanus and his brother [Afiatious] brought in and graced, whom the whole race of Cornelii feemed to countenance even then when a Cornelius, Conful, was prefident of the election, and held the affembly whom the Senat had given so grave a testimony of, in adjudging him to be the best man simply in all the City, and thought most worthy to receive the goddels, dame Idea, coming from Pellinusto the City of Rome. Thus were L. Quintins, and Cn. Domitius Enobarbus created Confuls, in such fort, that Africanus was of no credit, and bare no stroke at all (ye may be fure) in the election of N a Conful out of the third estate of Commons, albeit he emploied himself, and did his best for C. Lalius. The next day after were the Pretors elected namely, L. Scribonius Libo, M. Fulvius Centimalus, A. Attilius Serranus, M. Pabius Tamphilus, L. Valerius Tappus, and Q. Salonius Sarra Inthis vear M. Emplius Lapidus and L. Emplius Paulus, the Cenfors, bare themselves so in their office, 18 they made their year to be notable and much spoken of. They condemned and fined many of the City grafiers or farmers of the common pastures : and of that money which arose of their amercements, were certain gilded shields made, which were set up on the finial or lantern of Jupiters Temple. They made one terrace or gallery without the gate Trigemina, with a marchants Hall or Burse adjoined thereto, neer Tyber: and another from the gate Fontinalis they built in length as far as to the Altar of Mars, leading to Mars field.

For a long time nothing was done in Ligaria worth the remembrance. But about the end of the year twice were the Romans in great jeopardy: for both the camp of the Conful was affailed and hardly defended, and also not long after, as the Roman host marched through a streight pass, the army of the Ligarians kept the very gullet of the passage, and the Conful seeing he could not make way through, turned his ensigns, and began to retire the same way he came: but by that time, some of the enemies had gained also the back part of the pass, insome as the

lamentable remembrance of the Caudine overthrow, not only presented it self to their spirit and mind, but also was in manner an object to their eye. Now had he amongst his auxiliary or aidforces, to the number almost of eight hundred horse. Whose Captain promised the Consul, that he and his would breakthrough whither way he would, let him only buttell him which of the two quarters were better peopled and inhabited: for the first thing that he did, he would fire their Willages and houses; to the end, that the sear and tright thereof might force the Ligurians to depart out of the chase which they held and beset, and run to succour their own neighbours. The Conful commended him highly, and fed him with hope of large rewards. Whereupon the Numidians mounted on horseback, and began to ride about the corps de guard of the enemies, without offering to charge upon any man. At the first, a man that had seen them, would have R thought nothing more contemptible, being both men and horse, little, spare and gaunt. The horseman unarmed and without weapon, save that he carrieth about him some light darts: the horses without bridles; and as they ran shutting out their siff necks, and bearing their heads forward without any reining at all, they made a very ill favoured fight. And the riders, for to make themselves more despised, would on purpose seem to take fals from their horses, and made their enemies good sport. Whereupon they (who if at first they had been affailed, would have been heedful & ready to have received the charge) now fat flill (many of them unarmed) to behold this plealant passime. The Numidians would gallop toward them and presently ride back again, but so as by little and little they gained ground, and advanced neerer to the pais, yet making femblance, as if they had had no rule of their hories, but were carried thither against their wils, At the last, they C fer spurs to their horses indeed, and brake through the mids of the enemies guards and so soon as they had recovered the open ground, they fet on fire all the houses neer the high way fide, and so forward they burnt the next village they came unto, and destroied all afore them with fire and fword, First, the smoak that was descried, afterwards, the outcry heard of them that were affrighted in the villages, and last of all, the children and old folk that fled to fave themselves, made a trouble and hurlyburly in the camp: infomuch, as every man of himfelf without advice, without warrant or direction, made what half he could to run and tave his own. Thus in the turning of an hand, the camp was abandoned, and the Conful delivered from fiege, arrived thisher where he intended. But neither Boians nor Spaniards (with whom that year the Romans made war) were fo foitefully and maliciously bent against them, as the whole nation of the Ætolians. They at the D very first were in very good hope, that presently upon the remove of the forces out of Greece, Antiochus would have entred Europe, and seized upon the vacant possession thereof: and that neither Philip nor Nabis would be in rest and do nothing. But seeing them not to stir in any place they thought it high time tomake some trouble and confusion themselves, for sear left by delayes and lingring, all their designments would turn to nothing: and therefore they published a Diet or Councel to be holden at Naupathum. In which affembly Thous their Pretor, after he had made grievous complaint of the wrongs received by the Romans, moving and folliciting the flate of Esolia for that they of all other nations and Cities of Greece, were least honoured and lee by after that victory, whereof they had been the cause) gave his advice, That there should be Embassadors fentro all the neighbour Kings, not only to found their minds and affections, but also to incite E and prick them every one forward to enter into arms against the Romans. So Damocritus was addressed to Nabis, Nicander to Philip, and Dicaarchus the brother of the Pretor unto Antiochus, Damocritus had in commission to fignify unto the tyrant of Lacedamon, " That by the loss of his "maritime Cities, the very strings and snews of his tyranny and Kingdom were cut in sunder; "For from thence was he furnished with fouldiers, from thence had he his ships and servitors at "Sea: whereas now, he might see the Achaans LL, and rulers of Peloponnesus, whiles himself was "pinned up and enclosed within his wals, and never should he have opportunity to recover him-" felt, if he let pals this that presently was offered unto him. No Roman army was now in Greece: "and never would the Romans think it sufficient cause, to pass over the Seas with their legions "into Greece, for any occasion of Gyttheum or other Laconians inhabiting the Sea-coasts, These F reasons were laid forth to incense the conrage of the tyrant, to the end, that when Ansochus was once passed over into Greece, he being touched in conscience, that he had broken the Roman league by committing outrage upon their allies, might of necessity join and band with Antochus:

"Semblable remonificances and reasons when Nieander for to provoke and periwade Philip: and a much more matter he had to enforce that point, as the King was depoted from much higher defigere of effect than the tyrant had been, and allo had fulfained far greater loffes. To this, he alledged the ancient name and renown of the KK, of Nacodon; and how that nation had overunthe whole world and filled all places with their noble conquelts & victories. Moreover he fidid-That he advised him to take a course, which was last both to be enterprised, and also easy to see executed. For he gave not Philip counsel to fit is, before that Anticohns were passed over with a samily into Greece and considering that he without the aid of Anticohns had maintained war is long against the Romans and Etolians, what possible means had the Romans to withstand the Romans of National Ret he Actional with the Romans and Etolians is allies, who even then were fercere pensies than the Romans of Over and besides, he interred this reason also, what a brave and doughty Captain Annibalwas, aman eyen born to be an enemy to the Romans, and who had slain already more leaders and southern than the had other motives to perswade with Antiochus. First, and principally in this passed with Antiochus, First, and principally in the properties of theirs, than were less behind. These were the allegations of Niconder to itself.

pally above all others, he affirmed, "That how loever the prize and booty of Philip fell to the H a Romans, the victory was gained and atchieved by the Atohans, and none but they either e gave the Romans entrance and pallage into Greece, or furnished them with forces for the per-"formance and accomplishment of the victory. Then he shewed and made promise what nower it as well of foor as horie they would prefent anto Amiathin toward his wars, what places they " Would give him for his land-forces, and what havens and harbours for his Riength and army at "Sea. After all this he fluck not (co ferve his own turt) for to over-reach and tell a lond lie as conting Philip and Nabis, in giving out confidently that they were both of them ready and at "the point to renuewar: and would take the vantage of the very first opportunity and occasion that could be prefented; to recover those things which by war they had loft. Thus the Exclises laboured to let all the world at once up on the top of the Romans. Howbeit, the KK, were either I not moved at all with their folliciting, or bestirred them more flowly than they looked for. But as for Nabio, he fent immediatly about all the Towns by the Sea fide, certain persons of purpose to fow discord and kindle seditions among them: and some of their principal citizens he won by gifts and prefents to his own putpole and delignments: but fuch as stiffy continued fast and firm in alliance and allegeance with the Romans, those he made away and murdred. Now had T. Onic tips given in charge and commission to the Acheans, forto guard all the Laconians that dwek upon the Sea-coasts : and therefore prefently they both dispatched their Embassadors unto the Tyrant, to put him in mind of the confederacy and affociation with the Romans, and to warn him and give him advertisement, that in no wife he would trouble that peace, which he had so earnestly craved and sought for : and also sent aid unto Gytthenin, which now the tyrant began to K affault; yea, and addressed other Embassadors also to Rome to give intelligence of these occur-

Antiochus the King after he had that winter time given his daughter in marriage to Piblomain the King of Egypt at Rhaphia a City in Phanicia, retired to Antiochia; and in the very endofthe fame winter, palled through Cilicia over the Mountain Taurus, and came to Ephefus. And from thence in the beginning of the Spring, after he had fent his son Antiochus into * Spria for to defend and keep in obedience the humoft frontiers of his Kingdom, left in his absence there might arise fome troubles behind his back, he marched with all his Land forces againfuthe Pindlans, who in-

Pergamo.

* Sorie

habit about * Selga. At the fame time the Romans Embaffadors P. Sulpitias and P. Villius; who as we faid before ! had been fent unto Antiochius with direction first to visit K. Emmenes arrived at * Elan, and from thence went up to " Pergamus, where Eumenes kept his royal court. Eumenes was defirous in his heart that Antiochus thould be warred upon: supposing verily, that if he were at peace, being a frince so much mightier than himself, he would be but an ill and dangerous neighbour so neer ninto him; but if war were once afoot that he would be no more able to beard and match the Ros mans than Philip had been : and that either he should wholly be overthrown and cometo uter ruin; or if, being vanquished he had peace given unto him by the Romans; then, as he loft muth thereby and would be weaker to himself should gain by the bargain, and grow mightier; that afterwards he might be able easily of himself to make his part good, and hold his own against him, without the help and aid of the Romans : or if any misfortune should happen unto him he were m better by far, to hazard any fortune what soever in the Roman society, than either alone to endute the Lordly dominion of Amischus and be subject or in resuling to obey, be compelled thereto by force and arms. For these causes he employed all the tredit and authority he had, yea, and addressed all counsel that he could devise for to prick on and see forward the Romans in this war. Sulpitiat remained behind fick at Pergamus, But Villius advertised that the King was occupied and busied in the Pissdian war, went to Ephelis: and whiles he abode there some few dayes, he endevoured and made means to have conference oftentimes with Annibal, who haply at that sime forourned there; both to found his mind if possibly he could, and also to secure him of all fear from the Remans. In these meetings and communications, no other thing passed nor was done betweenthen, But fee what enfued herenpon of it felf, as if it had been a thing wrought and compassed of meer N pollicy. Annibal by this means was less set by and in smaller credit with the King, yea, and in all matters began to be more and more fuspected and had in jelousie. Claudius (the Historian) who followeth the Greek books of Acilius, writeth that P. Africanus was joyned in that emballinge, and that he talked and deviled with Annibal at Ephefus: and namely, maketh report of oneconference and speech between them twain and that is this. Africanus demanded of Annibal, whom in his judgment, he took to have been the greatest commander for feats of arms, that ever was: to which he made answer, that he judged Alexander the King of the Macedonians was simply the most excellent warrior; in this regard, that he with a small power had deseated innumerable armies and befides had passed as far as to the utmost bounds of the whole earth, even to those lands, that a man would think incredible for any one to reach unto. And when he asked again whom o he deemed worthy to fland in the second place: He answered that Pyrrhus was the man ; for that he first caught how to pitch a camp and above all other points of military skill no man knew berter to choose our commodious ground and places of advantage, or more cunningly to plant and dispole garrifons: belides he had fich affeight and detterity to draw and win men unto him, that the Italian nations had rather have been lubject to him pforem Prince than to live under the peope of Rome, not withit and ing they had of long time the Selguory and rule of those parts, And

A when he proceeded fill to know whom he required for the third, he made no flicking at the materrhet named himself. Wherenpon Scipio 200k up a langiter and replied again. What would you lay then, if your hap had been to have inbuted me? Mary then, quoth hand would think is year worthy to the far before Alexander, before Byrthus, es and before all othermerial men and commanders in the whole world. At this answer, Service took delight and pleasure to see how subtilly and cauteloully he had like a cunning Carthaginian, couched his words an actertain kind, of flattery, as if he had sequestred him from out of the range and tack of all other Gaptains, as being by many degrees incomparable; and far above all others. Then Killins went forward from Ephelin to Apamen; and thither Amisachus also repaired for to meet him, hearing of the coming of Roman legats, in this communication and conference at Aparea, the matter was debated much after the B fame form, as it had been at Rome between Quintins and the Kings Embaffadors. But the news of Antischusthe Kings fon his death (whom I taid a little before to have been sent into Sprid) brake off the peace, Great mourning and forrows there was in the Kings Court, and much was that young Prince miffed and moaned, for, that good proof he had given of himfelf, that if he had lived any long time, he would have proved by all likelyhood of his towardness, a great, a mighty, and a righteous King. The deerer and better beloved he was of all men, the more suspicious was his death: and namely, that his father doubting that he would pressforward and he instant to succeed him in his old agestook order by the ministery of certain Bunuchs or guelded men (persons greatly accepted with Kings for such services to have him poisoned. And they say, that another cause allo fee himforward to commit this secret act, because having given the City Lysmachia to his C fon Selenenishe had no such place to bestow upon Antiechus his fon, for to keep his residence in, whereunto he might have removed him farther off from his own person, under solout of doing him hopor. How beit great femblance and shew there was of much mourning and lamentation all over the court for certain dayes: infomuch as the Roman Embassador retired himself to Rergamusbecause he was loth to converse there uncivilly, at so unleasonable a time. The King returned to Ephofar, and give over the war that he had enterprized. Whese, the court gives being faut by occasion of the mourning time, he devised and consulted in great secret with one Minie and market friend unso him, and whom of all other he loved belt, and truffed most. This Alignosa meet franger and alrogenher ignorant in forein affairs and forces, measuring and esteeming the power and greatnes of the King by his exploits done in Syria or in AGa, deemed verily, that Anticomy had n not only the bearer canfe, in that the Romans demanded unreasonable conditions; but also should have the apper hand in the tryal thereof by war. When as now the King refuled to have any conference and dispute with the Embassadors, either for that he knew by good experience that it would be booslefs for him to to do, or because he was troubled in spirit upon this late and fresh object of grief and forrow: Minio undertook the business, and professed that he would speak to the point of the matter and to good purpole: and lo perswaded the King to send for the Embassadors from Pergamus. By this time Sulpitsus was recovered of his ficknes, and therefore both of them repaired to Ephefus; where Mino excused the King, and in his absence they began to treat about their affairs, Then Minio with a premeditate oration began in this wife, "I fee well (qd, he) "that you Romans precend unto the world a goodly title of feeting free the Cities of Greece, but E your deeds are not answerable to your words: and ye have set down unto Antiochus one man-" ner of law to be tied unto and practife your felves another. For how cometh it about that the "Smyrneans and Lampfacens should be Greeks; more than the Neapolitans, the Rhegins, and

The like, yes, and the same cause know ye that Aniochus alledgeth as concerning Sayrna, Lamp-"facus, and other Cities and flates of Ionia and E lis. For having been conquered in war by his ancellons and progenitors, having I say been made tributary and liable to impositions, he chal-F" length of them the ancient rights and duties due from them, and to him belonging. And thereof fore if pewill debate and treat the question according to equity and reason and not rather pick "quarrelsand feek occasions of war. I would gladly know what ye wil answer to him in this point? To this Sulptim made answer in this wife, "Antiochus (qd. he) hath donewery well and with good regard of modelty in that having no other matters to plead unto for his defence and the maintenance of his cause, he hath made choice of any other rather than himself to be the speakten For what one thing is there alike in those cities which you have named and put in compa-Salone Of the Rhegins Neapolitans and Tarentins, we demand that which is our due according "to the deeds of covenants indented, and hath ever beenfince time that first they were in subjetion under us; that I fay which we have challenged and enjoyed by vertue of one continued "course and tends of right, by usever practifed without any intermission or interruption. And att rou able to avouch, that as those nations neither by themselves nor by agy other, have alteredand changed the accord between us and them fo the Cities of Afia, when they once became flibes so the ancestors of Antiochus, remained alwayes, in the perpetual possession of your * Mandon And not rather, that some of them have been under the obeliance of Philip & others obediens to Professar Yea, and divers of them for many years have been free & sight their own Alberties without contradiction; and no. words or doubt made thereof? For admit this once,

4 Tarentins, of whom you exact tribute and require thips by vertue of the accord and covenants

"between you? Why fend you yearly to Syracofe and other Greek Cities of Sigily, a Pretorin

"floweraign authority, with his rods and axes? Certainly, ye have nothing elfe to fay, but that ye

thave submed them in war, and by right of conquest have imposed these conditions upon them.

" that (because these Cities somtime were in bondage through the iniquity of those times where- H "in they were oppressed) there shall be a right presended, and the lame be effectual to reduce "them spain after formany ages into servitude ? What wanteth it but ye may as well fay that we "have done just nothing, in delivering Greece out of the hands of Philip? and that his intelliors. " and pofferity may thaim again and lay title to Corimb; Chales, Demetriat, and the whole Theffa-" liair nation? But what mean I to maintain the cause of the Cities of Greece, whom it were more "meet and reasonable that both we and the King himself would give audience unto, and let them olead what they can for their own felves? With that he commanded the embaffages of the Cities to be called in, which were prepared and infirmcted aforehand by Eumenes, who made this reckoning, that whatfoever firength went from Antiochus, should accrue and come unto him and his Kinedom. Many were admitted to speak : and whiles every one set forward his own cause. I fome by way of complaint, others in manner of demand, each one putting in for himself without regard of right or wrong, to he ferved his own turn, they fell at length from reasoning to warbling and wrangling in to much, as the Embassadors returned to Rome as uncertain and doubtful in all matters as they were when they came, without releating or obtaining any onething at all When they were difmified and gone, the King held a Councel as touching the Roman war. In which affembly fome delivered their opinion more freely and frontly than others : but generally the more bitter speech that any one used against the Romans, the greater hope he had to enterin-

to especial grace and favour with the King. One above the rest, inveighed much and spake against those proud and insolent demands of the Romans, who imposed hard laws and conditions upon Antiochus, the mightiest King of all Afia as if he had been no better than Nabis, whom they had K conquered and lubdued. And yet (faith he) they left unto Nabis some seignory and dominion in his own countrey and City of Lacedamon: whereas if Lampfacum and Smrna should be at the command of Antiochus, they deemed that an unworthy thing and a very indignity. Others opined and faid, "that those two Cities were but small causes, and not worth the naming, for so pullfant a Prince to frand apon and to war for, But alwayes (fay they) men begin with just and reasona-66 ble demands to make an overture and way to compais and obtain that which is unjust. Unless " one would believe that when the Persians requested of the Lacedamonians, water and earth, wither flood in need of a clor & turt of ground, or a draught of water. In like fort for all the world "the Romans do but found and try the King in their demands tout hing thele two Chies. For other Ciries likewife, to foon as they shall perceive that those two have shaken off the voke of L "obtdience, will foon revolt and turn to that people which is their deliverer, and at whole hands they hope for liberty. And say; that freedom were not to them more dear and presions than bondage yet it is the nature of every man to feed and please himself with a bare hope of a change and new world much more than with the affured hold of any present state what soever. There was in place at this councel, Alexander of Acarnania, one who fomtime had friended Philip but of face dayes was fall from him and followed the court of Antiochus a more wealthy and magnificent Prince: and being taken for a politician who had a special insight into the state of Greece & was not ignorant of the affairs of Rome had wound himself into high favour and inward friendthip with the King, that he was taken in to be one of his privy councel, and acquainted with all his fecrets. This man, as if the question in hand had been, not, Whether war should be levied or M no but, Where, and by What means, and How it should be managed spake aloud & said, "That "he made full reckoning and account in his very spirit and heart of the victory, in case the King " would pass the Seas over into Europe, to plant & settle himself in some part of Greece; and there " wage war: for at his very first coming he should see in arms already the Etolians, that inhabit "the very heart and centre of Greece, who would be the only Captains and port-enfigns to march "before them, ready to venture and enter upon the most difficult and dangerous enterprises of "war. Again, in the two cantons and angles as it were thereof, he should find Nabis of the one "fide from Peloponne fin, at hand to rile and raise those quanters, with intent to regain the City of "the Argives to win again the maritime Cities, which the Romanshave differzed & dispossessed " him of, and have mued and thut him within the walls of Lacedamon, On the other fide from N Macedony Bhilip would no doubt take arms, to foon as he first hear the first alarm and found of strompet, Full well (qd.he) know I his courage, and of what spirit and stomack he is right well I wot that he hath follered in that breft of his for a long time, anger and despite; like to these wild and lavage bealts, which either are kept within iron gates or fast tyed and bound : and as well I remember, how many a time he was wont (during the wars) to pray heartily to all the Gods, " to vonchiale for to give him Antiochia for his helper and affiltant : and if now he might enjoy "his wish and have the thing so long defired and praied for he would without any delay, enter into arms and war incontinently, Only (qd. Alexander) we must not linger and they nor drive off, " for all uch as herein confileth the very point of victory, even betimes to feize upon commoof dions places of advantage, before the enemies be possessed of them, Also with all speed, Annital O "isto be sent into Affrick, whereby the Romans may be diffracted, and compelled to turn them-" felves fundry wayes. Annibat only was not called to this councel; for by reason of the forefaid conferences with Villia, the King had him in fome jealoufy, and therefore he was out of favour, and of no credit and account with him. At the first, he put up this disgrace and made no words, but afterwards he thought iva better courses both to demand the cause of so suddain frangeness

and alienation of his, and also to rake some good time to excuse and purge himself. And therefore

upon a day having simply asked of the King, and heard the cause of his larger toward him; " Mo " father Amilian (qd. be) O Antiochiu, when upon a time he factificed unto the Gods.canfed me " fa very lixtle one jto be brought and presented before the Altar, where he forced me to touch the " fame with my hand, and to take an oath, Never to be friend unto the people of Rome. To accom-"plish and fulfill this oath, I maintained the wars for the space of fix and thirty years; by vertue of " this oath, in time of peace I was driven out of my native country; and being fled from thence, "this oath brought me into your court: and by the guidance and direction of this oath, if you "should disappoint me of my hope, yet what soever I know there are forces, where soever I hear "there is any firring and ruftling of arms, I shall seek all the world over, unril I find some Roman enemies. And therefore, if there be any of your Courtiers that have a mind and defire to advance R "themselves in your good grace, and would grow by carrying tales and accusing me unto youler sehem find some other subject and matter to do this by me : for I hate the Romans, and am like-

" wise hated of them, That this is truth which I say, my father Amilear and the Gods in heaven, can tellify. Wherefore, when loever you shall think to make war with the Romans, see you enter-"tain Annibal for one of your greatest and most assured friends: but if any occurrent shall force "you to peace, feek some other councellor and not me, to consult with al about that point. This speech was so effectual, that not only it prevailed with the King, but also reconciled Annibal unto his grace, And so they departed out of the councel with a full resolution to make war, At Rome it was commonly talked and discoursed, that Antiochus was an enemy, but no provi-

fion and preparation there was for war, but only wheeting the edge of their flomacks. For both C Consuls had no other Province but Italy affigued unto them to govern. And they were either to agree between themielves, or elie to cast lots, whether of the twain should hold the general affembly, and be president of the election for that year. And he whose hap was not to be charged with that business, was to be in readiness to lead forth the legions into any place out of Italy, as need should require. And to this Consul it was permitted to enrol two new legions of Citizens, and besides of allies and Latins 20000 foot, and 800 horse. To the other Conful were appointed those two legions, which L. Cornelius the Confut of the former year had under his governance: also of allies and Latins 15000 sootmen out of the same army, and 500 horse. As for Q. Minutius, his commission was continued still for the conduct of that army which he had in Liguria, And for to supply and make up the broken companies, he was allowed to enrol 4000 Roman footmen. n and 150 horse, and likewise to levy of the alives 5000 foot, and 250 horse for that service. To

Cn. Domitturit fell by lot, that he should go with a power out of Italy, whither soever the Senate gave order; and unio Quintin to govern Ganl. Then the Pretors election followed, who like-wile call lors for then Provinces. M. Fulvins Centimalus had the civil jurisdiction, and L. Seribonius Libo the forrain, L. Valerius Tappus governed Sicily, Q. Salonius Sarra, Sardinia: M. Bahins Tamphilus high Spain, and A. Attilius Serranus the bale. But these two changed their Provinces, first by an order from the Senate, and afterwards by an act also of the Commons, For to Attilius Macedony was affigned and the navy, and to Babius the countrey of the Brutii, Flamipins and Fulvius continued in the government and command of Span, and to Babius Tamphilus for the rule of the Brutii, were those two legions appointed which the year before lay in the City, B with commission to take up and levy of allies sisteen thousand foot, and five hundred horse to go

thither. Anlas Attilias had in charge to cause thirty galleaces to be made with five banks of oars on a fide; and to take out of the harbors and docks as many old veffels as were fit for fervice, and to enrol mariners and rowers. The Confuls also were enjoyeed to deliver unto him two thoufand allies of the Latin nation, and a thousand Roman sootmen. It was commonly voyced, that these two Pretors with two armies both by Land and at Sea, were prepared against Nabis, who openly now affailed the confederats of the people of Rome. But still the Embassadors were looked for, who had been fent unto King Antiochus, and the Senat communded the Conful Domitius not to depart from the City before their return. The Pretors, Fulvius and Scribonius, whose charge it was to minister law and execute justice in Rome, had commission to provide a hundred

Fgaleaces, besides that seet which Attilian was to command. But before that either Consuls or Pretors went forth into their Provinces, there was a procession holden, in regard of the prodigies and fearful fights that were reported. For word was brought out of Picenum, that a sheegoat had yeared fix kids at once, and that it rained earth at Amsternum; and at Formia, that a gate and wall of the City were smaten with lightning; and (that which most of all troubled and frighted the Comful Domitius) that an Ox spake these words, Rome, take heed to thy felf. In regard certhe other prodigious tokens, these was a hopplication holden; but as for the Ox, the Soothfavers and howel-priess gave commandment, that he should with great care be kept and nourishthe Typer alto with more violence overflowed into the City than in the former year, and overthere we bridges and many buildings, especially about the gate Flument and. Moreover, a mighty

G huge stone shaken out of the Capitol cliff, sell from thence into the street called Ingarium, either by the force and violence of rain, or fomeearthquake (which if there were any, was fo little, that it could notibe perceived and that from withed many a man. In the countrey also, by reason of this delinger, much cattel was carried away with the floud, and many farm houses and granges were bonn down and laid along.

Before then L. Quinding the Confet was surved into his Province, Q. Minutius fought a batand write the Eigenstand in the servicory of Pife, and flue nine thousand enemies; the reft he difcomfitted, put to flight and chafed into their camps which being affailed, was defended manful- H ly with much fighting until dark night: and then the Ligurians flipt away in the night feafon fecretly. And by the dawning of the next day the Romansentred and feifed thereof when it was empty of the enemies. Less pillage was there found, for that ever and anon what booties foever they gat in the countrey they fent home to their houses. Minutius not withstanding gave the enemies no repole from that time forward. For being departed out of the territory of Pife he came into Liguria, where he destroyed their borroughs and Castles, and put all to fire and sword. There the Roman fouldiers filled their hands with the Tuscan prizes, fent thither by the forragers and

Much about this time the Embassadors returned to Rame, from the KK. who brought word and made relation of nothing that was sufficient to enforce them to proceed in any hast to war. I but only against the Lacedamonian tyrant, by whom (as the Achaan Embassadors also gave intelligence) the Sea coalts of Laconia were wronged and affailed, against the covenants of the league. Whereupon Autling the Pretor was fent with a fleet to defend the affociats, And for afmuch as there was no imminent peril from Amiochus, it was thought good, that both the Confuls should go into their Provinces. Domitius took his journey, and went the neerest way by riminum, and Quintius came into the Boians countrey by the way of Liguria. And thele two Consuls armies indivers quarters, wasted all abroad the enemies countrey. At the first some few of their Gentlemen and Horsemen, together with their Captains; afterwards, all those of Senators calling; and last of all, as many as were of any repute, worth and worship, to the number of fifteen hundred fled to the Contul. Likewi e in both Spains that year the affairs went prosperously: for not only C. Flaminius won

by force of mantelets and engins of battery the rich and strong Town Litabrum, and took prifoner alive their Lord Corribilo a noble Prince, bur, also M. Fulvius the Pro-conful fought with two armies of the enemies twice, and put them to the worfe; and won by affault two Towns of the Spaniards Vescelia and Holone, with many other fortresses: the rest of themselves revolted unto him, After this he made a journey into the Oretans countrey, & there having gotten two towns. * Nolita and Cufibi, he fet forward and marched to the river Tagus. In that quarter thereflood * Toletum-a small City but strongly seated: whiles he assaulted it, there came a mighty army of the Vectons to aid the Toletans, with whom he fought a fet field, and won the day; and having defeated the Vestons, he forced the Tolerans with engins of battery, and won the Town.

But all the wars which at that time were in hand, nothing troubled the LL, of the Senate so much as the expectation of the war, which Antiochuchad not yet begun and enterprised. For albeit they had ever and anon certain advertisements and intelligences of an things by their Embaffadors, yet many flying tales and headless bruits there went without any certain Authors, reporting l'es as well as truths. And among the rest there ran a rumor, that Antiochus, so soon as he was come into Atolia, would presently put over a fleet into Sicily. Whereupon the Senate, notwithftar ding they had fent Attilius the Pretor with a fleet into Greece yet for almuch as there was need not of forces only but also of authority to entertain the hearts and affections of their allies, they fent over T. Quintius, Cn. Od avius, Cn. Servilius, and P. Villius, as Embaffadors into Greece, and gave order that M. Pabius should advance his legions out of the countrey of the Brutians, toward M Tarentum and Brundusium, that from thence if need required he might fail over into Macedonia. Moreover, That M. Fulvius the Pretor should put out a fleet of thirty fail, for the defence of the coast of Sicily and that the Admiral thereof should have full commission there to command snow L.Oppius Sali iator, who the former year had been one of the Ædiles of the Commons, had the conduct of those ships.) Also that the same Pretor should address his letters unto L. Valerius his Colleague, and advertised him that it was to be leared, that the armado of King Antiochus would cross over out of Atol a into Sicily; and therefore it was the will and pleasure of the Senate, that he should take up and enrol into that army which he had already, of tumultuary souldiers 12000 footmen, and 400 horse, by whose means he might desend that coast of the Province which looketh toward (riese. For the levy of these forces, the Pretor rook musters not only in Sicily, but N also in the Isles adjacent and lying thereabout, and fortified with good garrisons all the Towns upon the Sea side which lie toward Greece. Those rumous aforesaid were fed still and maintained by the coming of Attalus the bother of Eumenes, who reported that King Antiochus was passed over Hell spontes with an army : and that the Ætolians were in that forwardness, that they would be prest and ready in arms against his arrival Great thanks were given as well to Eumenes in his absence, as to Artalus there present in place. Also order was taken, that he should have a lodging allowed him at his pleasure, and his charges born for his diet and house-keeping, Moreover, there were given him as presents, two great horses of service, two pair of horsemens armors, as much filver plate as amounted to an hundred pound weight; and of gold plate, as much as weighed 20 pound

And for a fmuch as messengers one after another advertised and gave warning, that war was at hand, it was thought requifite and expedient, that the new Confuls should be chosen in all convenient speed: whereupon a decreeps fied from the Senat, that M. Fulvius the Pretor should forthwith dispatch his letters unto the Conibl, to certifie him of the Senats pleasure, namely, that he should commit the government of his Province and the army unto his Lieutenants, and return himself unto Rome, and in his way send out his writs aforehand for the publishing of an assembly

A general for the election of Confuls. The Conjul obeled these letters, directed forth his summons a general for the election of Comus. The Comput outcomes interest, directed forth his lummons in manner aforefaid, and came to Rome. In this year also great ambition there was, and much fair for the dightiry of government, For that there noblement good for one place, handly. P. Cornelius Scipio the fon of Comus, who the former year had the repulse. L. Cornelius Scipio, and Co. Manlius Volfo. The Confiniship was conferred upon P. Scipio, to as it might appear to the whole world, that this honour was deterred only, and not fully denied to 10 worthy a personage. His adjunct companion in government was M. Acitins Glabrio, a man by calling a commoner. The morrow after were the Pretors choich, to wit, L. Emplin P. Mass, A. Emilias Lepidas, M. Junius Braius, A. Cornel, Mammula, C. Livius, & L. Oppus, both lurnamed Satinator. This Oppius was he that had the conduct into Sicily of a fleet of thirty fail. Mean while that their new Magistrats cast lots for the B government of their Provinces, M. Babin. was commanded to pais over with all his power from

Brandafism into Epirus, and to keep his forces about. Apollonia. And M. Fulvius the Pretor of the City had in charge to build fifty new Galeaces called Quinqueremes, of five banks of oars on either fide. And thus verily the people of Rome was provided against all enterprises and attempts of

Neither was Nabis behind for his part in levying war; but affaulted with great force the Town of Gyrheum; and of a mischievous and malicious mind against the Achaans, for sending agarrison to aid the befreged Townsmen, he forraged and Walted their country. The Achaans durif not go in hand with war, before their Embassadors were returned from Rome, and until they might know the pleasure and will of the Senat: but after the return of those Embassadors, they both published C a Diet and general Councel at Sicyone, and also sent their Embassadors to Quintins for his advice and counfel. In this Diet, all their opinions inclined and tended to make wir out of hand: only the letters of T. Quintus made some stay of the enterprise, wherein he advised them to expect the Pretor and navy of the Romans, Now when the States there affembled in coun. el were diffracted, some perfitting still in their former opinion, and others of mind to take with them the advice of him unto whom they had fent for counsel the multitude at length looked what Philopamenes would say in that behalf. The Pretor he was for the time, and in those dayes surpassed all other in wifedome and authority. Then he role up and uled this preface and faid, "That it was a good "custome among the Actolians, and well ordained and provided, that the Pretor himself in all confultations of war should not deliver his own opinion; and therefore willed them of their D sixth the she will be ready to execute with fidelity and careful diligence their decrees according-"ly: yea, and indevor, so far forth as mans policy may reach unto, that they shal not repent of their resolution, be it war or peace. This brief speech of his was more forcible and effectual to incire them to take arms, than any perswasive Oration, wherein he openly could have shewed his desire to follow the wars. And therefore with exceeding accord of all in general they agreed upon war. As for the time and means of managing the same; it was wholly referred to the discretion of the Pretot, to use his own liberty and pleasure, Philopamenes, besides that Quintins so advised, was also himself minded to wait for the Roman fleet which on the Sea side might defend Gytheum: but fearing again that their present necessity could abide no delaies, and left not only Gribium should E be toff, but the garrifon also mifcary, which was feat to the defence of the war, he fer off ore and pur to the Sea the Acheans fhipping. The Tyrant likewife had rigged and dreffed a final fleet to empeach any aid and forcours that haply might be fent to the beneged by Sea, to wir, three covered thips with hatch and deck, three Brigantins of Pinnaces, and as many Gallions. For the old no ips were by composition and covenant delivered up to the Romans. And to make proof and tryal of these new vessels how wift and nimble they were, and with alto see how all things e se were well fitted for a battail, if need were; he made every day certain fliews and representations of fight at Sea, and exercised both mariners and fouldiers by such kind of false alarms: supposing that herein principally confifted the hope of his fiege, in case he could cut off all their aid from the Sea fide. Now the Pretor of the Achaeans as he was equal to any of the best and most renowned comman-Eders and Captains of that time in Land fervice, either for experience and practife, or wit and policy: fo at Sta bewas but a novice and a learner as being an Arcadian born, an Inlander far within themain, and ignorant befides of all forein forces, but that he had born arms and ferved a little in Caup, whileshe had the leading there, of fome auxiliaries. One old Gally there was a Quadri-reme, takena Sea 80 years before, as what time as the caried Nicela the wife of Craters from Nimpation to Corineb, And having heard much talk of this ship (for indeed she had been somefine of great name in the Kings royal fleet) he commanded her, all rotten as she was now, and fendy to fall in prices to be that into the Seaffoin out of the Bay of Argium. This thip as admiral, made way before the reft, wherein Tifo of Paira, a Captain General of a fleet was aboord; and encounted the fhips of the Laconians, making fail from Gnhavm. And at the first she chanced to Gassion and run against a new strong ship, and being old of her fell leaking and taking water at every joynt, the was rent asmoder and fell apieces. All within her were taken prisoners. The rest of the Reet having loft their captainers fled as fall as possibly their oars could make speed and away, Phr-leyamener himself was in a light foilt stjeot of pink and fled amain, and nevertayed until he was arrived at Para. This miling bothing diffouraged and abated the heart of this mortial warrior. who had ran through many and fundry adventures; but contrary wife wrought this effect, that he affired himself and ind, That it he were overtaken and put to the worse in service at Sea, wherein

he had no skill, he would so much the rather quit himself so upon the Land (where he had such H experience and was fo ready) as that the Tyrant should not long joy and make boast of his winnings. Nabis puffed up with pride of his fortunat victory, and perfivading himself affuredly that he had no cause to sear any more danger from the Sea, purposed likewise to stop up all the avenues and passages by Land; and therefore beset all the wayes betimes with strong guards, which he beflowed in convenient places. And retiring with a third part of his forces from the fiege of Gribeum, he encamped before Pleia. This is a place that overlooketh and commandeth Leuca and Aera, by which wayes it seemed that the enemies would make their approach with their army, Whiles he kept a flanding camp there, and few of his fouldiers were provided of tents and pavilions, and the rest of the common fort had made them cabins of reeds, wound and interlaced one within another, and the same covered with leaves only to give them some shade; Philopamenes 1 deviled, before that he were discovered and came in fight of the enemies, to affail them at unwares and not looking for his coming, after a new lashion of war that they little doubted. Certain small craies or boats he got together into a secret blind bay, lying within the territory of Argos: in which he bestowed certain fouldiers nimbly appointed, most of them having round bucklers, with flings, darts, and fuch like offenfive light weapons. From thence he coafted along the River neer the shore, until he was come to the promontory or cape adjoyning close to the enemies camp: then he went aland, and by known wayes he came by right unto Pleia: and whiles the watch was fast asleep, as mistrusting no such fear neer hand, he set her upon the cabins aforefaid in every quarter of the camp. Many men were confumed with the fire before they will that the enemy was come: and they that were ware of them, had no means to help and fave their fel- k lows: so with fire and sword all went to wrack. Some very few escaped out of this extremity of danger, and fled to the main camp before Gythaum. Thus Philopamenes having discomfitted and frighted his enemies, led his army forthwith to walt Tripolis in the territory or Laco va, bounding falt upon the confines of the Megalopolitans : and fiaving driven from thence great prizes of men and cattel, he departed before that the Tyrant could fend any guards from thence for the defence of the Countrey. And when he had gathered and affembled his army at Tegen, and published and made known unto the Achai and other Allies, a Diet or general councel to be holden there. whereat also were the chief States of the Epirots and Acamanians: he determined (for almuch as both the hearts of his own people were sufficiently recovered after the disgrace and shameful dishonor received at Sea; and also the courages of his enemies well cooled and they affrighted) I. to lead his forces against Lacedamon: supposing that, that only means to draw the enemy away fro m the fiege of Gythaum. And first he encamped before Ciria within the enemies ground. But that very day was Gythaum forced by the enemies and won. Philopamenes nothing wate thereof, set forward, and encamped neer Barbosthenes, a mountain ten miles from Lacedemon. Nabis also, having gained Gythaum, departed from thence with his army lightly appointed; and marching apace beyond Lacedamon, seized upon a place, called, The Camp of Pyrrhus: which he made no doubt but that the enemies intended to be possessed of. And then from thence he went to meet them. Now by reason of the narrow way, they took up in their march almost five miles of ground in length. At the tail of the army were the horsemen, and especially, where the Auxiliaries marched: because Philopamenes thought, that the tyrant would M charge his men behind with his mercenary fouldiers, in whom he reposed his greatest trust. Two things fell out contrary to his expectation at once, which troubled him much: the one was, that the place was gotten by the enemies before, which he intended to have seized upon for his own advantage: the other was, for that he saw the enemy affront his vanguard inaplace so rough and rugged, that without the guard of his light-armed fouldiers, he could not possibly march forward and advance his Enfigns. Now Philopomenes had a fingular dexterity and skill, yea, and great experience in leading an army, and in making choice of his ground either to pitch or fight: and not only in time of war, but also in peace, he busied his head and employed himfelf principally therein. His manner was, when he rode forth any whither and was come to a fireight paffage hard to pass through, to look every way, and diligently to view and consider N the fituation and positure of the place on all sides; and if he were alone, to cast about and advise with himself; but if there were any in his company, to aske their advice in this wife: What if the enemy appeared and shewed himself in that place; How if he came affront or aslank on this or that fide; nay, How if he should charge upon our back, what were best to be done? It may be the enemies will encounter us directly ranged in battail array; it may be they march diforderly and loofly, minding nothing else but their way, and to travail on. Thus I say, would he either devise with himself or seek advice of other, what place he were best to seize for his own purpose and commodity: also what number of armed men he should need to employ; or what, kind of armour and weapons were needful to use (for therein also lay no small importance.) Moreover, where he should bestow his carriages? where he should lay his baggage? and where he should place and dispose of the multitude that were not meet to bear arms? what fireigth and what manner of guard was needful for their delence? and whether it were more expedient to go forward fill the way that he wasentred into, or better to go back again as he came? likewife, what ground was meet to be chosen for to pitch his camp upon? what compals. and space were necessary to be taken up for the fortification of the place ? from whence he might have convenient watering? from what quarter he might be best provided of sodder and sewel?

A Finally, against the morrow, which way were fafest to remove the camp? and what form and manner of march were best? In these courses and discourses, he had from his childhood so inneed and exercised his spirits, that he was never to seek what to do upon any such suddain occasion or occurrent presented unto him. And now, at this present, seeing his enemies so neer, first and formost he made a stand with his vanguard; then hesent out toward the formost ensigns, his auxiliary Candiots that came to aid him, and those horiemen which they call Tarentin, whose inannen is to have with them, two hopes apiece; and then commanding his own men of armsto follow after, he posteffed himself of a rock standing over a brook or running rill, from whence they might water commodioully; into that place he gathered together all his bag and baggage; there he bestowed all the pages and horse boyes, and followers of the camp, whom he enviro-B ned also with armed men and as the nature of the place would give him leave, he fortified his samp, a Bir, to pitch, pavilions in a traggie, rugged, and uneven ground he found much ado.

Now, were the emenies about half a fulle off: and at one and the same rivulet they watered both, with the guard of their light armed fouldiers: but before that they could confle and skirmish together (as commonly they do when the camps stand so neer one to another) the night overtook them. It appeared plainly there would be tome fighting the next day about the brook for water: and therefore in the night feafon he bestowed close in a valley, farthest out of fight from the enemies, as many of his targeteers's apossibly the place would contain and hide. When day-light was come, the light armed Candiots and those Tarentinhorsemen (of both sides) entred into skirmish upon the very banks of the brook. Letemnastus the Candiot had the leading C of his country-men; Lycoreas the Megapolitan commanded the light horse. The Candiors, who likewise were auxiaries and aid touldiers to the enemies, and the same fort also of the Tarentinhordmen, guarded those that came to water for them. Doubtful was the skirmish for a good while (as being menaged and maintained of the one ide and the other by men of one Nation, and those furnished with the same kind of weapons) but those that were for the Tyrant, were more in number than the other. And by reason that Philopamenes had given charge and direction to the Captains, after they had held skirmish a while, to feem to retreat and flie, thereby to train the enemy into the aforelaid place of ambush, they followed hard in chase upon them as they fled along within the valley, and most of them were either slain or wounded before they saw the enemies hidden there within. Now those targeteers aforesaid, were set in that n order (to far forth as the breadth of the valley would permit) that they might eafily receive their fellows as they fled, within the spaces between their ranks and files. Then at once they arose, fresh in heart, and ordred in good array, and charged upon the enemies, disordered disbanded. loofe, scattered, weary with travel, and faint of their wounds. Then was it out of doubt and palt all peradventure where the victory went: for presently the Tyrant souldiers turned theirbacks, fled a good deal faster than they made pursuit before, and were beaten into their camp: many were either killed or taken priloners as they fled; and they had been put in affright also within the camp, but that Philopamenes commanded to found the retreat, fearing more the rigged and broken ground, and the disadvantage and difficulties thereof in case he had rashly ventured forward any farther, than he did the enemy. Then he, taking his conjecture by the iffue of the E fight, and gueffing by the nature of Nabis the General, in what lear and fright he might be, fent unto him one of his auxiliaries that were strangers, counterfeiting himself to be a renegate revolt, to inform him afforedly, that the A haans determined the next day to march as far as to the river Eurotas, which runneth hard by the walls of Lacedamon, for to flop the pullage, that neither the Tyrant might retire himself into the City when he would, nor any munition or victuals be caried from thence into the camp: moreover, that they would give the attempt, and affay if they could sollicite any of the citizens to revoltsrom the Tyrant. This counterfeit carried himself so in this errand, that the Tyrant believed not so much his words, as took hold thereby of a good pretence and honest occasion for to quit and abandon the camp : and therefore the next morrow, he commanded Pythagoras, with the auxiliary fouldiers and the horsemen, to keep a good guard about F the trench and enclosure of the camp: himself in person with the strength of his army, marched as it were to a battail, and commanded to advance forward the enfigns in all hast toward the City. Philopamenes perceiving that the army marched so fast through the narrow passage down the *or rather Philopamenes hill, put forth all his own horsemen and the auxiliary Candiots, against the guards of the enemies topamin. that warded before the camp. They, leeing the enemies to approach, and themselves for faken of their own fellows, at first went about to retire within their hold: but afterwards when they perceived the whole army of the Achaens advancing against them in order of battail, fearing that they and their tents should be at once surprised, made apace after their own host which was gone a good way before. With that, the targetiers of the Achaans affailed the camp, entred upon it,

and ranfacked the tents, whiles the rest went forward and pursued the enemies. The way was

Gluch, as that an army at liberty and free from fear of enemies, might hardly and with much ado

rid any ground and march without encumbrance: but so toon as the skirmish began in the tail

of the rereward, and the noise and cry of them affrighted behind was heard in the vanguard :

every man made shift for one, flung away weapons, and fled into the woods on either fide of

the way; and ere one could turn about, all the wayes were frewd and choaked up with armour

and weapons, and especially with darts or javelins, which lighting for the most part with one end

full against the enemies, were in stead of a staked or empalled palaissade to hinder their passage.

Philopemone, having eiten commandment to his light aimled aid foulffiers to prefic forward fills, it and to follow the chair as last as they could (knowing Well that the bottlement would like much add and trouble in their flight) conducted filmtels the shall same and the stilly charged; by a mote open way to the River Empires: Where he encamped himself a first before the going do whof the lin, and there he stated for this light appointed sounders; whom he had kelt troullow after the them mes. Who being come about the time of the first watch befuglit wold of that the Tyran watch fome few was entred into the City, but the unarmed millimide were differled and wandred all a bout the forrest and the woods. Then he willed them to repose and refresh their bodies; which being done, himself chose out of all the souldiers befides (who because they were come first into the camp, had well heartned themselves with taking their resection and some small sleep) certain elect and special men, and took them forth immediatly with him, having about them nothing but i their words, and fet them in good order to keep two port waies, by which men go to Phare and Barbofthenes, where he prejumed that the enemies would take their way and retire themfelves upon their flight: and nothing was he deceived. For the Lacedamonians lo long as the day light lafted had withdrawn themselves to the middle of the forrest, through by-lanes and blind paths; but when the night was once come, and that they descried lights within their enemies camp, they kept themselves aloof over-against them within close and secret lanes ; and when they were once paffed beyond, and thought all to be in fafety and fecurity, they came down into the more open high waies, where they were received and caught up by their enemies that for laied them in ambuth : fo they were every where by numbers either killed or taken prisoners; insomuch as scarce one fourth part of their whole army escaped. Philogemenes having thur up the tyrant close within K the City, spent almost thirty daies consequently ensuing in wasting and spoiling the territory of the Laconians: and when he had thus weakned and in manner broken the back of his enemy, he returned home, and the Acharans held him a paragon, and equal to the Roman General for grorious deeds of arms nay, in the service of the Laconian war they preferred him before the office.

During the war between the Achxans and the tyrant, the Roman Embafindors, who care illly and diligently visited the Cities of the Allies, for fear lest the Ætolians had alienated any of their affections from them to King Antiochus travelled but little in going about to the Acheans, whom by reason of the hatred they bare to Nation, they hoped verily to be faith and faithful entirely unto them in all other things. And first they came to diberts from thence to Chales, and so into Theffaly: and after they had conferred with the Theffanans in a frequent councel of theirs they a turned their way to Demetrias, where there was published a folemn Diet to be holden by the Magnetes. Where they were to frame their speech more curiously than in other places became ertain of their great men and Potentats were estranged from the Romans, and alt ogether made tor Antiochus and the Atolians. The realon was this ; because when news came that Phil phis fon, who was left hoftage with the Romans, should be rendted again unto him, and likewise thettibut remitted which had been imposed upon him, among other false tales and untroths it was reported, That the Romans would redeliver Demetrias also into his hands. And rather then that should come to pals, Eurylochus (a principal and thief man among the Magnefians) and some others of that faction, defired to have a new world and an alteration, by the coming of the Arolians and Antiochus, To these Magnelians, they were to couch and place their words to, in ridding M them of that foolish vain fear which they had conceived, that thereby they did not put Philip clean beside his hope, and so give him occasion to be ill affected unto the Romans; considering that he alone was to them of far greater importance in all respect;, than were the Magnesians, put all together. Thus much only they faid by way of advertisement, That as all Greece penerally was much beholden and bound unto the Romans for the benefit of Liberty, which they by their means enjoyed, fo that City and State especially above all others was obliged unto them For there, not only a garrison of Macedonians had been maintained to keep them in awe, bur also the King had built him a royal palace, to feat himself there, to the end, that they might evermore have in their eye, their Lord to command them. But in vain, and to no purpose was all this, in case the Ecolians brought Amiochus in his stead to make his resiance in the house and palace of y Philip; and would needs entertain a new and unknown King in lieu of the old, fo long a time and fo wellknown. The foveraign Magistrat of that City, they call Magnetarches; and for that time Eurylochus was the man: who bearing himselt big and flout of his high place, said plainly, That he knew no cause, why either he or the Magnetians Ih ould supprets and smother the number that In fo rife touching the delivery of Demetrias into Philip his hands. For rather than to fuffer that, the Magnefians were to oppole themselves, yea, to do and dare any action whatfoever. And in the vehement heat of speech he went so far, that inconsideratly he cast our one word and faid. That Demetrias seemed free in outward shew and appearance, but in very truth was at the command and devotion, yea, and at every beck of the Romans. At this speech there arose a difforant bruit and murmuring of the affembly, which jatred and varied one from another, o whiles some loot hed him up, others were offended, and took it in great despight, that he should presume to utter and speak to much. And Q intins was in such an hear of choler therewith, that firetching forth his hands to Heaven, he called the Gods to witness this ingratitude and distoialty of the Magnefians. At whosewords they were all greatly tetrified. Then Zeno one of the chief, a man at that time of great authority and reputation, as well in regard of the honourable port that he ever caried in the whole course of his life, as also for that he alwayes stood firm and fore

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A "to the Roman fide, belought Quintins and the rest of the Embassadors with tears, Not to im-"oute the folly of one man to the whole City, for every man is to bear his own burden, and as he "hath brued, fo to drink, and abide the wart of his own fratching. As for the Magnetians "((aith he) they acknowledge to owe uncooff; Quintim and the people of Rame, not only their "freedom, but all othershings elfe that are most deer and precious unto men. Neither could's "man pray or wish at the hands of the immortal Gods for any thing, which, the Magnetians had "not received by their means and fooner would they like frantick perfons pluck the very heart out of their own bellies, yea; and tear themselves in peeces; before they would violate and break "the amity which shey had with the Romans. This speech of his was followed and seconded with the humble prayers of the multitude. Encylachus departed out of the affembly, and through by-R waves and blind lanes recovered the gates, and from thence fled fleeight into Etolia. For now by this time, and every day more than other, the Ætolians discovered and shewed themselves how they were affected to revolt. And happily at the same time, Thoss, a principal personage of that Nation: whom they had lent as Embassador to King Antiochus, was newly returned, and brought with him Menippus the Kings Embaffador, Who, before they had audience given them in a councel affembled for them. had filled every mans ears and blabbed forth, what forces were prepared both for Land and Sea, what a mighty power was coming, both of foot and horle, how Elephants were ient for out of India and above all (wherewith they thought the minds of the people would be most moved) That there was such a mass of gold brought, as would buy all the Romans out and out. It was easy to see what trouble and broil such language might make in the general diet C and affembly. For the Roman Embaffadors had intelligence, both of their coming, and of all that ever they did. And albeit there was little hope or none at all to do any good, yet Quinting thought it not amiss, that some Embassadors from the allies and associate Cities should be present at that Councel, such as might admonish and put the Ætolians in mind of the Roman alliance and lociety, and not flick to speak their mindsfranckly, yea, and thwart the King his Embassador, The Athenians of all other were thought the meetelt menfor that purpole, both in regard of the authority and reputation of their City, and also for the ancient league between them and the Ætolians. So Quintius requested them to send their Embassadors to the Panatoli in Parliament. When the affembly was met, and the Councel fet, Those first declared his embassage: and after him was Menippus called in, who being entred in place, spake in this manner: " It had been fod. D he) the best course for all them that inhabit both Greece and Affa, that Antiochus had intermed-led in these affairs, during the upright fortune and entirestate of Philips then, every man had "enjoyed his own, and all had not been reduced to the appetite and devotion, nor brought under "subjection of the Romans, And even yet (quoth he) in case ye persist sill in the same mind, and " purpole resolutely to accomplish and finish these your designs and commenced enterprises, pos-"fible it is by the favor and help of the Gods, and by the means of the Acolian affociation, that " Antiochus may recover the State of Greece, crafed as it is, and much broken and bring it again to " her first fresh hue, to her lively and lightsome lustre, which consisteth in true liberty, even that " which is able to stand alone and maintain it self, and dependent not upon the will and pleasure " of others. The Athenians, who first (after the Kings embassage was delivered) had audience given E them and liberty to speak their mind, without making any mention at all of the King, "Ad, ecti-" sed the Atolians of the Roman society, and put them in mind of the savors and good turns done "by Quint us to all Greece in general: advising them to take heed, that without discretion they "overthrew nor the welfare thereof, by running rashly and too soon into a new world of strange "courses and fine devices: for hot, hasty, and heady counsels are at the first fight and ensertain-"ment, pleasant and amiable; in the handling and managing, hard and difficult; in the end and "iffue, heavy and dangerous. Confider how the Roman Embaffadors, and namely, Quimiusa-"mong them, are not far off : and whiles things stand in good terms of integrity, it were better to "treat and debate of matters in question and doubt, by words and reasons, than to set all Assand Europe together to take arms and to make lamentable and deadly war one upon another. The F multitude defirous of a change enclined altogether, and were wholly devote to Antiochus, being of opinion, that the Roman Embassadors were not to be admitted into the Councel: but the more grave and ancient persons of the nobility and states-men, obtained thus much by vertue of their authority. That they should have audience granted unto them. And when the Athenians had made relation of this decree and conclusion passed, Qui, tius was of mind to go into Esolia: for this accompt he made, either to obtain somewhat that he came for, or else to have all Gods and men to bear him witness, that the Romans would enter into the action of war justly, and in manner upon confraint and necessity. "Quintins being thither come, began at first to discourse be-"forethe whole affembly, as touching the fociety of the Ætolians with the Romans, and bow "often they had broken for their parts the faithful accord between them: and whenhe had fo G aid, he used a brief speech concerning the right of those Cities that were in question. And if they thought that they had any law and reason of their fide, how much better (quoth he) were it to fend Embassadors to Rome, either to argue and exposulate the matter with them, or to demand their advice (whether they would themselves) than to cause the people of Rome to make war with Aniachus & the Actolians together, not without great trouble of the whole world & cer-41 tain roin of alk Greece ? For none should feel the smart & calamity of this war sooner than they that are the very causes therof & began first, Thus spake the Roman Embass, by way of prophely,

but in visin and so sio effect. After him Those and the rest of that instition, were heard with the is general appliants of est- and they-effected to much, that without any farther protogning of the Diet-and referring the matter to another day, year, and without staying to long until the Romans whether of the place and abtent, they concluded to make a decree, by verme whereof similarity, they concluded to make a decree, by verme whereof similarity for the similar protogname and the fibrolians. This idence was not for proof and infolement to Bonstriau their Pretor accompanied it with as arrogate and reproachful a frump of his own. For when Quintum required of him to see the laid decree, he without any respect of the homomable personage of the man made answer, That for the present time he had somwhat else to do of greater importance; but he would give him the decree and an answer withal shortly, and that within Italy, encamped upon the bank of Thoris. So great a spirit of senselles folly in hose dayes had possessed the mation of the Atolians, I ask their chief Magistrats! Then Quintius and the delegans returned to Cormin.

After the Romans were dismiffed, the Ætolians held no more general councel of the whole Nation, because they would make semblance and seem to do nothing of themselves as touching the cause and question of Antiochus, but sit still and expect the coming of the King. Mary, they treated and debated the matter by their Apocleti (for to they call their special and privy Countel which confideth of certain elect chosen persons) by what means there might be an alteration and change in the affairs of Greece. This was held of all menfor certain, that in every City and State, the chief and the best men generally were for the association of the Romans, and contented them elves with the present condition wherein they stood: but the multitude and those who had not all things to fall out to their own good liking, were definous of a change. And one day K above the reft, the Atolians entred into a defignment and plot, which was not only out of all measure audacious, but also most shameless, namely, to surprise and possess themselves of Demesyins, Chalcis and Lacedamon. And to each of these Cities there was tent one of their principal personages, namely, Thoas to Chalcis; Alexamenus to Lacedamon, and Diocles to Demetrias, This Dibeles had the help and affiltance of Enrylochus abanished man (of whose flying away, and the occasion thereof we have spoken before) who otherwise had no hope at all to return again into his native countrey. The kinsfolk and friends of Euryloches and therest of that faction, upon inthractions given them by his letters, willed his wife and children to prefent themselves in the frequent affembly of the citizens in habit of mourners, in poor array, and vailed after the manner of humble suppliants, there to befeech them all and fome, not to suffer him a guiltless person neither I convicted nor condemned to wax old and pine away inexile. All that were plain and implemen seemed to be conched with pity and commiseration. The wicked and seditious persons conceived fome hope to make a confusion in the State by these Ætolian troubles: in somuch as every one was of opinion and gave his voice, that he should be restored and sent for home. This ground being laid and matters thus prepared, Diocles with his horsemen (for then was he the Captain of the Cavalry) took his journey, under a colour and pretence to reduce and bring home this bariffied person his host and good riend; and in one day and night travelled a mighty great journey, and came within fix miles of the City. And betimes in the morning by day light, accompanied with three elect troops he marched forward, commanding the reft of the horsemen to sollow after. When he approached the gate, he canfed them all to alight on foot and to lead their M horses in their hands by the reins of their bridles, and to go withour order, resembling travailers and waifaring men, fo as they feemed more like to the ordinary train of Captain Diocles, than to the men of arms and warriors under his charge: and leaving one of his troops at the gate, for feat lest the horiemen behind might be thut out, he led Eurylochus by the hand, and brought him through the mids of the City and the market place home to his house: and all the way he was met with many of his lovers and friends that welcomed him, and loved for his return. Anomahe whole City was full of horsemen, and all places of opportunity and advantage were seized and possessed by them. Which done, divers were sent to massacreathe chief of the adverse part in their houses. Thus the Ætolians became masters of Demetrias.

As for Lacedamon, they devised in no hand to force the City, but by some wile to entrap and N Ausprise the tyrant. For seeing the Romans had despoiled him of all his Sea coast Towns: and the Achaens driven him within the walls of Lacedamon, there was no doubt, but who so ever could first take his life from him should cary away all the thanks, and curry especial favor with the Lacedemonians. Good occasion and pretence they had to send unto him a power of armed men, for that he had importuned them by his prayers for fome aids, confidering that by their advice and perswasion he had rebelled. So there were given unto Alexamenus a thousand footmen, and thirty elect horsemen, drawn out of all the flour of the City. Damocritus the Pretor delivered unto them from the privy councel of that nation (of which we have before spoken) "That they "Ihould not believe that they were to be employed in war against the Achaens, or in any other fervice, according as each one might imagine and conceive in his own head: but he charged o "them to be ready to perform and execute obediently whatfoever fuddain defigument Alexante " nws upon the prefent occasion should happen to attempt, were it never to unlooked for strange, "inconfiderate, and andacious: and to reft upon this, That they were fent with him to accom-"philh than, and for no other purpose. Thus Alexannenus with the conduct of these men thus prepared to his hand came unto the Tyrant and no looper was he arrived, but he polletted him presently with a world of hopes: giving to understand, "That Antischer was already passed over

"inco Berope: that shortly he would be in Greece, and oversigned all seasand lands with his ar-"mies and aimados; that the Romans should full well know and find, that they have not now to "deal with fuch an one as Philip; that the numbers of his foot and horses by land can not be "counted. nor his fhips 48 Sea numbred ; that the battail of his Elephants at the very fight will " decide the matter and finifir the war. Moreover, that the Etolians with all their forces, were "ready and preft to come to Lacedamon; (as need required) at any time : but indeed, desirous "they were to thew and muster before the Kingar his arrival, a goodly number of armed fouldiers. Nabis therefore himself should do very well, not to suffer those forces which he had to se decay with long repose and idleness; but being them torch and train them abroad, make them se to run in their armour thereby both to whet and sharpentheir courages, and also to exercise and B" innre their bodies : for by use and custome, the labour will belighter ; and by the courtesy and "gracioushes of their General, nor without delight and pleasure. Hereupon, they began to iffue out of the City, and oftentimes went into the plain lying hand by the River Eurotas. They of the tyrants gnard kept commonly in the battail or middle ward: and himfelf with three horfemen at the utmost (with whom Alexamenus for the most part was) used ordinarily to side before the enfigns, raking furvey and viewing the utmost points and wings of the army. The Atolians were placed in the right wing, as well those that came before to aid the tyrant as those thousand that were newly arrived with Alexamenus. Now had Alexamenus taken a custome, one while to tourney as it were amongst the ranks before in the company of the tyrant, and to instruct him in some mattersfounding to his commodity: otherwhiles, to ride to his own men into the right wing, and C foon again to return to the Tyrant, as if he had given them charge of somewhat necessary to be done. But upon that day which was appointed for to do the feat and murder the tyrant, after he had ridden forth with the tyrant to the usual place, and kept him company a while, he took occasion (as his manner was) to make a step aside to his own souldiers; and then he went in hand with those horsemen which were sent with him from out of Arolia, and said thus unto them: "Now firs; you must adventure and execute that lustily and without delay which you were com-"manded to perform by my direction and leading. Be ready with heart and hand, and be not flack "and idle to exploit that, which ye shall seeme to undertake and enterprise. And look who sever "he be that either standeth still, or wil seem to argue and interpose his own wit and advice to cross "mine, let him make account, he shall never go home again to his own countrey. With that he n fet them all a quaking, for well they remembred what their charge was when they came forth from home. Now was the Tyrant a coming on horseback from the left wing: Then Alexamenus commanded his horiemen to couch their lances down and to have their eye upon him. He also fetled himselfto take a good heart unto him, which was not a little daunted at first with the cogitation of to great a defigument that he had projected. When he was now approached and come neer the Tyrant, he ran with full carrier at him, gored his horie, and overthrew himself to the ground. He was not so soon unhorsed and laid along, but the horsemen stabbed him with many a thrust; whereof the most part did no harm, considering they were driven against his corslet: but in the end they found where his body was naked and unarmed, to he gave his last gasp before he could be releved by his guard in the main battail aforefaid. Then Alexamenus taking with him E all the Ætolians, made all the half he could to possess himself of the royal place. The Pensioners and Squires of the body, feeing this murder done before their eyes, were at first mightily affrighted: but afterwards perceiving the army of the Ætolians to go their wayes and depart, they ran to the breathless carkaie left among them and of men that should have guarded his body and revenged his death, they became a fort of idle gazers and lookers on. And furely there would not a manhave once flirred, in case the multitude had immediatly been called to an affembly; and if after arms laid down; they had been entertained by him with some Oration or Remonstrances framed according to the time: The Ærolians were kept many together, in arms fill, without any outrage or wrong done or offered to any one perion. But all things that they did, haftened the speedy ruin and destruction of those that had committed this fact: as it could not otherwise be in Fallresson, but they should so be served, who had plaid solewd and treacherous a part. The Captain and Ring-leader of all this milchles kepthim leh close thut within the royal palace, spending both night and day in tifling and learching the Tyrants coffers and his creasury. And the Ætolians for their part also fell to ramacking as if they had won that City by assault, which they made countenance and semblance to set free. The indignity of these their pranks, the contempt withal and imall regard made of them, encouraged and animated the Lacedemonians to gather together and consult of the matter. Some were of opinion and said, That the Atolians were to be thrust our by the head and shoulders, and to be sent away with a mischief, and their own liberty to be recovered; which under a colour of being reftored, was intercepted and taken from them: others advised and faid, that for fashion at least wife, some one of royal blood should be set up G for to be the head in this action. Now there was of that race and them one Laconicus a young Child, brought up with the children of the late Tyrant : him they mounted upon horseback, and then they took arms with all speed, and as many Ætolians as they could light upon, wandring here and there in the areets, they ran upon and newed in peeces. Then they affaulted the palace, where they also murdered Alexamenius albeit with some few about him he made resistance and defended himself: The rest of the Ecolians gathered together about Chalcingos (which is a Ohappel of Diana made of brais) and there likewise they were massacred. A few of them

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flang away their weapons and fled some escaped to Togra, and others to Megalopalic: where he'll ing apprehended by the Magistrats, they were folding our fale, to them that would after most. Philopomenes heating of the Tyrants death, went to Ascadamon, where he found all things out of order and in contation by reason of four And having called forth the principal & chief chirans he used unto them such a speech, as indeed Alexanous should have made and thereby kniggle Lafive banks of oars on a fide.

cedamonians in league and alliance with the Achanas : which he effected the fooner, because it chanced even then, that Artilius was come before. Gythaum with four and twenty galleaces of * Cabo de Pazu, or Paleopoli. About the same time, Theat had not so good speed before Chaletti by means of Emphymidas. great and chief marrof the City (one who by the might and fronger hand of those that sided with the Romans, had been expelled the City after the coming of T. Quimins and the Embassadors of I delegats) and also of Herodotas of Canas, a Merchant and a man that in tegard of his wealth and riches bare a great fide in Chalcis: Those, I tay, feed not fo well by their means, notwithlanding that the supports and part-takers of Embymidas were well disposed to betray the Town; as Euratochus did in the surprising and seizing of Demetrias. This Enthymidas from Athens (for there he had made choice to dwell) first came to Theber, and to from thence went forward to Salganea, Herodotus abode at Thronium, and not farfrom thence within the gulf of Malea, he had 2000 foormen, and Thoas two hundred horiemen, and about thirty light Caravels. Which Herodotus was commanded to fet over into the Island Atalanta with fix hundred footmen, that from thence, when he perceived once the Land-forces to approach Aulia and Euripus, he might cut over to Chalcis. As for themselves, they conducted the rest of the forces in all the hast they could, and K most by night journies marched unto Chalcis. Militio and Xenoclides (who had the managing of the affairs in Chalcis, and might do all in all there, now that Embymidas was banished I remained in Chalcis, and whether they militrufied tomewhat themselves, or had some inkling and intelligence of the matter, I wot nor, but affraid they were at first, and had no other hope as all but by Hight to fave themselves: how beit afterwards when their fear was well allaied and setled seeing evidently, that not only their own countrey was betraied, but also the Roman society, abando-

ned, they plotted in this wife, and entred into a course as followeth. It fortuned at the very same time, that a solemn anniversary sacrifice was celebrated at Eretria to the honour of Diana Amarynthis: to which folemnity there reforted not only the inhabitants of those places neer at hand, but also a number of Caryllians. Thither they sent certain Orators, L to request and entreat the Eretrians and Caryflians, both to take some pity of their estate, considering they were born in the same Island, and also to have some regard to the alliance of the Romans and not suffer Chalcis to fall into the hands of the Atolians : who no doubt, if they might get Chalets, would not be long ere they had Eubaa too. Sirly Lords (fay they) were the Macedomians, and rigorous, but the Ætolians would be much more unsupportable. These Cities were principally respective to the Romans, whose vertue and prowels in war, whose justice and bounty in victory they had lately experience of and therefore both States armed the flower and manhood of all their youth and sent them. The Townsmen of Chalcis having committed the guardof their walls to thele, went forth themselves with all their forces passed over Europus, and encamped neer Sale anea. From which place they fent first an herald, and after him Embassadors to the Etolians, M to demand of them, Wherein they had so offended either in word or deed, that their allies and friends should come to molest and affail them so by way of hostility? To whom Those the General of the Ætolians made this answer, That they were not come to annoy and trouble, but to deliver and free them from their servitudeunder the Romans. For bound they were and tied now with a brighter and more glittering chain indeed, but far heavier, than at what time as they had the garriion of the Macedonians within their Castle. The Chalcidians replied again and inferred,

whole and only hope was to come upon them on a fuddain and furprise them at unawares teturned home again as they came, being not able to maintain open war, nor to affail a City fo well for N tified both by sea and land, Embymidas being advertised that his country-men lay in camp at Salgames and that the Ætolians were diflodged and gone, retired himself also from Thebes to Athens. And Herodorus likewise, after he had withy and with great longing, expected from * Atalanta certain daies together, to fee some signal (but in vain) sent our a pinnace or brigantine, to know what the cause might be of such stay: and understanding that the enterprise was given over by his complices and fellows in the complot, he returned to Thronium from whence he came, Quintius likewise having intelligence of these occurrents, as he failed with his fleet from Corinth, encountred Eumenes in Euripus neer Chalcis. And thought good it was between them that

that they-neither were in bondage, nonneeded at all the garriion of any. And thus the Emballa-

dors departed from the party, and returned to their own people. Those and the Etolians, whole

Enmenes the King should leave at Chalcis five hundred souldiers in garrison, and himself go di-* Dinitivada. rectly to Athens : and Quintins kept on his way to * Demetrias whither he intended, supposing, O that the deliverance of Chalcis would make somewhat to induce the Magnesians to embrace again the fociety of the Romans. And to the end that those persons in Demetrias who sided with him might have some forces for their desence, he wrote unto Eunemus the Pretor of the Thesslians, to put the youth in arms: and he fent Villini before unto Demetria to found their affections, not minding otherwise to give the attempt, unless some part of them enclined to respect the ancient fociety. Villius entred the mouth of the haven with a five banked Galleace, Thither than

the whole multitudeflocking usto him. And Villiar demanded of them whither they had rather the whole municipality of friends or enemies? Unto whom Entylechus the Magnetaches, anthat necessities to the was come unto his friends : but he willed to him forbear the haven, and infer the Magnefians to be at peace and liberty, and to beware that under a pretence of parle, he did not fol-Magnemans to to a particular of the multitude. After this there was no farther talk and speech between them her and on the state and aftercations whiles Fillow the Roman blamed and challenged the Magnefians, but plain devast and incremented them of the miferies and calamities that hung over their as untransfer partial the multitude cried out aloud, and accused as well the Senat as Q ametas. Thus heads; and against a supposed, returned to Quintins. But Quintins baying dispatched a messen.

ger to the Pretor, that he should reduce home his forces, retired himself again by sea to Corinth,

B The efficient Greece thus interfaced and blanded minist in The affairs of Greece thus interlaced and blended with the Roman, have carried me away as it were out of my lifts; not for that they were to necessary and important to be written, but only becanfe they were material to the cause of the war against Autichus. Atterthe Confuls were elect (for there I began my digreffion) L. Quintim and Cn. Domitup, the Confuls went into their feverall provinces, Quinting in Ligaria, and Domitina against the Boil. As for the Boil, they held themfall product, yea, and the whole body of their Senae with their children, their captains also with their Cavalry, to the number in all of fifteen hundred, yeelded themselves to the Consul. But their Carany, the Ligurians was overrun and waited, and fome fortrelles won whereby not only there were prizes got of all forts, and prifoners taken, but also diverse captives, as well citizens only there were recovered out of the enemies hand. This very year a Colony was planted at Viba, 25 anne of Senst and Commons: and there were thither three thouland and feven hundred footmen, and three hundred horfemen. The Triumvirs, who had the placing of them, were Q. Nevimet, M. Minntins, and CM. Farins Craffipes. Every footman was endued with fifteen acres of land, and the horfemen with twice as much. It was a territory held laft in the tenure of the Brutians,

About the fame time, there hapned at Rometwo molt featfull accidents; the one of them continued long, but was not altogether fo vehement and terrible : for there was an earthquake endured eight and thirty daies. All which time, the lawfleed or vacation from all courts of law and civill causes, continued in great sear and pensiveness: in regard whereof, a supplication was holden for three daies. As for the other, it was not a vain fear, but a very loss indeed that touched ma-D ny men : for there began a scarfire in the beast Market, and continued a day and a night, burning

many houses flanding on the Tyber fide; and all the shops and ware-houses, with merchandise of great price, were confamed Now was the year well drawing to an end, and daily more and more the brait and rumor of the war with Antiochus enercaled and likewife the care that the LL of the Senat had therof. And therefore they began to treat as concerning the Provinces of the Migiftrats elect, to the end, that all of them might be more circumspect and intentive to their charges. So a decree pasted, that the Confuls should have the governance of leads, by name, and also to go whis therfoever the Senat should please to dispose of them, and all men knew wel enough, that the war against Amischus was upon the point. Also ordained it was, that he whose lot it was to manage that war, thould have the conduct of four thouland footmen of Roman Citizens, and three hundred horiemen; besides six thousand allies of the Latine nation, and four bundred horiemen. L. Quinting the Confut was appointed to take mufters for those foundiers, that there should be no flar,

but that the new Confol might immediatly put himself in his journey, to what expedition soever the Senar thought good. Item, It was decreed as concerning the Provinces of the Pretors, in this manner: namely, That the first lot should affign the double jurissicion, civill and forreign, as well among Citizens as strangers: the second should concern the Brutians: the third, the navy, and the fameto fail whitherfoever the Senat would appoint t the fourth for Sieily the fift for Sardinia: the fixt for the nether Spain, Over and befides L. Quintins the Conful was commanded to enroll two new legions of Roman Citizens, belides twenty thouland foot and eight phundred horsemen of allies of the Latine nation a and this army they set out for the Pretor, who was to govern the Brutii. Two chappels that year were dedicated to Japater Capitalings the one of them L. Farins, Parpareo vo wed in the Gauls war, as Pretor; the other when he was Conful: and Q. Martine Ralls the Danmvir, dedicated them. This year there pailed many tharp and grievons lentences and judgements upon ulmers; against whom (being privat men) M. Taccins and P. Innus Bruns the two Adiles of the chair, commenced action. Of that filver wherein they were fined, was made a chariot with four wheels, guilded , and fet spit was in the Capitollin

the cabinet of Japiter above the top of his firine : likewise twelve bucklers guilded. The same Ediles also, cauled the porch or gallery to be made without the gate Tergemina, among the As the Romans were wholly amused upon preparation for this new war, so Anciochus for his part for not ftill: three Cities there were which kept him back and checked his progresse, to wit, Smyrna, Alexandria in Troat, and Lampfactu ; the which they never could to that day force by affant, or draw into amity with any condition whatfoever; and to leave them behind in thoir terms, when the should in proper person passe over into Europe, he was not willing. Somewhat also he was impeached by a consultation as southing Annibal. For as first he was staid and hindered by occasion of the open thips which he intended to fend with him into Africk. And af-

terward buzzed it was into his head by Thous the Ætolian especially, and question moved, whe-

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ther it was good simply to fend him thither at all, or no? This Theas, when Greece was all in an H hurry and full of troubles, bare them in hand, that Demetriae would be in their power and at their devotion. And like as with his leafings touching the King, in multiplying and magnifying his forces: he had brought many of the Greeks into a fools paradile, even fo also after the same maner he ceased not to teed the King with lies, and fill him with hopes, making him believe as all men wished for him with all their hearts, and would run by heaps to the sea strand, to meet him to soon as they could ken his fleet under fail. This felf-fame man was to bold also as to alter the Kings mind "astouching Annibal, which feemed before resolved and settled. For he perswaded him that the "Kings navy was not to be difmembred, and part therefore to be fent away; and if he wereto "make out any of the thips from the reft, yet Annibal of all other was not to have the conduct "thereof, a banished person and a Carthaginian; who was like enough to be of many minds, & "to change a thousand times in a day, such was his present condition and fortune, & such was his " nature and disposition. And as for that glorious name for martiall prowesse (which is the cause "that Annibal is so much set by, and which recommendeth him as a speciall and singular gift to "the world lit is too much, and far unfitting for any one captain under a King : and morement in were that the King himfelf should be regarded and seen above all other, that the King, I say and "none but the King should be the leader, conducter and commander of all. Again, if Annibal "chanced to mileary with a fleet, or to have his forces defeated, the loffe would be accounted no " more then if any other meaner captain had done it : but if the affairs should prosper and sneed " well. Annibal should go away with the honour, and not Antiochus. Moreover, say that fortune "were fo kin has to give Antiochus the upper hand of the Romans, and the entire victory over w "them for ever, what hope or likelihood is there that Annibal would be content to live under the "King and fuo ject to him alone, who hardly could brook and endure the command and foversignof the whole state wherein he was born? He bath not carried himself so, ever fince his first 44 youth, bearing amind to compaffe the dominion of the whole world, as that now in his old age " he can not abide to have a lord and a superior over him. To conclude the King (quoth he) " hath no such need of Annibal in this war, as to make him a commander: wel may he use him for "a counteller, and to forth have him in his train and company; for some mean fruit anduse of such "a nature cannot be cumberforme, burtfull, and dangerous : but if high and great matters be reached at. foon they may bear down and overcharge both the giver, and also the receiver. And no "foirits are fo ready to envy and malice others, as they whole birth and parentage, whole degree L "and estate is not answerable to their hauty minds : and such commonly, as they hate the vertue, o they depresse the good of another. Hereupon their course of sending Annibal into Africk. "was forthwith laid afide and clean cast behind, which was so well devised in the beginning of Antiochus bearing himself alost now, principally for that Demetrias was revolted from the Ro-

mans unto the Ætolians, determined no longer to delay the matter, but presently to take a voisge into Greece. But before that he embarked and took the fea, he went up to Iliam from the feafide for to factifice to Minerva; and when he was returned to his fleet, he made fail with 40 clole covered and hatched thips, and 60 uncovered and undecked, and after those followed 200 vellels of burden, charged and fraught with viduals, municion, and warlike furniture of all forts. And fifth he fell with the Iland * Imbros : and from thence he cut over to Soyathos, where after he had rallied his ships which had been scattered one from another in the wide and deep fea, he arrived at Pteleum, the first town of the main and continent. Where Eurylochus the Magnetarches, Tithe loveraign of Magnelia and the principall citizens of the State, who were come from Demetrias. met him and joyned with him; who rejoycing exceedingly to fee fo goodly a company of them in his train, the next day put into the haven of the City of Demetrics; and not far from thence landed all his forces, which amounted in the whole to ten thouland foot, five hundred herie, and fix Elephants: a small power (God wot) and unfficient to leize upon Greece, all naked and alone, far fhorter then to hold and maintain war with the Romans. After it was to noted that Aniochus was come to Demetrias, the Ætolisus proclaimed a councell, wherein they made a decree N to lend for Antiochus. For now the King knowing that they would passe such an Act, was departed from Demetrias, and had withdrawn himself to Phalera within the galph of Maleas And after he had received once the patent of that decree, he went from thence to Lamia, where he was received with exceeding favour of the common people, with clapping of hands, thous, acclamations, and others figns, whereby the multitude used to she w & testifie their great joy. When they were affembled together and fet in Councell, Phanese the Pretor and other chief citizens brought him tolemnly in : where Oyez made, thus the King began his speech, first exusing himtelf, in that he was come with a fir smaller power then all men hoped or looked for. "And e-"ven this (quoth he) may ferve in flead of the greatest argument that may be of my exceeding "love and affection toward you, in that being to unprovided and unfurnished of all things, and o "at a time fo unfeafonable for to fail, as too early to take the fea, I have not thought much but " am willingly come at the call of their Embasi dors : being thus assuredly perswaded, that the E. "tolians feeing me once, will suppose that in me alone consisted all their hope and defence " whatioever. And yet I would a complish I assure you, and satisfie to the full even your contentment alto, whose expectation for the present may seem to have been disappointeds for soon as the

A stime of the year will ferve, and the spring is once come, that the seas are navigable, I will dwerfpread all Greece with men, horfe, and munition; I will take up all the fea coalls with fleets, "I will space for no cost, no pain, no perill, untill I have taken from their necks the heavy yoke of " the Roman empire, let Greece free indeed, and the made the Etolians the chief commanders therein. Nay, with mine armies belides shall come all kind of provision and furniture out of Afia But for the present (laith he) the Etolians must see Stake order, that my people may be served with corn and other victuals at a reatonable rate. To this effect when the King h.d spoken with the great affent of all men, he departed. After the Kings departure, there role fome contention between two great men of the Æcolians, to wit, Phaness and Thous, Phaness was of opinion, that it was better policy to ule Antiochin for a mediator and reconciler of peace, or to be an umpire or B arbitrator to decide the controversies between them & the Romans, rather then to be the General of the war. For his very coming and majetly would be more effectual then all his forces to firike fome reverence in the Romans, and cause them to be respective unto him. For men oftentimes yeeld and remit many things of themselves willingly, to avoid war, which they cannot be forced unto by war and by arms, when they are once entred into action. Those inferred again and faid, that Phaneas ipake not this for any defire & love to peace, but his meaning was to scatter and difpatch this furniture and preparation of war, for this intent, That by this redious lingring, the Kings courage might abate, and the Romans gain time to make them clves ready. For, that there was no reason possibly to be gotten at the Romans hand, they had tried sufficiently by good experience, in fending to many embassages to Rome, and in debating the matter to often with Quintins: neither would they ever have fought unto Antiochus and craved his aid, if all their hope otherwise C had not been cut off and clean bailed. had not been cut off and clean failed. And now fince his helping band is prefented unto them fooner then all men thought or looked for, they were not now to begin to faint and give over, but rather to request and intreat the King, that fince he was come himself in person (which was the greatest matter of all) to fet free and maintain Greece, he would fend for forces both at fea and land. For the King in arms, might peradventure obtein fom thing: but difarmed if he were, little or no reckning would the Romans make of him in the quarreliand question of the Ætolians, no, nor in his own affairs whenloever he should reason and deb tethereof. And here went the bare away. They all opened streightwaies to stile the King with the name of Imperator [AEmperour:] and they choic thirty of the chief perionages to affift him in councell for all things requifit. Thus the Diet was disolved, and every manshipt away and retired to his own City.

D The next day the King fat in a consultation with their Apocletes, in what place they should begin the war. And it was thought best, first to assail the City of Chalcie, which lately the Etolians had affaied in vain. And for to effect this service, there was more expedition and speed required then any other great forces and preparations. Hereupon the King fet forward with 1000 footmen which followed him from Demetrias, and made by the way of Plocis: The Captains of the allo of the Ætolians, having levied some few companies of their youth took another way and met with him at Charonea, and followed with ten covered thips. The King encamped neer Sulganea, and himfelf in person with the chief of the Ætolians crossed the Euripus : and when he was landed and not far gone from the haven, the Magistrats and chief men of Chalen came forth without E their gates, and some few of both sides met together for to parle. The Ætolians were carried to perfusade with them, " That fo far forth as they might without impeaching the Roman amity they would assume the King to be their allie and friend for asmuch as he was passed into Europe "not to make war, but to deliver Greece, and fet it free in very deed, and not in word only and "false semblance, as the Romans had done. And nothing was there more for the good and benefit of the Citiesin Greece, then to entertain the lociety and fellowship of them both. For under the the defence and lafegard of the one, they might be fure to guard themselves from the violence "and outrage of the other. But if they accepted not of the King, they were best to take heed er and fee what danger they prefently incurred : confidering the fuccours of the Rom ins to relieve "them were lo far off, and the forces of Amischus their enemy to annoy them, so neer even at F "their gates, whom of themselves with their own power they were not able to withstand. To this, Millio one of their chief men made this answer : I marvell much (q, be) who they be, that "Antiochus for to deliver and let free, hath taken the pains to leave his own Kingdome, and to " pals over into Europe. For mine own part, I know no City in Greece, that either hath Roman e garriion, or payeth any tribute unto them, or is bound to anjult and unreal onable coverant, or endureth any hards laws and conditions against their wils and therefore the Chalcidians have " need of no person to restore them to freedome, fince they be free already; nor yet of a gar-" riion for their defence, confidering that by the grace and favour of the same people of Rome, they es enjoy peace and liberty already. As for the King, we refuse not his amity, nor yet reject a we the friendship of the Atolians. And we will take it for a speciall point of friendship that G "they that do us, it they gently will depart out of our Iland and be gone : For, as for us, we are re-Clebute in this, not to receive them within our wals, no, nor to contract with them any fociety, without the advice and confent of the Romans. When these matters were related to the King, who flayed behind with the ships, he determined presently to return to Demetrias, for that he was not come with fuch a power as to attempt any thing by forcet where feeing his tirft enterprise came to nothing, he conferred with the Ætolians what was to be done next : & cocluded it was, to found the Acharms, & Aminander the King of the Atlamans. They supposed that the nation of the

Bonesians was clean eftranged and hadly affected to the Romans ever fince the death of Barcilla and those troubles that enjued thereupon. They were perswaded also the Philippements grow H potentat, and principal leader of the Achaans, was both malicious and odious unto Quintal for emplation and jelousic of honour in the Laconian war, Aminander had espouled and taken to mite Answer the daughter of one Alexander a Megapolitan, who vaunted himfelf to be descended from Alexander the Great, named his two fons Philip and Alexander, and his daughter Apanes; whom being thus advanced by marriage with a King, her elder brother Philip accompanied into Atbamania. This Philip a vain-headed young man, the Atolians and Antiochus had induced into a foolish hope (confidering that for certain he was of the royall blond) toobtain the Kingdome of Macadony, if haply he could bring about to joyn Aminander and the Athamanians to Antisches. And the le vain conceits of great behelt wrought mightly not with Philip only, but also with A-

Now in Achea there was a councell holden at Egium, and audience given there to the Embaffadors of Anticobus and the Atolians , before T. Quintim. Where the King his Embaffador spake first, and being, (as all those commonly are, that have interteinment and maintenance of Kings Hull of foolish babble, & making sea and land resound again with his vain practing and sensleffe words; fet tale an end, and told them, what an infinit number on horsemen were passing o. ver by Hellespont into Europe : whereof some of them were in compleat harnels, armed at all peeces, whom they call Cataphrafts: others were archers, and that of horieback, against whom there was nothing close, nothing ture enough, who when their backs are turned, and their hories run away, shoot to much the more furely, and even point-plank. And albeit these forces of horse by his report, were sufficient of themselves to defeat all the armies of Europe if they were put to. K gether, yet he addedbelides a mighty number, I wot not how many of footmen: and terrified them with namely a fort of ftrange nations, that fcarcely had been heard of before, to wit, the Dakes, the Medians, the Ælymæans and Cadufians. But for his forces at fea, there was no bayes. "harbors, nor havens in all Greece able to receive them. The Sydonians and Tyrians (fay they) " hold the right fide, the Aradiens, and the Siders out of Pamphylia keep the left; nations for skill and valour at lea incomparable. As for money and other provision and furniture for the wars. "it were needlesse to discourse of, since they themselves knew well enough, that the realms of " Afia have alwaies flowed with gold, as their proper wealth. So as the Romans now were not "to deal with Philip nor with Annibal, the one a chief person among many others of a City; " and the other limited within the confines only of the kingdom of Macedony; but with the great " Monarch of all Asia, yea, and of some part of Europe. And yet he, as mighty a potentatashe is " (not withstanding he is come to the utmost coasts and bounds of the Levant sea, to deliver and " and enfranchite Grecce) demandeth nothing of the Achaens prejudiciall to their fealty and allegeance to the Romans their first allies and affociats : for he required not them to take arms with as him against them, but only not to intermeddle and take part a his seeking is, that (as behoveth " good friends and mediators between both parties) they would all well and peace among them, "and not interpole themselves in a quarrel of war. Archidamus like wile the Emb. sador for the 4 Etohans, requelted in maner the same, that they would hold themselves quiet and in repose (a " thing most easily and safe for them) and being but lookers on the war, wait and attend the issue of others mens fortunes, without the hazard of their own; yet he staied not io, but proceeded so M of far and overshot himself so much in words, that he brake forth at length in ill language, one "while railing against the Romans in general, another while against Quinting in particular; calfing them ungratefull and unthankfull persons, reproaching, upbraiding, and hitting them in the "teeth, how not only they had got the victory of Philip, but also faved themselves by the vertue " and valour of the Ætolians : and as for Quinting, he was to thank them and their means, as much

"he directed all his speech : for the Achaens know very well, that all the valour of the Ætolians "Randeth in bragging words and not in martial deeds, as men that love to be heard in Diets and si assemblies rather then seen in the field and battell; and therefore no marvell if he made so small "reckning to speak unto the Achaans, considering that he knew, how well acquainted they were "with the maners and fathions of the Atolians. But he hath befides vaunted and made great brage " before the King Embassadors, and in their person, before the King himself in absence. And it a "man had not known before, what it was, and had to knit and noted Anticober and the Etolians " together, he might perceive it evidently by the speeches of the Embassadors , for by exchang " lies reciprocally, and by bragging of their forces which they have not, they have inflated and "puffed up one another with vain hopes, whiles they tell and would make them beloeve, That O " Philip by them was vanquished; That the Romans by their valour were protected; and other gay matters, which ere while ye heard building caltles in the air, to the end, that you & other flates

and nations would fide with them and take their parts: the King again (by his Embaliadone)

overspreadeth all with clouds of horimen and footmen, and covereth whole seas with fleets

45 as his own life came to & the prefervation of his army. For wherin at any time (qd.he)perform-

"ed he the duty and devoir of General in the field? Seen him indeed I have in the time of battell

"and in the camp, take the flight of birds, kill facrifices, and make vows very devoutly, like fome

" holy parish priest or divining Prophet, whiles I my self was fain in his defence to expose and

"in this wife, laying, that Archidamus had more regard in whose presence he spake, then to whom

" preient my body to lances and darts of the enemies. To these challenges Quintins made answer N

"and armados. Now in faith this is mine holt of Chales, up and down, a friendly man I affore you, and a good fellow, in his houle, and one that knoweth how to entertain his guests and bid wyon, and a good tensor, the same of dealing to nothing better then to a supper "of his. We went upon a time to make merry with him, and I remember well it was not mid-defined the dates are longed and the fun at the hortest) where he made us passing good "cheer. And as we wondred how at juch a leason of the year he met with that plenty of venion and fuch variety withall; the man (nothing to vainglorious as their fellows here) imiled pleaand men value, mine presas fare a good cook my masters (qd. he) who by his canning hand, what with scaloning it, and whit with ferving it up with divers fances, bath m de all this fair thew of wild fieth, and the B s same of fundry lorts. This may fitly be applyed to the King his armes and forces, of which even

ame or many names of nations new months of arms, these many names of nations neever heard of before, to wit, the Dakes of Daheens (I wor not what to call them like Medes, the "Cadufians, the Elimeans, they are but Syrians when all is done; who for their bate minds by na-"ture, are much better to make a fort of flaves then a company of good fouldiers. And would to a God (you my mafters of Achda) I could repretent this your eles the port and train of this great "King, when he ran from Democricat, one whileto Lamia to the councell of the Atolians, & another while to Chales: you should see in the Kings camp hardly two prety legionets, & those but ther wante to come a you mount for in the same of the first you found fee the King formetime as good as beger ging grain of the Ætolians, to measure our among his hungry fouldiers: otherwhiles making Ca thit to take up monies at interest to make out their pay a now standing at the gates of Chalen, and anon shot out from thence and excluded clean, and when he had done nothing else but feen to Aulis and Euripus, returning fair into Atolia: Amiochus (you fee) hath yeelded but small belief

or to the Ætolians, and the Ætolians have as lide trufted & relyed upon the vanisy of the King, And therefore the leffe should you be deceived by them, but rather repole your letves assuredly in, the fidelity of the Romans fo often tried, so often known and approved. For whereas they say «It is your best course not to be embarked and interessed in this war, I sside you, there is nothing "more vain then this, nay, nothing so burtfull unto your estate. For you shall be a prize and prey to the victor, without thank of either part, without any worth and reputation. Quinting was thought by the Achgans to have spoken not impertinently, but to have answered them both; fully: D and an easie matter it was to approve his speech unto those, that were well-enough enclined to have given him gentle hearing : for that it was no queltion nor doubt at all, but that every man would judge them to be friends or enemies to the Acharan nation, whom the Romans held for theirs : yes, and would conclude in the end of an act, to denounce war both sgainft Anticobus &

the Ætolians. Moreover, according as Quinties thought good, they fent prefently an aid of 500. fouldiers to Chalcie, and of as many to Pyreeum. For at Athens there had like to have been a fedition and mutiny, whiles some drew the multitude (which commonly is bought and fold for mony) to take part with Antischus upon hope of large rewards and great bounties, untill such time as Quinting was fent for by them that took part with the Romans, in fo much as Apollosoras (who gave council and pertwaded to revolt) was accused by one Leon, and being condemned, was E banished. Thus verily the embassage returned from the Achzans to the King with present answer. The Becotians delivered no certainty tthis only was their answer. The when Anticobus himself was come in Bassia, then they would confider and confult what they were belt to do.

Antiochus being advertised, that both the Achzans and King Eumenes also had sent men for the defence of Chalcie, thought good to make half, that his forces might not only prevent them, but allo if it were possible receive them and cut them short as they came. And for this intent, he fent Menippus with three thousand fouldiers or there bout, and Polyxenidas with his whole fleet. Himself a few dajes after marched with fix thousand of his own fouldiers 3 and of that levy, which on a laddsin might be gathered at Lamia, no great number of Etolians. Those five hundred Acheuns aforefaid, and the intall aid that King Eumenes fent under the conduct of Xenoclides the F Chalcidian, having fafely paised Euripus before that the waies and paisages were beter, arrived at Chalcu. The Romans also who were upon five hundred, at what time as Menippus enc imped before Salgama, Came to Hormoum, where is the paisage out of Bassia into the Iland of Eubera, In their company was Million tent as Embassador from Chaleis to Quintins, for to crave some faccour : who perceiving that the waies were laid and the freights kept by the enemies, leaving his intended journey by the way of Antis, turned to Deliams, miliding from thence to cut over into Endea. This Delium is a temple of Apollo fituat upon the feaftrand, and five miles diffant from Tanagra, from whence there is a short-cut (little more then a league) over an arm of the sea unto the next parts of Euban, In this Temple and facred grove about it, for eligious, fo priviledged and secured (as are those franchised houses and sanctuaries which the Greeks call Agla) and G at that time, when neither war was proclaimed, or at least wife not fo fac proceeded, as that in the hearing and knowledge of any manthere had been (word drawn, or blood shed in any places

In this place, and at this time, I (ay, whiles the fouldiers wandred at their leifure and pleafure, some gone to see the temple above said and the grove, others walking upon the strand unarmed, and a great fort allo of them feattered over the fields / (ach as were gone for forrage, and fewell) all on a fiddain Messippes finding them loose and distranded, charged upon them and flew them, and to the number of fifty he took alive: very new escaped, among whom

was Millio, who got into a fmal veffel of merchandife. This occurent, as it troubled and difquiet. ed Onimism and the Romans, for the loffe of their fouldiers, to it feemed much to excease the right of their full quarell to make war upon Antioches, Antioches having advanced his army, and anproached Antis, after he had once again addressed Orators, Partly of his own subjects, and partly Atelians to Chaleis, for to follow those causes which of late he had commenced, but in more minatory terms, now prevailed cafily, not withfranding Millio and Xenaclides laboured to the contrary, that the gates should be set open unto him. All those that were for the Romans, abandoned the City alittle before the Kings coming. The fouldiers of Achea and King Eumenes, kept Saleanea The Rom, fouldiers also who were but few fortified and made a sconce upon the water of Enrique, to be a defence for the paffage. Menippus began to affail Salganes, and the King him. felf to fet upon the fort of Euripus aforefaid. The Achzans and fouldiers of Eumenes first grew to I composition, and having capitulated to depart without any harm, quit their place of garrison The Romans held out longer, and frontly defended the hold of Euripus: but even they also being to streightly invested both by land & water, and seeing now the ordnance and engine of battery. brought and ready to be planted against them, would no longer endure the fiege. When as now the King had poffeffed himfelf of the City of Enbas, all the other Cities of that Island, refused not to inbmit and come under his subjection. And he thought he had made a good beginning and entrance in this war, in that fo great an Island, and so many Cities commodiously seated, and of fuch importance, were reduced un der his obeifance.

The fix and thirtieth Book of T. Livius.

The fix and thirtieth Book

Of the Histories of T. Livius of Padua, from the foundation of the City of Rome.

The Breviary of L. Florus upon the fix and thirtieth Book.

Marcus Acilius Glabrio the Conful, with the aid of King Philip, vanquifted King Antiochus, L acer to I bermopylæ, and drave him ent of Greece. He alfo ful dued the Estitant, P. Come. lius Scipio Nafica, the Conful (reputed and judged by the Senat, the heft man in the City) dedicated the temple of the mother of the gods, whom himfelf had brought into the Palatium. He alle when he had evercome ele Boians, took them upon furrender to his protection, and triumphed over them. Over and besides, here are set down the prosperous battels fought at sea, against the admirals and captains of King Antiochus.

The fix and thirtieth Book of T. Livius.

O loon as P. Cornelius Scipio the fon of Cnem, and M. Acidim Glabrio, that wo Confols M. were entred into their magistracy the LL of the Senat enjoined them (before any speech & question moved as touching the provinces) to facrifice greater bealts in all those temples. wherein the cultom was for the more part of the year to celebrat the folemnity of bectifterns, and to make their praiers in this maner, That whereas the Senat intended a new war, the gods would vouchlafe to bleffe and happily conduct the fame to the good and publick weal of the Senat and people of Rome. All those facrifices proved good and as they ought to be teven the very first bealts that were flain, prognosticated fortunat successe, and she wed apparent signs that the gods were pacified and well pleased. And thus the southsiers and bowel-priess, out of their learning, answered, It was evident, that by this war the bounds and limits of the Roman empire should be extended, and that both victory and triumph was forefignified. These answers being N reported, and mens minds fetled, and their confeiences refolved of all feruples as concerning the gods, then the LL. of the Senat granted out an order, that a bill fhould be preferred folemply anto the people in this form; Plasfeth it you, and is it your will, that war feeald be enterprised against Antiochus, and all that take his part? And if this bill paffe and be granted, are ze pleafed, that the Confuls, if they think fo good, refer the whole matter unto the Senas to take order for the managing thereof accordingly? P. Cornaline propounded this bill, and the people accepted therof. Whereupon the Senat fet down a decree that the Confuls should cast loss for the government of Italy and Greeces and that he whole hap it was to govern Geese, should over and above that number of fouldiers, which L. Quimim by authority and commission from the Senat had for that province cither enrolled or levied receive that army also which M. Babius the Pretor caused to palle over the year before into Macedony, by vertue of an order from the Senat, in that behalf enacted. And license he had, if need so required, to take up sid-souldiers from among the allies without Italy, to as he exceeded not the number at five thouland. Also agreed it was, that L. Quintins the Conful of the year before, should be deputed lord General for that war. As for the other Conful, unto whom had been allotted the charge of Italy, he was commanded to levy war against the

Co. miss conducted : and when he had received one, to find the other to Rome, that those legions of Citizens should be in readings for to be fent whither it pleased the Senat. This order being taken in the Senat, astouching the appointment and affiguration of those provinces, then it was taken in the beat the new Confuls final cast lots for their governments. To Acilins besel Greece, and Italy to Cornelius. After this by a speciall lot there passed an act of the Senat, That whereas the people of Rome had ordeined to wage war at that time ag .init King Antochus, and those that were under his dominion, the Confuls thould caute a procellion to be toleranzed. Alfothat the Conful M. Actim should conceive and make a vow to Impiter, for to celebrat the great Games in his honour, and to bring offerings to every altar. This vow was by him pronounced in this form g of words, according as P. Liemius the Arch Priest endited and prompted unto him. If that war which the people hath determined to be enterprifed and made against King Antiochus, Ball be performed according to the mind and contentment of the Senat and people of Rome, then hall the people of Rome celebrate unto thy honour, O Jupiter, the great Games for the space of ten daies tegether, and oblations shall be brought to every Altar, of that price and amounting to that sum which the Senat (ball ordain and fee down. And what Magistrats soever shall exhibit those Games, or sn what place, yea, and at what sime foever they hallbe represented, the same Games shall be held for good, and reputed as well done, yea, and the offrings accepted as rightly presented. After this, there was published and proclaimed by both Cost. a supplication for the space of a daies. When the Coff. had calt lots for the parting of their governments, the Pretots likewise went presently about the lame for their provinces. To M. Junim Bruins fell both the jurisdictions, as well of C Citizens as aliens. A Cornel. Mammula had the charge of the Brutii, M. Emplus Lepidus of Sicily, and L. Oppins Salinator of Sardinia, C. Levins Salinator was L. Admiral of the navy, and L. A. myling Paulus governor of the nether Spain. And in this manner following, were the armies and forces distributed and appointed. Unto A. Cornelius were assigned the new fouldiers which the former year L. Quimius the Conful, by vertue of an Act of the Senst, had entolled. And his commission was to defend and keep in order all that tract and coast about Tarentum and Brundassum. As for L. Emplins Paulus, who was to take a voiage into the farther Spain, he was allowed (befides the rmy which he was to receive of M. Falvinishe Pro-Pretor) to have the conduct of three thouland new fouldiers footmen, and three bundred borfe : fo that of them, two third parts thould confift of allies of the Latin nation, and one third of Roman Citizens. The supply was D fent unto C. Flaminins into the higher Spain, whose commission was renewed for to have the command therestill. M. Emplins Lepidus had commandment to receive the government of the province, and withall, the conduct of the army, arthe hands of L. Valerius, whom he was to succeed; and if he thought so good, to keep with him in the Province L. Valerius, in quality and and place of a Vice-Pretor: and to to divide the province, that the one part should reach from Agrigentum to Pachinus ; the other half from Pachinus to Tyndarium talfo, that L. Valerius should defend the fea-coalts and the river with a fleet of twenty Gallies. The fame Pretor aforefaid was to levy and gather a double tenth of corn, and to take order for the convoy thereof to the fea, and to to be embarked and transported into Greece. The like commission had L. Opimins, to exact E and take another tenth in Sardinia : but that grain was to be brought to Rome, and not to be carried over into Greece, C. Liveus the Pretor and Admiral of the navy, was appointed with 300 fail ready rigged and trimmed, to fail into Greece with all ipeed, and to receive the thips that Acilian had: likewife to repair, rigge and furnish the old veffels that rid in the habors, or lay at one fide up in docks. M. Janius the Pretor his charge was, to levy marriners and rowers from among the libertins, for to terve that Armado. And there were fent Embalfadors into Africk to Carthagh. and into Namidia, three into either part, for to feek and purvey corn to be fent into Greece, for which the people of Rome would make prefent payment. And to wholly implayed was the City to prepare and take order for this war, that P. Cornelius the Conful published an Edich, that no Senators, or any that had suthority to give their opinion in the Senat, neither any inferior Magi-E ftrais, should take any journey out of the Cky, farther then they might have return again the sameday : Item, that there should not be five Senators abient at once from Rome,

C. Livins the Pretor, whiles he ofed all diligence and care to prepare and provide his fleet, was empeached and hindred a time, by occasion of a debate and contention that arose between him and the Coloners of the sea-fide. For when they should be gathered and sent to sea, they appealed to the Tribunes of the Com. from whom they were put over and referred to the Senat . and the Senat with one voice and accord pronounced and determined, that these Coloners were not exempted from fea-fervice. The Colonies that contended with the Pretor about their imminity were thele, Hoftia, Frogena, Caftrum novum, Pyrgi, Antium, Tarracina, Miniurua and

This done, the Conful Acilius by order from the Senat, confulted with the colledg of the Fechies or Heralds at arms, and demanded their advice, Whether the war should be proclaimed and defiance given to Ausice has munfelf in person; or it were sufficient, to intimut and denounce the same to some one of his garrisons? Also whether they would advise to proclaim war against the Acolians apart by themselves : or whether it were not meet and convenient first to disclaim and renounce their lociety and friendship, and then to proclaim and denounce hostility? The Fecials answered, that heretofore they had determined and elected this point, at what time as 737

their opinon was touching Philip, to wit, That it was all one, and made no matter, H whether the defiance were given him to his face, or only intimated to fome garrifons of his And as for the Etolions, this was their mind, that they had quit already their amity, and abandoned all fociety, in that when our Embafladors fo oftentimes had redemanded amends for wrones done, they never thought good to make restitution on latisfaction. Moreover, the Atolians had themselves sent defiance first and proclaimed war against the Romans, when as by forcether feized Demetrias a City of our allies, and advanced before Chalcu, to affail it both by land and fea; and lattly, in that they had follicited King Antiochus and brought him into Europe, for to levy war against the Romans. All things now being sufficiently provided, M. Acilim the Conful published an edict and proclaimed, That all those fouldiers whom L. Quintius had enrolled, likewise all those whom he had levied of the allies of the Latine nation, who, were to go with him into his

province, likewife all the Colonels and Marshals of the second and third legion, should render * 15 May. * 3 May.

themselves, and be ready altogether at Brundusium upon the * Ides of May following. Himself upon the * fifth day before the Nones of the fame month departed forth of the City clad in his tich coat of arms. And at the same time the Pretors also took their journies into their severall provinces. Much about that time there arrived at Rome Embaffadors from two Kings, to wit, Philip of Macedony, and Ptolomae King of Egypt; promiting their aid of men, money, and corn for that *36000 pound war. And befides from Prolomans there was brought * 1000 pound weight in gold, and the ferling, after weight of * 2000 pound of filver: howbeit nothing was received, but much thanks rendred to *60000 pound both the Kings. And whereas both of them offred to come with all their power into Atolia. and to be there in person, Ptolomee was discharged of that offer of his, but the Embassadors of Philip received this answer, That he should highly please and content the people of Rome, in case

he would not fail the Conful M. Actius. In like manner there came Embaffadors from the Carthaginians and Mafanissa. The Carthaginians made promise of a thousand Modii of Wheat, and that here wan- of Barley five hundred thousand for the army, and likewise to bring half so much to Rome; praying the Romans to accept the same at their hands as a free gift and gratuity. adding moreover, ber, vig. 100. that they would man out a fleet at their own charges, and were ready also to make one entire payment of their tribute behind, which they were of duty to pay by fundry terms of many years. The answerableto Embassadors of Masanssa, promised in the behalf of their King, to send five hundred thousand of the reft that Modii of wheat, 30,000 of barley, into Greece to the army, belides 500 men of arms and followeth, nor twenty Elephants, unto M. Acilius the Col. As touching the corn, this answer was returned t to the magni- unto them, that they were content to accept thereof, fo that they would take, money therefore to the worth. As to the fleet aforefaid, which the Carthaginians made offer of, they acquit them great efface, to the worth, As to the neet a to triangly which the Carthagonians made oner or, they acquire them send omethir, clean, fave as many thips as they were to find and provide according to the tenor of the according to the according to the tenor of the according to ty quarters of and composition between them. Last of all concerning the tribut mony, none would they receive whear, who before the day. Whiles the affairs paffed thus at Rome, Antiochus being at Chaleis, because he would not fit still and do nothing, all a winter time, partly himfelf follicited (by fending Embaffadors) the minds of

much, and yer, the States, and partly also there came unto him Embassa from thence of their own accord: the same pro- and namely, among others, the Epirots presented themselves by the common consent of their

the same pro-s and sameters, among states, and specific came out of Peloponnejas. They of Elis crayed aid against the Month of the Eleans also came out of Peloponnejas. ley which now Achaens, who (they verily thought) would take arms against their City, because war was denounced against Anticobus nothing to their will and good liking, Unto them were fent sooo footmen under the leading of Emphanes the Cretenfian. The embaliage of the Epirots, plaid with both hands, meaning to deal roundly and fimply with no lide, but to go between the bark and the tree. Gladly they would make court to the King and curry favour with him, but fo, as they food " in good terms still with the Romans, whom they were loth to offend. For their request to him "was, that he would not draw them without great and important cause into the quarrell, confi-"dering that they for the defence of all Greece lay open and exposed to Italy, and were lare before "others to feel the Romans fingers, and receive their first affaults. But in cale he were able of " himself with his forces by land and sea to defend Epirus, and furnish it with garrisons sufficient, "they would with heart and good will accept of him and his into their Cities & port-towns: but N " if so be he could not effect that, they belought him not to offer them, naked and unarmed men, to the violence of the Roman wars. Their drift was in that emballie (as it appeared) that if the

King and his forces came not into Epirus (as they rather thought nay then yea) they might referre themselves and all they had. I are, entire, and at their own liberty for the Roman armies, and win withall the Kings good grace in that they feemed to make an offer to deceive him : or if any came indeed, yet they might conceive good hope to find favours, and have pardon at the Romans hands, in that they had not expected their fuccours being fo far off, but rather yeelded to the forces of Antiochne being present there in person. In such fort they carried themselves in their embassage so perplexed and intricat, that the King knew not well how to answer them readily: but said, that he would fend his own Embassadors unto them for to parle and treat of all affairs perteining in O common as well to them as to him. Then went be himself into Beatia, which countrey in colour and the w pretended thefe causes of anger and spight against the Romans, that before I have mentioned, to wit, the murder of Barcillas, and the armies by Quintins levied against Coronea, occafreed by a malsacre committed upon Roman fouldiers; but in very truth this was the reason, hagalar silcipline and order of that nation in old time, was going downward and endlong

The fix and shiretesh Book of T. Livius.

many years and ages already, and the popular government of many, grown to decay and min, which cannot policy continue long without tome change and alteration of State. Well, to The bes he came, where all the principal and chief Stats of Banta tame flocking from all parts to meet him. Where in the General Diet and Councell of that Nation (notwithstanding he had founded the barreil, and began the fray already by giving the first blow, in that he'h of forced the Roman gartilon neer Delium and Chalcia, which were no imalifigus nor doubtfull overtures of war, yet hebegan with the same kind of speech he first used in the party and conference at Chalese, and which his Embassacors had followed in the general assembly of the Acharans, namely, demanding that they would enter into amity with him, without professing themselves enemies to the Romans, or pretending hollility against them. But there was no man there but soon found him and faw him welenough: howbeit there passed an act and decree in favour of the King against the B Romans, anders vain and flight pretext and colourable shew of words. Having gained this nation allo, he returned to Chaleis, from thence he fent our his letters before unto the States of the Etolians, that they should meet him in Demetrias, where he would confer and consult with them of all their affairs to be managed; and thither came he by feast the day appointed. Aminander also was fent for out of Athamania to this confultation, yea, and Annibal the Carthaginian (whole countel was not required a long time) was pretent at this frequent Diet and Affembly. Much parle and great opening there was as touching the nation of the Thefalians; and all there in place were of opinion, that they should be founded how they stoods feeded ; but about the maner and some circumitance thereof, they were of divers minds, while some advited it to be done and executed out of hand : others thought good to put it off from winter (cafon (confidering now they were in the mids thereof) unto the prime and beginning of ipring e others again (aid, that Embishadors Conly should be tent: and some hot sputs there were, that gave counsell to go against them with all their forces, yes, and to fright and terrifie them if they made flow half. Now when all the

knot and difficulty of this deliberation confliteth in one point, Annibal was requested by name to deliver his mind and speak to the cause in question; who turned the King and all that were prefent from other wandring cogitations, and induced them to the entire confideration of the totall war; and to this effect framed his speech in this wile. "If lines the time that we passed over The speech of "into Greece, my hap had been to be called to any conneell, when as forme question was touching dualital " Eubea, the Achaan; and the Baotians, I had delivered that advice then, which now I purpole to acter this day in the question concerning the Thessalians. Above all things my counsell is, "that Philip and the Macedonians may by all means possible be wrought to this our association Du in the war. For as touching Enbes, the Bzotians and the Thefalians, who doubteth, but that "they (as nations that fland apon their own bottoms and are of no force by themselves) will alwaies flatter them that are present in place; and be ready to crave pardon upon the same fear

E " that power with him, which is not to be held for a simple fuccour & addition to mend our forces, " but such as lately of it tell without the help of others, was able to make head against the Roman " puiffance. Let me have this prince on my fide, and the it fooken without offence of any man here) what need I doubt of the fequel & iffue? especially when those, by whole means & affiltance the "Romans prevailed against Philip, I see now ready to enter the field against them? The Etolians "(I tay) who as all the world knoweth vanquished Philip, shall now rogether with Philip, enter into arms and fight against them. Over and besides, Aminander and the whole nation of the A-"thamans (who elervice in the war, next to the Etolians, flood the Romans in best stead) hall be on our fide, Philip at that time (O King Antiochus) full timed the fight and burden of the whole " war, when you fat fill and firred not a now both of you together, two most mighty monarchs, F " with the pullfance of all Afia and Europe, thall wage war against one City and people, which to "speak nothing of mine own fortune good or bad) certainly in our fathers daies was not able to " make their part good with one only King of the Epirots; how hardy loever they will be when "they that be matched with you both together. But what moved me to think, yea, and affored me, that Pb:lip may be wonunto us to Joyn in this action? One thing is this, a common good and be-"nefit even the greatelt bond that is of fociety : and yet there is anothers besides it, namely, an " inducement proceeding from you that be here of Etolia : for Thom your Emballador (who (isperfent in place Jamong other matters that he was wont to alled g for to animat & and move

that they ever thew when they are to take countell and refolves who doubteth (I fay) but to

ce foon as they shal see the Roman army in Greece, they will to turn to their accustomed obedience,

"and that it will be imputed to them no fault at all, that when the Romans were fo lar off, they

"were not willing to try the force of you(a puillant Prince in perion among them) or of your ar-

mies? How much rather ought wethen, may, how much better and more important would it

" be, to joyn Philip unto us then these? For if he once enter into the cause and be seen in action, he " can not possibly that from us nor draw his head out of the collar : and moreover, he bringeth

4 Ansiechus to come into Greece, evermore affared him of this principally, and vowed that Philip "grambled, bit the lip and freted, that under the colour and thew of peace, there were imposed G upon him hard conditions of fervitude and flavery. And he verify, I mean Thou, let out the fell anger of the King, and with all his words compared it to the wood rage of a wild beatt bound with chains, or being enclosed in some c.ge, would willingly break the gates and bars thereof. Now, if et he be disposed thus, and of that courage, let us burft his bonds afunder, let us (1 isp) force open this fron cage, that his rage pent up to long may now break out upon the common enemies. And

"Inppole that our embaffage effect nothing at his hands, yet may we provide and take order, that H "if we connot work and win him to fide with our felves, yet that he shall not combine and hand " with our enemies. Your fon Selement is now at Lyfimachia, who shall not so soon with those forces * Lombardy.

"which he bath about him, begin to invade and wall (by the way of Thracia) the confines of Ma-" cedeny, but he final withdraw and turn Philip clean away (from giving fuccour to the Romans) to "the defence especially of his own, Thus have you heard mine advice as touching Philip: now for "the whole course and managing of the war, what mine opinion was you have not been ignorant " of from the first beginning. If then, I might have had mine own waies, and my counfell had been "taken, the Romans should not have received intelligences of the taking of Chalen in Embas. "nor of the forcing and winning of a little pile upon Euripes; but they had heard by this, that all "the coast of the Ligurians and of the * Cifalpine Gauls was up in arms and on a light fire of war: r " and which would have feared and frighted them most) that Annibal was in Italy. And (now " things standing as they do) my advice is, that you fend for all your forces both by land and fea. "Let your carriks and hulks with victuals and provision follow after your armado & ships of war. "For in this place, like as we are too few to perform any martiall exploits, fo we are too many, " confidering our smal store of victuals. And when you rallied and united all your force together, "divide your navy in two parts: the one you shall keep in the rode of Coreyra, to impeach the Ro-" mans, that they shall not passe in lafety and security, the other you shall cause to fail unto that "coast of Italy which looketh toward Sardinia and Africk. Your felf in proper person, with all "your land army shall march onward into the territory of the Bylliones: thence shall ye have good " means for the defence of Greece, as making the Romans believe, that your are upon the point w to pass the seas, yea, and being ready indeed to crosse over if need should require. This gene-" rally is my counfell; mine, I fay, who as I will not take upon me a fingular skill in all kinds of war, " fo me thinks I should know how to war with the Romans, as having learned my skill thereby, s as well to my coft as advantage, and as much with my good as harm, & look what loever defign-" ment I have projected unto you, I promise and protest, that I will be faithfull and forward in " the execution thereof: and the gods approve and bleffe that course, which your self shall think " the best. To this effect, in a manner, was the oration of Annibal directed; which all that were in place and heard it, rather praised for the present, then put in practise and effected afterwards. For no one thing was done of all that he had faid, fave only Antiochus ient Polyxenidas for a navy and army out of Asia; yes, there were Embassadors also dispatched to the General Diets of the L Theffalians. And a day was appointed for the Etolians and Ammander to meet the army at Phera, whither King Antiochus came streight after with his power. And whiles he staied there expecting Aminander and the Etolians, he fent out one Philip a Megapolitan, with two thousand men to gather out the bones and reliques of the Macedonians about Cynofcephala, where the war with Philip was determined, and the quartel decided by a famous battell : were it that therein he followed his own head and took a conceit, thereby to wind himfelf into grace and favour with the Macedobian Nation, and to bring the King into obloquie and difgrace, because he left his souldiers unburied for that, as it is the vein (or vanity rather) engraffed in Kings by kind, he fet his mind and busied his spirits in matters, for apparence gay and goodly, but in effect fond & foolish. There he made a mount (as it were) of a number of bones gathered together into one place, that lay leat- M tering and strewed here and there : a thir g no doubt) that the Macedonians conged him no thank for, and which Philip (you may be fure) took in foul forn and malicious diffain. And therfore Philip, who at that time minded to take counsell of Fortune, and to be directed by her, as the enclined now, lent to Marcus Babins the Vice-Pretor, and advertised him, how Antioches invaded The falie, and if it pleased him to stir out of his winter habour, he would meet him, that they might confer both together what were best to be done.

While Antiochus lay now encamped before Phera, where Aminander and the Etolians had joyned with him, there came Embassadors from Lariffa, expostulating, Wherein the Thessalians had to offended either by deed or word, that he would moleft and trouble them with war? and withall befeeching him to retire & withdraw his forces, and debate the matter (if he had ought against them) by his Embassadors. At the same time they sent five hundred men in armes, well appointed, under the governance of Hippolochus, to lie there in garifon, who because they could not paisthither, by reason that all the avenues were seized and kept by the Kings forces, returned to Scotufa, As for the Embaffadors of the Lariffans, the King made them a gracious answer, and said, That he was entred into Theffals, not by way of hostility to distresse them, but in friendly manner to maintain and establish the freedome of the Theffalians. Likewise he sent an Embassador to Phere, to fignifie fo much to them and in the fame terms. But the Phereans giving him no anfwer again, difpatched unto the King an Embaffador of their own, one Panfanias, a principal man of their City. Who after he had pleaded the temblable remonstrances to those, that had been in the like case alledged and laid forth in the behalf and name of the Chalcidians, in that Councell holden neer the ftreights of Euripus, and besides, uttered something else with more boldnesse and courage; the King dismissed him, after he had willed them to consider more of the matter, and be well advised, that they took not that counfell which anon they would repent, whiles they fought to be too wary, provident, and forcasting the future time. When this embaffage was related at Phera, the Citizens took no long time to deliberat, but soon resolved in the maintenance of their faith and loisly to the Romans for to undergo whatfoever hazard

The five and thirtieth Book of T. Livius.

A the fortune of war should present unto them. Whereupon both they addressed themselves to defend the City with all their might, and also the King began to assult and batter the wals on all parts at once. And knowing well enough (as in truth there was no doubt) that in the iffue of the parts at outer that the first enterprised; lay the whole importance and consequence of all, either to make him definited ever after, or feared and dread of the Thefalians, therefore he terrified the befieged inhabitants, on every fide, and by all means possible that he could device. The first assault they fulfained frontly and manfully but afterwards seeing many of the defendants were either overturned and flain, or grievoully hurt and wounded, their hearts began to quail. yetreclaimed by the rebukes and chaltifements of their captains and leaders, and animated by their effectual exhortations, to perfift fill in their purpole and refolution, they quit the utmost compats

B of their wall (leeing a what default they were for want of men) and retired themselves more inward into the City, into one partthereof, which was ftrongly fortified with a mure and lefs circuit and compass then the other. At the length, overcome with travell and calamities, and fearing that if they were forced and taken by assuit, they should find no mercy por pardon with the conqueror, they yeelded themselves. The King following the train of victory, delaied no time, but whiles the fright was fresh, fent four thousand armed men presently to Scotusa, where the townsmen made no stay, but rendred the town and themselves incontinently, having before their eies the fresh bleeding, example of the Phereans, who tamed by mere force and wofull miferies, were compelled to do that at last which they obstinatly refused at the first. Together with the City it felf was surrendred also Hippotochus and the Larits an garrison under his hand. All of

C them the King feat away without any hurt or violence offred unto their perions : for he thought therby to win the hearts and love of the Latis zans. Having accomplished these exploits within ten daies after his first coming to Phera, he marched towards Crano with all his army, and at his fift coming won it. Then he reg ined and leized Cypers and Metropolis, and the borroughs & forts about them . fo as now all those quarters were subdued and put under his subjection, except Assaw and Gyrso. Then he determined to assail Lariffs, supposing, that either upon the fearfull terrour of other Cities forced, or in regard of his demerit in difmiffing the garrison so contreous ly, or by the present example of so many Cities yeelded note bim, they would not long persist in their obstinacy. And for to terrifie them the more, he commanded the elephants to march in

the forefront of the vanguard, and approached himself in a square battell, with four fides, in such D fort as the hearts of many of the Livis 2 answaved in doubtfall suspence, between forced fear of present enemies, and kind regard of absent friends. In this time Aminander, with the whole youth and manhood of the Athemans, became mafter of Pelineum. Menippus also with three theusand Etolian footmen and two hundred horse

went to Perrhabia, won Mallas and Cyretic by alsault, and walted the territory of Tripolis. Having performed these exploits with great expedition, and celerity, they returned to Lariffs unto the King, and arrived even then when as the King was in confultation what to do with Larifla: for the councell was divided into diverse opinions. Some thought it good to proceed forcibly, and not to defer and assail the Cities wals with fabricks and engins of battery on all sides at once: alledging that the town being fituated in a plain towards the champain field fide, might be ap-E proached unto with ease and invested every way. Others again inferred one while, that there was nocomparison between the strength of this City and of Phere: otherwhile, that it was now wenter time, and a featon of the year far unfit for warlike executions, and most of all other for the frege and assault of Cities. As the King thus hung in the equal ballance of hope and despair, the Embafeadors of Pharfalus arrived, who, 18 good hap was, being come to furrender up their town, to vived his spirits and mightily comforted his he rt.

M. Babins in this mean while having parlied and conferred with Philip in the Dalsaretians countrey, tent Appius Claudius by the common advice of them both, to the succour and defence of Laviffa; who prised through Macedony, and by long journies came to the top of those hills that command Gonni. Now this Gonni is a town twenty miles diffant from Lariffa, feated jult F in the very streights of that forrest and passe called Tompe; who having taken up a larger circuit of ground to encamp in then was proportionable to his number, and made more fires in shew then need was for that company, gave semblance unto the enemie (which was the thing he aimed at) that all the Roman forces were there, together with King Philip. King Antiochus therefore pretending noto his army, that the unfeatonable winter that approached, after he had flayed one only day before Lawiffa, diflodged, and thence departed, and to returned to Demetrias. The Rtolians likewife and Athamanians repaired to their own countries.

Appine, albeit he faw that the fiege was levied (which was the only canfe of his coming) yet down he went to Larifa to encourage and confirm the hearts of the allies against the time to come. And a two-fold joy there was, both because the enemies were gone and had quit their coune try, and also for that they faw the Roman garrison within their wals. King Antiochus departed from Demetrias to Chaleis, where he fell in f. ney and love with a damfell of that City, daughter of Cleoptolomus a Chalcidian. Now after he made means to the maidens father first by intercelfion of mediengers and mediators, and siter by importuning him in his own person with earnest requests by word of mouth (who was very both and unwilling to entangle & tie himself, in matching her to high above his own calling) at length to overcame the man, that he obteined his defire: and as if it had been a time of fetled and confirmed peace, he proceeded to confummate and cele-

brat the murriage. And forgetting clean, how at one time he had undertaken the charge of two. H affairs to important, to wit, the war with the Romans, and the deliverance of Greece, he passed away the relt of the winter in feafts and bankets, and in those delights and pleasures, which ordinarily (you wot well follow mean the liberall drinking of wine : 150, and when he had thereby rather wearied his body then fulfilled his appetite he gave him felt tollace without compant. The like riot and loofe life took hold of the rest of the Kings captains, by example in all places, but in Bastia especially, such as commanded the garrisons. Nay, the very louditers were let hoose and given over to take voluptuous waiss, and not one of them would put on armor, keep the watch attend the guard, or do any thing pertaining to the duty and charge of a fouldier. And therefore at the beginning of the fpring, when he was come by Phocis and Cheremen, to the Randez. 2014; when be had appointed from all parts his forces to meet, he foon perceived that the fouldiers had from the winter as licentiously as their leaders, and kept no better order and ftreighter discipline. Then he commanded Alexander the Acarnanian, and Menippus the Macedonian, to lead the army to Strains, a town in Reolia. Himfeli having done facrifice at Delphi to the honour of Avalla went forward to Naspallum. And after the Diet holden of all the States of Atalia, in the way which leadeth to Strains, along by Chalcis and Lyfimachia, he encountred his own forces aforefaid, that came by the gulf of Malea. Where Mnefilosbus, a Principal Acarnanian, but wronels and bought with many gifts and prefents, not only himfelf won that nation to take part, & to fide with the King, but also had drawn to his own mind and affection Chese their Pretor, who at the time had the loveraign rule there, and might do all in all. He feeing that the Leucadians (who are the chief of all the Acarnanians) could not be easily induced not brought to revolt, for the awe wherein they food of the Romanfleet, which either was with Attilias, or about Cophale. mis, went cunningly to work with them. For having delivered his opinion in their general Councell, that the inland parts of Acarnania were to be well guarded and defended, and that as many as were able to bear arms should go forth to Medie and Tyrkeam, for fear those places should be seized by Ansackue and the Etolians: there were again some who made answer and faid, how there was no such need that all should be raised and levied so tumultuously in ball, for a garrison of five hundred men was sufficient. And when he had obteined that number of young & able men, he placed three hundred of them in garrison at Medie, and two hundred at Theorems his reach and drift was to have them put into the Kings bands for holtages. And even at the time arrived the Kings Embaffadors at Medio, whole embaffage being heard, they laid their beads I. together and consulted in the publick affembly what answer to return unto the King. Some were of opinion to continue still in the Roman fociety; others were of advice again, that the Kines offer of amity was not to be rejected. The counsell of Clytan was mean and indifferent between both, and therefore accepted to wir, that they thould addresse the Emhastadors to the King, to intreat him that he would permit them to take a day of deliberation upon a matter of fuch cools. quence in a full Diet of the Acernaniaus. In this Emballage Mnefilechas, and thole of his faction were employed of fet purpole: who having dispatched messengers covertly to King, to advertile him to approach the town with his forces, trifled out the time themselves, and madeno hast to set forward in their embassie. Whereupon these Embassadors were scarcely gone forthos the City, when Antiochus, was entred the borders, and soon the wed himlest hard at the gares, M And whiles they that wift nothing of this treaton were affeighted, and in great trouble and turmoil, called the youth baltily to arm, he was by Clysus and Mnefilsebus let into the City. Some willingly of themselves came running about the King , those also that were of the adverlagan. for very fear joyned with him. Whom he feeing to be afraid and terrified, he entertoined with gracious words, and so gently handled them, that in hope of his clemency so much divided and spoken of abroad certain States of Acarnania revolted and turned unto him. Then from Medie he went to Tyrrheam, unto which place he had fent Muefilechus and his Embassadors aforehand, But the treachery and deceit at Medio being discovered, made the Tyrrheans more wary and carefull then otherwise fearfull, who made him this plain direct answer without any double ambiguity, that they would admit of no new alliance, without the advice and authority of the Ro- N man Generals fo they that their gates, and disposed armed men upon their wals. Now it fell out very fitly and happily for confirming and encouraging the hearts of the Acarpanians, that Co. Offaving lent by Quintins, having received a garrifoo and fome few thips of A. Pofthamins, who by Actilius the Leiutenant had been appointed Governour of Cephalenia, was come to Lancas, and and much comforted the Allies, and put them in good hope, who also gave them to understand, that M. Acilim the Conful had already paffed the feas with his legions, and the Romans were encampedin The flat. And for as much as this bruit carried a great likelihood of truth, by reason that the teason of the year ferved now for navigation, the King after he had planted a garation as Medie and in other towns of Acamania, departed from Tyrrbenm, and passing through the Cities. of Atolia and Phecis, returned to Chalcis, Much about the time M. Baviss and King Philip, who had communed and dexiled togs-

ther before (during the winter) in the Daffarctions country, having fent Appins Claudinainte. Theffaly, for to raile the fiege before Lariffat and because the season then was unmeet and too. foon for execution of any exploit, were retired to their wintring herbours, now in the beginning of the Spring joyned all their forces together and came down into Theffely. (Now at the time was Antiechus in Acarnenia.) And at their first coming. Philip began to lay fiegenme A Mailean and Barbias to Phacison: which when he haddorced in manner at the first affault he wan Phofine also with like expedition From whence having retired handle to day as he took Corner reas and to confequently imprifed Excitant, and after he had planted gathlons in these towns that tion and to contenue in panet, are men, and ance in the panet of an arrival in the had thus recovered, he joyned with Philip again lying in negebolice. Mailea. Upon the very coming of the Roman army, when the complines had yielded themselves either for rear of forces. or for hope of pardon, they marched joyntly together with one army to recover thois towns whereof the Athamans were leized to wit, Aginiam, Ericinium, Gamphi, Silana, Tricea, Meli-Wilerco, total Phaloria: After this, they invelled Pedincum, where Philipthe Megapolitan lay ingariafor with five hundred foot, and forty horse; but before they gave the assault, they sent a transper to Philip to give him warning, that he should not adventure to try the utmost hazard. Bushe re-

turned this answer again right flourly unto them, that he would be content to commit himlely to the Romans or the Theffalians, he passed not whether, but put his life and estate into the hands of King Philip he never would. Now when it appeared that they were to proceed by force, and for that it feemed that Limnea also at the same time might be assaulted, it was thought expedient that the King should go to Limman, and Babius staid still to batter and forcethe town of Pel-

neum.

It fortuned at the same time that M. Acilius the Col. having passed the seas with a power of 10000 foot, and 2000 horfe, and fifteen Elephants, commanded certain cholen Colonels of footmen to conduct all the Infantry to Lariffa, whiles himself with the Cavalry cameto King Philip. men to conduct an one amount year against when smaller when the Cavary came to ring raup before Limnes, At the coming of the Conful the town was yielded incontinently: the Kings gar-C rifon was delivered, and the Athamanians withall. Then the Conful went from Limnas to Pellinam, where the Athamans yielded first and afterwards Philip also the Megapolitan rendred himfelf. And as he came down from the fort, Philip the King chanced to meet with him, and in storn and derifion commanded his men to falure him with the file of King, and himfelf also by way of mockage came close unto him, and greeting him by the name of brother Philips (coffing and jemockage came crose unto ministra greening and all Majerty. Then was he brought before the Cof. and put in ward, and not long after fent bound to Rome, All the multirude befides of the Athamanians, as also of King Antischus his souldiers, which were within the garrisons of those rowns that were furrendred about that time were delivered unto Philip, who amounted to the number of 3000. The Conful departed to Lariffa to confult and take advice for the generall course of the D whole war. And in his way there met him Embassadors from Pieria and Metrapolis, for to render their Cities. Philip having courteoully and lovingly intreated above all other the prisoners of the Athamanians, that by their means he might win the grace and favour of that nation, and conceived some hope to conquer Athamania, led his army thirder, and lent his captives aforchand into their leverall Cities. Now they were of great account and reputation among their countrimen. and withall made report of the King his clemency coward them, and how liberally and bountifully befides he fied them: And Aminander, verily, who fe presence and majerty had kept tome of them in allegeance, fearing left he should be delivered into the hands of Philip, (who long time had been his mortall enemy;) and unto the Romans, whom he knew to have just cause at that time to be offended with him for his revolt, departed out of his own Realm with his wife and chil-E dren, and retited himself to Ambracia, Thus all Athamania became subject to King Philip, and at

The Conful fojourned certain daies at Laviffa, especially for to refresh his healts, which first had been fea-fick, and afterwards were tired with long travel; and thus when he had renewed, as it were, and repaired his army with a little rest and repose, he marched to Crata. At his coming thicher, thele towns, to wit, Pharfalus, Scotuff a, and Phere, together with King Antiochy, his garrious that lay there, were yielded up unto him. And having gut unto their choice, either to be some or carry full with him: as many of them as he faw willing (and thole were about a thousand) be delivered anto King Philp: the reft he (an back difarmed to Demenia. Then he regained Promising the fortrefles and piles there about it. Then began he to conduct forward his army toward the gulph of Meles: and when he approached the firstens, upon which the town Theusses is fitted, all the flower of the youth in their atmost quit the City, and put themselves in ambuth about the woods and passages, and from the higher ground charged upon the Romans in their march. The Conful at the fifth lent certain upto them to part near at hand with them and to tee if they could have them from fuch desperate oursage; but perceiving that they pertitled full as they begin he commanded a Colonel with two entigns of foundates to terch a compass about. in min fort, that he got between those armed men and rise town, and kept them from entrance; whereby he possessed in the City, being void of desendants. They they that lay in the for-rell in ambuth, he aring an outerly behind their backs of the rown taken, shed backward out of all parts of the wood, and fell upon the sword. The Conful their departed from Themses, and the G fecond day came as far as the tiver Sperchias, and to forward unto the territory of the Hyparania

Dumigthe time of these occurrents, Antischur lay at Ghalch, who by this time seeing that he had gottelin Greece, but the pleasure of one wintering there to delicionly in Chalen, and a dishonormalism and a dishonormalism and a dishonormalism and a dishonormalism. noughtlem greechus the pleature of one wintringsteer in the promies, and especially Thou; so lost a true Prophets who forested him of all chings that then were come topals: howbeit for feat the prophets who forested him of all chings that then were come topals: howbeit for feat feat the prophets who forested him of all chings that then were come topals: howbeit for feat

fear that his cold flackness might not overthrow that quite, which his rash folly had beeun and t enterprised, he sent out his courriers into Acolia, to give them warning to levy all their youth and assemble them together; and himself for his dwiffight had brought thither almost 10000 footmen, who were made up full and furnished by them that after came out of Afia, and 500 horsemen besides. To this place perceiving that there repaired smaller numbers by many degrees thanever at any time before, and that they were but the Nobles only and some sew of their valfalls, who protested that they had done their endeavor to levy out of their Cities as many as posfibly they could: but neither by authority, nor for love and favour, nor yet with absolute command were they able to prevail or do any good with them that refused warfare:) and seeing himfelf thus forfaken on all fides, as well of his own subjects who dragged behind in Afia, as of his allies who performed not those matters, in the hope whereof they had called him to allift them, I he withdrew himself within the straights of Thermopyle. This mountain divideth Greece in the very middle, like as Italy is parted in twain by the ridge

of the Appennine. On the fore part of this straight and forrest of Thermopylatoward the North lyeth Epirus and Perrhabia, Magnefia and Theffaly, also the Phthiotæ of Achan, and the gulph Malea: but more fouthward is discovered the greatest part of Etolia and Acarnania, Phocis, Loeris and Baotia, together with the Island Euban joyning close thereto: behind it is situate the country of Attica running into the fea like a promontory, and befides it Peloponne fue. This mountain taking his beginning at Lencas and the Ponant or Western sea, reacheth through Etoliato the Levant or Easterly Ocean, and is so full of rocks and rough crags betwen, that no wholearmies, no, nor so much as single travellers lightly appointed, can find but hardly and with much ado w the waies and paths to pais through the utmost brows and the hils of this mountain bending toward the east, they call Oesa; and the highest pitch and knop thereof, is called Callidromos; at the foor whereof lyeth the valley leading toward the gulph of Malea, wherein the plain is not above threescore paces broad. And this is the only high and port-way by which an army may march, if it be not otherwise empeached. And hereupon it is, that the passage is called * Pyla: and of some (because there are found therein certain natural hot waters or bains) Thermopila: even that very place which is so famous and renowned for the memorable death of the Laced monians more than for any worthy battell against the Persians, Here lay encamped Antiochus at this present (carrying nothing that mind nor resolution as those Lacedamonians did) within the gates as it were of the ftraights, where he enclosed and stopped the passage besides, with strong desences: And L when he had caft a double rampire and trench, yea, and raifed a mure and wall where need was (which to do the place afforded him great plenty offtone lying every where) and had made all fure: prefuming confidently that the Roman army would never venture nor be able to break through those barricadoes that way : he sent of those 4000 Ætolians (for so many were met together) some to keep a garrison in Heraclea, situate even before the very gullet and streight; and others to Hipata: for that he made no doubt but the Conful would affail Heracles, and many

polts brought word, that all about Hypata was already wasted. Now the Conful having spoiled the territory of Hypata first, and then of Heraclea, (wherethe Ætolians aids did no good and served to no purpose in the one place or the other) pitched his camp over-against the King, even in the very mouth of the gullet, near the sountains of the hot M waters aforelaid: both those regiments above-named of the Ætolians were got within the town Heraclea, and there kept themselves sure. Antiochus, who before he saw his enemies, thought all was fast enough and sufficiently fenced, began then to fear lest the Roman souldiers would find out some privy paths and waies, thereby they might pass and get over those high hils that commanded his camp: for a rumour ran, that the Lacedamonians in times past were so enclosed by the Perfians, and of late daies also King Philip was likewise compassed and environed by these very fame Romans. Whereupon he dispatched a messenger to the Ætolians in Heracles, willing them to do him thus much service yet in these his wars, as to seize the tops of those hils and to keep them that the Romans might have no passage that way. Upon this message received, there arofe fome differition among the Ætolians. Some were of mind to obey the King his will and N commandment, and to go accordingly; but others thought better to tarry fill at Heraclea, to attend upon fortune and lee what would happen: to the end, that if the King should chance to be vanquished by the Conful, they might have in readiness their forces fresh and in heart, to succour and aid their own Cities near at hand; or if his luck were to defeat the Conful, then they might follow the Romans in chase, when they were disbanded and scattered asunder. Both parts, thus divided as they were; not only perfifted fill in their feverall designments, but also put the same in execution by the mielves. For two thouland of them remained at Heraclea; the other two thonfand parted themselves three waies, namely, to Callidromos, to Rhoduntia. and Tichius, (thefe are the names of three principall high hills;) and each company took and held one. The Conful when he saw that the Etolians were possessed of these higher places, sent M. Porcius Cato and O L. Valerius Flaceus, two of his Lieutenants (who both had been Confuls) with two thousand chosen men against these holds of the Etolians, to wit, Flacens against Rhoduntia and Tichinis, and Caro against Callidromos: himself before that he advanced his battell against his enemies, made a brief speech unto his souldiers in this manner : "My souldiers, I see that the most part " of you even of every quality and degree, are they that in this very Province sometime served "under the conduct, charge, and government of T. Quimins in the Macedonian war. The straights

"of that passage then, near the river Aout, were far more difficult to gain and get over than this "in; forbere are very gates, year, and one naturall way (as it wete.) to pals through, as if allelfe "were stopped up between two feas. There were more thronger delences and sconces against them "at that time, and shorte planted in places more convenient and commodious. The army of the enemies then, was both for number greater & for men& fouldiers much better ; for therein were the Macedonians, the Thracians, and the Illyrians, all most fierce and warlike nations in this are " Syrians and Afiatick Greeks, or half Ahans, the vainett kind of people of all others, and bern to se ferve. The Kingthere, namely Philip a most noble warrior exercised and inured ever from his "vouth in the neighbour-wars of the Thracians and Illyrians, & all the nations bordering upon "him: but this Ansiashue (to lay nothing of all his life befides) is he, who being come out of Alla B" into Europe, forto make war upon the people of Rome, both done all the long wintertime nosthing more memorable than this. That for to please his wanton lust he hath taken to wife the " daughter of a privat perion; a man(I fay) of low degree and base quality among other Citizens: " & this new married manifed fat and franked (as I may fo fay) with dainty suppers & delicat bride-* bankets, is come forth (for footh) to fight a battell. His whole ftrength and all his hope hath been in the Arolians, a people of all others most vain, unconstant, and unthankfull, as ye have tried et heretofore, and Antiochus findeth true at this present, For neither assembled they in great num-"ber nor possible was it to keep them together in the camp: may, which more is they mutine a-" mong themselves, and having demanded and required the guard of Hypata and Heraelea, they a have defended neither the one nor the other. Some of them are fled to the tops of the moun-C " tains : others have thut themselves within Heraclea. The King himself hath consessed plainly, " that he was never so hardy as to meet in plain field and affront the enemy, no, nor so much as to " pitch his camp in open ground; in that abandoning all that country before him, which he vaun-"ted and bragged that he had taken from us and Philip, he hath hidden himself among the rocks. "He hath not encamped before the entrance of the gullet and straights (as the same goeth of the "Lacedamonians in times past) but pitched his tents far within. And to bewray his cowardly "fear, What difference is there between so doing, and housing himself within the walls of some "City for to be befieged? But neither shall those narrow straights save him no more than those "fleep hills defend the Ætolians, which they have seized. This one thing hath been so recast and "provided for on all fides, that ye shall have nothing to make head against, but your enemies, D" Now must ye resolve upon this point, That ye fight not only for the liberty of Groove (and "yet even this also were a brave and honourable title, to be faid for to deliver the same now out "of the hands of Antiochin and the Etolians, which before you freed from King Philip) nor. "that ye shall have no other reward and recompence for your pains; but that which we shall find now in the Kings camp, but also that the great provision and surniture which daily is expected seftom Ephefus, shall be your prize and booty, and that ye shall hereafter make a way for the Ro-" man Empire into Asia, Syria, and all those most wealthy and rich Realms, even as far as to the "Levantiun. And what shall let us then, but that from Gades to the red sea we bound and limit " our State and Dominion, even with the very Ocean that environeth and compaffeth the round "globe of the earth? What shall hinder us, I say, but that all the nations of the world shall ho-E "nour and worship the Roman name next unto the immortall gods? Prepare your hearts there-"fore and conrages answerable to fo high rewards, that with the leave and help of the gods we "may to morrow fight a field, After this speech the assembly brake up, and the souldiers being dismissed, made ready their armor and weapons, before they took repast or repose. And in the mi orning, by dawning of the day, the Conful put out the figuall of battell, and let his army in array, with a narrow and pointed front, according to the nature and fir aightness of the place. The King seeing the entigns of his enemies, led forth his forces like wife. Part of his light armours the planzed before the rampier and trench in the forefront, then he placed the flower and flyength of the Macedonians, whom they call Sariffophori, i.e. Pikemen, for the furety and lafeguard of his delences and forufications. And to flank these on the left side, he put the archers, the flingers of warts, F and flingers of flours, hard upon the foot of the hill, that from the higher ground they might affail and pelt the naked fides of the eriemies. On the right flank of these Maredonians, at the very edge and point of the mones and defences, which as they were enclosed and mounded with those places which reach to the fea, and are unpassable by reason of the bogs, muddy marshes; quagmires; and quicklands, he fet the Elephants with their ordinary and usuall guard. After them his hor emen and mem of atms. Then leaving an indifferent space between, he ranged the rest of his forces in the fecond ward or middle battaillon. The Macedonians who were believed before the campand the trenchar the first sustained the Romans easily enough (who assaid on every side to make an emry) for much help they had of them, who from the upper ground weighed bullets one of their flings, as thick as an hail florm, who lanched darts allo, and thot arrows besides. But 'G when safterwards greater numbers of enemies preffed upon them, and charged them with such violence as possibly might not be endured, they gave ground, and retired within their fortifications, lacepang yet their array and their ranks whole. And then from the rampier they made (asit were lanother pallifado with their long pikes that they held out afore them. Now the height of sheir camp, mure was so reasonable, that as it afforded some rise and vantage of ground for their ownmente fighe upon it, fo by reason of the length of their spears, they might reach the enemy under them, Informed as many of the Romans approaching rathly, and venturing to clamber up,

were run clean through and either they had given over and done nothing, or elfe more of them M had died for it, but that M. Porciss Caro having beaten from the top of Callidronius the Etolians, and flain a great part of them (for he surprised them suddenly at unawares, and wost of them fast asleep) appeared upon the hill that commandeth the camp, Flacem sped not so well at Tibhius and Rhodiuntia, who laboured to get up those cliffs and holds, but to no puspose. The Maredo nians and the rest that were in the Kings host and camp, at first, when they descried afar off nothing but a multitude and number marching, imagined verily, that they were the Ætolians, who having discovered the battell and fight a good way off were coming to aid them. But so so so they beheld and discerned near at hand the entignes and armour of the Romans, they took themselves in their own errour; and were upon a sudden strucken with such sear, that they all slung their weapons away, and fled. But both their fortifications and defences in the way, & allo the narrow-1 ness of the vale through which they were to be pursued, handred the Romans in following the thate. And the Elephants above all which were in the rereward took up the ground fo, as that the footnen could hardly pass by them, and the horiemen by no means possible; so affrighted were the horses, and caused more trouble and disorder among themselves, than they did during the battell. Besides the Romans staid sometime behind, whiles they risled and ransacked the camp. Howbeit they had the enemy in chale that day as far as Lylaum, killing and taking in the very way, not only many horses and men, but also slaying the Elephants which they could not take alive : which done they returned to their own camp, which that day had been affailed by the Ætolians. cious, fo it took no effect at all. The Conful having at the reliefe of the third watch the night K ensuing, sent before his Cavalry to pursue the enemy, advanced likewise the enigns of his legions forward by break of day. The King by this time had won some ground, and got a good way before; for he never gave over galloping with bridle in horse neck, untill he had recovered Elatia. Where first he gathered together the broken ends of his army thus dispersed in flight, and so having rallied a small and poor troop of souldiers, and the same armed by the halls, he retired to Chalcis. The Roman Cavalry was not able to overtake the King himself at Elatia, but overthrew and cut off a great part of his army, which either for wearineis rested themselves dragging behind or elie were feattered one from the other, as milling their way in those unknown quarters. going as they did without their guids: and letting aside five hundred which kept about the King, there was not one thatescaped of the whole army. Which was but a small number in proportion L of 10000 (if they were no more) for so many (according to Polybius) we have written that the King conducted over with him for his partition Greece. What were they then to that great power, which (if webeleeve Valerius Antias) came with the King for he writeth that he had in his hoft threescore thousand, and that forty thousand were slain of them, and above five thousand taken prisoners, with the loss of military enfigus two hundred and thirty. Of Romans there died in all a hundred and fifty. As the Conful marched with his army through Phocis and Buotia, the States and Cities which

were privy to the revolt, and partly culpable, flood without their gates with their infules and veils in token of peace, and craved mer, y, learing they should have been pilled and ransacked as enemies. But his hoft journeyed every day as in a peaceable and friend-country, doing no hurtor M wrong to any earthly creature, until they were come into the territory of Corona : where the Statue or Image of Antiochus erected in the Temple of Minerva lionea kindled theircholer, and the fouldiers were permitted to spoil the country lying about that Temple, But bethinking themselves that (confidering the faid Statue was fet up with the publike content of all Beatia) it was an indignity to deal fo hardly with that territory only of Corona, the fouldiers were immediatly called in and reclaimed, and to they ceased the wasting and spoiling thereof. The Bootians only had a check and rebuke by words for carrying so unthankfull hearts to the Romans, of whom they had so lately received fuch high favours and benefits.

At the very time of the battell aforefaid, there rode at anthor ten ships of the Kings, in the gulph of Maleanear to Thronium under the charge and conduct of Ifidorus, To which place Mer N ander the Acamanian, being fled from the conflict, fresh bleeding and full of grievous wounds, brought news of the unfortunat fight, Wherupon the thips in great fear for this late terrous, made hafte and away to Ceneum in Eubaa, where Alexander died, and was interred. But three other thips which were come out of Afia, and lay in the tame rode, upon the news of the defeat of the army returned to Ephefus And Ifidorus croffed the leas from Ceneum to Demetrias, if peradventure the King were fled thither. About that very time, A. Astilius the Admiral of the Romannavy intercepted and surprised greatstore of the Kings provisions, which had passed already thestraights near the Island Andres. Some ships hefenk, others he boorded and took: as for those that came hindmost in the rereward, they turned fail, and shaped their course into Asia, Attilius being returned to Pyrasum (from whence he came) with a fleet of ships taken from the enemies, divided great o ftore of corn both among the Athenians, and other allies also of that country,

Antiochus somewhat before the Cornel his coming, loosed from Chalcis, and first fell with the Island Tenns, and afterwards failed to Ephefus. Against the Contul his arrivall at Chalcin the gates were fet open for him, and Aristotle the Captain there for the King, quit the place upon the approschment of the Conful. In like manner other Cities in Eubea yielded without refiftance. And to within few daies (when all troubles were appealed and fer in quiet order without the hurt and A damage of any one City) the army was brought back to The morple, and wan much more honour and commendation for the modelty used after victory that for the victory if self. From thence the Conful dispatched M. Carbio Rome, by whose certain and fine relation, the Senat and people might have full knowledge of all the affairs that had passed. Who taking the at nat and people imper Creafa (a post town of Merchandise flanding within the Hintoff sulph of Corine) arrived at Paire, a City in Aohas, From Paira, he coasted along the rivers of Etolia and Acamania, as far as Cora City in Account to 'Hydrantum in Italy,' from whence he travelled by land, and in exceeding or transi

great hastewithin five daies came to Rome. Early in the morning before day light he entred the City, and from the gate rode directly to M. Junius the Prator, who affembled the Senar berlines by the break of day: and thither, L. Cornelius Scipio (who fome daies before had been difmiffed B. and feat away from the camp by the Conful) hearing at his fift coming that Cato was got before him, and in the Senat, repaired, even as he was relating the news: Then these two Lieutenants by the commandment of the Senat were presented in the generall affembly of the people where they declared the same which they had done before in the Senat house, as touching the deeds atchieved in Etolia. And ordained it was that a folemn procession for three daies should be holden, and that the Prator should sacrifice forty head of greater beafts, in the honour of what gods he

And at the same time M. Fulvius Nobilior, who two yers before went as Prator into the farther Spain, entred the City in pomp of an Ovation, or perty triumph. He canled to be born before him of filver bigats 130000. And befides that, filver in coin and ready money, 12000 pound C weight, Alfo in gold the weight of 127 pound. Acidius the Conful ient certain meffengers from Thermopple to the Etolians at Heracles, to advertise them that before he came they would now at laft be wifer, and bethink themselves (after such experience of the King his vanity and insufficiency) for to deliver up Heraclea, and crave pardon of the Senar, either for their wilfull folly, or their blind errour. Who used these and such like motives and inducements unto them, namely, That other Cities likewise of Greece (during this war) abandoned the Romans and revolted from them, at whose hands they had received so many benefits: yet because that after the King was fled (upon whose affurance they had difloyally broken their allegeance) they flood not out fill, not perifited obdinately in their fault and folly; were received to mercy and protection. The Attolians likewise albeit they followed not the King, but sent for him, and were rather conducters and D leaders; than companions and affociats in this war, yet if they could take up in time and repent, they might be pardoned and laved. But no answer returned they tending to peace: nay, it appeafed, that the matter would come to a triall by arms, and for all the King was vanquished, yet the Acolian war was behind as wholly and entire as before time! Wherenpon the Conful diflodged from Thermopyla, and marched directly against Heraclea: yes, and the very same day he rode on horseback all about the walls to view the fituation of the City. This Herackea's seated at the foot of the mountain Oesa: & though the town it self stander bin a plain, yet a fortress it hath built up? on an high ground, which as it overlooketh the City, fo it is forteep on every fide; that it is altogether inaccessible. After he had diligently beheld all things that were to be marked and known;

genter maccomplexance he man ungeren places at once. "Interest Valerius he gave in charge to he determined to affant the town in four places at once." Interest Valerius he gave in charge to be planthis platforms and to batter that fide where the river Affant sinneth, and where the publike place of exercise is built. T. Sempronius Long us had commission to assail the Castle, without the wallsindeed; but yet better inhabited and more peopled (#salman would fry) iffen the townit felfiOn that fide which standeth toward the gulph of Miles, which part yieldelf the hardest accelsibe appointed M. Babina And from another prety river which they call " Melai, he fet Appins "Black water Chading appointed on the Temple of Diana! Through the great industry and carried labour of their following, thriving who could perform the best service, the work went to well forward, that within few daies the frames and platforms, the Rams and all other engine of battery meet for the affault of Cities were finished. For beildes that the terefrory about Heradea, being a

mostypetund and full of talltrees, afforded them plenty enough of timber to frame and per form all forts of fabricks: the houses also in the entry of the Only without full the other in and any old, the content of the only without full the other in the content of the other in aor only ported beams, joyths, planks, and boords, bur brick, and the planer, morret, and none of all fizes for divers and fundry vies. So, the Romans affahlted the town rather with fabricks, ordnance, and artillery, thin by force of unis ? but the Acolians contrariwile defended themfelves by main Riength and their weapons. For when as the walls thould be shaken with the Ransporther caught noe hold of them as the manner is with cords, and by plucking them afide, availed their force; but armed in great number they carried fire with they to fling upon the terraces and should bricks. They had bendes divers values and arches in the walls at which they could reading and their fally out; and ever as themicives cloted up the breaches of their walls, or made of the reading and ever as themicives cloted up the breaches of their walls, or made of the reading of at once they aright break forth upon their enemies. Thus for the first dates, whiles they were fresh in heart, they issued forth of centimes and many together, and quir themselves right lustly: bue afterwards fewer numbers, and more flackly every day than other. For being evermore employed about many things at order, nothing to much tamed and wearled then, as watching. For whereas the Romans had a great number of londdiers, and one guarded after another fuccessively by turns; the Redlins being fo few, were confirmined without any change to continue in uncef-

fant labour night and day. Thus for the space of twenty sour daies they had no see nontained in H day and night was all one unto them, maintaining fight fill, and labouring without intermitten against the enemies that affailed the City in all four quarters at once, When the Consultanemonce again the Excilians were wearied and overtoiled (partly by counting the time, and partly by the which be had learned of certain fugitives) he used this policy and stratagem. About midnight he founded the retreat, and having drawn all his fouldiers at once from the affault, held them onles in the camp untill the third hour of the day. After that, he began to give a fresh charge, and continued it upto midnight following, and so gave over again untill the same hour before nonn. The Exolians supposing verily that the cause why they surceased the assault, was for very wearings (like as themielves were tired out) fo foon as the Romans had the retreat founded unto them departed every man from his ward and quarter, as if they also by the same signall were called away. I and shewed not themselves in armor upon the walls before the third hour of the next day. The Three of the Conful having at one time given over the battery aforesaid at midnight, began at the fourth watch a fresh assault again with all forcible means in three parts: and at one side, he gave commandment to T. Sempronius to keep his men together, and intentively to observe and wait for the fignall: affuring himself that in the alarm by night, the enemies would run to those places from whence they heard the noise. The Acolians, many of them being found afleep, had much to do to rouse themselves, and were loath to rise up from their sweet sleep, their bodies being so weary with toiling moiling, and watching before, Some of them who were yet awake ran in the dark to the place where the affailants made a noise. Their enemies laboured to get into the town some by mounting over the ruins and breaches of the broken wall, others by scaling and climbing with ladders. And against them the Ætolians ran from all parts, ready to succour and help. One quarter, whereas there flood houles without the City, was neither defended nor affailed: but as there were fome ready and waited for the figual to give the assault, so there was not one of the other part for to refift and defend. Now began the day to peep, when as the Conful put forth the figual, and the fouldiers began to mount over into the City, and found none to withfrand them: fome entred at the walshalfbroken down, others scaled them with ladders where they flood whole and sound. And the cry was not so soon heard that the City was taken, but the Ætolians left their guardson all fides, and fled into the Cafile. The fonldiers that had won the town were permitted by the Cof to rifle and ranfack it: which was not done fo much upon anger and defpite, as in this regard that the jouldiers who had been kept thort & falling thus long (notwich landing to many towns L recovered out of the enemies hands) might once at length in longe one place take the fruit of vie Grory. The Cof, having called from thence about noon, the fouldiers unto him, divided them into two parts, whereof he commanded the one to cast about the foot of the hils unto a rock or cliff, which being in height equal to the Callle aforesaid, was not withstanding divided from it by a valley between, feeming as if it had been sometime a part thereof and cut from it. Now these two points of the hils shot up so near together in the head, that from the top of the one, a man might lance a dart into the Calife or fortrels. The Cof. with the other half of the fouldiers flaid beneath, expecting a fign and token from them that were to get up the cliff behind, ready thereupon to mount up from the town fide into the fort. The Atolians that were within the Calla could be ther abide at the first the shout of those that had seized the cliff, nor afterwards the affault of the M Romans from the City, both for that their hearts failed them and were danted alterdy, and also because they were unprovided of all necessaries for to endure any long siege and affault; considering that women and children and allthe other impotent mulattude anmeet to bear arms, were got thither in to great numbers, that the place was hardly able to seceive and contain much left to keep and maintain them : and therefore at the first assault, they cast down their weapons and vielded Among other principal personages of the Etolians, Damocritas also was delivered the, who in the beginning of the war when T. Quinting defired to fee a copy of the Decree of the Exolians for the lending for Antiochus, answered, Thar he would frew it him in lealy, when the disolians

> that they had got him into their hands. During the time that the Romans affailed Hiracles, Philip also befieged and hastered Land according as it was before agreed between them: for near unto Thermopyla, at what time as the Cof returned out of Baotia, he met with him, rof purpose to fignific his joy inthe behalf of him and the people of Rome, for their archieved vactory; and allow excuse himself by escation of licknels, that he was not prefent with him in perform the managing of the wars. From thence they parted afunder, and took divers water, for to affault these two Cities (as I said) both as ence ware diffant they were one from the other near seven miles. And forasmuch as Lamia was seased upon an hill therefore the town discovered and overlooked all the country about but especially on that fide toward Heracles, where, by ressonthat it femeth a less compas, it reprefentetha full pror fpect to the eye. When as the Romans and Magedonians labouring and fitting who could to obetter, were day, and night emploied either about their fabricke and pioners worker elso in skirmith and fight the Macedoniaus found more difficulty than they, in this respect, that the Romans were bused in platforms, mantless, and works all above grounds but the Macedoniaus week purto undermine: and oftensimes (as it falleth out in such fromy and craggy ground) they make with hard flints and rags not minable; and fuch as no iron or fleel-tool was able to touch and pierce. The King seeing little good done by this means, and his enterprise going but flowly for

lay there encamped, For this proud speech of his the Romans now conquerors, were the gladder

The fix and thirtiesh Book of T.Livins.

ward, began to found the townsmen, and so compathem to render the City, ming the mediation therein of their Chief Chiesens whom he parled withall sor this reckoning he made, that if Hereclea were forced before it, they within the City would tooner yield unto the Romans chanto him, and to the Could should win all the abank to himself for levying the fiege. And nothing was he thort of his count; for immediatly apon the winning of Heracles, a medienger came unto him from the Conful, willing him to forcease the assault and the fiege; alledging, it was more reason. that the Roman fouldiers who had fought in tanged battell with the Etolians, should have the reward and recompense of the victory. By this means Lamia was abandoned, and by theruin of Heracles her neighbour City avoided and escaped the like calamity of her own.

Some few daigs before that Heracles was won, the Etolians having affembled a Dier at Hypa-B ta, addressed Emballadors unto Antiochus, and Thoss among the rest, even he, who aforetime had been lent unto him, His commission and charge was, first, To request the King that once again he would rally his forces as well by land as at fea, and in person pais over into Greece: secondly, If any other important affairs hindred him, yet that he would fend unto them both men and money. For as it touched his Highness, in honour, sepuration, and credit, not to see his allies abandoned; so it made for the lafegard and security of his own Realm and royall estate, not to suffer the Romans (after they had oncedefeated the Atolians) to fail over into Afia at their eafe and pleasure, with all their forces. These were no tained devices, but true remonstrances indeed; and therefore prevailed the more with the King. Whereupon he delivered money prefently to the Embassadors, sufficient to defray the charges of the war, and promised certainly to send mento C ferre both by land and fea. Those alone of all the Embassadors he kept still with him, who was not himself unwilling to flay behind, because he might be ever at hand to call upon the King for to perform his word and behelt. But the winning of Heracles killed the heats clean of the Etolians in the end: and within few daies after that they had dispatched their Embassadors into Afig., about the renewing of the war and fending for the King, they laid apart all defignments of arms, and addressed their Orators unto the Romans to crave peace. Who, as they began to make some speech, the Consul cut them off, and said, he had other matters of greater importance to think upon and to dispatch; and commanded them to content themselves with a truce for ten daies, and to return to Hypata; and with them he fent L. Valerius Flacess, unto whom they should declare those things that they were about to deliver unto him, and whatsoever else they D had to lay, When they were arrived at Hypata, the chief and principall Acolians affembled themlelyes in the lodging of Elucans, confuling with him what course they were to take in their treaty, with the Conful. And when they went in hand to alledge the ancient rights of the leagues, and to lay, abroad their good demerits, and what they had done for the Romans: " Flass w bad ethem, lay a firaw there, and speak no more of the priviledge of those covenants and accords which they themselves had broken; shewing unto them, that they should speed better and gain more by a simple consession of their respain, and in recourse only to prayer and humble supplication; for assume as all the hope they might have of fafety, rested not in their own defert and goodness of their canse, but in the meer clemency and mercy of the people of Rome; epromiting for his part to affift them, and second their pesitions as well no the Conful as the Seant of flowelince that thicher also they must of necessity send an Embassisge. This way seemed to them all, the best simply for their salety, namely, to put themselves to the disposition and devo-tion of the Romans: for they supposed by this means to drive the Romans for very shame to have regard of them & not to offer hurt or violent outrage to them, coming in the habit of poor impliants; and yet withdlist any opportunity of better fortune should in the mean time offer it fellunts them for bestses own Masses severtheles and at their choice. When they were come beings the Col. Planess the chief of that embaffie, mades long Oration, couching and framing his words funder water tight artificially. So mitigate, and affwage the wrath of the conqueror; which he suppressed spaceholded with this speech, saying, That the Etolians committed them cives and all that they had to the ment; and prosection of the people of Rome. When the Cof. heard thele words : Seeyou do fo then indeed (qd he) Q ye Atolians, and aske heed I advise you that you deal herein some field. Then Research brought forth and showed a fair inferument of a Decree wherein the same marengrossed angle in terms, since that sind, he sgain) you mean good earnest, and are at our disposition. I demand that we deliver unto me out of hand Diemerchus affatesman of yours, and Mensus of Epocas, (who being caused into Naspatham with a gattion, had council and insections us followed and schelled. Phases interrupted the Col. before he had well made an end of his first have your villains and flaves, but a first to be your villains and flaves, but a first to be proposed by your and flags welly perwaded you know to the your or impose the first to be proposed by your and flags welly perwaded you know to the your or impose the first to be proposed by your and flags welly perwaded you know to the your will are the first to be proposed by your and flags well and the first to be proposed by the first to be proposed An Historica happenessed by your and happening periwaded you month what you do no impore their hyperhops us a said; all the consecution their finesses. The Cof, replied again is "Historican happenesses, inches a straight when the Golden decording to the first of th unique, that prevented which I command, yea; and with speed, my will is, that presently here you be housed hand and specified; and with the commanded chains and gives to be brought sorth. and the Lictors to come about them for to lay hold upon them. Then the stout courage both of

Phanest and the reft of the Etolians, was well cooled & shated and to at length they faw in what H poor plight they were, And Phaneas made answers her both himself and the Etolians there pretent in place, knew well, that those things were to be performed which were imposed upon thembut (quoth he) there needs a Councill of the Etolians for to enact a decree thereof, and therefore he requested the Consulto allow a surcease of arms only for ten daies. Then Flacen began to fpeak for the Ætolians, and at his request the faid abstinence was granted, and so they returned to Hypata, When Phaneas had related in the privy Councill of those elect peers of that nation called Appeleti, as well the demands that were commanded, as what had like to have falm upon them'elves in perion, the peers fighed deeply and groaned again, to fee their miferable condition; howbeit they were all of opinion, that the victor must of necessity be obeyed and a generall Parliament affembled of the Ætolian Burgesses out of all their towns and Cities. When I all that multitude wasgathered together, and heard the same related again, their hearts so fretted within them at the cruelty and indignity of those Lordly commands, that if they had been well fested in peace, yet such a fit of anger had been enough to have put them into arms. And to flir the tume and choler the more, the difficulty of effecting the things demanded, helped well: for how possibly could they compass to deliver Aminander, being as he was an absolute King? But even then there was prelented unto them by chance a new hope, For Nicander at that very time, coming from King Antiochus, filled the peoples heads with this vain expectation. namely, that the King made wondrous provision for war, as well by sea as land. This Nicander having accomplished his Embassage, and made return again into Letolia, within the compass of twelve daies, after he was embarked, arrived at Phalera in the gulph of Malea: from whence w having brought the monies which he had, down to Lamia, whiles himfelf with certain nimble men and light appointed, travelled toward Hypata in the evening, between the Roman and Atolian camp, through paths that he well knew; he chanced to flumble, ere he was aware, upon the corps de quard of the Macedonians, and was brought to the King before supper was done, the table taken up, and the King rifen. When Philip was advertised thereof, he shewed no other countenance, than it a friend or guest, and not an enemy was come; he bad him fit down at the board, and eat his meat. Afterwards he kept him there with him still in the room, and voided all the reft, willing him in no case to be afraid, "He blamed greatly the bad courses and delign-" ments of the Ætolians (which evermore lighted upon their own pares) who first had brought "the Romans and then Antiochus into Greece, But for my part (quoth he) fince things done and L " paft, may fooner be blamed than amended, I am content to forget and put all under my foot, "and will never be the man that will feem to infult over them in their diffress and advertity. "And to should the Ætolians likewise take up in time, and lay aside all their rancor and malice " to me and Nicander especially ought to remember this day, on which by me his life waspre-"ferved. With that he fent him away with a good convoy, untill he was past all danger; and this Nicander, as is beforefaid came to Hypara, even as the Atolians were in deep confultation about

M. Acitus having either fold outright, or given away so the fouldiers the booty of the contry about Heraelas, and heaving that the Councill at Hypses nothing tended to peace, and that the Estolians were true together to Naupstim, for to abide in that place the whole violence of the wan Ment App. Chandius above with 4000 fouldiers to feize the role of the momitains, where as the palages were difficult; and himself as cended up to the hill Otta, and facrificed to Hebrales in that very place which they call Pyra, by occasion that the mortall body of that god was there confirmed with fire: from whence he depasted with his whole army Reperformed the ref of this journey well and marched with eale, Being come to Corak (an exceeding high mountain between Calliplas and Mapspatium) he loft there many of his labouring bears and simpler hories, which together with their loads and fardels, as they went, tumbled down headlong from the mountain, and his mira also were much troubled and encumbred. Whereby it was foolwhen with floid laby and lide antenny he had to cleal, who had not befer and kept with a guard that difficult platings to empeach and shut up the thorow-fare from the enemies. How beit as much toolled and troubled Nashing samy was, he descended to Naupatium. And thaving exceed one For against this Calle, he invelted all the other pairs of the City, and divided his forces according to the final story of the walls. This steps he found as toiltome and painful, as that at Heraeles.

At the same time began the Acharans to lay siege to Ma spore Ho in Pelaponia six, for that it resused to be of their Commill and association. For these two Cities, Mayind and Elia, where exempt from the Acharan Diet and accorded with the Echaras. However, the Blans, after that Intiochis was chaled out of Greece, give the Embattadors of Achara more mild ansign, it wit. That when they had discharged and sen away the Kings partison, they wind consider of the matter what to do But the Mellenians having without any sandwer at all sent the Embattadors away had levied want and searing much their own chare setting their territory overfread with an amy, o and every where burned, yea, and their enemies a steaming the very many how before had weether as all their the City, addition to the Junious the very many how before had weether as all their commission to the Acharans. Quint in the story as a had been at their joing in the more hands of the contrast o

A obeyed his commandment, and having raifed his fiege, marched himselflightly appointed for speed before the reft of his army, and about Andania, a small cown between Magulopolis and Melfene, encountred Quintum. Unto whom after he had shewed the causes of the siege, he received at his hands a gentle rebuse only, for that he had enterprised a matter of so great consequence without his authority; with an express commandment also to cass and discharge his army, and not to disturb and trouble the peace, made for the good and benefit of all. The Messenians likewise he charged to call home their banished persons into their City, and to joyn with the Acharans in their generall Diet and Assembly. And if they either had any matters to refuse, or would willingly provide for themselves against the structure time, he willed them to make their repair unto him at Corimb, and enjoyned Diophanes immediatly to summon the Diet of the Acharans for him, when B personally himself would be. Where, after he had complained as touching the Island Zacymbus.

B personally himself would be. Where, after he had complained as touching the siland Zacynthus, that by stand and treachery they had come by and kept, he required that it should be refored to the Romans. Now this sile had sometime appertained to Philip the King of the Macedonians, and he gave it unto Aminander, in consideration, that he might conduct his army into the higher er parts of Etalia, through Athannania: in which expeditions and exploits of his, the Resolant hearts were so abated and quaited, that they were constrained to seek peace. Aminander made first Philip the Megapolitan governour of this silands but afterwards, in time of that war wherein in martial affairs, and sent Hieroeles the Agrigentin to succeed him in his place. This Hieroeles, after the desert and slight of Anicolus from Thermoptle, and the expulsion of Anicolus, from Thermoptle, and the expulsion of Anicolus, some position of Sumander out of Cathannania by King Philip dispatched of his own motion certain messegers with Disphases the

after the detest and flight of Anisobus from Thermopple, and the expulsion of Amisander out of Practor of the Achazans, and for a sum of money agreed upon between them, betraied the sland to the Achazans, and for a sum of money agreed upon between them, betraied the sland to the Achazans, The Romans thought it great reason, that this Island should be theirs, in recomman legions fought not at Thermopples for Diophanes nor yet for the Achazans, Diophanes to these challenges and demands sometime exceled himself and the whole nation, otherwhiles stood to it, chazans there, that both processed, how from the beginning they utterly millised the course, and also at this present much blamed the Practor for his wisful obstinacy. And by their advice and authority an ast was set down, that the whole matter should be referred and put to Quintius, to Determin what he blessed. Now had Quintius the surrous if

authority an act was fee down, that the whole matter should be referred and put to Quintius, to Determiny what he pleased. Now had Quintius, that it was fierce and fell; if one yielded and gave place, he was gentle again, and pliable. And therefore, without shewing any sign of debare, either in language or countenance, thus hespake, "If the "Achazans to hold and posses she was gentle again, and pliable. And therefore, "thought (qd,he) and were persuaded in my heart, that it were good and commodious for the "Achazans to hold and posses she is silland in question. I would advise the Senat & people of Rome "to let you enjoy it. But like as a Tortoise, so long as she keepeth her self-close within her shell (I "see) is sure and lafe enough, against all blows and offense whatsoever; but when she once put the forth any parts, look whatsoever is discovered and naked, the same is weak and subject to "injury: even to you. Achazans, being enclosed round about with the sea, are able easily to adjoyn unto your selves whatsoever lyesh within the præcince of Pelopannessus, and to keep the same also when you have laid it to you: but so soons for a greedy desire of having more and enroching "surface to you have laid it to you: but so soons are greedy desire of having more and enroching."

E "when you have laid it to you: but to foon as for a greedy defire of having more and entroaching "further, you go beyond those bonds, you lie open without, and are exposed to all hurt and danse. Thus Zarphān was delivered to the Romans with the assent of all the Councill there Ar the first state of the assent of the council there are the council there are the council the co

At the same time, King Philip asked the Conful as he marched to Naupastum, Whether it was his pleasure, that he in the mean while should recover and regain those Cities which were revolted from the affociation of the Romans? And having a grant and warrant from him, he led his forces against Demetrias, knowing well enough in what terms of troubles that City then stood. For being forlorn and in otter despair, seeing Amiochushad for saken them and no hope at all remaining in the Atolians: they looked every day and night either for the coming of Philip their heavy friend; or elle even the Romans themselves a worse enemy, like as they had a more just cause of anger and indignation against them. A confused and disordered fort there were of King Antiochas his fouldiers, who being but a few as first less there to lie in garrison, grew after to be more and most of them unarmed; such as after the field was lost [at Thermopyle] thither chanced to fliesand neither had thrength nor heartenough to abide a frege. And therefore when Philip ient certain messengers before unto them, to figuide, that there was some hope that they might be pardoned: they made them this answers. Therethegates were open for the King; and that he might enter at his pleasure. At his first entrance, certain thief men of mark quit the City and departed, and Euritochus killed himself. The gastilon souldiers of Antiochus (for so they had capitulated) were conducted to Lysimachia through Macedon; and Thrace, accompanied with a con-G voy of Maredonians, for fear that any man should do them harm. There were some few ships

allow the rode of Demetrias, under the command of Indarus, which together with their leader and Captain were difinified. After this, he regained Dolopia, Aperantia, and certain Cities of During the time that Philip was employed in these affairs, T. Quintius having recovered the Island Zagrathus, departed from the Dies of the Achange, and antitus having recovered the

Inand Zaspines, departed from the Diet of the Acheans, and croffed the leas to Naspatum, which had been beleasuered already two months, & was at the point to be forced and loss which

if it might have been won by affanle, it was thought that the whole nation and name of the Eto- A lians there would have perithed for ever. And albeit he had good caute to be highly effended and displeased wish the Etolians, incremembrance that they only checked and impeached his glory. at what time as he fet Greece free: and that they were nothing firred and moved with his authority, when he (forewarning them that tholerbings would happen which afterwards fell our just fo indeed) would have discounselled and scared them from soolish and surious designs : yet, supposing that it was a special part of his charge and work, that no nation of Greece (now freed by him Ishould utterly be subverted and destroyed, he began to walk up and down along under the walis to the end that he might be seen, and soon known of the Ætolians. And anon the very formost quaids took notice of him, & noted it was presently throughout all the ranks and companies that Quintius was there. And thereupon they ran from all parts up to the walls, every t man stretched forth his hards, and with one accord and consonant voice called by name unto Quinting, befeeching him to help and lave them. And albeit he was moved at these their pitions cries with commileration, yet for that time he fignified by the turning away of his head, that he refused and denied them : asking withall, What lay in him to do them any good? But afterwards. being come unto the Conful, "Know you not (quoth he) O M. Acilus whereabout we are and what we have in hand? or if you be a man provident enough, efteem you not that it mainly con-" cerneth the common-weal? He let the Conful by these words a longing, and caused him to give more attentive ear what he would say and withall, Why do you not speak forth (quoth the Conful) and utter your mind what the matter is? Then quoth Quintins: "See you not that after you " have vanquished Anticchus, you spend and lose much time here in the siege and assault of two w Cities, when as now the year of your government is wellnear come about? And Philip in the "mean time without seeing a battell or the entigns of his enemies displaied, hath gained and joy-"ned to himself not Cities only, but so many nations already, namely, Ashamania, Perrhubia, A-" perantia and Dolopia? But it is nothing to good and expedient for us, nor standeth it us to much "upon, to take down the Etolians and pare their nails, as to look unto Philip that he wax not "too great: and (feeing you and your fouldiers have not got yet two Cities in reward and re-"compence of victory) not to fuffer him to go clear away with fo many nations of Greece! The Conful accorded hereunto: but he thought it a shame and dishonour for him to give over the fiege and effect nothing: but afterwards, all the matter was put unto the disposition of Quintime, Who went again to that fide of the wall, whereas a little before the Ætolians called and I cried aloud unto him. And when as they intreated him more earnestly and with greater affective on to take party of the Atolian people, he willed some of them to come forth unto him. And immediatly, Phancachimselt with other principall persons of the Ætolians, went out unto him; unto whom bring proftrate and groveling at his feet: "Your present fortune (quoth he) and hard of effate wherein you are, caused me both to temper my choler and also to stay my tongue. Those things you now ice are faln out, which I foretold would come to pass. And not fo much as this Sis leit unto you, That the calamities faln upon your heads can be ernly faid to have light upon "them that have not deserved as much. Howbeit, since it hath been allotted unto me as it were Siby defliny to be a foster-father (as I may so say) to nusse up Greece, I will not cease even to do won good, as thankleis and ungratefull persons as you are. Send your Orators to the Conful, M to intreat him to grant you atruce for to long, untill you may address your Embassadors to "Rome, by whom you shall wholly refer and submit your selves to the Senat: and I will norfail to be an interceffor and advocate to the Confut for you and likewife unto the Senat. And, as Quinting Counfelled them, fo did they, Neither rejected the Conful their Embaffie, but granted shom abilinence of war for such a term as within which they might have an answer of their Embiffige to Rome : fo he diflodged, the fiege was raifed, and the army fent into Phocis. The Conthe together with Quinting paffed over the fea to Agium, unto the generall Councill of Achea. There was much treaty and parly about the Eleans, and the restoring of the Lacedamonians exides; but nothing was effected in the one or the other. As for the Lacedamonians, the Achaans were defirous to referve that for themselves, and to win thereby a thank, as proceeding from N their speciall grace, And the Eleans, chose rather to come and be united to the Achaens Parlia ment of themselves, than by the mediation of the Romans. The Embassadors of the Epirots came unto the Conful, who (is was well known) carried not themfelyes found and upright in the entertaining of the Roman amity : howbeit, they had not levied a fouldier for Antiochiu. Charged they were to have relieved him with moneys; and deny themfelves they could not but they had sent their Embassadors unrouthe King. And when they pit tip a petition, that they might be accepted again into the ancient band of amity? this answer the Consulter inned unto them. That he knew not yet whether to range them withe number of enemies, or peaceable friends, and thereof the Senat should be judge; and therefore he referred their whole eptire cause to Rome, And to that purpose a trate he granted them of fourftore and ten daies. The Epirots thus O fent to Rome; presented themselves before the Senat, and which they stood rather upon these terms in recouning those things wherein they have not shewed any open hostility, than incleating themselves of those matters that were laid against them; they received such an answer, as whereby they might be thought eather to have obtained pardon, than to have made good and jufified their caule, The Embaffadors also of King Philip about that time had and ience given themin the Senat, who came to congratulate with the Romans, tellifying their own joy, and wishing

The fix and shirtieth Book of T. Livius. A theirs for their victory; and upon their request, that they might factifice in the Capitoll, and of-

fer an oblation and prefent of gold in the Temple of Jup. Opt. Max; the Senar gave the good leave. for an observed and offered a crown of gold weighing "one hundred pound. These Embassa." 36 dors had not only a friendly answer and gracious dispatch: but also Demetrias the son of King flesh. Philip, who had lien as an hoffage at Rome, was delivered unto them, for to bring home again who to his father. Thus was the war atchieved and brought to anend, which M. Acilust the Comil waged against King Antiochus in Greece.

The other Conful P. Cornelins Scipio, whole lot was to govern the Province of Gaul, before that he took his journey to that war which he was to make against the Boians, demanded of the Senat, that money should be affigued unto him, for to perform those plaies and games which R he had promiled by vow, as Vice-Prattor in Spain, when he was driven to a great extremity in a battell. This seemed to be a strange and unreasonable demand. Whereupon the LL, of the Senat ordained, That what plaies the Conful had vowed on his own head without asking the advice and counsell of the Senat, the same he should exhibit and let forth either with the issue of the spoils got from the enemies, (it haply he had referred any money raised thereout to that purpose) or else defray the charges our of his own purie. These plaies and games P. Cornelius represented for the space of ten daies. And near about the same time, the Temple of the great goddels dame Crbele (or Idea) was dedicated. This goddess being brought out of Asia, in the time that P. Cornelius Scipio (lurnamed afterwards Africanus) and P. Licinius were Confuls, was conveyed from the lea-fide into the mount Palatine. The Temple was fer out to be built at a price (according to C anact of the Senat) by M. Livius and C. Claudius the Centors, when M. Cornelius and T. Semprovins were Confuls Thirteen years after the bargain was made for the edifying thereof, M. Junius Brutus dedicated it. and for the honour of this dedication were the first stage-plaies exhibited, (as Valerius Antias mine author faith) called thereupon Megalefia. In like manner. C. Licinius Lucullus one of the two Dunmvirs) dedicated the Temple of the goddels Juventus in the great Race called Circui Maximus. The fame had M. Livius the Conful vowed fixteen years before, eventhat very day in which he defeated Afdruhal and his army. The same Livius in his Centor-Thip, went through and bargained for the building thereof, whiles M. Cornelius and T. Sempronius were Consuls. And in the honour of dedicating this Temple, the plaies were set forth: and all was done with more devotion, because there was a new war intended against King Antion ni chus. In the beginning of this year in which these things passed, whiles P. Cornelius the Conful flaid fill behind at Rome, (for M. Acilius was gone forth a ready to war:) it is found in records, that two tame oxen climbed up a ladder in the fireet Carina, to the tile-roof of a certain house there. And the soothiayers gave express order that they should be burnt quick, and the ashes to be thrown into Tyber. Allo it was reported, that at Tarracina and Amiternam? it rained Rones fundry times. Item, That in Minturna the Temple of Jupiter and the shops about the marketplace, were blasted and smitten with lightning; and in the very month of the river Vulturnut; two ships caught fire from heaven, and were consumed. In regard of these searfull prodigies, the Decemvirs by order from the Senat went to the books of sibylla and perused them; and out of their learning pronounced, that a solemn fast should be now instituted in the honour of Cores, the fame to be observed and holden every fift year: also that a novendiall sacrifice for nine daies together could continue; and a supplication for one day: and that they who went in this procession and supplication, should wear garlands and wreaths of flowers upon their heads: lastly, That the Conful P, Cornelius should facrifice to what gods, and with what beasts, the Decemvirs would appoint and pronounce. When the gods were pacified, as well by the accomplishment of the vows accordingly, as by taking order for the expiation of those wondrous figns the Conful took his journey into his province: from whence he commanded Cness Domities the Pro-Prator (after he had caffed his army) to depart to Rome: and himself entred with his legions into the territory of the Bolans.

Within a little of that time the Ligurians (by vertue of a facted law that they had) levied and F affembled anarmy, and by night affailed the Camp unawares to Quintus Miniains the Pro-Confol, Minattur kept his fouldiers in order of battell until day within his hold, having an eye and circumped regard, that the enemy should not mount over the riench and defences in any place.

And artheday break he fallied forth at two gates at once: neither were the Ligurians repulsed (as he hoped they should) at the first charge; for they sustained and held out the skirmish above two hours, with doubtfull event on both fides. At the laft, when band after band iffued out and hill fresh souldiers succeeded in the room of the wearied, for to maintain fight, the Ligurians in the end (befides other diffresses, lost for want of sleep also) furned their backs. Of the enemies were flair above four thousand; of Romans and allies under three hundred. Two months after or fornewhat lefs; P. Cornelius the Conful gave battell to the Bojans and won the day; flew 28000 Generalies. (as Valering Antia writeth Jook 3400 prifosers Pained 124 military enfigns, 1230

horles charfors 247: and of the winners (as he faith) there died nor above 1484. Where (by the way) how hile credic foever (as touching the number) we give thro this Writes, '(for in that point there waone over-reacheth more than he) yet apparant it is, that a right great victory is was; both forthat the camp was won, and the Boians after that battell prefently yielded themfelves ; as ferther in regard of this victory a joyfull procession was by order from the Senat holdenjand greater beafts flain for facrifice.

Not much under or over this prefent time, M. Fulcius Nobilier peturned out of the father are. H mince of Spain in pomp of an Ovacion, and curried in thew 10000 pound weight of fiver in bullion; of Rigars in filver coin 130 000, and in gold 126 li weight. P. Cornelius the Confidence first taken hostages of the Boian nation, and disletted them of the one half of their country to the inhabiting wheteof the people of Rome might if they would fend their Colonies; at his de-parture from thence toward Rome to an undoubted and affined triumph, licemed his army with commandment to meet him there and give their attendance upon his triumph-day. The morrow after that he was come, the Senat had fummons to affemble in the Temple of Bellona; where after he haddiscoursed of his acts and deeds archieved, he required that he might be permitted to enter the City riding in triumph. P. Sempronius Blafus a Tribune of the Commons for the time being flepped forth and faid," That his advice was that Scipio should not flatly be denied the honour of "a sriumph, but to put it offeo a farther day, And why? The wars (qd.he) of the Ligurians have " alwaies been joyned and linked with those of Gaul: which nations being so near together use et ever mutually one to fuccour another. If P. Scipio (after the Boians defeated in battel) had fol-"lowed the train of victory, and either himself in proper person with his brave conquering army "paffed into the territory of the Ligurians, or but lent part of his forces to Q. Minuting, who now "for three years (or fast upon) both been detained within those quarters in a war of doubting if-"fue, we might have seen an end ere this of the Ligurian war also. But now (for sooth) his fouldiers are dismissed, and brought home to accompany him & to solemnize his triumph; who might "well have been employed ttill and done good tervice to the Common-weal; yea, & maydo yet " (if the Senat be fo disposed) by deferring the time of triumph, for to make amends and regain w "that which by over-hastinels of triumph hath been over-slipped. And therefore, in my opinion "(ad he) they should do well to command the Consulto go his waies back again, and take his "army with him into his Province, &cto do his best and namest endeavour to subdue the Liguri-"ans alfo. For unless they be brought under and made subject unto the people of Rome, the Roi-"ans be ye fure will not long be quiet: either we must have peace or war at once in both places. And fo P. Cornelius in quality of Pro-Conful (as many others before him, who in their full Magis "fracy triumphed not) may after some few months have his triumph. To this the Col. answered "again and faid, That neither the Province of the Ligurians was any part of his charge bylet neither warred he at all with the Ligurians, por yet demanded to triumph overthem. As for Q Minutins (ed.he) I hope that shortly after he hash subdued them, he both will sequire his due I "triumph, and fhall likewife obtain the same. For mine own part, I feek no more but to stin over the Boians in Gand, whom I have vanquilled in plain battell, beaten our of the field a came ; whole whole nation within two dairs after the fight and their general different mounts des and rendred themselves into my hands; and, from whom Lhaves arried a way hethers to the rendred themselves in a state which is much more shan all this, I have had the colling of in many Gauls in open battel, and tought with to many thoulands of Boians, as no General pr ver did before me: the better half of 50000 men are falu upon the adge of the fword, and many a thouland, taken prifoners; to anche Boians have none left but old folk and young children Can any man make a wonder then, why a wichprions army leaving no enemy behind in the Promany sering to Rome to honour the triumph of their Contal? Whose amploiment, if these may be diposed to use in any other service or Province, Whether of these two waiss think they. will make them more willing and ready to put themselves into new dangers, and entering a-"they fresh labour and travell; either to pay them without delay & contemphem with the dress delerved hire of their former peril and pain, or to fend them away with bare hope only inference of the libliance, for to expect full without effect: ince they have been once already pur brand disappointed of their first hope and expectation? Now for mine own parts .. I obtained more "enough that day on which the Senat fent me (deemed & declared the bestman in all the Care "to receive that great goddels & dame of Ida. This title alone, without any other addition of the rumph, hell be inflicient to recommend to all patterny for houghly to honous both the image of Pasterny for houghly to honous both the image of Pasterny for houghly to honous both the image of Pasterny Compelled to he Tribunes of the Compelled Co chariots armor, entigue, and spoils of all force; also French vettels of brets and copper die some ided likewile to be led in some a sumber of hories sates. . regener with Mobiciness said of men captures. Of chains of gold be made a thew of 1470, Reides, there was born in possible Thinne had officed nurshing in that he would have technicated and officed and charge which in the same of the same Mujes their aware thus secur in trains a director remaining at Eposies, prior new 190 careful of the Roman war, as if the Romans had no purpose nor insention to make we Afia. This fecurity of his was occasioned by many of his friends, who partly pro-

A and partly upon flattery perswaded him so. Only Annibal, who at that time was of greatest credit, and might do most with the King, faid unto him, "That he rather marvelled much why the "Romans were not already in Afia, than doubted of their coming. For a neerer cut (quoth "he) it is by Sea out of Greece into Afia, than out of Italy into Greece; and a greater motive to " war is Antiochin than the Ætolians, And as for their valour and power as hardy they are and "mighty at Sea, as on Land; and their fleet hath hovered agood while already about Malea; "Moreover, I heard fay of late, that new thips be arrived, and a new General come out of Italy, "to follow and perform this war. And therefore, let Antiochus feed no longer upon a vain hope, "and promile himself a permanent peace: for shortly he must make account to fight with the 66 Romans in Asia, yea, and for Asia, both by Sea and Land; and no mean there is, but that either B . himself multi-lose his Kingdom, or take from them their soveraign seignory, who affect and pre-" tend to be LL, of the whole world. He was the only man thought to forecast, and truly to foretell what would enfue. Whereupon the King himself in person, with those ships which he had ready rigged and turnished, failed to Chersonnesses, with intent to threngthen those places with good garrilons if haply the Romans should come by Land. The rest of the navy he commanded Polyxanidas to prepare and put to Sea, And al about the Island he fent about his pinnaces and briganting as espiais to discover the coasts. C. Living the Admiral of the Roman navy was arrived at Naples from Rome with fifty covered thips. At which place he gave commandment, That the open vessels, which by covenant were due to be tent from the allies of all that tract, should meet. From whence he failed to Sicily, and passed the streights by Meffana. And when he had received fix C Carthaginian thips fent to aid him, and called upon the Rhegins and Lo. rins, and other affociats comprised in the same league and holding by the same tenure, for that shipping which of duty they were to find, when he had also taken a survey of all his armado at Lagraium, he weighed and chor, and put to the main Sea, Being arrived at Coregra, which was the first City of all Greece, that he came unto he enquired in what terms the war-affairs flood? (for as yet all was not throughly quiet in Greece) and where the Roman fleet was? After he heard that the Roman Conful and King Philip, were about the pais of Thermopyle, and there lay in guard: that the fleet rid at anchor in the port and harbor of Pyracum; he thought it good to use expedicion, and to make speed for mil occasions whatfoever, and incontinently determined to fail forward to Peloponnefus. And ha-Ving stone instant waited Samos and Zacynthus as he went, because they choic rather to band with n the Stolians, he fet fail for Malea, and having a good wind, within few daies he arrived at Pyraeum where she old fleet anchored. At Styllaum King Eumenes met him with three ships: who had been a long time at Leina, unresolved in himself, whether he should return to defend his own Kingplora (for he heard that Amioghis made preparation at Ephofus for war, as well by Sea as Land owner to depart a foot from the Romans, upon whole fortune depended his whole state. Aulus Accilius, so soon as he had delivered to his successor five and swenty close ships of war, looked from Pyraeum, and came to Rome. So Livius with a fleet of eighty one ships, armed at their beakbeads with brasen pikes, besides many other smaller vessels, (which open as they were, had brasen heads, as is aforelaids or if they were without such pikes, served for espials) sailed to Delos. Muchabour that time the Conful Aiclins affailed Naupattum. At Delos, Lipius for certain dayes E was italed by contrary winds (for that quarter among the Cyclades is exceeding windy, by reafort that thefe Hlands are divided afunder, some with broadergul's, some with narrower.) Polezobeing certified by the post-ships (fee in diverse places to discover) that the Roman armado at anchor neer Dels, dispatched messengers to the King, who leaving all matters which he enrespected in Helle spontar, returned to Ephelas as fast as ever he could make fail with his ships of waspited at the bead; and prefently called a councel, where it was debated, whether he were helt somestil a bastol at Sea or nor Polymenidas was of opinion, "That he should not flack the time, Mit in any wife give berrel and trie a fight, before that the fleet of Eupener and the Rhodian hande joined with the Romans: for fo in number they foould not be much overmatched and for all other things have the better, as well for simbleness and agility of ships, as for variety F" of attriondiers; For the Roman thips, as being unworkmanly built they are heavy of theerage and nameldy, loadenabey are and franght befides with provision of victuals, as they are com-Bouhwhit comeinto the enemies countrey. But as for your thips (feeing they leave all about "thempeaceable and quiet) shey shall be charged with nothing but with menand municipin, Befeles, the skill of the felias and lands and of the winds in the fe quarters, will be a great help unto The whereast beenomies must needs be much troubled, for want of knowledge in them all. blatthers for of this counselhad credit given unto him on all parts, and the rather, for that he was rehis to han bemielf to puts mexecution the same counsel. Two dales they made flay to let all things moraled and readines, the third day they fer forward with a fleet of a hundred fall, whereof yo securoresed the reflionen, and all of the ineller making and for Photographey thaped their course. Carbe Ring herting that the Roman Armedo approached, departed from there (for that be was not to beptelent in perion at the conflict uponthe lea) and went to Maguefia neer Siptim for to levy land-forces. But his navy made fail to Coffus, a port of the Erythraans, to attend the coming of the enemy there, as in a place more commodious. The Romans, when the Northern winds Fre once laid for they were aloft for certain daies, and locked them in) failed from Delos to Pha-Man haven Town of the Chians, bearing toward the Algean Ra. From thence they cast about with

The seven and thirtieth Book Of the Histories of T. Livius of Pacha, from the foundation of the City of Rome. The Breviary of L. Flores upon the sevenand thirtieth Book.

Ucius Cornelius Scipio the Confut, having for his Lieutenant P. Scipio Africanus (according as he had promised that he would be Lieutenant to his brother, if Greece and Asia were ordained to be his Province, whereas it was thought, that C. Lælius for the great credit that he was in with the Senat. thould have had that Province given him) took his voyage for to war against Antiochus, and was the first Roman that ever failed over into Alia, as Captain and Commander of an army. Emylius Regillus fought fortunally with the aid of the Rhodians before Myonnesus against the royal navy of Autochus. The fon of Africanus taken prisoner by Antiochus, was fest home to his father. M. Acilius Glabrio eriumphediquer Antiochus, whom he had driven out of Greece, as also over the Rhodians, Afterwards. when Antiochus was vanquifbed by L. Cornelius Scipio (with the affifance of King Eumenes, the for of Attalus King of Pergamus) he had place granted unto him, upon condition, that he should auit and C forgo, all the Provinces on this fide the mount Taurus. And Eumenes, by whose help Antiochus was avercome, had his Kingdom enlarged. To the Rhodians also, for their helping hand certain Cities were given and granted. One Colony was planted, called Bononia, Emylius Regillus, who vanquished the Captains of Antiochus in a naval battel, obtained also a naval triumph. L. Cornelius Scipio, who finished the war with Antiochus, had the like furname given him as his brother, and was called after Afraticus.

The seven and thirtieth Book of T. Livius.

Strafe to 1

Hen L. Cornelius Scipio, and C. Lelius were Confuls, after order taken for the fervice of the Gods, there was no matter treated of in the Senate, before the fuit of the Atolians. And as their Embaffadors were inftant and earneft, because the term of their truce was but short, so T. Quinting, who then was returned out of Greece to Rome, seconded them. The Atolians, relying more upon the mercy of the Senate, than the julice of their cause, and ballancing their old good turns done to the Romans, to the late. harms and trepartes committed, used humble supplication. Burlo long as they were in presence before the Senators, they were wearied with their interrogatories of all hands, who fought eather to fetch and wring from them confession of a fault, then any other answers and when they were bidden to void out of the Senat-house, they cansed much debate within. For in the handling of their matter it was feen that anger bare more Iway than pity; because they were mobile much offended with them for being enemies as they blamed them for an unruly uncamed, and unfociable nation. And after much hard hold for certain daies together, they relolved at length neither to grant nor denythem peace. Two conditions were tendered and preferred unto them either to refer themselves whole to the pleasure and disposition of the Senate or ellero deliver a 2000 sa-This said Withul to hold thoir for friends or foes, whom foever the Remine reputed theirs. And which they were defrous to draw from the Senators thus much, as to know in what polars, and thought forthe dies fronted submit themselves to the discretion of the Senat; they could have no ceptain entwered build upon. And thus minhout any peace obtained, they were difficilled with expiese Commendment to void the City that very day, and to be gone quited Italy within he layer (Moving) Then they fell to nonfulcation in the Senarab but the government of the Confular provides The the Confuls elected to the the that go of Grisca, and Latine state a great stan with the Senarab but the Moving the Confuls should sixther and latine state between flémiteles souch eix Proxinces, he role up and faid. Than is was mote desine and befirting on put The million of the judgment when the moughle court, than to the blind ha mid of loss To this Scripto The the period made master, master thought confider better of its and after he had conferred to the period that the period the had conferred to the period that the period that the period the period that the This is the second and the second an they ned to make a trial adjesher Annibatheing vanquifted could aid King Antiobus more than Africance the Conseneror affiftaine Conful and the Roman legions. And affin a manner affigued Ferento Sopie, and Kalpen Lalius, Bur the Precors had their Provinces, fet out to them by lots Aurune elsins obtained the civil juridiction of citizens, and L. Fulvius offorainers ; L. Emylius Regillus was L. Admiral of the armado, P. Innius governed Tufcany, M. Tuccius Apulia and the Ttt 2

menes who was gone to Elas toward his fleet, within few daies after, with four and twenty covered ships, and more uncovered, returned to the Romans; whom he found preparing and mar-Challing themselves (alittle short of Phocas) for a battel at sea. Then set they all forward with a hundred and fifty close covered ships, and more open and without hatches : and being with fide Northern winds, at the first driven to the sea shore; they were forced to sail single in rank one after another. But afterwards, as the violence of the wind began to be allaied, they affaied to cross over to the haven Correus, which is above Cyffus. Polyxenidas, as foon as he heard that the enemies were at hand, rejoyced that he had occasion presented unto him of a naval battel: and himself firetched forth the left point of his fleet embattelled far into the fea, willing the Captains of the thips to dilplay the right wing broad, toward the land: and so with an even front, he advanced forward to the fight. Which the Roman Admiral feeing, flruck fail, took down the mafts, and r laying together all the tackling of the ships in one place, attended their coming that followed after By which time there were thirty in a rank afront, with which because he would make them equal to the left wing of the enemy, he fet up the trinkets or small fails, meaning to make way into the deep, commanding them that followed Hill, to make head, and direct their prows against the right wing neer the land, Eumenes was the rere-Admiral, and kept the rereward close together : but fo foon as they began to be troubled with taking down their tackling, he fet forward with all freed and half that he could make: and by this time were they in view one of the other. Two Carthaginian thips led before the Roman navy, which were encountred with three of the Kings thips. And confidering the ods of the number, two of the Kings came about one. And first they wiped away the oars on both fides, then they shewed themselves alost with their weapons, and w boorded her, and after they had either overturned or killed the defendants, they were mafters of that Thip. The other that was in fingle fight, and affailed but by one, feeing the other thip taken by the enemies fled back into the main fleet, before the was environed by the three enemies. Liwins chafing hereat, and angry at the heart, advanced forward with the Admiral ship alrong the enemy : against her, those other two which had enclosed the Carthaginian ship aforesaid, hoping to do the like by this came onward; which Livius perceiving, commanded the rowers to let their oars hang in the water on both fides, for the more flay and fleadiness of the fhip, and likewise to cast their iron hooks fashioned like hands, for to grapple the enemies ships, as they approached and came neer upto them; and when they were come to close fight in manner of land-fervice, then to remember the valour of the Romans, and not to hold the Kings flaves for men of any worth, y And with much more facility and ease, than the two ships before conquered one, this one for that gained two. By this time the main fleet on both fides encountred on all fides, and fought pellmell. Eumenes who being in the rereward, came last in place, after the conslict was begun, perceiving that Livius had disordered the lest wing of the enemies, made head against the right, where he faw them fighting on even hand, not long after the left wing began to flie. For Polyxenidas, fo foon as he saw himself without all question overmatched in valour of the souldiers, cansed the trinkets and all the cloth he had to be iet up, and purposed to flie amain. Those likewise that were toward the land, and fought with Eumenes, within a while did no lefs. The Romans and Enmenes, so long as the mariners were able to plie their oars, and so long as they were in hope to annoy the tail of the enemies, followed the chase lustily enough: but after that they perceived M their own thips (charged and heavily loaden with victuals) follow after to no purpole, and to lag behind nor like to overtake them which were the swifter, because they were the lighter staied at length their pursuit, after they had taken 1 3 ships both with their souldiers and mariners, and funk ten. Of the Roman Armado there perished but one Carthaginian, which at the first encounter was befet with two thips. Polyxenidas never gave over flight, but made was fill, until he had recovered the haven of Ephefus. The Romans abode that day in the place from whence the Kings armado came, purpoling on the morrow to make fresh fail after the enemy. And in the mids of their course they met with those 35 Rhodian ships covered, conducted by Pifistratus their Admiral; and taking those also with them, they followed the enemy even as far as Enhelm, where in the mouth of the haven, they rid in order of battel: by which bravado, having wrung as it were from N the enemies a plain confession that they were vanquished, the Rhodians and Emmenes were fent home. The Romans letting their confesor Chius, first failed by Phoenicus, an haven Town of Brythat, and having cast anchor that night, the next day they weighed, and arrived within the Mand, close to the City it self, where having sojourned some sew daies, especially to refresh their rowers, they passed forward to Phocas. Where leaving four quinquereme Galeaces, the seet animed at Cane, and because the Winter approached, the ships were laid up in their docks on drie Land, and for their fafety were trenched and paled about. In the years end the General affembly for dection of Magistrats was holden at Rome, wherein were created Confuls, L. Cornelius Scipio, and C. Lalius. For now all men had an eye to the finishing of the war against Antiochus. The next morrow were the Prevors also chosen, namely, M. Tacciai, L. Agranculeins, Cneus Fulvius, L. Emylius, P. J. nius, and C. Atinius Labeo. internal control of the control of t

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Brutii, and L. Atinius Sicily. Moreover that Conful, who was to be employed in Greece, had a commission granted, besides that army which he should receive of M. Acilius (and those were two legions to turnish himself with a supply of 3000 footmen, and 100 horsemen of Roman citizens; also of 5000 foot, and 200 horse of allies that were Latins; and befides, granted it was in the same commission, that when he was arrived two his Provinces he should pals over with his army into Aga, if he thought it so expedient for the Common-weal,

Unto the other Conful was allowed an entire whole army of new fouldiers, confifting of two Roman legions, and fifteen thousand toot and fix hundred horse of the Latin allies, Q. Minutius had direction (by reason that he wrote how he had performed in his Province all that there was to be done, and that the whole Nation of the Ligurians had yeelded subjection) to translate his forces out of Liguria into the Boians countrey, and to deliver the same to P. Cernelius the Proconful. Out of that territory which he had taken away from them after they were vanquished. those City legions were withdrawn, which had been levied and enrolled the year before; and committed they were to the charge of M. Tuccius the Pretor, befides 1 5000 foot, and 6000 horse of Latine allies: and all these forces were to be employed for to defend and keep in obedience, Apulia and the Brutisns countrey, As for A. Cornelius the Pretor of the former year, who with an army had the government of the Brutii) he was commanded to deliver unto M. Acilius (if the Conful thought fo good) the legions transported overinto Ætclia, if he would remain there fill: but if Acilius would rather return to Rome, then A. Cornelius with that army, was to remain in Atolia. Thought good it was, that C. Atimus Labeo should receive of M. Amylius. the government of Sicily and his army : and if it pleased him, to take up and enrol out of that very w Province 2000 foot and 100 horse, for to supply and sulfill the broken companies. P. Junius Prutus had commandment to levy a new army for the government of Tufcany to wit, one Roman legion, and 10000 foot of Latine allies, and 400 horie. Allo L. Amilius the Admiral, was to receive of M. Junius the Pretor of the former year, twenty Gallies, and the mariners and oars thereto belonging; and befides, to levy himself 1000 mariners more, and 2000 footmen: and with those thirs and souldiers to fail into Afia, and to receive the fleet of C. Liviur. As for them that were already in the government of both the Provinces of Spain and of Sardinia, they were to continue therestill for one year longer, and to have the same armies at command. This year were two tenths of corn levied of Sicily and Surdinia: and order was given for all the Sicilian corn to be fentainto Esoliato the army: but out of Sardinia, that one part should be brought to Rame, T and the other transported over into Acolia, even to the same place that the other of Sieily aforetaid: State Color Separa rbial

Before: the Confuls ferforward into their Provinces, it was thought meet, that the Pontifies shouldgive order for the expiation of certain prodigies : for at Rome the Temple of Inno Lucina' was familien with lightning; so as both the lantern, yea, and the leaved dores thereof, were foully disfigured. Likewife at Pureali, the Town walls in many places, and one gate, was blatted with lightning, and two men befides were frucken dead therewith. At Nurfia it was for certain known that the day being fair and elect, there arose artsormy tempers, wherein also two free men loft their lives. The Tuiculans reported, that with them it rained earth. And the men of Reate brought word, that within their territory a female mule foled. Their prodigies (Ifay) were expiased and the Latine festival holy-daies were celebrated anew, for that the dole of flesh was not given unto the Lawencius, which of duty should have been delivered. Moreover, a solemnsuppligation was ordained, in regard of alberrours and faults escaped in divine service and religious observances. Also one of the books roff bylla, the Decemvirs declared and shewed, to what Gods, facrifice should be made: and ten young springals free born, and ten Virgins likewise, whose Fathen and Mothers yet lived, were employed about the minifery of those factifices. The Decem-virs also by night factificed young sucklings. And P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus, before he sook his journeys, erected an archin the Capitol (over-against the high street that leadeth thirther) with 7 gilder fratues and 2 horses: and before that arch, he fet up two cesterns or lavers of marble. A hour this time, 43 principal persons of Esolia, (among whom were Democritus and his brother) wereconveighed to Ranis, by two Squadrons or cohorts fent of purpose from M. Meilius and * Lautumia, or there were laid up fast in the prison called * Thestone quarries : which done, the cohorse aforefaid mera commanded by E. Cornelius the Conful, to make return to the army. From Fishmens and Cleoparra (King and Queen of Egypt) there came Embaffadors, ceftiging their joy which they conceived in the behalf of the Romans, in these terms, That Mandeither the Confessadors fed King Antiochen out of Greecesexhorting also the Romans to transport an atmy into Afeat for

for a neward fhould be given 4000 brafen Affes apeere L. Cornelius the Conful, having actionplished all things to be done at Rome, published an Edick in a general affembly, That afwell those souldiers whom himself had enrolled or supply; as they who were with A Connelius in the Brutians country should all meet at Brundafiam upon the Ides of Quintelle, Moreover he nominated three Lientenants, Sex, Digitius, L. Apufius, and C. Fabricius Linfoinus, for to gather ships together out of all the Sea-toalis into Brundufum. And when he had prepared and fet all things in good order, he departed from the City, clad in his

that not in Afra only, but likewise in Spriagall men were smitten with fear and amazed, Agior the

KK; of Egypt, they would be ready to do for their parts, what foever the Senat should be down.

Thanks were returned to the K, and Q; aforefaid, and order wastaken, that to the Embassadors

righ coar of arms. These presented unto the Comini as he wantforth, to the number of soon valantation. Romans and elica cogerner, who had brived their full years in the wate and or the conduct of P. Africana, and now were example from fouldiers, who all effered to go with him and to be enrolled as pref foundiers. Much at the time that the Conful took his journey (during the feltival Apollinare games in the honour of Apollo, upon the nit day before the ides of Inty lit chanvar appropriate Boundary into whom the air was deer and fair, there arole a fuddain darknets during the Ecliple of the sup, by reason that the body of the moon was directly under the Circle and randle of the fun. L. Amplies Regilles also Admiral of the war, at the same time went to Sea. L. Aurunculeius was charged by order from the Senat, to build 30 Galeaces with five banks of ours,

and 20 Gallies with three banks, because a bruit was blown and blazed abroad, that Antiochus B upon the late battail at Sea, was about to prepare a much greater armado. The Atolians, after their Embaliadors were returned from Rome and had made relation, that there was no hope of peace, albeit all their Sea-coafts (especially toward Pelaponnefus) were (poiled and wasted by the Acharans, yet minding more their peril like to ensue, than remembring their lois received, feized the mountain Corax, intending to impeath and frop the pattage of the Romans. For they made no question nor doubt, but that the next spring they would return to befiege and affault Naupattum. Acilius, who wish well what they expected, thought it better to go in hand with an enterprise unlooked for, and namely, to affail Lamus; for thus he thought, That feeing they had been already brought to a great strait and extremity by King Philip; now they might be taken suddainly and surprised at unawares, because they stood in fear of nothing lets, C Whereupon, removing from Elasia, he encamped first in the country of his enemies near to the River Speeduage from whence by night he diflodged, and advanced forthwith his enfigns, and by theday break had invested their walls round about. Great fear and burly there was, as in an accident unlooked for : yet all that day they defended the City more refolutly, than a man would have believed and thought they could have done in to fuddain a danger: whiles menitood at defence upon the walls, women fet up ladders in many places, and brought the men weapons and datts of all forts, yea, and fromes up to the walls unto them. Acilius, after he had founded the retreat, brought back, his men into the camp about moon: and after they had there refreshed their bodies with meat and sell, he gave them warning (before he dismissed the Presorium) that ere day-light the next morning they should be ready in arms: forthat he would not come back again with D them into the same, before they were mafters of the Town. At the fame time as the day before, be gave affank in many places; and for as much as the Townsmens strength decaied their darts and weapons failed, and above all, their hearts fainted, within few hours he wan the City. After had made a siddance of the pillage, fold fome part, and given a way the reft, the fell to take counsel what todo afterwards. There was not one man of opinion to go against Naupastum, confidering that the Asiolians held and kept the pair of Corax. Howbeit Acilius, to the end that he would not keep the field in summer without doing some exploit, and that the Ætolians might not enjoy that peace by the flacknes of the Roman foundiers, which obtain they could not at the Scrags hand, he supposed to besiege Amphissa and so the army was conducted thither from Hezaclas, by the aponetain Octos. When he hadencomped himself under the Town walls, be began E porto investigation with men as he did Lama, itus, with ordusince and engins to batter it. In many places at once he ran with the ram against the walls: and albeit they were shaken, the Townsmen water not about either to make teady, or to desile and invent any means of defence. against that instrument occupies. All their hope was in grady armout and bardy valour. And so then they willed jorth, chaushey disorded and troubled not only the guards of the enemies, but alinthole that saterided about the fabricks and artillery. Howbert, in many places the wall was haused and bressiesamade ; andieven at shap very inflant newscame uppo him, that his fuccefior had landed his story at Apollonia; and was coming by the way of Epires and The flat. Now came the Course, with a power of 113000 toos and five hundred horse. And by this time was he pain some and received ablives again, thus they result do nothing the public decree of the Reolinus ibacame checkage of the an thousa portly him, and amphif not yet won, he led his for seasons and the lamb is such bet. This sum before the property of the Oppidars had quit the Town, for by this time the wall in many places by open and naked, and were all fied armed and united by the Conful pitched his tent fix miles Spainthe Lords. 1.28 bits (red I tol died 22 tol died lie and died lie and 1. P. Scipio, who, as we have by Michael and Archael and Archae his in as gone before the main anne, band stoney athis to the Centul, intreating for the Atolians, Geric, twein then received agentics and service the thandard Africances who lecking tome bonets baseling to land the deciling trees for bis bears had eye who ly upon this and King Amisching

and so this pumple be willed he achieves a specificacle for only much the Romans but allo with the Allerian and present a specific for the Allerian and present and the Allerian and present and present a specific for the Allerian and Al

history in mercine matter to hepe for merce by the (prech of Africanus (for to him they came first)

"who this select ware them shows thes many Nessons and Caties in Spain first, afterwards in

he friet, had pur shemiel vertender bis prose chippi, auchierhem ell he had left greater refilmonies

fine his demonstratible noty, that of his marilies valous and maried provers. Thus they had

brought the matter (as they thought) to a good pais, and made it fure: but when they came be. fore the Conful, they had the same answer of him with which they were sent away from the Senate, and commanded to avoid. The Ærolians wounded therewith anew, leeing they could win nothing neither by the mediation of the Athenian emballage, northe gracious answer of Africa canus, faid, they would make report thereof unto their States and country-men. So, they repurped from thence to Hypara, where they were to feek what to do, and could not refolve: for neither had they whereof to raise a thouland talents: and again, if they should absolutely put themselves into their hands, they leared to feel the smart thereof in their bodies. Therefore they commanded the same Embassadors to go again to the Conful and to Africanus, and to exhibit a petition, that if they were minded indeed and verity to grant them peace, and not by vain flew and semblance only to frustrate and delude the hope of poor suppliants, they would either rebate it them a quantity of that grand fum of money, or elle accept to of their absolute jurrender, that no free citizen might be touched thereby in his person. But nothing could be gotten at the Confuls hands, for to alter or relent any jot: thus was this embaffage allo fent away as it came, and nothing done, The Athenians came after them in place, the principal man of whose embaffage, Eche demus seeing the Ætolians wearied with so many repulies, and lamentably to no pripose bewailing the milerable estate of their country; put them still in some new hope, and gave them counsel to crave truce for fix moneths, that they might address their Embassadors to Rome and receive an answer from thence .: shewing unto them, that this delay could not augment their present calamity, which could not worse be; but contrary-wise, time and space coming between might affoord many accidents whereby their present misery might be mitigated and a layed. So by the advice w of Behedenny, the same men were sent once again, who had communed before with P. Seinie and by his means obtained of the Conful a truce for that term; which was the thing they craved. The fiege being raited before Amphiffa, M. Acilius, after he had delivered up his army into the hands of the Conful, refigned his government, and departed out of the Province: and the Conful likewise from Amphiff a returned into Theffaly, intending through Macedom and Thracia to conduct his army into Afia.

Then Africanus entred into speech with his brother, and said: "The journey which you end et terprile L. Scipie, I for my part approve and think well of, but all refleth in the Will and pleas sture of Philip: who if he be fatt and faithful to the trate and Empire of Rome he will grantus "paffage, he will afford us victuals he will turnish us with all things. which in so long a voyage ; are necessary to the help and sustenance of our army: but if he fail and forsakens once, you "must make accompt of no latety and security throughout all Theacia: therefore I am of advice & that the Kings affection be first tounded, And that will best be done if the messenger who shall 66 be dispatched unto him may come upon him on a suddain, and take him unprovided and ha-" ving no time to put any prepented plot in practife, T. Semp onial Gracchus, a moft nimble and active young Centleman, was at that time choice for the fittell person to perform this action? who taking fresh post Hories all the way as he rode, with incredible celerity made such speed, that from Amphilla (for thence he had his dispatch) in three dayes pace, he arrived at Pella: The King was at a feast or banket when he came, and wine he had taken full liberally. And him ding him thus disposed to solace and recreat his spirits, he had no reason to suspect that he was in minded and inclined to any change or alteration and to for that time this gueld was bidden welcome, and had good cheer made him. The morrow after, he law the provision of vietnals in great flore ready for the armies, he beheld the Bridges made over the Rivers, and the high wayes mended and prepared, where patlage was difficult. With these intelligences he returned to the Conful, with as great speed as he went, and met timat Thaumadi. From whence, the army in much joy, and with greater and more affored hope; emred into Minedony; where all was provided to their hands. The King at their coming received them right hately and at their departure conducted them on the way as toyally. Very willing, ready and controons he shewed himlests which Africanier much liked and highly commended; being a man as in all other things fingular, foin allowing of elegancy and humanicy, if it were without interfluity and extels, nothing ale N and freight-laced. Thus they held on their journey burto Held Fortus, passing through Militaria and Threes, and Philip this act ompanied them; and provided all things the their one aftern that the well in many places is apounded as

After the battail fought at Sea teer Dorgian; Wentichas having had all the winter the without any empeachment to lurnish himself with forces both for Land and Sea. store all things Andied and deviled how re-repair his fleet, for fear the Thould be quite differed and disposit fleet of the Sea. And evermore this ton in his stind, that he had appropriation and yet the residual fleet was away. For thus he coll with himself that fleet wild fleenle be prefene the next confliet (and intely the Rhodians; thought her will accelor any thing be behind again; the refronted have need of a mighty number of this stock that the country and the stock of the country and t cians, and also commanded Folyworder to tepak there vettels which he had already and tomale and rig others, with to much more diligence ashes figlio alon was less fortunate; Himfel pelled the winter in Phrygia and feeking for aid out of all places, he fent out as far as into Gallanania. The people there at that time were great warriors; keeping Billithe courages of Ganls for that the race of that nation was not yet extinct and worn our. His for Selevent he had left in East with

an army to keep the maritime Cities in obedience, which Eumenes from Pergamus of one fide. and the Romans from Phocea and Erythra on the other fide, follicited to rebellion. The Roman fleet, as I faid before, wintered at Cane. Thither in the mids almost of winter came Eumenes with two thousand foot, and a hundred horse. Who having given out unto Livius, that great prizes might be raifed out of the enemies territory about Thyatira, had so perswaded and wrought with him, that he fent with him five thousand fouldiers: who being fer forth to this rode and expedition, in few dayes drove away a mighty booty. Amid these matters, there hapned a muting in Phocaa, by occasion of some that would have withdrawn and turned away the hearts of the multitude unto King Antiochus. The wintering of the fleet was chargeable to that City. The imposition of a tribute was heavy, in regard that they were put to the finding of five hundred fide caffocks, and as many coats for liveries: the fearcity of corn also was grievous noto them; for B which default the ships and the Roman garriton abandoned the place and departed: whereupon that faction which in all their speeches and assemblies drew the common people to side with Antiochus, was rid of all fear. The Senat and the principal citizens of Phocas were of opinion to contime to the last, in the affociation of the Romans: but the perswaders and counsellers of a re-

volt were of more credit with the multitude. The Rhodians were not fo flow the fummer past, but they were as forward now in the spring: for before mid-March, they fent out the same Pausiferatus Admiral of a fleet of fix and thirty fail And by this time Livius looled from Cane, and failed toward Hellefontus, with thirty (hips, and feven Gallies of four banks of oars, which King Eumenes had brought with himsto the end that he might prepare things necessary for the passage of the army, which he supposed would come by C Land. And fifth he fell with the bay or port which they call, The rode of the Achaens, from Where they whence he went up to Ilium, where after he had facrificed to Minerva, he gave gracious audience by fometimes to the embassages of the neighbors bordering, which came from Eleus, Dardanus, and Rhatium, again Tros. who committed their Cities unto his protection. From thence he directed his course to the threights of Hellespontus, and leaving ten thips in the rode over-against Abydus, with the rest of the

fleet, he passed over into Europe, to assault Seffos. As the armed fouldiers approached their walls, the frantick Priests of Cybele called Galli, bereft of their wits presented themselves first unto them before their gates, in their folemn habit and vestments, saying. That they being the servants and ministers of Dame Cybels the mother of the Gods, were come by the inflinet and commandment of that goddes to befeech the Roman General to spare the walls and the City. And not one of D them had any harm done unto them. Anon, the whole body of the Senat with the Magistrats came forth to yeeld the Town, From thence they croffed over to Abydus, where (after many parlies in which they had founded their minds, and could have no answertending to peace) they addressed

themselves to lay siege to the City, and to assault it.

Whiles these things stood thus about Hellespont, Polyxenidas a Rhodian born, but banished his countrey, and a Captain for King Antiochus, hearing that a Rhodian fleet was gone to Sea, and that Paulibratus their Admiral, had in open audience given out certain proud and didainful speeches against him, entred into a privat quarrel with him tossing and devising in his mind night and day nothing elfe, but how he might by some effectual and worthy deeds, check and confine those brave and glorious words of his. He dispatched therefore unto him as a mellenger, a man well known unto him, with credence and instructions to give him to understand, that himself would (if he might) fland both Paufistratur and his country in good stead : and that Pausistratus (if it pleased him) had means to restore him again into his native country. When Pauss first us marvailed herear, and was very inquifisive to know how this might be effected; and gave him his faithful promile (at his request) either to joyn with him in the action, or else to conceal all and keep countel: then the messenger declared, that Phistienidas would make over unto him the Kings navy either entire, or the greater part thereofic and in confideration and recompence of this la great demerit, he debred no more hur that he might return into his country. The importanked this matter was lo great, that he neither believed his words, nor yet neglected and de-Pishthe fame. So he went to Pamermen a place in the Land of Samos and there he abode to view and coshe thing that was offred unto him Courriers there can between and never would Paufift atus give credit to the party, until Polyxenidas wrote a letter with his own hand in the preforest of his faid messenger; that he woold perform what loever he had promised, yea, and sent the famelieners lealed with his own fign Manuel. By this fore pledge or gage, Paufifratus made full MOHIN that he had the traitor furely hound and obliged unto him. Forthus he thought, that

Watten to appear against himself-testified under his own hand-writing: so from that time forward the means of this pretended and counterfeie treason was devised and agreed upon. Polyxenidas gave him to understand, that he would of purpose lay aside and neglect preparation of all furni-C tage, that he would reither have rowers nor other mariners in any number about his fleet : moreover, under a colour of calking and callegring he would lay up some ships on dry Land: others he would lend away into the havens neer at hand, and keep some sew riding at anchor before Ethe smin the haven, and those (if he were forced to barrait) he would set out to fight. The same negligence that Payliferatus heard lay Palixenidas would use in his fleet the same himself present-

Ray steridue living as a subject under the King, would never hazard the danger of such pregnant

by the wed in his owner to force of his things he fent to Halicarnaff as for victuals, and other to Samos the City, to the end that he might be in reading he when the traitor gave the figual of a flaut.

Polymenidas fill by talis ismblance encreased the encors and vain imaginations of Paujifratus: for H fome ships indeed he drew aland and hid up dry; and as if he means to hale up more, he repaired and amended the docks. Oremen and mariners he sent not forth out of their winter harbors to go to Ephe sus, but secretly assembled them to Magnessa. Now it fortuned that a certain fouldier ferving under King Autiochus, who was come to Samot about some private affairs of his own was apprehended therefor a py, and brought to Panormus before the Admiral Paufifrains, Who, being demanded what they did at Ephelius; I know not whether for fear, or upon mall lovairy that he bare to his Prince and countrey, discovered all: namely, that the fleet rid in the haven rigged. decked and trimmed in readiness: Item, that all the rowers and mariners were sent to Simples in Magnesia: Item, that some vessels, and those very sew, were drawn up to land, and the docks and harbors were shut up close: and lastly, that never at any time before, the navy was so carefully 1 looked unto, nor Sea-affairs so well managed. But the mind of Panfiftratus was to possessed before, with foolish conceits and vain hopes, that he would not believe these informations and intelligences for true. Polyxenidas having fet all things forward and in good readiness, by night fent for the rowers and mariners from Magnesia: and having in great half shot to Sea, and set affore those vessels which lay at one side upon the land, after he had spent the whole day, not so much in making provision, astriffing out the time on set purpose, because he would not have the fleet to be ieen when it fet forth, weighed anchor andloofed after the fun was gone down : and with 70 fail of covered ships, because he had a contrary wind, entred the Bay of Pygala before day, where resting all the livelong day for the same purpose as before, the next night he sailed to the nearest coalts of Samos. From whence he gave commandment to one Nicander an Archpirat, to let fail k for Palinurus, with five close covered thips, there to land; and from thence to march with his armed fouldiers over the fields the neerest way to Panarmus, and to come upon the back of the enemies: himself in the mean while divided his fleet into two parts, and made way to Panormus, there to keep the entry and mouth of the haven on both fides. Paufifratus at first was troubled for a while at this unexpected occurrent : but afterwards, as one that was an old beaten fouldier, he quickly took heart again, and calling his wits together, supposed that he might more easily repulse the enemies by Land than by Sea; and led his fouldiers in two Squadrons unto the promontories which bearing out into the Sealike two horns, to force the haven: from which two capes or heads he supposed that he might easily set back and put by the enemies with shooting datts from both fides. But Nicander who was fent by Land, impeached this defign of his fo that he was I forced fuddainly to change his mind and alter that course; and therefore commanded all his men to go a shipboord and away. Hereuponexceeding fearthere was both among the souldiers and also the mariners, as if they were to take their flight by Sea and not to fight, feeing themselves invironed at once both by Land and Sea. Paus fratus supposing the only way to escape and save themselves, was to make way through the month of the haven, and so to recover sea-room; after he had seen all his men embarked, commanded the rest to follow, and himself first plying and labouring hard with oars, scudded amain with his ship to the entrance of the haven. Now when The was once pair the fireight and come into the open Sea, Polyxenidas was there to welcome him with three Galeaces of five banks of oars, and so belet him. The poor ship was wounded with the iron pikes bearing out in the beak heads of the Galeaces, and to bouged and funk withal. The M defendants upon the hatches were overwhelmed with thot of darts, and among the reft, Paulifiratau himself manfully fighting loft his life. The rest of the ships were boorded and taken, some before the haven, others within: and some there were that by Wiender were seized as they laboured to loofe from the land, and to lanch forth. Five thips only of Rhodes, and two of Conselcaped cleer and fled, which made themselves way even among the thickest of their enemies, by the means of fearful burning slame of fire that they had with them. For they set me two long perches or poles bearing forward at the prow, like two sprit-fails, inevery ship, carying from pots and pans afore them full of light fire. The Gallies of Ernthrea, meeting the Rhodian this une far from Sameras they fled, the which were coming to help them, curred sheir course backward into Helleffontie, unto the Romans. About the fame time Silvers gained the City of Phocas by treaton, enthing in at a gaze which the warders fet open of purpose for him. And for fear, Cyma and other Townigh. that coast revolted unto him

Whiles these things thus passed in Asia, and that Abyan had enduted the steps for certain dayle by the desence of the Kings garrison that manned the walls: now that all were overtoiled and wearied, the Magistrats of the City (by the permission of Philosos Captain of the garrison) inside with Livius upon conditions to render the Town. The only point whereupon they shood, and which stayed the conclusion, was this, for that they could not agree whether the Kings soldiers should be lent away armed or disarmed. And whiles they debated hereabout, nows came of the Rhodians desea, and so the opportunity of gaining the Town slips out of their hands, For Livius seating, left Polyxenidas puffed up with the success of so great are exploit, would surprize the steet of that rid at Canae, leaving presently the steps before Abyans, and the garding of Hulleson, put to Sea afresh those thips that lay dry at Conse. And Emment Came to Eleas But Livius went to Phocas with all his steet, to which he had adjoyned two trivene gallies of Maylins. But when he heard say it was shery with a firong garrison of the Kings, & this Selector was encamped not for offsesse had pilled the sea-coast; and charged hall it his ships with a good booty school were prizes of men especially, he stayed no longer there than until Emmense might overrisk him with his sleet,

A but directed his course threight to Sames. The Rhodians upon the first news of this their overthrow, feared much, and with a might ily for rowed: for besides the loss of their Sea-souldiers and this, they loft also the very flour and frength of their youth for asmuch as many young Gentlemen of their nobility, accompanied Paufift arus, among other motives, in regard of his authority, which was right great and for good defert among his country-men. But atterwards confidering how treacherously they were over-wrought, and namely, by one of their own citizens, born among them, their melancholy turned into choler, and their forrow into anger. Whereupon they fent forth ten ships immediatly, and sew dayes after other ten, under the conduct of Examusthe Admiral over them all i who albeit he were not for other feats of arms and martial skill equal to Pauliferatui, yet they supposed verily he would be a leader to much the more wary and circum-B spect, as he was the leishardy and couragious. The Romans and King Eumenes first fell with the Iland Brithrea, where they stayed one night, and the morrow after gained the point of Correns, a promontory of the Teians. From whence when they purposed to cross over to the neerest parts of Samos, not waiting for the fun-rifing, by which the Pilots might observe the disposition of the weather, they hoiled up fails against a very doubtful and dangerous tempest : for the wind turned from North-east to full North, as they were in the mids of their course, whereby they began to be mightily toffed among the furging billows of the rough and angry Sea. Polyxenidas supposing that the enemies would take their course directly to Samos, there to joyn with the Rhodian fleet, departed from Bphe us, and first anchored at Myonefus: from thence he failed to an Iland called Macris, to the end that as the enemies fleet failed by he might take advantage to fet upon c either some ships singled and severed from the body of the fleet, or play upon the tail and reregard thereof. After that he perceived the whole fleet to be disperted by force of the tempest, he thought first to take that occasion to fall upon them: but the wind rising still more and more, and railing greater waves, because he saw he could not possibly come neer to boord them, he cut over to the Iland Ethalia, minding the next day to affail the ships in the main Sea as they passed to Samos. Some small number of the Roman ships in the beginning of the night put into the haven of Samia, which they found void and empty: the rest of the fleet after they had been cossed and tormented all the night long in the deep, at length light upon the same harbor. Where being advertised by the peasants of the country, that the enemies ships lay in the rode of Athalia, they fell to consult, whether presently to bid battail and put it to the hazard, or expect the arrival of the DRhodian fleet. Deferring therefore that enterprise (for so upon advertisement they were agreed ! they traversed to Corycus, from whence they came. Polyxenidas likewise, having staid at anchor in vain returned to Ephefus: and then the Roman Thips; while the Seas were thus cleer of enemies, failed over to Samos. Thirher also arrived the Rhodianfleet few daies after: and that it might appear how long looked for it was, they all presently set failfor Epbefus, with purpose either to try an iffue by a battel at Sea, or elle if the enemy refuted the tryal, to express and wring from him a plain confession of cowardise: which was a material point and of great importance to move the minds of the other neighbour-cities. Beingarrived to the very haven mouth, they embattailed their ships and stood directly affront opposed unto it. And when they saw none make tail nor see out against them, the one part thereof rode affore at anthor still in the very haven mouth; the g other discharged the souldiers and set them a land. Upon whom (as they were driving a mighty booty which they had raised by foraging all the country over) Andronicara Macedonian, who lay in garriton at Ephelas, fallied forth, even as they approached the walls of the City; and having ealed them of a great part of their prey aforelaid he chaled them to the Sea unto their ships. The morrow after, the Romans having beforwed an ambufft about the mid-way between marched in order of battail against the City, to fee if pt adventure they could train forth the Macedonian again without the walls: but perceiving that no man duff come abroad for impicion and fear of an awaite they returned to their thips again; and when they faw their enemies would not abide them neither at Sea nor on Land, in the end the fleet failed againgo Sames from whence it came. Thence the Pretot made ontowo Gallies of Icalian confederars, and as many Rhodians under the ip conducted Epiconerthic Rhodian Admiral Codefend and seep the straightens (Ciphalens, which Historian the Laced and on more opened with the youth of the Cophalens, inhelical with his rowing and robbing in fo much as there could no thips pais by Sea so and robbing in fo much as there could no thips pais by Sea so and robbing in formuch as there could no thips pais by Sea so and robbing in formuch as there could no thips pais by Sea so and robbing in formuch as there could no thips pais by Sea so and robbing in formuch as there could no things pais by Sea so and robbing in formuch as there could no things pais by Sea so and robbing in formuch as the robbing in the robbi and this could. At Pressure Epicrates met wist h. L. A combine Regillar counting to succeed in the Admiralty a who heaving of the defeat of the Rhodians hard he wing himselfout two Ordinaus seems. Gallences; brought Effer attenback with him into Afab with four this wo beir accompanied them allo the open thips of the Achenians and he willed totar by the Sent affering Thit berallo arrived Tymisserae ether Rhodian in the dead of the night frielits we Chrackmone gallies teems ower. Who being brought unset frantise, declared how he was from no quiers and defend that has coat,

which the Kings rouing stips and mervof war by their often excursions from Helisposist and A-

Emilip falled from Chiasto Same, two Rhodian Quadriceme Gallies were lone by Linux to

meet him:and King Enmene; also with two Quinquereme galleaces prefented himselfung him. Be-

ing all artived and anter the planting he had received the party of Livine, and therificed orderly as the manner was valled accompact. At which C. Livine for his opinion was asked first y pake and laid, wall has no mangles the post found and faithful coupled than he, who per wadeth another man

to that which himself would do in the fame cafe. As forme, my intent and purpose was, to

G ofdershadenade too hot for the Hulks and other thips obtherden which used so paisthet tray. As

* Archipelage,

* Melazo.

* S.Pietre.

caftello S.I

* Cabo Crio.

* Patera.

"go sesinft Ephrim with the whole armade, and thither to bring with me the velibrof burden H "charied with heavy ballact of gravel and land, and so fink them in the very baven mouth for to "cheak it up. And to make this bar against the haven it was a matter (faid be) of less difficulty. " for that the mouth and gullet of the bayen, was in manner of a timer, long, marrow, and full of " frelis and fhallows. By which mean I should have control the benefit of the Sea from the green. " and make him lose the use altogether othis navy. But no manthere besides himself thought well of this device. King Enmenes demanded, what shay would do then after this chacking up and Roppage of the haven paffage, by finking the flaips? whether they would depart from thence with their own payy at liberty, to help their allies and terrific and afright their enemies; or never the later fails, keep the haven (as it were) in fiege with the whole fleet? For if they departed, who could make doubt but that the enemy would pluck up those dams and bars that there lay I drowned; yea, and with lefs ado and trouble, open the haven again, than it was ftopped? and if they meant to sary there nevertheleis, to what purpole then was the haven four up? But contrary-wife, they within Ephelus (quoth he) being in furery for any danger from their haven and having a most rich and wealthy City of their own, furnished with all things out of Asia, would pais the summer season in rest and repose; whiles the Romans floring in the open wide Sea, exposed to the violence of waves and lying at the mercy of sempelis, should be driven to keep a continual guard, disfurnished of all things; and rather tied up and debarred themselves, for being able to effect those things that were needful to be done, than in case to empeach and shut up their enemies. Then Endamusthe Admiral of the Rhodian fleet, opined for his part, and fpake to the question, faving. That he rather disliked of that course, than knew himself a better, or could ad- x vise what was to be done. Epicrates the Rhodian was of mind, to leave Epbelon for the present. and to fend part of his ships into Lycia, for to affociate unto them Parara, the capital City of that nation: shewing two things of great consequence, that hereby would accrue. For both the Rhodians affured of peace, and secured from all danger of those quarters that lie about their Island might thereby attend wholly, and employ all their forces upon the regard of this only war against Antiochus: and also the Armado which was prepared in Lycia might be stopped and empeached for ever joining with Polyxenidas. This opinion imported and prevailed moth. Howhers hought good it was and agreed upon, that Regilles should present himself before Epiteles, with the mode fleet, to firike a terror into the enemies. And C. Livius was fent with fone Rhodian qual Gallies, and two Sanymean open thips into Lycia, with direction to take Rhoderin the marriand L with them there to communicate all his countels. The Cities which he passed by namely 1. letus. * Myndus. * Halicarnaffus, * Cnidus and Cons, performed willingly whatfoever was animord and imposed upon them. Being arrived at Rhades, he declared upto the Rhodiana the effect of his commission, and withat required their advice. They all approved the design, and when he had taken of them to the fleet that he had of his own three quadrireme gallies more, he follow to * Patara, At the first he had a merry gale of wind, that for them forward directly toward the City, and good hope they had with their fuddain terrout to do some good with the inhabitance but afterwards, the wind being come about the Searois and the furging maves began to metent troublefome and dangerous; howbeit they laboured fo with pass that they gat to the shorafide, But neither was there about the City any fale bay to side in, neither were they able to keep the Sea with anchor without the haven mouth of the enemies City, the Sea weat to rough and the night fo seer. So passing along by the wall fide of the City, they failed to the port of Phones that than two miles diffrant from thence, which was a fafe rode for their ships from all danger of the but high cliffs and rocks there were over their heads which commanded them, and chofailte Townsen quickly feized, with the affittament the Kings fouldiers whom they had integrition Against whom Louise fonc out the aid-founding of the Means, and the nimblest and shothering youngmen of the Saysnesses, notwich anding the landing places were very difficult unknown ward. Thefelinfenied the fight at field, follong as they that dams, and made petty exceptions and profess rather of skirmings shan a direct battel, as being ben few in munber. But after the that run that of the City interior numbers with that the whole makin rule was iffered for the iniminated N left not only the foliabilize though because and and analysed, but allow the finite till reflection is dangered from the land to he brought forth to fight, not the fouldiers only beneal the tabbles the matine is also and the sowers armed and furnished with what foever waspond they could find. And even then also share was a gloubtlist and danger concomited, wherein befides certain fortides L. A pasturedied inches conflict of this fudding and cumulenary skinnish. Yes in the and the Lycians were discomfreed prives flight just obtaind men their Cian The Romans likewise resident short flippe, unving upony with them in blood los victory for their pan. Bean thence they disput their could be discipling marrow draightest Tolory for (which of one fider under the draightest print on a free when) turing saide all hopes to slight Research any most; and for the Rhodians water dis-charged and fear home; Limin saide his haften debug. After rafted over into Greece no the of erid, that having communed and confessed with the Soipes (who then abode about The flat) the might fail directly into Fully It and the stop might be to make a Emples when he had intelligence what the delignment intended in Lycia was given out. and they little was departed into dealy. Design himfelf also returned to Same for that he mails violence of tempel repulled from Balafanaviations effect of the exceptible langer in water from and this busines that the advanture winging ropon Plant in this and therefore determined it

A proper person to make a voyage thither with his whole fleer, and to affault the City with all the force he could possible. And having passed along Miletus, and all that coast of the associats, they disbarked from the gulf or creek of Bargilla, and came a land neer Iassu. The City was held by a garrison of the Kings: and the Romans wasted by way of hostility, the territory about it. Then Emplim fent certain to parle with the chief citizens and the Magistrats, to sound them how they were disposed, and also to sollicite them to revolt: but being answered again that it lay not in their own power to do as they would, he marched forward to give an affault to the City, Now there were certain Iashans, banished perions, in company with the Romans, who in great number belought and importuned the Rhodians, not to fuffer a City, so neer a neighbour and linked in blond unto them, for to perish and come to ruin, especially having no way offended: alledeings R that the only cause of their banishment was their loyalty unto the Romans, and by the same violence of the Kings garrifon fouldiers, were they also held in awe who remained in the City, by which themselves had been expelled. For all the Iashans in general were of one mind, most willine and desirous to avoid and shake off the servitude under the King. The Rhodians were moved in compassion with their prayers, and joining unto them King Eumenes also, partly by shewing the conlanguinity and kindred between them, and partly by pitying and lamenting the diffressed flate of the City (befieged, as it were, a ready by the Kings garrifon) they prevailed to much that they forbare to affill it. So they departed from theme, and because all other parts were peaceable. they failed along the coast of Asia, until they arrived at "Lotyma, a port or haven town even a- Misto gainst Rhodes. There in the Principia began first a secret whispering among the Colonels (which C afterwards came to the ears of Emylius himself) namely, That the navy was led away far enough off from Ephelias, where by right and of duty he was to war; to the end, that the enemy being left at liberty behind their backs, might attempt to do what helift without controlment, against so many Cities and States of the Roman allies, neer unto him. Emplus was moved herewith, and calling unto him the Rhodians, demanded of them, Whether the whole armado might ride conveniently within the haven of Patara? And when they answered No, he took that occasion to pass no further, but to give over the voyage, and so brought back his ships to Samos. In this same time Seleucus the son of Antiochus, after he had kept his army all winter time in Esta employing it partly in succouring his associats, and partly in tacking and pilling those whom he could not draw into affociation, intended to invade the confines of King Eumenes his realm, n whiles he (together with the Romans) was busied far from home, in assailing the maritime parts of Lycia. And first he approached Elas in countenance of an enemy, with banner displaied; but afterwards, leaving to befiege the City, after spoil made in hostile manner of the territory, he atterwards, leaving to beinge the City, after political and apital fitength of all his Kingdom. Par
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*Per gamus. Attalus at the beginning feemed rather to brave and provoke him unto fight with his strong guards that he had placed without the City, and excursions with his horsemen and light armour, thanto stand upon his guard and defence, and to receive the forces of his enemy: but at length, seeing by these light skirmishes that he was inno respect able to match Scheucus, he retired himself within his walls, and so the City began to be besieged. And much about the same time, Antiochus also being departed from Apamea, first lay encamped at Sardus, and afterwards, not far E from the camp of Seleucus, neer to the head or source of the river * Caicus, with a mighty army composed of diverse and fundry nations. The greatest shew of terror in this army was a redou- Girmalli. bled Regiment of Gauls, to the number of four thousand, hired for wages, who in with somesew other among them, he sent out to wast and destroy all parts of the territory about Pergamus. When news hereof came to Samoi, Eumenes at the first, being called away by this war, (begun at home, even at his very dores) made hast with his fleet to Elas; where finding in readine's certain hoffemen and footmen both lightly appointed, by their fure convoy and fafe conduct; he came to Programm bestrethe enemies had knowledge thereof, or enterprised anything. Where once again they began to make light skirmithes by way of excursions, for in truth Eumenes lay off, and was not willing to hazard the main chance upon a throw. Few dayes after, both the Roman and IF Rhodian fleer cante from Samos and were arrived at Elas for to aid the King Eumenes: When Amthorise was advertised that they had landed their forces at Elas; and that for many armadoes were mee together in that one haven, and hearing withal about the same time, that the Conful was already with a power in Macedony making reparation of all things for his passage over Hellofront : he improfed now it was high time (before that he were pressed at once both by Land and Sea) to treat for peace, and therefore he feized a certain hill over against Eles, to fortify and encampin. Where, leaving his whole power of Infantry, he descended into the plain, under the

hetald to Emplies, he gave him to understand, that he was desirous to have a treaty of peace. Emplies fehr for Eumenes from Pergamas, and they both, together with the Rhodians, debated & incouncel what todo. The Rhodians refused not the offer. But Eumenes said it was neither homourable to parle of peace at that time, nor yet possible to conclude thereof, if they went about it. For being as we are (quoth he) pinned up within our walls and befieged, how can we receive from another, conditions of peace, faving our credit and honour ? and who will hold that for a firm and affured peace, which we shall contract without the presence of the Consul, without the seauthority of the State, and without the grant of the people of Rome? For I demand of you, when ye have made whether you will return presently into Italy or no? whether you will

very walls of Eles, with all his Cavalry, to the mamber of fix thouland Horse. And lending an

"withdraw your fleet and army? or rather wait and expect to know the Conful his mind and H "advife, the Senats pleasure and ordinance, and the general affent of the people in that behalf It

" remaineth then after that is done that you ftay ftill in Afia, and that your forces being brought . back again into their wintering harbors, (after they have done with warfare) fail to confume "and eat out our allies, by charging them with provision of victuals: and afterwards, if it shall so " please the higher powers, and those that are in authority to to ordain, we must begin that war are anew, which now we are abic (if we flack not the time nor ftop the forward course wherein we "are) before winter come, with the favor and power of the Gods, to finish and bring to a final " end. This advice took place; and answer was returned unto Antiochus, that there could be no treaty of peace before the Contul his coming. Antiochus having thus in vain fought for peace. when he had first forraged and wasted the territory of Elaa, and afterwards of Pergamus, left his I fon Selencus there, and went himself in perion to * Adramyteum, pilling and spoiling all the way as he journeyed, in all kind of hostility. Now this territory is a rich country, called, The champain plains of Theke: much renouned by the Poet Homer in his poem; and in no one placebefides of all A sea got the Kings souldiers a greater booty and more pillage. Thither arrived also to Adramstreum both Emrlins and Eumenes (having tet a compass by lea) for the defence of the faid City. During this time, they fent for a thousand foot, and a hundred horse out of Achaa to come unto Elaa : all which forces were commanded by Captain Diophanes. So foon as they were disbarked and landed there were ready to receive them certain men fent from Atralus of purpofe to meet them, who by night conducted them to Pergamus, They were all old fouldiers, and well experienced in feats of war: and their leader Diophanes had been brought up and trained under Phi- w topamenes, the greatest warrior in those dayes of all the Greeks. Who took but two dayes for to xest his horse and men, and to take view of the enemies guards, namely, in what places and at what time they need customably either to come forward, or to retire. The Kings four diers were approached almost to the very foot of the hill, where the City is situate. By means whereof they might forage behind at their will, and there was not one issued out of the City so much as to lance a dart aloof against the corps de guard of the enemies. After they were once so neer driven for search that they were fain to keep themselves close within the walls, the Kings souldiers without began first to contemp, and afterwards to neglect them. Many of them had not their hories so much as fadled and bridled, and some sew were left in arms and in ordinance of battail; the reft were gone afide and fored over all parts of the champain: some went to play and took themselves to your hful spores and wanton riot: others fell to feeding pampering their bellies, and making good cheer under covert shade, and many were laid along afleep. Diophanes beheld all the manner hereof aloft from an high turrer of the City Pergamus, and prefently gave commandment to his fouldiers to take arms and to be ready at the gate. Himself went to Avialus, and told him, that he purposed to affait the enemies corps de guard. Attalus (although he were very loth) gave, him leave; for he faw in well, that he was to fight with one hundred horse against three hundred; and one thousand foot against four thousand, Being out of the gate, he sat him down not far from the enemies corps de guard, waiting when some good opportunity and occasion would official felf. Both they within Pergamus of one fide, deemed this to be folly rather than hardines ; and also the enemies on the other fide making towards them for a while, and perceiving them not to fir, altered nothing of their usual negligence, and that which more was, made a mockery and form of their small number. Diophanes kept his men still a good time, as if he had brought them forth only for a fhew, to fee and to be feen: but after he perceived once the enemies to be dist banded out of their ranks and ranges, he commanded the footmen to make all the half the scould after, whiles himfelf leading the way first among his horsemen, can with his whole troops she four as hard'as ever he could, and fetting up a shout and cry alond on all hands, as well with fooras horie, charged juddainly upon the enemies guards, ere they were aware of them, Man and horse both were greatly scared and the horses especially having broken their collers and half ters wherewith they flood tied, made foul work and much trouble among their own party. Some few of the hories kept their flanding fill unaffrighted, and even those they had much ado so fat a dle, to bridle, and to mount upon; with fo great a terrour came the Achaens, and with much more thanto imall a number could be thought to make. And as for the footmen in order asset ged and well provided they fell upon those that were negligently dispersed abroad erether look ed for them, and in manner half afleep. Great execution and butchery was committed upon them all the fields over, and they fied amain. Disphanes, having followed the chale as they make in featurering wife, fo far as he might well with lafety of himself returned to the guard and defence of the City, having won great honor to the metion of the Acheans by this exploit : for mor and the men, but women also beheld this service, and looked on him from the walls of Programme. The mest day after, the Kings Corps de guards were better ordered and kept closer together yea, and E tized half a mile farther from the City, where they encamped themselves. The Achaens like walks much about the fame time advanced to the very fame place. Many hours together they look one upon another who would begin first, expecting every minute when the charge should be given. But after the fun was neer going down, and that it was time to return into the camp. they of the Kings part began to ruffle their enfigns and guidonstagether, and let forward mith their bands, ordred in manner of a march for the way, more like than marshalled for to fight a battail. Disphanes fat fill fo long as they were wishin fight: but then he charged upon ther sereA ward, with as great violence and fury, as the day before, and put them again into fo great affright and trouble, that they gave them leave to wound them on their backs, and not one would flav to make head and refut but trembling for fear, and hardly keeping the order of a march, they were beaten into their camp, This boldness of the Achaans forced Selenem to dislodge and remove our of the territory of Pargamus, Antiochus after he heard say that the Romans and Eumenes were come to the defence of Adva-

mytteum, medled no more with the town it felf, but after he had laid the fields wafte, departed from thence, and forced Peraz, a Colony of the Mitylengans. As for Cotton and Corylenus, Aphrodifina and Pryene, they were won at the fift affault, and io he returned to Sardie by "Thyatira, Se- + Tire. lencus remaining fill upon the fea-coalts, as he affrighted some, so he defended others. The Ro-Lewest remaining that upon the terrenes and the Rhodians failed first to "Mittlena, and back again Millian Rhodians failed first to "Mittlena," and back again Millian from thence, returned to Elea from whence the came. So they held on their courie to Phocas. and fell with an Island called Bacchius, fituar above the City of the Phocaans: and after they had pilled and rifled by way of hostility the Temples, which heretofore they had forborn, and taken away the Images (for the Island was magnificently adorned and beautified therewith) they croffed over to the City it felf, which they affaulted in divers quarters, according as they had divided their forces into three pages: but feeing that it might not be won with base scaling and strength of arms, without planting engins of battery and other fabricks; and befides, that three thousand armed men fent from Aztiachus for defence, were entred into the City, prefently they gave over the fiege; and the fleet retired to the Islands, having done no other exploit, but only pilled the terri-

C tory about the City. This done, it was thought good that Eumenes should have licence to depart into his own kingdom, that he might provide for the Conful and the army all necessaries toward the passage over Hellespontus: also that the Roman and Rhodian fleets should return to Samos, and there remain inguard, and have an eye unto Polyxenidas, left he removed from Ephefus and made some artempt that way. So, the King returned to Elea, the Romans and Rhodians to Samos, where M.

Emplies the Prator his brother departed this life. The Rhodians, after his funerall obsequies performed, lailed to Rhoder with thirteen flaips of their own, one quinquerem galeace of Cons. and the other of Guidos, there to lie in rode, ready to make head against the fleet, which as the bruit blazed, was affoat and coming out of Syria. Two daies before that Endamus lopfed from D Sames with the Armado, thirteen ships sent from Rhodes under the conduct of Admiral Pamphilides to encounter the faid Spriack fleer, taking with them four other ships, which were for the guard of Caria, delivered from fiege Dadala, and other petty forts which the Kings fouldiers affailed. Then it was advised that Endamus should incontinuedly set forward on his voyage. And to that seet which he had under his charge he adjoyned also four open ships. Being departed he made fall in all hafterhat he possibly could, and arrived at the port called Megiste: where he overtook those that were gone before; from whence they came in one band and train scyntly together unto Phaselie, and then they judged it the best way, in that place to astend the coming of the roomy. This Phofelis Gandeth upon the confines between Lycia and Pamphylia. It lieth far within the lea, & is the first land that showeth it felf, so them that fail from Cilioiato Rhodes: E and from thence a man may ken and differer thips under tail after off: for which cause especially, his was shown for a fit and convenient place, wherein they might encounter the enemies fleet. But by realing the artimes unwholome and the lesion of the year unbealthful for it was midlimman, and she small and finking favours facts as shey had not been acqueinted with a many contatone diferent and maladies which they fore any non-began to inted commonly abroad, and dipeally among the manners; for fear of which plague and mortality, they departed from themse,

and paint of the properties of the properties and being artived in the river European, they are considered to the river European and the properties of the p the kings for and taued our nowly in regard of the species. Excom on the window of the kino of the second of the s an their fit and permineines li be senbole do which they call * Faranti Now of the Rho- winds yearly

Mand sidmidal, for these tinks weil not after him, because they were bidden

to range afront. Now the rereward had no room left them toward the land: and thus whiles H they hastily were jumbled together, the fight by that time was begun in the right wing against Annibal. But at one instant the Rhodians cast off all fear, as well in regard of the goodness of their ships, as of their own experience and usual practice in service artea. For their ships with great quicknels and agility making fail into the main fea, made room for every one that came after along the land fide: and withall, if any one hapned to run upon a ship of the enemies with her piked beak head, either it rent the prow, or wiped away the oars, or paffing clear through between the ranks and files turned again and charged upon the poop. But the thing which terrified the enemy most was this, That a great galleace of the Kings which had seven banks of oars on a side, was bouged and took a leak with one only knock, that it received by a Rhodian ship far less: whereupon the right wing of the enemy doubtless enclined to flie away. But Annihal v preffed Endamus very much in the open fea, most of all with multitude of ships: for otherwise in all refrects Eudamis had the odds and better hand of him by far: and certainly he had compatfed and enclosed Eudamus round, but that a flag was put out of the Admirall, (by which fignall the differfed thips are wont to rally themselves together:) whereupon all those that had got the better of the enemy in the right wing, made hafte to joyn in one for to fuccour their fellows Then Annibal also and the ships about him, took their flight: but the Rhodians were not able to make way after them and to maintain the chase, by reason that the rowers many of them were fick, and therefore the fooner weary. Whereupon they cast anchor in the main sea, and staid to eat and take some refection for to strengthen their bodies. And in this while Endamus espied and beheld the enemies how they haled and towed by ropes at the tail of the open ships (that went w only with oars) certain other which were lame maimed, fore bruised, and cracked and might see 20 others not much founder than they, to leave the rest and depart: wherenpon causing an Ores and filence to be made from an high turret in the fore-castle of the Admirall, Arise my hearts (faith he) and see a pleasant sight yonder and a goodly spectacle. So they all arose at once and beheld how the enemies were afraid and what poor shift they made in haste to flie, and with one voice they all in a manner cried out to follow after and pursue them. Now Eudamus his own ship was shaken in many places and fore bruised; whereupon he commanded Pamphilidas and Charicipus to make way after them, so far forth as they thought they might without danger. And for a good time they held them in chase: but seeing Annibal approaching near the shore and fearing left the wind would lock them within the enemies coast, they returned toward Endamus, and drew along t with them the great galleace which they took and which at the first encounter was pierced and with much ado trained it to Thaselis. From thence they retired themselves to Rhodes, not to joyous for this victory, as blaming one another that they had not either funk or taken the whole fleet of the enemies, having so good means as they had to do it. Annil al daunted with this one infortunate battell, durst not even then pass along the river of Lycia, but delired to joyn tinto the old fleet of the Kings as food as possibly he could. To impeach him for effecting that, the Rhodians set out Charielitus and twenty war flips with piked flems, toward Patara and the Port of Megiffe; and commanded Eudamus to return unto the Romans to Samos with leven of the taleff thins in all the fleet whereof he had the command: to the end; that he might induce the Romans with his counsell and advice, yea, and with all the countenance and authority that he had, force them to lay M fiege unto Patara and to affault it. The Romans took great joy and contentment, first at the news and report of this victory, and afterwards at the return of the Rhodians. And it feemed, if that one City flood not in their way to flay them, and that they were once red of that care, they would without any let and empeachment, make all the lea coaffs for enough for any danger and damage from those quarters. But because Antiochus was departed from Sardis, the Romans held them back; and would not suffer them to abandon the guard and defence of Ability and Johia; for fear lest the Cities upon the fea-fide might be surprised. And so they sent Psimphilidas with four covered fhibs to the fleet that lay about Patara.

Amior has gathered together not only the garrifons and aids of all the Cities that Were about him, but also addressed his Embassadors with letters to Printer the King of Bribysial whetesthe is gave out hard words of the Romans for their passage into A fire namely in the Recoming only was for this, to demolish put down; and overthrow all kingdoms, and words of the Romans. "Bmpire that none elfe might fland in the whole world. That Philip and Mahir iskeedy with the "dued and depoted and now himlest was to make the third, against which they west color. Net"ther would they make an end there but go on fall," like a continued first build for which the world. "and take all afore them, and ever as they vanquilled one, proceeding the their piece. And "no doubt, they would make a bridge of him to pall outward into Bahmia, now that Bhaine, "hath gently taken upon his need they be of voluntary fervicine." Profit was forther than the party taken upon his need they be of voluntary fervicine. Profit was forther than the ched with these letters, but when there came others whiten from sopiette Confugual his brother Africanus especially, he was wholly a uncertificht emperating any the inspirator of the first of must be independent of the inspirator of the inspirato win his love and friendship. For he discoursed & said; "That those Princes and petry KK in Spain, "whom he had received into his protection he left behind him when he went away, mighty mo-"narches: allo, that he not only had placed & established Majaniffain his fathers realing extreme,

bus seeled him inche kingdom also of Sphuz, who before trid chased & expelled him: so as now he was not only the richest potent are and most weatthy k.of all Affrit, but also formajely & pullant forces a paragon equal to any other K, in the whole world. As for Philip and Nabigenemics they were and canonified by a Quantum, how beat they remained KK, afterwards within "their own Realms. And Philip verily the year that is past, had his tribute forgiven him and his "fon an hostage delivered unto him : yea, and some Ciries without the dominion of Macdeny, have received them as their K, and the Roman Generals have winked thereat and been contenet ed. And furely Nabis had been likewife graced and honoured, but for his own peevifn folly "fifig.ge the treacherous fallhood afterwards of the Ætolians, which was his utter undoing and so overthrow. But the chief thing of all that most confirmed the mind of K. Prussas, was the com-B ing of Leonas unto him in embaffage from Rome, he, who aforetime in quality of Prator, had been Admiral of the navy. Who shewed and declared unto him, how the hope of victory was much more assured to the Romans than to K. Antiochus; and withall how the Romans would be the

fatter and furer friend of the twain, yea, and make more conscience of keeping amity, Antiochus being put besides all hope of the association with Prusus, departed to Ephesus from Surdia, to wife and fee the fleet, which for certain months had been rigged and in readiness: and this he did the rather, because he saw that he could not hold our with the Roman army and the two Scipporthe commanders thereof, than for that his fea-fervice in it felf at any time before sped well, or could afture him now of great and certain fuccels. Yet fome little dram he had of good hope for the present in that his intelligence was, that a great part of the Rhodian sleet was about C Patares, and King Eumenes also with all his own ships departed into Hellespontus, to meet with the

Conful. Befides this, in some measure his spirit was puffed up with the remembrance, how the Rhodian Armado had been deleated at Samos by a cautelous plot and practice contrived beforehand Having laid thele conceits for a ground, he fent Polyxenidas away with his navy, to hazard the fortune of a battel in some fort or other (it made no matter how :) whiles himself in person led his whole army to Notium (a town of the Colophonians, feated upon the fea, and diltant abouttwo miles from the ancient City Colophon.) The City it felf he had a good mind to conquer and bring in subjection unto him: for, being so near unto Ephe sas it was, there could not any thing bedone either by sea or land, but it was within the eye of the Colophonians, and by their · means nothind freight waies to the Romans Now he made full account that they would remove Detheir fleet from Samos to succour that affociat City of sheirs, and so Polyxemias might thereby take his time and good opportunity to except fome notable exploit. Whereupon he went in hand to plant fabricks against Colophon, and having raised his rampiers, and cast trenches on both fides although to the very feathe approached with mantlets and terraces, as well the one part as the otherselofe unto the wals, and under the *roof-works, plaid upon them with the puff '& force " refludinism. of the sam. The Colophonians much stoubled and affrighted with these dangers and diffresses, fent their Otators to Samotunto L. Emplint, to crave in humble manner the aid and fliccour of the Prator and people of Rome, Emilias was much discontented and offended in his heart! that

he had made to long abode at Samo; and performed no fervice. Nothing left thought he than this Polymenidas, whom twice already in vain-he'had challenged and bidden battell, would now but? g to fight, He reputed it allofor a diigrace and shamefull indignity unto him, that Eumenes his fleet affiled the Conful to wast over the legions into Assa, and himself was affigued and enjoyied to faccour and aid the City of Golophon besieged, the issue whereof would be so doubtfull and tincertaine: Endamm the Rhodian; who was the man that had detained and kept him fill at Samo; when he was definous to pais over inco Hellefpins; yes, & all the reft were infant with him they ingand doubsing now innerbetter it was; either to deliver his allies from fiege, or to delege the fleet again, which it in bedroomer anquifited; and fo to put the enemy quite beiddes the poffettion of the ina it than with the abandoning of his tonfederars, and betraying And both fea and land into the hands of Astiochu Ao depart inco Religion (where Emmes with his fleet was inflicient to hold him play and to quite that part of the wire which was committed to his thirde. Well, they hold from Sonarto provide victures for the afterior own province was received in the control of the con telves to crofs over unto Chian That was the sarner and florefionie of the Romans, and the Ve ty place unusuablished all she things of burden, and the null water our of Truty inted to fee fall and di-

red theirocourie. So they see a compais about, coward the coast of the Mand that lay friends off from the Cory, opposite with Montheut, in regard of Chief and Empires. And as they were about an pathogen that frenches Prettor was certified by letters, "that great flore of corn was to file carrof Ibritano Chies: this the thips which were charged with wine, were kept back by contest ryland cooks wands. Libewise, reported it was that the Teyans had furnished King Anticobe. his dearwith without splantesially and liberally, and that promifed allowated him five thousand sofeisofinemen. Whereiposhe hartest signification in the hartestide of his direct course, and middle of head for Traby, intending either with the Hell's good wills to revening for the work their good wills to revening to the work their good wills to revening to the state of the for the energy condext both shear for the better than enthings: Having directed the prows of their finite moving the lands they might left ry, as I were in the analysis of the moving the lands they might left ry, as I were in the analysis of the lands they might left ry, as I were in the analysis of the lands they might left ry. Ministrator supporting ar the first tobe of the Kings sheet; resolved to make way steet them ton after an administration of the parties of the p were upon their return with great flore of phines and hillage! but when they discovered affect

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in the deep fea afar off, they made all the fail they could, and fled. Yare of fleerage they were and H good of fail, by reason that their vessels were more light, and made of purpose to rid way, and hefides nearer they were to land. And therefore they had recovered Myonefus, before the fleet could come any thing near unto them, I he Prator thinking verily to force them out of the haven made after without direction of a skilfull pilot, and knowledge of the place. Now this Myonefin is a promontory or cape between Teios and Samos, a very mountain made in fashion of a steeple, broad enough at the foot, but rifing narrower ftill, and runnerh up to the top sharp pointed. On the main or land fide it hath one passage by a straight and narrow path. From the sea it is founded upon tocks, beaten and eaten with the continual furging waves of the fea, infomuch, as in fome places the cliffs that hang overa bear more into the fea than the veffels that lie under the harbor, take up of the fea. The Præt or with his ships durst not approach near unto those crags, for fear of be- r ing within the flor of the pirats, who were perched upon the top of those steep rocks, and so they from that day and lay off, At the last, a little before night they gave over that vain enterprile withont effect, and the morrow after arrived at Teios; and having lodged their ships within the harbor, which themselves call Gera streus, (and it lieth out at the back fide of the City) the Pranorset ashore, and sent out his souldiers to forrage the territory about the City. The Teians seeing how their lands were spoiled even under their very noses, addressed certain Orators to the Roman Admiral arraied all in white, after the manner of humble suppliants. And as they would have seemed to excuse their City, for having done or faid any thing against the Romans tending to hostility; he both charged them directly that they had relieved the fleet of the enemies with victuals, and also told them what quantity of wine moreover they had promised to Polyxenidas. But and if they K could be content to do the like by the Romanfleet, he would recall his fouldiers from pillage, otherwise he would repute them for his enemies. The Embassiadors aforesaid made relation of this heavy answer. Whereupon the Magistrates of the City assembled the people together, for to confult and conclude about this matter what they were best to do. Thither as it happed, was Polyxenidas arrived with the Kings Armado; who having loosed from Crlophon, when he heard that the Romans were departed from Samos, that they had chated the Pirats as far as Myone fus, and were now waiting and harrying the lands of the Teians, also that their ships anchored in the rode Geraisticus, himself also cast anchor overagainst Myonesus, hard by an Island which the sailers and mariners call Macrie, in afecret bay hard by, escouting and espying from this near harbor, what the enemies did and intended. And at the first in good hope he was to discomfit and L deseat the Roman fleet, like as he had beforetime the Rhodian Armado near unto Samos, by seizing the mouth of the haven, and empeaching their iffue forth. For this bay was in all respects like unto the other, lying just between two Capes, which meet so near, and in manner enclose the mouth thereof, that hardly two thips at once can go fortheogether. And to this purpose Polynenidas intended in the night fealon to take possession, and makehimself sure of the faid straights, there to place ten gallies under either Cape, which standing there at a vantage should from both points flank the broad fides of his enemies ships in their going forth; and withall out of his other vessels to disbark and land armed souldiers, like as he had done at Panormus, and so at once to affail them both by fea and land, and make anend of them for all. Which defignment of his no doubt had taken effect, but that the Romans, after that the Teians had promited them to do M whatfoever they should command thought it more commodious for the receiving of their provifion of victuals, to pass with their ships unto the other harbor which was before the City, to the open fea. Some say that Endamns the Rhodian, shewed the inconvenience and discommodity of the other harbor, by occasion that two gallies fortuned in that Braight to be so intangled, that they brake one anothers oars with juftling together. And among other motives the Prztor was induced to change the harbor, because from the land side there he should be within danger, confidering that Anniochus himfelf was encamped not far off. Thus the fleet being brought about close to the City fide, the fouldiers and mariners (without the knowledge of any commanders) were disbarked for to dispose & di pense the victuals and wine especially to every ship. But about moon-side a certain pealant of the country chanced to be brought before the Prztor, who gave N intelligence, That there was a fleet of ships which two daies already rode at anchor under the Maria; and that but a while ago, certain veffels of them were feen to weigh anchor, as if they would haife up fail and be gone. The Prator moved at this fudden occurrent, commanded the trumpets to found the alarm, and to give knowledge and warning that in case any were firagling abroad in the fields they should retire. The Colonels he sent into the City to gather the souldice; together and the mariners, that they might repair to thip-boord. This alarm caused as great a trouble and confusion, as usually is seen in a sudden scarefire, or when a City is surprised by the enemies. Here was foudding into the City to recall their tellows; there was running our of the City to recover their thips; not knowing who commanded, by reason of the dissonant noise of mem and found of trumpet; howbeir, as hap was, at length they ran all toward the ships, but in such a O hurly-burly and dilorder that they carcely knew their own veffelsior if they did they could hardly for the croud and press, get thither and embark themselves. Neither had this affright passed clear without danger both by sea and land, but that Empline gave direction to every one what Lodo, and put out of the haven first himself with the Admiral ship into the open fea. & there received every vessell as they followed one after another in their order, & ranged them all affront: and if Endamus also with the Rhodian fleet had not staid at the shore to see good order, that the

if folleliers might be fet aboord without hurrying in fearfull hafes, and every shipsgo forth as de was sitted and made ready, by this means both the formout of they arguard were arranged in the fight of the Prayor, and the Rhodians also kept their order in the respuardin such fort, as they put themselves into the openies in as good array, as if they had seen the Kings sites under fail. But they were between the two promontonies, dependent and Corpout, before they deferied the enemy. The Kings Armado came forward in long files, two and two in a rank, who displated and spread themselves also affinent towards the wing in such wiesthat they might be able to compais and enclose the right wing of the enemy. Which Endamus the rere-admiral perceiving, and seeing withall that the Romans could not possibly make head alike and extend themselves as broad as the effects, and were at the point already at the right wing to be environed, made has evith his own

B veffels (for the Rhodian barks were of all other in the whole fleet (writteft by far) and after he had fronted equally and matched wing for wing, he made head with his own fhip against the very admirall of the enemies, wherein Polyxenidas himself was aboord. By this time the bartell began between both the main fleets, all at once from every part. Of the Romans fide therefought fonctione in all, whereof two and twenty were Rhodians. The enemies armado consisted of founciore and nine, all ships of greatest bulk and making, and had among them three galeaces of fix banks of oars on a side, and two offeven. For goodness and strength of ships, as allo for valour of fooldiers, the Romans sa superfied the Rhodians. But for agility and nimbleness of their vessels, for skiffull knowledge of Pilots, and expect cunning and readiness of mariners, the Rhodians were as much beyond them. And those above all the rest that carried fire before them in their noses.

C troubled and feared the enemies most: and that stratagem and device which had been their only help and means of safety, when they were surprised and bester at Panarmasa, was now the thing that stood them in best stead to win the victory. For the Kings ships searing the fire that threatned their very faces, turned aside, because they would not run as from with their prows: so as, they neither could themselves smite and hurt the enemies with their brazen pikes in the beak head, nor yet avoid them, but expose their own broad sides open to receive all pathes and violence from them. It any one fortuned to encounter and run upon them she was sure to be paid and speed with fire that was slung and cast into her: and more running there was to quench the same, than otherwise to sight. How bein, the resolute valour of the Romans souldiers (which ever in war prevailet most) was it that did the deed. For after the Romans by mere force had broken and clop wen the main battaillon of the enemy in the very mids, they turned about again and presented

themselves behind, and plaid upon the backs of the Kings ships whiles they sought airont and made head against the Rhodians: and thus at one instant the battaillon in the mids, and the hips in the less with a served King Anticoheany were befer round about, and sunk to the bottom of the sea. The right wing as yet entire and sound, was more terrified at the loss and overthrow of their fellows, than for any proper danger of their own. Howbeit, after they saw the other inverted, and the Admirall her self with Polyacenidas in her, to abandon her companions and to hoise up fails, they likewise in has set graph as they could. Two and forty ships they lost in this sight; of which thirteen were boorded and taken for the use of the Romans, the self were either econsumed with sire, or devoured of the sea. Two Roman ships were shattered and broken in pieces, and some other hurt, bruised and cracked. One Rhodian charced to be taken by a notable and memorable adventure. For having with her piked beak head stricken a Sidonian ship, with

the violence of the blow the shook out her own anchor, which by one of the flouks took fast hold as if it had been a graphing hook by the prow of the other ship. The Rhodians much troubled herewith, gave over sowing streight, as willing and defirous to be loose and parted from the enemy: and whiles they were buse thereabout, the cable which the anchor drew with it caught among the ours of her own ship, and swept them clean away, and so lest one side of it naked, whereby the ship being much weakned and enfeebled, was taken by the other that was smitten and tied fast unto her. Much after this manner was the bettel fought at fea near Myonefus, Where-F upon hwinches was foreaffrighted: for being thus disposseded of the fee, he distrusted himself that he thousand not be able to hold and defend the places famber off: and therefore commanded the garriion to retirefrom Lyfimachia, for fear it should be surprised there by the Romans. But this was but a had piece of council as the femall and if the proved afterwards. For it had been an sale matter not only codefied Lybrashia against the first assault of the Romans, but also to hold out the fiege all winter year, and by charting out the time othergth, to bring the very affailants themselves lying in leagues, to extrem necessity and want of all things: during which space they might have saken forme occasion and opposituaisy, to find a mean and make way for peace. Neither did he only quit, Lefembebia and lasse it for the enemies efter this unfortunate battell, but the raises his face before Colopbon and dislocked year and ettired himself to Sardie from whence haven into Cappadecia to Anim mention aid, and to all other places where he could, to gather more forces; and sow washeses upon no designesie, but so give battell, and to hazard all upon the

fortune of the field.

After this Navilla in the system and state of the first the same of the field of the field of the first this Navilla in the same of the first things and when by this brawadone had at lat wrung again from the same in a plant and evident confession that shart had absadoned the feature of him, he far fall for Chief, spate, which he had insadded to hape this course from Samos before the

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late battell upon the sea. There he repaired and calked his ships which were shaken and cracked in H the forfaid highe : which done, he fent L. Emplius Scanrus with thirty fail toward Helleffontes to transport the army. And when he had rewarded the Rhodian ships with part of the pillage and honoured them with the navall spoils, he gave them the renvoy, and sent them home. But the Rhodians luftily out-failed Scaurus; and prevented his Thips to fet over the forces of the Conful: and after they had performed that fervice also, then they returned to Rhodes.

The Roman Armado failed from Chios to Phocaa. This City is feated far within the gulph of the sea, builded so, as that it lieth out in length. The wall containeth in compais the space of two miles and an halt: and from both fides it groweth narrow ftill; and meeteth in the midft, refem-*In Malonry, bling the form of a wedg or *coin, which the Inhabitants themselves call Lampter, in which place the City is a mile broad and a quarter with the vantage. From which canton or corner there I is a bank of firm land running a mile on end into the fea like a tongue, which divideth the haven just in the midst, marked out (as it were) just by a certain line. Where it joyneth to the narrow straights it hath two most sure harbors of both sides, and those lying two contrary waies. That which looketh toward the South, is called according as it is indeed, Neuftachmos | namely, a ship-rode, or harbour | for it is able to receive a great number of ships: the other haven is near unto the very Lampter aforesaid. When the Roman fleet was once possessed of both these most fure and fafe harbours, the Prætor thought good before he let in hand either to scale the walls, or to raise any fabricks and plant engins against the City, to send certain of purpose to found the minds and affections of the principall Citizens and the Magistrates within. But after he perceived they were obstinatly bent, and would not come on, he began to lay battery against it in two sererall quarters. The one part was not much peopled, and had but few dwelling houses in it; and the Temples of their gods took up a good space thereof; and there began he first to approach with the ram and therewith to batter the walls, and shake the turrets: and by that time that the multitude ran thither in great numbers, and presented themselves ready to defend, the ram was pushing also at the other part: So as now the walls were laid along in both places: and poon the fall thereof whiles some of the Roman souldiers presently gave the assault at the very breach. mounting and marching upon the ruines of the stones that were faln: others also assaid to gain the top of the upright walls with scaling ladders. But the townsmen withstood them so stiffly, and with such resolution, that it was well seen they reposed more hope of defence in arms and valour. than in the strength of their wals. Whereupon the Prator seeing in what danger his souldiers L flood, and fearing to expole and facrifice them ere they were aware to the fury of these peopleso enraged like desperate and mad perions, commanded to found the retreat. And notwithstanding the affault ceased and was given over, yet betook not the townimen themselves to rest and repose. but ran from all parts every one, to raile countermures, fill up the breaches, and repair the ruins where the wall was down. As they were wholly employed about this business, Q. Antonius sent from the Prator, came toward them: who, after he had reproved and rebuked their wilfull obstinacy, and made remonstrance unto them, that the Romans had more care and regard than they themselves of the City, that by continual affaults and batteries it should not utterly be destroyed and how if they would be reclaimed and forgo their outragious folly, he would make them this offer. That they should yield under the same conditions and in those very terms, as afore-M time they had submitted to C. Livius when they came under his protection: At the hearing of that, they demanded and had five daies space to consider of the matter: during which time they made means to receive some aid from Antiochus; but after their Embassadors whom they dispatched to the King, had made relation, That there was no succourte be expected from him; then they set open their gates, having articled and capitulated beforehand, that no outrage by way of hostility should be exercised and committed upon them. As the Romans entred into the City with banners displaied, the Prætor declared with a loud voice; That his will and pleasure was they should be spared, for a fmuch as they had yielded. Whereat the fouldiers on all hands fee up a great cry. That it was an intollerable shame that the Phoceans / who were never true and loyal confederates, bur alwaies dogged and malicious enemies) should go away so scotfree, and not suffer for their N fins; At which word (as if the Prætor had given them a fignall of ranfacking) they ran finto all parts of the City to rifle and spoil. Amylius at first staid them what he could and reclaimed them aagain, laying, That it was not the manner to lack Cities rendred by composition, but such as were forced and won by affault; and even those also were at the disposition of the Generall and not of the fouldiers. But feeing that they in their angry mood of sevenge, and coverous defire of goods, were of more power than the respective reverence of his person, his quality and commandment; he fent out beadles and trumpetters throughout the City; charging all persons of free condition whatfoever, to repair before him into the marker place, to the end, what no villany and ontrage might bedone upon their bodies. And to the Prescot did his beff to perform his world and promile in what foever lay in his power; for he reft oved time their Oliv, their tands and their O own laws. And for that the winter approached, he medechoice of the two harbours of Photeato bestow his ships there for the winter time.

Near about that time the Consul having passed beyond the borders of the Adrians and Maronits, received news, that the Kings navy was defeated no Myangus and Exfimite na disturbilled of the garrison : and this latter tidings was more acceptable and pleasing for o him ellen the other of the navall victory; and especially; when show close afficher w where in very much the City (plenteoufly

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A (plentoully flored with all forts of victuals, as if they had been provided of purpose against the coming of the army) received them curteoully; whereas they made no other account, but to eadure extremity of want and painfull travell in befieging thereof. There they abode some sew daies as it were in camp, untill such time as their carriages and fickly persons of their train might reach unto them; such as they had left behind in all the lorts and catties of Thrace, wearied with long journey and enfeebled with divers infirmities. When all werecome and well refreshed and recovered, they put themselves again in their journey, and marching through Chersons fur, they came to Helleshom: where, finding all things in readiness for their transporting (such was the industrious care and diligence of King Eumenes) they passed over without trouble and molestation into the peaceable coalls of their allies and friends, without empeachment of any perion, notwithstanding Blome ships arrived in one place, and some in another. And this was the thing that much contented the Romans and mighting encouraged them to see they had so free passage into Asia, which

they made full reckoning would have been a matter of great difficulty and trouble. After this, they encamped and made their abode a certain time near Hellespont, by occasion of those daies which hapned then to be, wherein the Salii nied to dance with their feutchions called Ancilia; during which time they made cruple of confcience to take any journey | until those Anolia were beflowed again in the I emp.e of Mars. By reason of which daies. P. Serpie also withdrew himfelf apareire in the army opon a more thrick regard of confcience & religion, which touched him nearerthan other, became he was himself one of the Salii, and was the came that the army staid be-

hind and came not forward to overtake the camp.

And even then there happed to come unto the camp from Antio hus, one Heraelides a Byzantine, having in charge to treat as touching a peace: and good hope he conceived to obtain the fame with cite, by reason of the long abode and slay of the Romans in that one place: of whom he had looked for no other, but that as foon as they had fet foot in Afia, they would have marched apace traightwaies against the Kings camp. Howbeit this contie he took not to go directly unto the Conful before he had spoken and conserred with Scipio, (and indeed such direction and charge he had from the King himself) in whom he had reposed his greatest hope: for besides his magnanimity and noble courage, as also the latiety of glory and honour, whereof already he had his full (great inducements unto the King that he would be easily wrought and made most pliable to hearken after peace) all the world knew full well how fober y he had carried himfelf in his D victories first in Spain, and alterwards in Affrick; and more than Il this, a son of his was captive in the faid Kings hands. But where, when, and by what chance he was taken prisoner, writers agree not no more than in many things elle Some lay, that in the beginning of the war, he was befet and enclosed round within the Kings ships, at what time as he failed from Chalcis to Oreum. Others write, that after the Roman army was passed over into Asia; he was sent ont in espiall with a troop of Frægellan horiemen to view and discover the Kings camp: and when the Kings Cavalry made out to charge upon them, he made halte to retire, and in that hurry his horsefell with him and so he and two other men of arms with him, was surprised, taken, and brought to the King. But thisone thing is for certain known, that if there had been fure and firm peace between the King and the Romans, nay, if there had been familiar acquaintance and hospitality between E him and the Sospies, this young Gentleman could not possibly have had more friendly entertainment, nor been more kindly intreated, liberally used, yea, and honourably regarded than he was. For these causes the Embash dorattended the coming of Serpio: and io soon as he was arrived, presented himself unto the Conful, requesting that he might deliver his message and be heard. Whereupon in a frequent affembly he had audience given him, and thus hefpake: "Whereas "(quoth he) there have been divers and fundry embassages passed to and fro as touching peace, "and no good as yet done; I lay this for a ground and afture my felf now to speed, because the "former embassadors hitherto have effected and obtained nothing: for in all those treaties and "disputations the question was about Smyrna, Lampsacus, Alexandria, Treas, and Lysmachia, "which is in Egrope. Of which Cities, the King my Master hath already quit Lysimachia, to the F end you (fiould not say that he hath any one City at all within Europeand as for those other in Afa he is ready to furrender them also yea & all the rest what soever, which the Romans would er recover out of the Kings hands and dominions, in regard they had fometime fided & taken part "with him. And for the charges which the Romans have defraied about this war, the King will "be willing to disbusse and make good the one moity unto them again. And thus much pake he concerning the articles and conditions of the peace. The rest of his speech behind, was bete flowed in advertizing and purting them in mind of the alternative revolution of this world and the affairs thereof; that as they should pre their own good fortune and prosperity with meafigre and moderation to they ought norto prefs down others in their adverticy; but hold them-(elves contented within the bounds and limits of Europe, and that was a dominion fufficient (a man would think) and exceeding great; confidering this, that it is an eafier matter to win one e thing affer another by way of conquest, than to hold and keep them all together when they are "won. To conclude, if the Romans were minded to differenter any part from Afia, to they would "make an end pace, and limit out the same within certain precincts without any further doubt and difference, the King for the love of peace and concord, would fuffer the Romans in their unmeasurable desire and appeare, to surmount and outgo his temperance and moderation.

But those matters which the Embassador supposed were of great importance and esfectuall to

obtain peace, the Romans made a pith at it, and lightly regarded : for they judged it but meet and H reason, that the King should discharge all the expences they had been at in this war, considering through his default it first arose: also that he ought to withdraw his garrisons not only out of Tonie and Aolis: but also like as all Greece hath been made free and delivered, so the Greek Cities likewife in Afia ought to be enfranchifed and fet at liberty: which possibly might not bennless Antiochin were differzed of the possession of all Afra on this side the mountain Tamm. The Embaffador perceiving well, that there was no reason to be had in the affembly, affaied privative found and to win the heart and good will of Seipis, according as he had in charge from the Kine. And first this way he went to work and laid, That the King was minded to fend him his son again freely without raniom: then (ignorant as he was both of Scipio his nature and the manner of Romans) he promised him a mighty mass of gold, yea, and to be made equal companion in the t government of the whole kingdom (the Kings name and royall thyle only referred) in case he would be an infrument and means to effectuate peace. To these motives and offers Scipio returned this answer, "That you neither know the Romans all in general, nor my felf in particular un-"to whom you were fent, I less marvell, seeing you are altogether ignorant of the state of him who hath fent you hither. For if ye had meant to have longht for peace at our hands, as of men who were in care for the doubtfull event and iffue of the war, ye should have held and kept Ly-" fimachia still, for to have empeached our entrance into Cherfonnesus, or eise ye should have made head against us in Hellespontus, and staid our passage into Asia: but now seeing we have granted " paffage into Africand suffered your selves not only to be bridled and curbed, but also to be voz-"ked, and like beafts to bear and draw too; fince I lay there is no remedy but ye must endure to H 66 be under our subjection what equal and indifferent means of treaty is there left for you? Now, " as concerning my ion, I will accept it as a great present, and beseeming the munificence and liberality of a King, in case he send him to me again. As for the other matters, I pray God I be ne-" ver driven in regard of mine effate, to have that need: for furely, I carry a mind that will never "find the mifs and want thereof. And for thesegreat offers that the King maketh unto me, he 6 (hall find me thankfull unto him, if it please him for any private benefit unto me done, to require "at my hands a private favour and pleasure again: but as touching the State and publike weal, he "thall pardon me; I will neither receive ought from him, nor beflow any thing upon him, And all "that I cando for him at this present, istogive him good and faithfull counsell. Go your waies "therefore and tell him from me, That his best course is to abstain from war, and not to refuse any L. " condition of peace whatfoever. But all this nothing moved the King, who made reckoning that any hazard and fortune of war would be good and fafe for him, fince that there were laws impofed upon him already, as if he had been quite vanquished and overcome. Whereupon, without any more parl of peace for this time, he bent his whole mind and employed his fludy about provision and preparation for war.

The Contul having given order for the execution of all his plots and defigns, distodged from thence, and marched first to Dardanum, and after to Rhoseum: the inhabitants of both which Cities came forth to meet him upon the way in great multitudes. From thence he went forward to Himm, and encamped in a plain under the very walls: then he entred into the town, and alcended upinto the Calle, where he offered facrifice unto Minerva, the patronels of that City. The Ilians M entertained them with all fnew of honour, as well in deed as in word, acknowledging that the Romans were descended from them, and the Romans again were as joyous and glad to see the place of their first original and beginning. From thence they removed, and the fixt day after arrived at the head or firing of the river Calcus. Thither also Eumenes the King (who at first assaided to bring his fleet back from Hedespontus, to winter before Elas, and afterwards, when he could not for certain daies double the point of Lettos, by reason of the contrary winds, went a land) because he would not fail but be present at the beginning of these great affairs, made haste the next way with a small power to the camp of the Romans, From the camp he was sent back to Pergamus, to give order for purveyance and provision of victuals: and after he had delivered out corn to those whom the Conful had appointed to receive it he returned again to the same leaguer. The Conful his pur- N pole and intent was to be provided aforehand of victuals sufficient for many daies, and together

in one train to go against the enemy, before the winter surprised them. Now the Kings camp lay about Thyatira: where Antiochus hearing that P. Scipio was carried fick to Elaa, sent certain Embassadors of purpose, to present and deliver his son again unto him, At which present of his, he took not only great contentment in his spirit, as a father might do for receiving his dear fon, but much extement also and comfort to his sick body. After he had fatisfied bimielf at length with much embracing of his fon, "Te shall (faith he) recommend me unto the "King your Master and tell himfrom me, that I thank him most heattily, and that I have no good " thing at this time to fend to him again, but only this, That I advile him to take heed that he en-"ter not into the field to give battell, before he hath heard for certain, that I my felfam returned O to the leaguer. Upon relation hereof, Antiochia albeit he was in camp feventythouland foot, and twelve thousand horse and above strong (which pullant power otherwhile animated, and fed him with the hope of good iffue of battell) yet moved with the authority of fo great a perfomage as Scipio was in whom he reported his whole teringe against all doubtfull events of the forume in war,he retired back, and paffed over the river Phygins, and pitched his camp about Magnefin near unto Sypulum. And fearing, left (if he should be minded to make long slayand abode

The leven and thirtieth Book of T.Livius.

A shere) the Romans would affay to force his defences, he cast a trench, fix cubits in depth, and twelve in in bredth; and this trench he environed with a double bank and course of strong stakes and pales, and upon the inward circuit and enclosure he opposed a more with main torrets for the more easie empeachment of the enemy, when he should pass over the trench. The Comul suppofing the King to be about Thyarira, marched continually, and upon the fift day came down into the plains of Hireania. And when he understood, that the K.was dislodged and departed thence. he followed him by the tracts, and on this fide the river Phrygius encamped four miles from the enemy. Where about a thouland hotlemen shewed themselves (for the moit part * Gallogra- * People of cians, some Dacians, with certain archers on horseback of other nations intermingled among Galatia.now them) who in great hafte having paffed over the river, charged upon the corps de guard of the called Galas.

R Romans. At the next they put the Romans to some trouble, finding them out of order and array: but as the skirmish grew hotter and continued longer, and the number of the Romans soon increased, (by reason their camp was so near to yield them succours) they of the Kings side being now wearied and not able to make their part good against so many of them, began to retire: and certain of them before they could take the river, were overtaken by those that followed the chale and killed outright. For two daies after they firred of no hand for neither the one nor the other went over the river. The third day after the Romans all at once paffed over, and encamped about a mile and a half from the enemies. But as they were pitching their tents, and bufied about fortifications and defences, three thouland choien horsemen and foottogether from the Kings Camp, came upon them with a great trouble and affray. The number of them that were in guard. C was less a good deal; howbeit, of themselves alone, without calling to help and aid the souldiers

from their work about the fortification and defence of the camp, they nor only at first received the charge with equal valour, but also afterwards, as the fight encreased, put the enemies to flight, when they had killed some hundred of them, and taken prisoners almost as many. For the space of four daies next ensuing, both armies stood embattel ed on either side before their Camp. And upon the fifth day the Romans advanced forth into the middle of the plain. Antiochus came not forward with his enfigns, infomuch, as the hindmost were not an hundred foot off from the trench. The Conful perceiving that he fell off and would no battell, called a councill the next day, to be advited and resolved what he were best to do, in case Antiochus would not be fought withall. For confidering that the winter approached, the fouldiers were either to lie in the D field under their tents, or elfe if they minded for the winter leason to retireunto their garrison towns, the war mult be put off untill the next summer. Now the Romans never made so small reckoning of any enemy as of him. Whereupon, throughout the whole affembly they called upon the Conful with one voice to lead forth to battell out of hand, and take the fouldiers whiles they were in this heart ready if the enemies would not come out into the fields to pass over ditch and rampier, and break into the camp amongst them; making account, that they were not to fight with 10 many thousands of enemies, but rather to make a slaughter and butchery of so ma-

my beafts. Whereupon Cn. Domitius was fent to discover the way, and to view the place where was

best entring upon the trench and rampier of the enemies. After he had brought certain relation of

all things, it was thought good the next morrow to approach near unto their camp: and on the E third day the enligns were displaied forth into the midt of the plain, and they began to range the army in battell array. Antiochus likewise supposed it was not expedient to lie off and stay any longer, for fear lest in reining still to fight, he should either abate the courage of his own men, or increase the hope of his enemies, and therefore came abroad with all his forces, and advanced fo far forward from his camp that it appeared well he meant to fight. The Romanarmy flood embattelled in onemanner of form, as well for men, as munition and armor: for of Romans there were two legions, and of Latine affociats as many, and every legion confifted of five thousand four hundred. The Romans put themselves in the main battell, and the Latines kept both the points. The Hast at were placed with their entigns formost in the vanguard. After them the Prinsaper in the midft, and the Triaris in the reregard, Without this compleat battell thus marshalled, F the Conful fet to the right point the auxiliary fouldiers of Eumenes, mingled together with the targetters of the Acheans, to the number almost of three thousand, whom he ranged equally afrom, and beyond them more outward he opposed abous three thousand men of arms; whereof eight hundred were fent from Eumenier, the rest were the Cavalry of the Romans. Without all these in the outmost place, he put the Trallians and Candiots, who in alimade up the number of five hundred. As for the left wing, it feamed to need no fush fuccours, by reason it was flanked with the river and high fleep banks, how beit, in that fide there were planted four troops of horimen. Thus you see all the forces that the Romans had besides two thousand Thracians and Macedomians mingled and blended together, who followed as voluntaries, and were left for the guard

of the Camp, and fixeen Elephants, which they bestowed in the rereguard for the defence of the G Triania, For, over and befides that they were not like to hold out against the Kings Elephants, which were in number fifty and four, you must consider that those of Affrick are not able to march them of India, lay they were in number equall; either because in bigness the Indians exceed the other (as in truth they aremuch greater by ods) or surpais them incourage and fromack. But the Kings army was compoled of divers nations, different as well in arms as in fouldiers. He had of Macedonians fixteen thousand footmen, heavily armed after their manner, called Phelangita; these made the main battell, and in the front stood divided in ten

foundrons, parted and levered one from the other by two Elephants placed between! More H inward behind the forefront, the battell was displaind in two and stricty tanks of fouldiers: This was the frength of the Kings army, and as in other respects, to especially in regard of the Elephants furmounting aloft over all the fouldiers, represented to the eye a fearfull and tenthin fight. For bendes that they were high and lorsy of themselves, their crested headstalls with phones upon them, their turrets upon their backs, and in every turret four men handing in glitterine armour befides the Mafter and governor himfelt, made the apparence and thew far greater. On the right wing, he placed close unto the Phalangites, a thouland and five hundred horsemen of the Callogreeks: unto whom he adjoyned three thousand lances in compleat armour, mounted mon bard horses, and those men of arms they themselves called Caraphratti. To these were added another wing of a thouland horlemen, which they named Agema. Medes they were, elect and chofen men, together with more horsemen of the same region, mingled of many nations one with another. Close unto them in the rereguard was fet a troop of fixteen Elephants. On which fide alfo in a wing tomewhat farther drawn out flood the King his own cohort, bearing the name of Arginafoid s, by occasion of the filvered shields which they bare. After them followed 1200 Dacians, "archers on horseback. Then, three thousand footmen lightly armed, and composed nartly of Candiors, and partly of Tralleans, in number almost equall, and 2500 Mysians attended apon the archers. And the utmost tide and tail of that wing was guarded with four thousand Cyrtean ffingers and Elymean archers forted together. On the left wing likewife there flood fall unto the Phalangites aforefaid 1500 horsemen Gallogracians: and two thousand Cappadocians armedafter the same manner, sent from King Arearathes. Then the Auxiliaries of all forts 2700; p besides three hundred lances in compleat harness upon barbed horses armed at all pieces, and 1 600 other hortemen. As for the Cornet of the Kings, it was more lightly armed, as well themfelves as their hories but their etting out and furniture otherwise, all one. And these were Svrians for the most part, with Phrygians and Lydians together. Before this cavalry went the chariots of four wheels, and drawn by as many horses, armed with sharp and trenchant hooks like fith-biades, and the camels called by them for their swiftness Dromedaries. Upon these were monited the Arabian archers, who also were armed with keen swords four cubits long, that fitting as they did to aloft, they might notwiththanding reach their enemy. Then after thele were fer another multitude equall to that in the right wing, whereof the formost were certain horsemen called Tarentins, and after them 2500 Gallogracian horse Likewise of Neotretinisa L. thousand and of Carians and Cicilians one with another 1 500 armed alike. As many Trallians: and thred thousand to retteers. These were Pisidians, Pamphylians and Lycians: and last of all, thefrecours inthoseroguard of Circans and Elymeans, in like number as they that were placedin the right wing, with fixteen Elephants also diffant a pretty way alunder. The Kinghimfelf in perion had the conduct of the right point of the battell, and ordained Selenem his for and Antergree his brothers for to command the left. The main battell in the midft wascommitted to the leading and governance of three Captains, to wit, Minio, Zeufis. and Philipthe Master of the Elephants. There was a certain milt arose in the morning and as it waxed farther day gattleged alort into thick clouds; and made the weather dark : befides, by the South-windit resolved into a small driffing rain. which wet and drenched all. This did little harm to the Ro- w mans a but contrariwite, was much burfull to the Kings fide. For, albeit the air was dim and dark, ver by realon that the Roman battailions took up no great compals of ground, they could for all the air was overcast, discern from one end to the other; and the moisture that fell, dulled nothing at all (to speak of) either the swords or javelins of them that were heavily aimed: whereas the Kingsarmy being embattelled to broad, had much ado, and hardly could fee from the middle of the main barrell to the wings of each hand, and much less differn from one skirt and Ambiclosche battaill on to the other. Moreover, the dropping weather flugged their bows, forned their flings and loops of their dates. Their fithed chariots also, wherewith Antiochiu madefull account to break thear raies of his ententes curred to the dilorder and fright of themselves Now these chariots aforelaid were in this manner armed for the most part a certain sharppilles they N had about the pire pole, bearing forward from the fpring-tree, ten cubits inlength, like time horny with which pointed pikes they would pierce through whatthever they encounted. Allout en N'end of the laid fpring tree there were two blades flood out the one of jult and the height with it, the other lower and bearing downward to the ground: the former was devited to true through whatfoever came near the fide thorough the other to reach and tear them that were faln to the earth, or came under the charior, Likewife at both ends of the axeline with out whe nave of the wheel there were two fuch like hooks fastned and bended divers weies. Theig chariots that sented the King had placed in the Brone of the battell as we faid before, becaule if they had been the either in the middle or the refeguard, they fliend have been driven through their own battaillons. Which Emments perceiving one that knew well enough theman. O ner of that kind of fervice and how dangerous; it was to vafes man rather frighted the holles that charged them directly by ordinary white force the commanded the Candior archers and flingers, with some other horsenien what lanced darts, to run forth not thick in troops, but featuring as far another as they could; and at observem all parters discharge their shor upon them. This forerunning temper (29 it were) to madded the horse partly by galling, wounding, and peleing them with darts, arrows, and flones, dicharged from all fides at them, and parti-

The feven and thirtieth Book of T. Livius.

A with the firange and uncouth noise which they made, that suddenly as if they had been unbridled and without their geers, they flang ounevery way, and tab at random: which violence of theirs and without their geets, they happened they way, and said and our which violence of theirs the light armed fouldiers, the nimble flingers and swift findning Candiots avoided easily with a trice. And the horsemen withall following the chase, redoubled the fright and hurry amongst the horses, yes, and the deomedary camels too; which likewise were unruly and set a madding: and this hurly burly, the manifold cries from the multitude all about, helped well forward. Thus were the chariots chased in the middle of the plain between both armies: and when these vain bugs were once rid out of the way, then the alarm and fignall was given on both parts, and they charged one another in battell-wife. But as foolifh an occurrent as that was, it caused anon a discomfiture and overthrow indeed. For the auxiliaries and aids behind which were R placed next unto them, terrified with the fear and affright of the chariots, fled, and left all naked and and disfurnished even to the bard horses, in such fort, that when the rereguard was in difarray, The Roman Cavalry entred upon the forelaid horse, and charged them to hotly, that part of them was not able to endure the first shock and encounter: lome were put to flight, others were born down with the poise and weight of their harness and weapons. And presently therenpon the whole left wing of the battell began to retreat. And after that those succours were disbanded and in disarray which were between the Cavalry and the heavy armed footmen called Phalangitæ, the diforder and fear went as far as to the midft of the main battel: where to foon as the ranks and files were broken and shuffled together, by reason of the entercourse of their own fellows among them, they had no nse at all of their long pikes, which the C Macedonians call Sariffe. Then the Roman legions advanced their engins, and lanced their darts against those disordered ranks hudled together. The very Elephants that were placed between, nothing troubled and affrighted the Roman fouldiers, as who had been used in the African wars, both to avoid the furious rage of those beasts, and also either with their javelins to flank and burt them overthwart, or else if they could come near unto them, to hew them and cut their hamflrings with their words. By this time now was the front of the main battell defeated and beaten down: and the rereguard behind environed and cut in peeces: when as the Romans withall, might perceive their own fellows flying from the other part, and hear the cry of those that were affrighted, even almost as far as to their camp. For Antiochiu keeping the right wing, feeing in the left point of the Romans no other defence (by reason that they tru-D fled upon the river) but only four troops of horlemen, and those also by drawing themselves close to their fellows, to leave the bank-fide void and naked, that ged that point with his Auxiliaries and lances upon bard horses, and not only made head and pressed them asront, but from the river also fet a compass and enclosed them; and flanked that wing so long, untill the horfemen were first discomfitted, and then the footmen next unto them were pur to flight, fo as they ran amain toward their camp. M. Emplus a Colonell, and fonto M. Lepidus, who a few years after was created the High-Prieft, had the charge of the camp : he with his whole guard came forth, and whereas he saw them to flee, there he opposed himself, and first commanded them to stand, and asterwards to return to battell, checking and rebuking them for their beaftly fear, and shamefull running away. Moreover, he procee-E deed to minatory words, faying, That in safethey would not be ruled by his direction, they should sun headlong like blind beetles upon their own michief: and in the end, he gave a fign to his own company, for to lay upon the formost of them that thus fled, and caused the multicude that followed, with dint of word and drawing bloud of them, to turn their face again upon the enemies. Thus the greater fear overcame the lels: for feeing danger before and behind, first they staid their flight, and afterwards rethreed to the battell. Emplies also with his own regiment (which for the guard of the camp had 2000 tall and valiant men in it) withflood the King right froutly as he followed hot in chase upon those that fled. Moreover, Attalue (brother of King Eumener) in the right point of the battell, who at the first charge had diconfised sheleft wing of the enemies, perceiving that his fellows fled in their left point, and hearings great fiir about the camp, came to the refcue in good time with 200 horlemen, tiochus, manne law them turn head again whose backs estwille were toward him; and begin to fight swells, and perceived withall a number coming against him, both out of the comp and allo from the battell, rurned his horse head and took himself to flight. By this means the Romans obtained the victory of both the wings; and passed directly to the risling of the camp over the dead bodies, which in the main battell most of all were massacred and lay by heaps : where the firength and flower of the hardlest mentranged close together and the weight besides of their heavy armors would not give them leave routhe away. The Borfemen of Bankeles were the first of all others that purified the enemies: airer them, the reft of the Cavalry followed the chafe all over the fields, and ever as they overtook any of the hindmoff, killed them outright. But that G which troubled and plagued them in their flight more than all befides, was their chariots, elephants and samels, intermingled among them as they field for a finish as being once disbanded and put out of their ranks, they tumbled one upon another like blind meny and were bruifed and crushed under the beafts feet which came ranning upon them. Great execution allo there was committed in the camp, yes, and more in manner than had been in the battell: for the first that fled, and those that fought in the vanguard, took their way most of them to the camp, and upon affured confidence of this multitude, the garrifon within fought more valiantly, and held

our longer in the defence of the hold. The Romans being chast still in the gates, and kept our of H the rampier which they thought verily to have forced and was, as their fart affaint; when they were conce at length broken through and got in, made the more blondy flaughter amough dam, were conce at length broken through and got in, made the more blondy flaughter amough dam, for kery anger and delipight that they had kept them for the florey. It is laid, that there were flain that day about fifty thousand footmen and 4000 horismen, a 400 taken philoners, together with fifteen klephants with their governors. A number of the Romans were hart and wounded, but there died not in the field above 300 toomen, and 24 horismen: and of the regiment of King Enments to that five and twenty. And for that day verily the conquerous after they had rankaked only the tents and pavilions of their enemies, returned to their own camp with great plenty of pillage: but the next morrow they fellto fpoiling the bodies of the dead and gathered their prifoners together. And upon this victory, there came Embadiadors from Thyairra and Magnefus, unto I Spillus, for to furrender and deliver up their Crites.

Antischus, who fied accompanied with some sew, having gathered unto him many more in the way, who rallied themselves unto him, arrived at Sardár about midnight with a small power of armed men; and hearing that his son Seleneus and some other of his striends were gone before the Apamea, himself also at the south watch departed thence with his wife and daughter toward Apamea; after he had committed the charge of guarding the City Sardis unto Zeno, and appointed Timon governour of Lydia. But the inhabitants of the said City and the garrison souldiers within the Castle, despited their governours, and by generall consent addressed Embassadors unto the Consul.

Much about the same time also, there arrived Embassadors from Trailes, and Magassia (which K standeth upon the river Massadr) and likewise from Ephrius to yield up their Cities. For Palyarandus (advertised of the issue of this battell) had abandoned Ephrius; and having sailed with the sheet as far as Paras in Lycia, for lear of the Rhodian ships which rid in guard within the harbour of Megiste, disbarked and put himself a shore, and with a small company marched by land into Syria. The Cities of Asia were surrended into the hands and protection of the Consol, and submitted to the people of Rome. By this time now was the Consol possessed of Sardis, and thirter repaired unto him Scipio from Eleasio soon as ever he could endure the travell of journey.

At the same time there came an herald from Antiochus unto the Contul, who by the mediation of Scippo, made request and obtained thus much, That the King might fend his Orators and Embassadoreunto him, And after few daies Zenfes (who had been governour of Lydia) together L with Antipater (Antiochus his nephew, or brothers fon) arrived. Who first dealt with King Enmenes and communed with him, whom f by reason of old jars and quarrels Jahey supposed verky to be the greatest enemy unto peace, and that he would never abide to hear thereof : but him they found more reasonable and enclining to peaceable terms, than either the King their Masters or themselves hoped and looked for. So by the means of Scipio and him together, they had access unto the Conful; who at their earnest petition, granted them a day of audience in a frequent affembly, there to declare their Commission and what they had in charge. " Then (quoth Zeasts) " we are not so much to speak and deliver ought of our own selves, asto ask and be advised of you (Romans) what course to take, and by what means of satisfaction we might expiate and satisfac "the trespais of the King our Master, and withall obtain grace and pardon at your hands who are M "the victors? Your manner alwaies bath been of a magnanimous and haughty foirit, to forgive Kings and nations by you vanquished: How much more then is it decent and beteeming you " to do the like; yea, and with a greater mind and more generous and bountifull heart, in this vi-"Any and conquest, which hash made you LL, of the whole would? For now it behoves you to lay down all debate and quarted with mortall men here upon earth, and rather like the im-"mortal gods in heaven, to provide for the good and fafery of mankind, and them to pardon and "forgive. Now wasit agreed upon before the coming of the Embashadors, what answer to make unto them; and likewise thought good it was that Africanus should deliver the same, who spake by report in this wife: "We Romans, of all those things which are in the power of the immortal "gods, have that measure which they vouchsafed to give us: as for heart and courage which de- N " pendath upon out own will and mind, we have born (and ever will) the same without change "and alteration in all fortunes: neither bath prosperity raised and life it up aloft, nor adventity "debafed and put it down. For proof hereof, I might produce your friend Annibal as witness, to fay nothing of others, but that I can report me so your own felves. For after we had paffed " over Hellesbons, even before we faw the Kings camp and army when the hazard of war was in-"different, when the issue doubtfull and uncertain, look what conditions of peace we then of-"fered on even hand, and whiles we were equal one unto the other, and flood upon terms of ad-"vantage, the lame and no other we prefent unto you at this time, now that we are conquerors. 6. Forbear to meddle within Europesdepart wholly out of Afa, fo much as is on this fide Taurus. "Moreover, in regard of the expences deiraied in this war, ve shall pay fifteen thousand Ta- O Slents of filver, according to the computation of Enhanc five hundred in hand, ewo thousand and " five hundred at the affurance and making of the peace; by the Senat and people of Rome; and a "thousand talents yearly for twelve years next enging. Also ye shall make paintent unto Es-mener of four hundred talents, and the remnant behind of the corn and grain which was due "unto his father. And when we have contrasted and concluded these covenants, to the end that "we may rest assisted that ye will parson the same, we demand for a gage and sufficient pawn

A "that 'yo' deliver into our hands twenty hoftages, inch as we finals line well of and chafe. And "for as 'much as we can devit be perivaded that the people of Rome (half sinjoy long perior livet, "where Anaibal is, we demand above all things to have him in our cittledy. Also you shall deliver into our hands Thosa the Manibal is, the phicipall sanhor sand fisher war with the Hot-"lines, who canted you to take armes against us, upon like meet has be gave 'you of them if and likewife armed them upon the trust they had byou. Hem, together with him you shall deliver "Manifemaches the Accuration, together with Poiss and Endedden the Chalcidans. The K. shall "now contract peace in worse chare then he was, by reason he makethir later then be might "have done. But in case he hold off full and delay, know howell thus much, that the rois in a jesty stand by the form the highit pitch and degree in unto the midd; then from that mean effect, each down headlong to the lowest. Now these firms

buffsdors were tent from the King with this charge, to accept of any articles of peace what foever, And therefore it was decreed that Embaffsdors should be directly tent to Rome. The Contail
divided his army into gritions forto winter, some in Magnessa upon the river Mass. The Contail
Tradicis and Ephess. After few daies the holtages aboveted, were brought to Ephessa from the Kin
and Embaffsdors also came who were to go to Rome. Emmesse like wife went to Rome at the fame
time that the Kings Embaffsdors and there followed embaffies moreover of all the States of Asia.
Whiles the affairs of Asia palsed thus in the terms, there were two pro-confus term-mesons.

time that the Kings Embaffadors, and there followed embaffies moreover of all the States of Afia, Whiles the affairs of Afia passed thus in their terms, there were two pro-confuls returned out of their feverall provinces, both in maner at once, upon hope to obtain triumph, to wir, Q. Minstan of Ligaria, and M. Arilins out of Estata. When the exploits were heard, as well of the one as the other, Minatias was flately denied triumph, but Arilas had it granted with great Confent of all mon: who rode into the City triumphant over K. Antochus and the Arolins. In which triumph there were extried before him 350 enlights, 3000 pound weight of malife liver in bullon; of coin in Attick Tetradrachus 113000 in Ciliophors 148000. In plate many veffels engraved and chaled, of great weight. He carried 316 in norms the involvence of the carried state in the carried the involvence of the carried state in the carried the involvence of the carried state in the carried the involvence of the carried state in the carried the involvence of the carried state in the carried the involvence of the carried state in the carried the involvence of the carried state in the carried the carried and in the carried the carried and in the carried the carried and in the carried and

bullion; of coin in Attick Tetradrachms 113000sin Ciltophors 248000. In plate many refeis emgraved and chaled, of great weight. He carried also in pomp the implements of the KK. house all of filter, with rich and suppartel. Allo for crowns of gold 45 presented unto him by Cities affociat: besides all forts of rich spoils, and moreover he led divers noblemen prisoners, and last of all 36 captains, as well Ecolians as those who served under the King. As for Democritur, a great commander of the Actolians, who some few daies before had broken prison and escaped by night; he was by his keepers that made fresh suit after him, overtaken upon the bank of Tybir's but before he could be attached by them, he fell upon his own tword, and ran himself through. Only Deter wanted those that should have followed after his chariot; otherwise the triumph had been magnificent and stately, both for the pompous show and also of the honor and remon of explora

atchieved. But the joy of this triumph was blemished with heavy tidings out of Spain, of a losse and overthrow received of the Portugals, in the countrey of Valcetans, neer the town Lies, under the conductor L. Emplim: where 6 too of the Roman army were left dead in the place, and the rest disconsisted and beaten back into the earnp; which they had much ado to defend and hold, and were forced to retire in maner of slight, and by long journess recovered the peaceable quarters of their friends. And this was the news out of Spain.

From out of France the Embalfadors of the Piscentins and Cremonians, were brought by the Protect L. Assuscations into the Senat: where they made much moan and complaint for default and want of inhabitants, whereof fome were devoured by the edge of the tword in wars, others confumed by m. lady and fickness, yet, and certain of them departed out of their colonies for weariness they had of the Gauls their neer neighbours. Whereupon the Senat ordained C. Latina the Conful to enroll, if he thought to good, fix thousand families, for to be distributed smong those Colonies sforefaids U. Assuscations the Pretor to create three Commissiness called Triumvirts, for the conducting of the coloners and inhabitants storefaid. And created there were M. Assilus Serramas, L. Valerius Flaccus the son of Publica, and L. Valerius Tappus the son of Caiss.

Notlong after, against the time of the Contain election which approached over, C. Laling the p Conjulreturned out of France to Rome, and he not only by vertue of the act of the Senat made in his ablence, enrolled certain Cofoners to supply the want in Plasentia and Cremona, but also proposed a bill, and according to it the LL, of the Senatordained, that two new Colones should be: conducted into the land that appertaine to the Boians. And at the very fame time were letters brought from L. Amylim the Pretor, as touching the bestell at fea fought neer to Myonefus : which letters also gave inteffigence, that L. Scipie the Conful had transported his army imo Afa. For joy of the taid navall victory, there was orthaned a folemu procession for one day, and in regard that the Roman army was then first on foot in Africate taid procession continued another day with impolication to the gods, that this voinge might turn to the prosperity and joy of the Commonwealth. And the Contait was enjoyined at each procession and supplication, to ig-G crifice twenty bead of greater bealts. After this enfued the folemn affectoly for the challog of Contuls, which was holden with great firife and comemion. For M. Emplos: Lepidas flood to be Conful, a min grown imp an ill name, and hardly spoken of among the people, in that he had left his government and charge in Sicily for this occasion and business only, without making suit unto the Senst and craving leave to to do. Together with him were competitors in election, M. Falvass Ribbiler, Ca. Markas Phys. and M. Palerins Meffata, But Falvas was choice alone, becaute the had reft not fufficient voices of the Centuries, and he the morrow after nominated Co.

Manims for his colleague, and gave the repulic unterlaptions; for Maffala keet filence and held H his tongue. Which done, the Peterstayere elected namely, the two, Namis Fatt, the one innamed Labro, the other Pillor who had been confected that year for the Flamin Quiriall) M. Suppressus Indiana. So. Politamy we Albana, Lucya, Planta Maria, Mania, Done Dove.

During the time that M. Fulvius Nobilier and Cu. Manlins Volje were Con ul, Valorius Ansize writeth that there was a rife rumour railed at Reme, and held for certain, that L. Scipio the Conful, together with P. Africanes, were called forth to a parley with King Antischus, as touching the enlargment and delivery of young Scipio the fon of Africanus, and by that means were both of them strefted and taken prilaners: also that when thefe chief commanders were under arreit, the Kings army incontinently advanced against the Roman camp, the same was surprised and forced and the whole power of the Romans utterly defeated. By occasion whereof, it went I current alfo, that the Ætolians began to look aloft, refused to obey, and shook off their alleageance; also that their Princes and chief States were gone into Macedony, Dardany and Thrace, to leve and wage auxiliary forces : moreover, that A. Terenzius Varro, and Marcus Claudius Lepidus were fent unto out of Etolia, from A. Cornelius the Propretor, for to report their news at Rome. Laft of all, to make up the tale, he addeth and faith that the Æcolian Embassadors among other things being examined in the Senst about this matter, and demanded of whom they heard and underftood that the Roman Generals were taken prisoners in Asia by King Antiochus, and the whole army overthrown? answered directly, that they h d advertisement thereor by their own Embaffadors, who had been with the Conful. But because I find no other anthor besides him that maketh mention of this rumor. I date not for any thing that I can fay of my felf, report it for a cer- K

tain truth, nor yet omit it as a meer fable or loud lie. The Etolian Embassadors were permitted to come into the Senat house; and being induced fin regard of their own cause and present condition to confesse a truth, and as humble suppliants to crave pardon and forgivenels either for their fault, or milprifion and error, began with a bedroll of their favours and good turns done unto the people of Rome, yea, and in manner to upbraid the Romans with the valour which they the wed in the war against Philip, But with their arrogant and intolent language they offended the ears of the Senators : and by ripping up old matters done and past (time our of mind and utterly forgotten) they h indled their own course so, and brought it to this paffe, that the LL of the Senatbegan to call to mind much more harm and midchief contrived and practifed by that nation, then kindnesses and courteses received at their L hands : infomuch as the Ætolians having need of their mercy, incurred their heavy displeasure, and provoked them to anger and hatted. Being asked this queltion by one of the Senators Whether they would refer and submit themselves to the centure and judgment of the people of Rome? and likewile of another. If they could be content to hold them for their friends or enemies whom the Romans fo accounted; they answered not a word: and thereupon immediatly were commanded out of the Court : and prefently all the Senat began to cry out with one voice, that the Atolians were all fill for Kings Antrock se, depending wholly and only upon that hope, and therefore they ought to war against them as undoubted enemies, and to take down and tame the so proud and fellonious hearts of their own. Over and besides all this, another thing there was that incited and kindled the ftomacks of the LL against them, because at the wery same instant when they M feemed to require peace at the Romans hands, they warred against Dolopia and Athamania. So there paised a decree of the Sena, (and the fame was moved by M. Acilius, who had vanquished and modued Antiochus and the Erolians) That they flish void that very day out of the City of Rome ; and within fitteen daies next enluing, out of all Italy. Au. Terentisu Farro was lent to lafeconduct them on the way and this warning they took with them, that if ever after there came any Embassadors from the Etolians, without the warrant, licente, and permission of the chief General who governed the province, or not accomp nied with a Roman Legat, they should be reputedall of them for no better then enemies. In this maner were the Actolians dismissed & lent away.

After this the Confuls proposed unto the Senat, as touching the government of the provinces. N And thought good it was that they themselves should cast lots for Atolia & Afa. Unto him whole let it should be to govern Afia, was appointed that army which L. Scipic had. And for to furnish it fully u and make up the decaied bands, he was allowed to have four thousand foot men of Romans with two hundred horimen of allies that were Latins, eight thousand soot and four thousand men of arms, and with their forces he was to make war against Antiochus. The other Conful had assigned onto him that army which was Atolia: and liberty he had for supply of that broken army to levy the same number of Citizens and allies that his companion in government had enrolled. To the same Consul was granted a commission likewise to set in order, furnish, and take with him those ships which the former year were prepared and rigged, and not only to make w r with the Etolians, but also to tail over into the Isle Cephalenia. And withall, the said Conful O had in charge to return home to Rome for the election of Magistrate, if he might so do conveniently with the good of the Common-weal. For befides the annual Magittrats (who were to be chosen one under another) it was agreed upon, that Censors also should be created. But in case his affairs detained him, that he might not return in person, then he was to give advertilement, and fignific fo much to the Senat, that he could not possibly be present at the time of the aforefaid Election. So Atolia fell by lot to M. Palumi, and Affa to Co. Manlinio. Then the Pretors fell to draw lots for their provinces. Sp. Postumine Album had the jurisdiction over

A chizens and forreiners both: M. Sempronius Tudecaus: governed Sicily: and Q. Fabius Pillor the Quitinall Flamin, Sardimia: Q. Fabius Laboo was admirall of the navy at fea: and L. Plantius Hypfins was allotted to the rale of high Spain, and L. Babius Drove of the lower. For Sicily one legion was appointed, together with that fleet which was already in that province. Also there we sorder given that the new Pretor should impose two tents of corn upon the Sicilians, and send the one into Afa, and the other into Atolia. The like imposition was laid and cxasted upon the Sardini no, and the said corn to be conveighed into the same armies that the Sicilian corn was. A supply was granted unto L. Babius for Spain of a thousand Rom. Sootmen and fifty horse beddes: beddes it has the said a latin foot, and two hundred horimen. Unto Plantius Hypfens for the higher Spain were allowed a thousand Roman sootmen: with two thousand Latine allies, and two hundred horse Besset we said wed a thousand the provinces of Spain were allowed each of them one legion. The Magistrate and governours of the former year continued till in place of command for one other yeer, to wit, C. Lelius with his army, and P. Immiss also the Propretor in Hesturia with those forces which were in the province M. Tuccius like wise in the Brutians country and Apalaa.

But before the Pretors went into their provinces, there hapned a variance between P. Liginins, the Arch-Pontifie or chief Prelat, and Q Fabins Pittor the Quirinall Flamin, like unto that which sometime fell out between L. Merellus and Posibumins Albinus. For at what time as Posthumius the Conful was upon his departure and journey to his sleet in Sicily, together with C. Luftatius his colleague, Metellus the Archbishop for the time being, kept him back unon occasion of certain facrifices to be celebrated : semblably, when as Fabius the Pretor would Chave gone into Sardania, P. Liemins the high Prieft, deteined bim. Much strife and hard hold there was hereabout, as well in the Senat house, as before the people. Inhibitions passed to and fro. Cautions and pledges were diffrained fines they imposed one upon anothers head the Tribunes were called unto on both fides for to interpole their authority, and they appealed both unto the people. In fine, religion, and the regard of holy ritestook place, and carried it clear, and the Flamin was enjoined to obey the chief priest : and by order and expresse commandment from the people, all fines were taken off and forgiven. And when the Pretor for very anger and spite that he was debarred from his province, would have furrendred and refigned up his government. the LL, of the Senat impeached and terrified him by their absolute authority, and ordeined that be thould minister justice, and exercise civil jurisdiction between aliens. After that the musters D were ended within few dayes (for many fouldiers were not to be levied and enrolled) both Confals and Pretors took their journey into the provinces. After this, there arose a bruit concerning the occurrents and affairs in Asia, blown and spread abroad I wot not how, nor from what author it proceeded :but after few daies there came certain messengers with letters from the Generais of the Roman army, fent of purpole to the City, which caused not so great joy presently enining mon the trefh fear aforelaid (for why, they were no more afraid of Etolia by them already conquered) as dashed quite the fame and opinion that went on Antiochus, whom in the beginning of this war they supposed would have been a dangerous enemy unto them, as well in regard of his own pullance as for that he had the direction and conduct of Annibal in the war showbeit. E they thought good to alter nothing, either as touching the lending of the Conful into Afia, or diminishing his forces, for fear they should have war with the French.

Not long after M. Aurelius Cotta, a lieutenant of Scipie, came to Rome with the Embaffadors of King Anticobus, and likewise King Eumenes and the Rhodians. Cotta reported and declared first in the Senat, and atterwards in a full affembly of the people (by order and commandinent from the LE of the Councell) what affairs had passed in Spain. Whereupon ordeined it was, that there fliend be holden a folemn procession for 3 daies together : and order was given, that 40 Bead of frenter exttel from d be killed for facrifice. This done, the Senat affembled for to give audience to Ring Bameser first above, allother matters who briefly in few words having rendred "thanks to the LE, of the Senar, for that they had delivered him and his brother from liege, and o protected his realm against the wrongs and outrages offred by Antiechus: also having testified " his joy by way of gratulation for their prosperous and fortunat affairs atchieved both by land and " fee mamely, in that they had discomfited and put to flight K. Antiochus, & driven him out of his "camp that he could not keep the field and withall differzed and dispossessed him first of Enrope and afterweeds of all they pare of. Afia which lieth on this fide the mountain Tanrata he conclu-"ded and and with this, That as touching his own demerits and employments about their Gaffairs; he had rather charg took knowledge by their own generals, captains and lieutenants. "than from his mouth They all approved well of this (neach of his, and willed him to speak boldly without balliful modelly incharcated What he thought in equity and reason the Senat and people of Rome was to yeeldamanhim by way of justly recompense : assuring him that the Senat Would dulit more willingly mediliberally sist possibly they could) according to the worth of his defert. The King answered thus again, that incale any other had made him that offer, and given him the "choice of his own remards; he would gladly have used the counsell of that honorable court " of the Roman Senar (to the might have the means and liberty to aske their advice) to this end that while would not be thought; either to sugged measure in covetous defire, or passe the bounds of modelty in craving a recompense. But now considering they are themselves to give that reward, machinore reason it is that their magnificence and bounty to him & his brethren should be re-

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ferred

A "one person there is that hath done so good service for you in the last war as I my self, and who

is any way comparable unto me: nay, I date make comparison with all states and Princes what-

" loever, whom you efteem and honour to highly? Mafaniffa before he was your friend, was

"lerred to their own abitrement and dilerction. The Librof the Squat west nothing moved as the H landuage of his but urged him ftill to tpeak himfelt in his own cause. And after a certain time than they had firived a-vie, the LL in courtefic and kindness, the King in modelty and flamefathers. veelding one unto the other reciprocally, in such amiable and mutual manner as hardly can be expressed Entwest departed out of the temple. The Schar perfilted nevertheless intheir resolution faying it was very shlurd and undecent that the King should be ignorant upon what hopes he was come, and what he purposed to make suit and petition for: and himself must needs of all others know best what was meetest and most expedent for his own Kingdom : yea, and was far better acquainted with the effate and affairs of Affathen the Sense was. And therefore no remedy, but he must be called again, and compelled to declare and deliver what his will, defire and mind wasto The Oration have. Hereupon the King was brought back into the temple by the Pretor, and urged to freak. I of King Eume-Then at laft, my LL. (qd.he) I would have perfifted ftill in filence, but that I knew that anon ye nes in the See, a will call the embastage of the Rhodians in place, and that after audience given unto them, I must nat of Rome. " neither will nor choose but make some speech of necessity and verily with so much more difficulty thall I tpeak, because their demands will be such, as if they would feem not only to " require nothing prejudiciall and huntfull unto me, but also (which more is) matters little or "nothing pertinent to themselves. For plead they will and maint in the cause of the Cities in " Greece, taying, they ought be fet free and at liberty : which being once obtained, who can make "doubt but rather they will withdraw from our obeilance, not only the Cities which shal be freed. " but also those which have been homagers and tributaries nuto us of old time? yea, and will keep "them as subjects in very deed and wholly at their devotion, whom being thus bound and obliged K to them by to great a benefit, they call by the name of Affociats, and would make the world beblieve they repute them for no other? Yet for footh (I wot well) in affecting and afpiring to this fo " great power & puissance, they will carry it so cleanly & make temblant, as though this in no wife "touched and concerned them; but it is belitting you alone, correspondent & sulwerable to other "former deeds of yours. But be ye well advited, and let not their gloting words deceive you : " take you heed, I say, that ye go not with an uneven hand nor bear your selves equally, whiles you "depresse and abase too much some of your allies, in promoting and advancing others beyond all measure; and above all, beware that they who have lift up their spear and born arms against you, "be not more kindly intrested & in better condition, then your loving friends and faithfull confeof derats. For mine own part, in all other things I would gladly be thought of every manurather to L "keep within my compais; yea, and yeeld fomewhat of my right whatfoever it is, then to frive "too much in the maintenance and holding therof : but in the question of your frieholding, my "affection towards you, and to the honour which shall come from you, I cannot endure with " pariefice that any one should out-go and surmount my felf. This I account the greatest inheri-" tance left unto me by my father the firth, of all thole that inhabit in Greece and Afia) who was "entertained in your amity and continued in the same alwaies most fast, most constant and sure "ever to his dying day (who not only she wed found affection and loyall heart unto you, but also " was in person emploied in all your wars which ye made in Greece, as well at land as at fea; affiftered and aided you with all kind of provisions, in such fort, as none of all your allies besides was " any way comparable or came neer to him. And finally, as he earnestly exhorted the Bosotians M " to accept of your fociety, he funk down, fwooned in the very affembly & not long after yeelded " up his spirit and dyed. His footsteps have I troden, and followed his good example. For affection " verily and fludious defire to honour you, I could not have more then he had (for I suppose it was "impossible to surpasse him therein :) but in kind pleasures, effectual services, offices, courte-" fies, and favours, to furmount and go beyond him; the goodness of fortune, the occasion of "times, King Astrochus and the war of Afin have ministred ample and sufficient matter unto me, " Amtiochus King of Afin and part of Europe) gave me his daughter in marriage, and with her an-" dowed me with the repossession of those Cities which had revolted from us. He fed me moreoe ver with great hopes of encreasing my dominion in time to come, if I would have fided with him N " against you. I will glory and vaunt of this, that I have done nothing to offend and displease you a " I will rather rehearse those pleasures and services which are beseeming; the ancient amity and " friendfhip between our house and you. In forces ar well for land as ion: I have friended and " helped your Generals in fuch wile, as I forbid all your allies be fides to do the like furnished them "I have with victuals on the land, with providions at least in all the battle and conflicts by thise "(which were many and in fundry places)! was prelent in perion. Fundarment all travels. I ad-"ventured all perils, and no where favoured my felt and thought much of my pains ; nay, that " which is the greatest calamity and mifery that followeth wars, I washefiered, and endured it : "enclosed I was and that up within Persamus, to the atter hauted of my life and of my realmand

" royall dignity. And after I was delivered from that danger and the flogenalist, albeit Antisphus O

" of one fide and Seleneus on another, by encamped about the principallifleureffe of my Kingdom,

"I quit mine own affairs and laid all alide to come with my whole fleet into Helispess, & there

"to meet with L. Scipio your Confel, and to aid bien in compositing and watting his samy into

" Afa. And when your forces were puffed over, I never afterwards departed from him : there

ec was not a Rom. fouldier more reliant or dinkrity in your camp chen my left and my brathren. No

"expeditions,no rodes,no exploit of horse tervice warefers without mean battel have I from on

"foot & guarded that quarter which the Col. hath appointed me to large I wil not faying Id. when

" vour professed enemie : he came not to you with his ards in the time of hisupright fortune, and whiles his Kingdome florished in good estate; but when he was banished, driven out of his "Kingdom, and turned out of all, he fled into your camp; accompanied only with a finali troop "and cornet of horiemen : Yet nevertheleffe, because he stood fast to you and here himself in all " loyalty, and she wed his prowesse in your behalf against Syphax, and the Carthagintans in Africk, er you not only restored him to his fathers Kingdome, and placed him again in the toyali throne. "but you laid unto his dominion the richeft part of the realm of Syphax, made mm the most puif-B "fant and greatest Prince of all the Kings in Africk. What reward then, nay, what honograre we "worthy to have at your hands ; we (I lay) who never were enemies, but ever friends? My fa-"ther, my felt, my brethren, have born arms in your quarrell by land, by iea, not only in Affa but se far from our own home and native toil in Peleponnefer in Baotia, in Etolia, during the war with "Philip, with Antiochus, with the Etolians. What recompence dem nd you then? may fome "man fay. Forasmuch as (my LL.) you will have it io, and it is your pleasure that I should speak "my mind; good reason it is that I obey. This shall it and for all ; if you'n ve dispositified Autrochus "of all on this fide Taurus, with this intent, to hold those lands your own felves; none better then " you, and whom I would rather with to be my neighbours and to confine upon me : peither ein "I bethink me, of any means in the world more important to the falety and firength of my King-"dome. But in case your purpose be to depart and retire your forces from thence, I dare behold Ca to say, that of your allies, (and put them all together) there is not one more worthy then any fell "to have and hold that which you have won by conquest. But an honourable deed it is and mag-" nificent to let free and deliver Ciries out of thraldome and fervitude. True and I my felt am of " the isme opinion, provided alwaies, that they had attempted nought by way of holtilitie against " you. But in case they had taken part and fided with Antiochas; how much more ft. ndethit with " wildom, nay, with equity and reason, to be respective of your allies who have so well-deserved "at your hands, then to regard your enemies. This Oration of the King much pleafed the LL, of the Senat, and foon it was feen by their countenance that they would deal nounteouffic and liberally with him. yea, and gratifie him in what they might. Then andience was given to a brief embaffige of the smyrneans, who by occasion that tome of the Rhodians were abtent, came becompanings or the smyrmeans, who by occasion their smyrmeans commended, in that they choic tween and delivered their mellage. Highly were their smyrmeans commended, in that they choice the companing of the comp rather to endure all extremities, then to yeeld themselves unto King Enrischus. Then the Rhodians entred in place : and the chief man of their embaffie, after he had declared the first occ fion and beginning of the amity which they had with the people of Rome, and shewes withall the good deterts and lervices which the Rhodians had performed in the wars first against Philip and then against Anciochus, went on and spake as followeth. "Right honourable, there is nothing more "difficult and troublefome unto us in all the bufineffe that we have in hand then this one thing, "that there is some variance and matter to be decated between us and Eumeces, the only K, of all the Rhodian "others, with whom especially every one of us in privat, and (that which toucheth us more)our "City in publick, doth entertain the bond of triendship and mutual hospitality. Howbeit nose-E "City in publick, dotte entertain the bond of interioring of this world and name it fell the "pugnancy is in our affections (my LL.) but even the course of this world and name it fell the "mightieft thing of all) which disjoyneth us and cauteth difference, this maketh us (being men "free born) to defend and maintain the freedom also of others : this is it, that moveth KK; to be " defirous to have all in fervitude and subjection under them, and at their command. But howfoe-" ver it is, our modelty and the reverent regard we have of the King person hurteth us more then "either the debating of our cause with him is otherwise difficult unto us, or the deciding thereof es like to be intricat and toublesome unto you. For in case it were so, this you could not honour "and reward a King, your allie and friend for his good fervice done in this war (for recompense "whereof you fir in consultation) by no other means, unlesse you deliver free Cities into his F 16 hands, to lerve in bondage; then were it hard for you to rejoive; for fear left either ye should selend away a prince (your friend and confederat) without guerdon and honour ; or feem to change "that landable enterprife of yours which you have begun, to ftain and blemifb your glory now "(which you have acquired by the war against Pholip) with reducing to many Cities and States "into servitude. But your happy fortune caseth you right well of this difficulty and necessity, "that you need not fear either to empair your credit and favour with your friends, or to endamage "your reputation and honour among men, For (the gods be thanked therefore) you have atchieweed a victory, no leffe rich then gloridus; and sufficient (if I may to say) to discharge all your "debts, and fee you clear with all the world. For Lycannia, Phrygia both the great and the leffe, "whole Pifidia, Cherfonefus, and in brief all the confines of Europe are under your dominion. Of "all which provinces, if you lay but one by (which you will your felves) for K. Eumenes, you shall "mightily enlarge and amplifie his Kingdom : but, give him . Il, you will make him equall to the "Breatelt princes and monarchs that are; You fee then by this, that you may recompence and en-" rich your allies out of the conquest gotten by war, and geverthelets hold out your good custom "that you have begun; remembring alwaics what title you protended first in your war with Philip, "&now lately with Antischm: condering with al, what you did then after Philip was vanquill'd,& "what is required and expected at your hinds, now : not to much because you have used it alrea-

" dy, as for that it was meet and decent you should so do, Many cautes there be and those clour. H "ably just and lawfull) to enter into arms : one pretended this, another that slome in right of lands "and territories, other of villages; fome lay claim to towns and Cities, others challenge the pof-" festion of ports and havens, and one tract or other of the fea-cosits. As for you, before you en-" joyed thele things, you defired them not ; fince then ye have now compassed the whole earth. " and are LL. of the world, you cannot politibly cover the fame any more. Warred you have and fought for honour and glory, in the fight of all the nations of the earth, who now this long time " behold and regard your name and empire, no leffe then they do the gods immortall. And I wet on not well, whether those things which we hardly come by be not with more difficulty holden & "kept afterwards, then they were purchated. You undertook to deliver & rid out of the fervinde " and oppression of Kings, and to maintain inliberty, a most ancient and noble State, renowned in " for their worthy and famous acts, and right commendable for their fingular learning and know. * ledge in all feiences. For your honour it is, having once received all this nation in your fafeeard " and protection, to defend and preserve the same for ever. And think not, that those Cities only " are more Greek which are built and feated upon the ancient foil of Greece, then their colonies " which have been drawn from them, & in times past went from thence into Afa: for the change of air and place hath wrought no alteration, either in the nature and complexion, or the maners "and fashions of the people. As for us, endevoured we have do better and better, and each City 66 hath entered into an honest contention and religious emulation to out-go and furmount their " forefathers and first-founders in all good arts and commendable vertues. There be many of you 66 who have been in Greece, many have visited the Cities of Asia, and fetting aside this only, That K we are farther diftant and remote from you, there is no difference and ods between us and "them. The Massillans, whom/ if possible it had been, that an imbred temperature might be alsetered and overcome with the firength and nature, as it were in the foil) io many wild, barba-"rous, and notamed nations, environing them round about, would have made cruell and favage salong before this day; we hear fay and understand to be in that request and estimation (by good es right, and their defert) among you, as if they dwelt in the very midit and heart of Greece, for " not only they retain ftill the very naturall language of their own, they keep them to their old se fashion of apparell and attire, and carry the same port in their gesture and countenance, but also of above al things they have kept and observed their customs, their maners, their laws and natural at disposition pure and entire, nothwithstanding the frequent commerce with those, in the midst L of whom they converte and inhabit. Well, the mountain Tanrm at this day is the limit of your sempire and figenory one way and therefore whatfoever lieth between you and that bound se you must not think it remote, but look how far your arms have reached, to far let your laws and " jurildiction extend. Let Barbarians, who know no other laws then lords fielts, have their Kings, co fince they take such pleasure in them, and much good may they do their hearts : as for the "Greeks, they must do as they may, and are not (we confesse) in io good case as you, howbeit sethey carry with them as brave a mind as your felves : and the day hath been, when they were Monarchs, when they conquered by their own tword a mighty dominion, and held the same es when they had it. Now they are content with that empire where it now is, nay, they wishit commy remain and continue there for evermore, where it is fetled at this prefent. They shall be M well spaied, and think they are well, to maintain their liberty by your force of arms, fince they "have no means of their own to defend the same, But (will some man say) there be certain Cities "that held a fide and banded with Antiochuril answer again, fo were some before that took part es with Philip, so there were that conbined with Pyrehm, as for example, the Tarentins and so stay nothing of other States, which I could name and rehearfe, even Carthage it felf enjoyeth "freedom and is governed by her own laws. Confider then my LL. what a precedent therein "eye have fet down to your own felves, and how ye ought to confirm and uphold fo good an examsple. You must resolve to deny that unto the covetous desire of Emments, which you would not egrant to your own ire against the Carthaginians, which they had most justly deserved. And N eas for us Rhodians, with what valour and louisty we have ferved and sided you, as well in "this war, as in all others which ye have had in these parts and quartets, we report us to our "own selves, and leave it to your judgment. And now in time of peace, we here present unto you "that countell, which if you will accept and approve, all the world will believe and say, That "you have born your felves more honorably in the utage, then in the atchievance of your victory. This Oration feemed to fit well the greatness and majelipos the Romans. When the Rhodians haddone, the Embassadore of Antiochus were called in. Who after the usual and shale manar of those that crave pardon, confessed the King was in fault, and humbly belought the LL. of the Senat to have more regard of their own accustomed gracious clemency, then remember the Kings tretpaffe, who had paied fufficiently for it already , and finally that they would ratific and con- O firm by their suthority, the peace granted by L. Seinie the Lord Generall, seconding to their conditions, which by him were capitalisted and fet down. So both the Senat thought good to admit of that peace, and also within few dales after the people gave their affent and . stablished the same. And this accord was foleannly confirmed in the Capitol, with the Kings Procurator or agent, to wit, Austpater, the chief of the unbaffage, who also was Austachus his brothers fon. This done, the other embalinger of Afra had audience, and were all dispatched with this one answer, that the Senat would lend ten deputies or commissioness, according to the an-

The seven and thirtieth Book of T. Livius.

A cient cuftome of their anceftors, to liear, decide, and compose all their affairs of Affa. But the finall conclusion of all should be this, That whatsoever penalized to the dominion of Antischus on this fide the mountain Tsarnis, should be affigued to King Emmers, excepting the countries of Licia and Caria, fo far as the river Maander, all which must lie to the figury of the Rhodians. Astouching the other Cities of Affa, which had been tributaries to Assalus, those also were to pay tribute to Enmenes : but fuch as were sometimes homagers to Antiochus, those should be enfrancised and remain free. The ten commissioners whom they appointed were these, to wit. Q. Minutins Rufus, L. Furius Purpureo, Q. Minutins Thormus, App. Claudius Nero, Cn. Covnelius Merula, M. Iunius Bruins, L. Aurunculeius, L. Emplius Paulus, P. Cornelius Lensulus. and P. Alias Tubero. These men had plenary power and full commission to take order and deter-R mine asthey thought good, in all the occurents that were prefented in these flairs. But they had direction from the Senat, as touching the principal points: Imprimis, That all Licaonia and Physia both the more and the lefs, that Mysia, with the Kings chairs and forreits, that the Cities of Lidia and Ionia, except those that were free at the day of the battell fought with Anticobus, and expressely by name Magnesia neer Sipylus, together with Caria, which is called Hydrela, and all the territorie of Hydrela lying toward Phrygia; moreover Telmiffus and the forts of the Telmelfians, referving only that territory which belonged to Ptolomeus the Telmeffian; that all their countries, I lay, and Cities above writen, should be given and granted to King Enmones. Item, That the Rhodian should be enfeoffed in Lycia, without the foresaid Telmess. the forts and territory, appertaining fometime to Ptolomens Telmessins: which parcels, I say, were reserved as well from Eumenes, as the Rhodians. Item, to the Rhodians was granted that part of Caria, which lieth beyond the river Maander, neer to the ifle Rhodes, together with the towns, villages, fortreffes, and lands bounding upon Pifidia: except those towns which were free the day before the battell with King Antiochus in Afia. The Rhodians, when they had given thanks to the Senat for their granities, were in hand with them for the City Soli in Cilicia : they alledged that they likewife as well as themselves, were descended from Argor: by occasion of which confraternity and neer alliance, they loved together as brethren by nature : in regard whereof, they made petition that over and belides other donations, they would do them this extraordinary favour, asto exempt that City also from the servitude and subjection of K. Antiochus, Then were the Emballadors of King Antiochus called for, and treated withall about this matter, but to no effect. For Antipa-D ter flood floutly upon this point, pleaded hard, that the accord was past already, and might not be revoked or altered and that against the tenonr of the atticles and covenants therein comprised, it was not the City Soli, but also Cilicia that the Rhodians demanded; and never would they reft till they were gotten over the mountain Tanrus. Then were the Rhodians called back again into the Senar, unto whom the LL, of the Senat, after they had made rel tion how carnelt the Kings Embassador was with them upon the point, added thus much moreover and said, That if the Rhodians deemed in very deed that the matter concerned the honour of their City and State, the Senat would work all possible means to cause the Kings Embassadors to relent, how stiff and obstinate loever they stood. For this courtefie, the Rhodians thanked them much more heartily then for all therest before, and faid withall, that they would yeeld and give place to the arrogant ipirit

ing the City Soli, there was no alteration made. Whiles thele matters were thus debated and passed, the Embassadors of the Massilians brought intelligence, that L. Babius the Pretor, being in his journey towards his province of Spain, was entrapped and enclosed by the Ligurians, and many of his train killed outright in the place, that himtelf mortally wounded fled without his lictors and lergeants into Massilia, and within three dayes left this life. The Senat upon the advertisment ordeined P. Iunius Brains the Pro-pretor in Hetruria to go in perfou into the farther Spain, and govern the fame as his own province : but first to leave Herraria and the army there to one of the Lieutenants whom he pleased to make choice of. This decree of the Senat, together with letters from Sparins Post hamins the Pretor of p the City was fent into Herraria: and fo P. Innins departed as Pro-pretor into Spain. In which province L. Emplias Panius (who afterwards wan a right glorious victory of King Perfore) having the former year fought informulatly, now a little before the arrival of his inceeffor, gave bartell to the Lustanians with so army rallied and affembled in hat, in which the enemies were pur to the worfe and driven to file. One thouland eight hundred of them well strined were left dead in the field, 3309 taken priloners, and their camp forced and ramacked. The bruit that went of this victory let all matters in Spain in greater quietnels.

E of Antiechus, rather then feem to give any caufeor occasion of troubling the peace. And to as touch

The lame year upon the third day before the Calends of Innury, L. Valerius Flacens, M. Atsilins Serraums, and L. Valerius Tappe, the three Triumvirs, by order from the Senat, planted a *19. Decem-Latine Colony at Bolonie; and three thouland people were thirter fent to dwel. Every gentleman G by calling that ferved on horfeback had 70 seres of ground fet our unto him, and the rest of the coloners fifty speece. The land divided thus among them had been conquered from the Boises in Ganl: and those Ganls first had dispossessed rise Tuscuts of the fame.

This year there were many menof mark and name that fued to be Cenfors : and this competition as if it had not been of fufficient importance it self to move matter of debate, was the occasion of a contention and variance much greater. The competitors were these, T. Quintini Flaminins, P. Cornel. Scipio, the fon of Curus: L. Valerius Placeus, M. Porcius Caio, M. Cliudius

Marcellus.

Marcellus, and M. Acilius Glabrio, even he who had vanquished Antiochus and the Atolians at 11 Thermoppla. To this man last reherfed the peoples favour and affection, most enclined by reason of many congisties and largeffes which he had given amongst them in publick, by means whereof many, a man was obliged and bound unto him. The reft, being to many and nobly descended withall, took it to the Beart, and could not endure that such a person as he newly risen and come up, and a gentleman of the first head, should be preferred before them, whereupon P. Simprenius Gracebus, and C. Sempronius Rutilius, two Tribunes of the commonalty, commented actionagainft him to answer at a day, laying to his charge that there remaineth a furplulage of the Kines mony and other pillage gotten in the camp of Antiochus, over and above all that he either carried and shewed in triumph, or brought in accompt into the City chamber. Many and tundry denofitions there were to prove this inditement, as well of lieutenants as of colonels. But M. Cate 4bove all other witnesses was most noted: whosegreat authority acquired in the whole course of his life (which he had passed bithertoin all upright conversation and constant gravity) was much empaired and discredited now, with his white robethat he bare on his back. He being produced as a witness, deposed and gave evidence, that he had seen certain plate as well gold as silver, among the rest of the pillage found in the Kings camp, which he never could set eye on in all the triumph abovefaid. In the end, Glabrio, because he would bring some displeasure particularly, and most of all upon Cate, said, he would give over his suit for the Centership, since that there was another competitor as newly come up as himfelf (whereat the Nobles indeed took indignation inwardly, although they faid nothing) who purfued the caufe to against him, even with incredible, and inclimable perjury. Well, a fine was fet upon his head of a thouland affes. And twife w was the matter traverled, whether the mulct should be taken off or paid. But when the third day was come, and the party in trouble (Acilius) had quite furcreated to fue for the dignity, the people would not give their voyces as touching the paiment of the fine aforefaid, and the Tribunes also themselves let fall their action. So T. Quintin: Flamininus, and M. Claudius Marcellin were created Centors.

About the same time the Senat sate within the City in the temple of Apollo, in regard of L. A. mylius Regillus, who had vanquished the Admiral of King Antiochus in battell at lea; where be had audience given, and when he had declared what exploits he had done, namely, against how puissant Armados of the enemieshehad fought, and how many thips of theirs he had either funk or taken ; The LL. of the Councell with one generall confent and accord, granted unto him a na- L. wall trinmph. And he triumphed upon the Calends of February. In which triumph there were born in thew fifty crowns tave one, of beaten gold but nothing that flore of coin as fuch a royall triumph required, only there were carried in pomp, 34700 Attick tetradrachms, [132300 ciltophors. After this (by decree of the Senat) there were processions celebrated in consideration that L. Amylius Paulus had brought his affairs in Spain to an happy iffue.

Not long after L. Scipio came also into the City, who because he would not be inferiour to his brother in the bonourable addition of his name, caufed himfelf to be furnamed Affaticus. He discoursed before the Senat, and in the publick audience of the people, as touching his worthy acts. Divers there were who construed the thing thus and said. That the war was greater in name then difficult unto him in the mannaging : for with fighting one only memorable battel the matter was M atchieved and ended, but the glory indeed of that victory was begun unto him and prepared for his hand at Thermopyle. But it a man should judg hereof aright, and according to truth, the battell of Thermopple may rather be accompted an exploit against the Etolians then King Antiochus. For what great forces I pray you had Antiochus there in the field of his own? But in the last battell imitten in Asia, the whole power and puissance that he had in all Asia, stood there to be feen, yea, and all the aids and fuccours which he could levy out of the nations as fir as to the utmost parts of the East. Great cause therefore they had both to render much praise and thanksgiving to the immortall gods, in as ample maner as possibly they could devise (for vouchissing unto them lobrave a victory as it was, and the same with such ease and expedition) and also to grant N a triumph to the General. He triumphed upon the last of February, even in the very day that maketh the leap year. This triumph of his was much greater then that other other of his brothers in regard of the magnificent pomp and thew repretented to the eye : but if one call to mind the substance of the things themselves, and compare the dangers, the conflicts and difficulties of the one war with the other; there is no more equality between them, then if a man should in comparison of captain, with captain, set Antischus to match with Annibal. He shewed in trumph two hundred thirty four field enlight and flandards : he carried before him the portraids of two bundred thirty fouctowns and Cities : a bundred thirty four teeth of ivory: two hundred thirty four crowns of gold; 237300 pounds weight of filver: 234000 Artick tetradrachms : 337070 ci-Stophores : 1,0000 Philip-pecces of gold : of filver plate, and that was all graven and chaled, a O thousand four hundred twenty four pound weight : of golden plate as much as weighed 1204 pound. Moreover there were led before his chariot 32 great commanders ; either governors of provinces under the King, or attendant in his court. Every fouldier ferving on foot, had given unto him " 25 deniers every centurion had double to much; and the gentlemen or knights triple. After the triumph done, the fouldiers had their pay double in mony, yes, and the portion of corn likewife was doubled. He had moreover given them already a double proportion in Afa, prefently opon the end of the battell. A year it was almost after his Consulthip expired ere be triumphed

And much about one and the fame time, both Co. Manlion and the Confulentred into Alia and O. Fabins Labeo the Protor repaired to the fleet. Moreover the Conful had work enough and wanted not matter of war within France. The leas were quiet after that Antiochns was defeated and subdued: Fabins therefore studied which way to take, and how to employ himself and his forces at fea, because he would not be thought and reputed idle in his province : so he resolved at length to put over with his flect into Crete. Now they of Cydon warred at that time against the Gortynians and the Gnofians, and the voice went that there was a great number of Romans and Italians, captives, living in flavery and bandage in every quarter of that Iland. He loofed therfore from Ephofus and fet fail for Candy, and so soon as he was arrived and set aland, he sent his mesengers about to the Cities, willing them to abandon their armor and jurcrease from war, and to fearch and teek up throughout all the Cities and territories those captives and pritoners aforesaid. to bring them to him and moreover, to fend their Embaffadors or agents, with whom he would treat concerning the affairs that in common touched as well the Candiots as the Romans. The Handers made imail regard of these messages : and uplesse it were the Gortynians, there was not one that delivered the captives. Valerius Antias hathaccorded, That out of the whole Hand there were rendred to the number of four thousand; because the inhabitants were frighted with threats of war. And that this was the caule why Fabius, although he performed no other exploit, obzeined of the Senat a navall triumph. From Crete, Fabius returned to Ephefus; from whence he fet forth three ships to the coast of Thracia, and commanded that the garrisons of Antischus should quit Anns and Marona, to the end, that those Cities likewife might be let free and en-

The eight and thirtieth Book

Of the Histories of T. Livius of Padua, from the foundation of the City of Rome.

The Breviary of L. Florus upon the eight and thirtieth Book.

D MArcus Falvius the Confut besieged the Ambracians in Epitus, and received them upon comp sfri-on to mercy. Hesubdued Cephalenia, vanquished & brought under his subjection the Atolians and made peace with them. The Conful Cn. Manlins his colleague, overcame the Gallogreeks. the Toliftobogians, the Teltofages, and the Trocmians. who were passed over into Alia under the condust of Brennus: the only people that within the mountain Taurus jeelden not obedience to the Romans. The first beginning and rising is fet down: also the time when at they feized first of those places which they hold. Here is recounted also the example of the rare valour and chassity of a woman, who being the wife of a certain King of the Gallogreeks, chanced to be taken prifoner; and when a Centurion had forced and abused her body, she killed him with her own hands. The Censors held a felling of the City : in which by computation were numbered 258328 pols of Roman Citizent. Amity was contracted with Ariarathes King of Cappadocia. Co. Manlius triumphed over the Gallogreeks, notwithstanding the contradiction of those ten Commissioners, by whose advice and assistance be had articled and engroffed the accord of alliances with Antiochus, and pleaded his own cause himself in the Senat against them. Scipio Africanus was inditted as some far, by Quintus Petilius Acteus a Tribune of the Commons: as others, by Navius, for that be had defranded the City Chamber of Some part of the Pillage which he got from Antiochus. When the day was come that he should make his auswer, be was called up to the publick pulpit and place of audience, and with a loud voice faid unto the peoples My masters you that are Citizens of Rome, this very day have I won Carthage: and with that he ascended up into the Capitoll, and the people accompanied him thither : and from thence because he would avoid these hard and insuring courses of the Tribunes, and be no more termented with them be retired him felf to Liternum, as it were into voluntary exilet and whether be ended his daies there or at Rome it is not well known for his comb and monument was to be feen in both places. L. Scipio Afiations (the brusher of Africanus) was accused of the fame crime of embezeling the publick treasure and robbing the common weal, and observe foundamned : but as he was led to prifon, and fould have been laid up in bonds and irons, Tib. Sempronius Grachus Tribune of the Commons who before-time bad been an adversary undersmy unto the Scipioss) interposed himself and rescued him and for that pleasure done, be took to wife the dangebrer of Atricaous. When the Protor feat the treasurers of the City, fo for off they were from finding any remnant or token of the King riches and money, that they could not most with as much as mould fatisfie the fine wherein he was comdemned. And when his kinsfolk and friends bad contributed and raifed as infinite maffe of ming for him, he would not receive the famir.

Gandin mach only was reducined and bought again, as might ferve for his necessities to find and main-

The eight and thirtieth Book of T. Livius.

Uring the time of the wars in Affa, the affairs also in Atolia were in smal rest and quietnels : which troubles arole first from the Athamanians, who after that Aminander was ditpossessed of his Kingdom, were held in obedience by garrisons under th captains of King Philip; and they bare themselves so proud, insolent, and outragious in their government, that the Atham mians found a great mille of Aminander, and were defirous of him again. Now remained he at that time as a banished person in Etolia; and upon letters received from his own nation (containing the flate wherein Athamania then flood) he conceived some hope to recover his crown again, whereupon he tent the meffengers back to Argithea (the chief City of Athamania) unto the principal men of the countrey, with this credence, That if he might be af fured of the affection and love of the people, he would procure the aid of the Atolians and come into Athamania. accompanied with the elect personages (and those are the councel of that paris on) and Nicander the Pretor. When he understood and perceived that they were press and ready to do him all fervice, he advertised them oftentimes upon what day he would enter with his army into Athamania. At the first there were but four persons that conspired against the Macedonian garrison and these took every one six more unto them for to be assistant in the execution of their complot. But afterwards trufting but little in this small number of their adherenes and complices (who indeed were fitter to keep counsell and conceal a matter secretly, then to perform any action valiantly) they adjoyned unto them the like number unto the other : fo as now they were two and fifty in all ; and they divided them elves into four companies. One crew of them went to Heratlea; another to Tetraphylia, where the Kings treature was ulually kept; atmird took their way to Thendoria; and the fourth to Argithea. But they all agreed upon this courfe to hold themselves quiet and peaceable at their first coming, and to converse in the market place of these Cities, as if they were come about some particular negotiation of their own and upon a certain day appointed to fet to it at once, and to raife the whole multitude for to expell the Macedonian garrifons out of their fortreffes. Now when the day was come, and Aminander ready upon the frontiers with his forces of a thousand Ætolians, the garrifons of the Macedonians were at one instant chased out of those four Cities aforesaid, like as it was complotted before hand and letters were dispatched from all parts into other Cities, advising them to deliver and free themselves from I. the tyranny of Philip, and reftore Aminander into his lawfull kingdome and throne of his father. Thus the Macedonians were expelled in every quarter : only the town Theiam made refiftance and held out tome few daies against the fiege, by occasion that Zeno (captain of the garrison there) had intercepted the letters, and they that fided with Philip were poffelled of the caltle. But in the and forrendred it was like wife unto Aminander, and all Athamania reduced unto his obedience excepting only the fort of Athenaum, fitu t upon the marches of Macedony.

Philip advertised of the revolt of Athamania, accompanie d with a power of fix thousand fighting men, put himself in his journy, and with exceeding expedition, marched as far as Gomabi. Where he left the greater part of his forces, (for they had not been able to endure io long a journey) and with two thousand came to Athenaum, the only place held by his garrison to his use. M And from thence, after he had founded the next neighbours, and foon found that there was nothing but holislity among them, he retired to Gomphi, and joined withall his forces togetherreturned into Athamania. Then he fent Zeno before with a thouland footmen, and gave him in charge to feize upon Athopia. a place that directly for his purpole commandeth Argithea; and feeing that his men were possessed thereof, himself fat him down, and pitched his tents about a certain temple dedicated to the name of Impiter. There he wasforced by reason of the fool and ftormy weather to flay one whole day, and the morrow after he went forward with his army to Argithea. As they marched, behold they discovered the Athamanians, running from divers parts to the hill tops, which flood over the way along. They had no sooner espied them, but the formost enfigns made stay, and all that regiment of the vanguard was surprised with fear and fright; Every man began for his part to call many doubts, and think with himfelf what should become of them, in case their companies were entred once into the vallier, so checked by those rocks abovefaid. This tumult and trouble caused the King perforce to call back those in the vanguard, and to retire the same way that he came, not withstanding he was very defirous (if they would have (econded him) to have made quick speed, and gotten through those streights. The Athamanians at first followed after them aloof quietly enough : but when they had once joined with the Etolians, leaving them behind to come upon the tail of the enemy, they forced themselves all about and flanked them on the fides : fome of them also got afore their head by the next water which they were acquainted with, and befet the pallages; infomuch, as the Macedonians were to greatly troubled, that forced they were (more like men that fied in difarray, then marched in good order) to leave much of their armor, and many of their men behind, to passe over the river; and there the chale ended. From thence the Macedonians returned fafely to Gomphi, and to forth into

The Athamanians and the Etolians affembled from all parts to Ethopia for to surprise and defeat Zeno and that regiment of a thousand Macedonians which was with him. But the Macedonians reposing no great trust in that place, retired from Ethopia, to an hill much higher and steeper

A treeper on all fides, and therefore leffe acceptable. The Athamanians having found out diverte partiages unto it, enforced them to forgo that holds lio. And when they were difperfed among the blind rocks, and unto them unknown, and could not readily find the way our, tome of them were taken pritoners, so others flain. Many for fear tumbled down headlong from the pitch of the cliffs, and brake their necks, and very few efcaped with Zeno to the King. The next day after they obtained truce, until they had committed their dead to earth.

tained truce, untill they had committed their dead to earth. Aminander having thus repossessed his realm, fent Embssadors to Rome unto the Senat alike wife unto the Sespices in Afia (who after the great battell with Antiochus, fojourned in Ephelis) He craved peace and pardon, he excused himself in that he had recovered his fathers Kingdome by the means and help of the Atolians, and withall laid great fault and blame upon King Philip. B As for the Æ olians, they departed out of Athamania, and made an expedition against the Amphilochians, and by confent of the greater part (reduced the whole nation under their pullance and subjection. Having thus regained Amphilothia (tor in times past it appertained to their siegnory) upon the ame hope they passed over in Aperantia, which yeelded also for a great part thereof. and came under their obedience. As for the Dolopians, they never belonged to the Etolians. but unto Philip. And at the first they affemoled together in arms, but understanding one that the Amphilochianstook part with the Etolians, that Philip was fled out of Athamanta and that his garrison was put to the sword, they revolted likewile from Policy, and surned to the Actolisms. Who making now full account that they were fore enough on all tides from the Macedonians, by realon of forman/ nations which environed them about, they took knowledge (by the common C brant) of the deteat of Antischus by the Romans in Affa, and not long after their own Empaffadors returned to Rome without hope of peace, relating withall that Fniv us the Conful had pailed the feas already with narmy. Upon these news, they were much troubled and afraid; and in this perplexity, they induced and procured first the Rhodian and then the Athenian Embassages, to the end that by the credit and countenance of these two States, their praiers lately rejected, might have more calle accelle to the Senat : and with them they lent to Rome once again the principall perfonage: of their nation, to try their last hope of obraining peace; and never to cast to prevent war, before the enemy was come welneer within their fight. Now had M. Fulvius transported his forces to Apollones, and devited with the princes and states of the Epirots, where to begin war, The Epirots advited him to affail Ambracia, which as then was united to the Actolians. And D why it either the Etolians should come to the defence of the place, they had a goodly large and open plain all about to bid them battel, or if they refuted the field, and would not fight, they should find no great diniculty to affault and force the town. For not only there was at hand ftore enough of simber and other matter to raile mounts, mantelets, and other fabricks; but Arethon a river navigable, very commodious to transport all necessaries unto them, runneth under the wals of the City; and befides, the lummer was a fit fealon for war-fervice. With their reasons they perfivade the Conful to conduct his army through Epiras. But when the Conful was come before Ambrac a ne found it was no easie prece of work to beliege and assault the town. This Ambravia is situat under the stony and craggy hill, which the inhabitants call Perantha. The City is feli looketh unto the Well, what way as the wall reacheth toward the fields and the river : the fore E and caftle thereof fandethupon the hill, and regardeth the East. The river Arethon running out of Acarnania, dischargeth it self into an arme of the sea, which beareth the name of the City neer adjoyning, and is called Ambracia. This town, besides that it is well guarded with the river of one fide, and defended with hils on the other, is fortified allo with a ftrong wall, in circuit fomwhat more then three miles about. Fulvius encamped strongly on the fields side, in two holds of a prety diffance alunder, and railed one sconce upon an high ground, opposit against the fortreis of the town. All these places he determined to enclose within the compais of a trench and rampier, to the end, that they who were that up within the town, might have no egrefs, and that from without there should be no ingress, for any aid and succour whatsoever. The Ætolians were assembled already at Straims by an edict from the Pretor Ninander, incontinently upon the rumour that ran Fthe fiege of Ambracia, intending fully at first to march from thence withall their forces. But afterwards, when they preceived that a greater part of the City was streightly beleaguered already, and blocked with trench and rampier; and withall, that the Epirots were encamped upon a plain on the other fide of the river, they were of advice to divide their forces in two parts. Expolemus accompanied with a regiment of a thousand men lightly appointed, passed through the fortifications of the enemies, before they were joined and united together, and entred Ambracia. Nicander with the rest of the forces purposed at the first by night to assail the camp of the Epitots, confidering that the Romans could not easily fuccour them, by reason of the river running bet ween. But afterwards upon better advite, imppoling this to be a dangerous enterprile (for fear left the Romans should discover their march, and so intercept them that they might not retire again in lafety ! he altered his mind, and turned to the spoiling and walting of Acarnania. Now when the Consul had made affend of all his tabricks devited for to invelt and enclose the City, and finishing his engins wherewith he meant to the skethe wall, he approached neer and gave affault in five places at once. Three batteries he planted in equal distance afunder, and where the callelt passage and access was from the plain, full upon that place of the City which they call Pyrrhaums one over against the temple of Ajoulapidus; and another opposit to the Castle With rams he thook the wals, with long poles and hooks he fetcht off and plucked down the

battlemens of the wals. The oppidans at the first were attaid to fee these strange engine, and H quaked to hear to terrible noise of their wals battered; but siter wards, seeing that the wals should upright beyond their expectation, they plucked up their hearts again, and with I wipes weighed cuber great counterpoites and weights of lead, or buge stones, then with a twing they tet them fall ag in upon the rams of the enemies, or else tumbled mighty big logs of timber aloft, and to either brake them apecces, or bare them down. And as for their hooks aforesaid, they caught hold of them with iron flouks like anchors, and to drew them over the wals to the other fide with a witness and brake both them & their poles, Moreover, they fallied out in the night upon the watch that at attended their engins, iffuedforth of themselves in the day time, alsailed the corps de guard. and put them great fear. As things frood in thele terms before Amhracia, the Atolians by this time were returned to Stratus from their rodes which they made into Acarnasia. And then Ni- 1 cander the Pretor conceiving some hope to levy the siege by some audacious and hardy adventure devised that one Nicadamus should put himself within the town of Ambracia wi h five hundred Ætolians; and appointed one certain night, and an hour allo of the tame night, when both they from out of the rown should assail the fabricks and engins of the enemy planted a sainst Prinhaum and also himself charge upon the camp of the Romans at the same time, and pur them in fright; Juppoling by this twofold alarm (especially in the night which maketh every thing more fearfull) there might be tome notable act and memorable exploit done. And Nicodamus verily for his part in the dead time of the night, having passed unfeen and not described by tome of the sentinels and by resolut force broken through the rest of the watches, passed over an arm of the river and recovered the City, and in some measure by this means heartned the befreged inhabitants to advenure K anything, and put them in better hope to accomplish al. And when the night appointed was come. all on a luddain he fet upon the engins, as it was before accorded between them. The adventure of this enterprite was much morethen the effect, because there were no forces without to joyn with him; were it that the Pretor of the Atolians was afraid to be to bold or that he thought it was a better peece of fervice to aid the Amphilochians newly recovered, whom Perfeus King Philip his ion, tene from his father to reconquer Dolopia and Amphilochia, affailed with great force and violence. The Romans had planted their ordnance and artillery, as is above faid in the eplaces against Pyrrheam, which the Ecolians charged all at one time, but nor with like preparation of means, nor with the same violence. For some came with burning and flaming firebrands, others carried tow and hards with pitch, and faggots of dry flicks, and other like matter cafe to be L kindled, in such fore as all their companies shone again with a light fire. Many of the warders they killed at the first onset, but when the sia m and tumult was heard within the camp, and the fign ! given by the Conful, they took arms, and ran apace out of all the gates for to releue and defend them. In one quarter the Ætolians did their deed, and fought with fire and fword but in the other two places after they had given the attempt, rather than began any skirmith, they retired and went their waies. The heat of the fight inclined wholly to one quarter, where the two captains Eupolemusand Nicodamus, encouraged their men as they fought from two divers parts, and enterteined them with an affored hope, that Nicas der according to agreement would be there and charge upon the back of the enemies. This for a good while mainteined the courages of the fouldiers : but perceiving there was no fign appeared of their countrymen, and that they kept not M touch with them, and teeing withall how the number of the enemies encreased, and themselves disappointed and destitute, they slaked their fight, and were not to eager upon the enemy, and in the end gave over and b ving much ado to retire in fafety, were challed into the City, after they had burnt tome of the Roman engins, and flain a few more of their enemies then there died of themselves. And lurely if the service had been followed in execution according as it was complotted and agreed, those devised engins no doubt might have been destroyed, if not wholly, yet in one part at least wite, and that with great murder and slaughter of the enemies. The Ambracians, together with those Etolians which were within the City, not only gave over that nights enterprise, but ever after shewed more coldness to b zard themselves again, as if they had N been betrayed by their own fellows. Not a man would fally forth upon the ward and watch of the enemies, but they all from their walls and turrets stood upon their guard only, and with the vantage of the place defended themselves in lafety.

Perfest advertised that the Actolians approached Amphilochia, quit the fiege of the City which he was about to affault: and after he had only harried and waited the territory about interired from those quarters and returned into Macadony. The Actolians likewise were enforced to depart from thence, by reaton that their sea-coalis were spouled and overtum: for Plannins the King of the Illyrians, was entred into this river of Corinth with a fleet of 60 barks, and with the fleet of the Achazu ships that lay in the rode of Parsa invested the maritim track of Acidia. Against whom were fent a thouland Ætolians, who waited upon the fleet at every turn as they doubled of any reaches, and with the vantage of the short waits and next passages by the land, were ready

to welcome them on the banks and make head againft them.

The Romans lying thil in fiege before Anabracia, by bettering and shaking the wals in many places, had dismanted a great part of the City, and laid it open thouse they could not enter withit. For at every breach where the wall was broken down, they were ready to make a new countermure, and the soulders standing upon the very mins, served in stead of a bulwark. The Corful items he could not prevail by open since, determined to undermine and make a secret

way in the ground into the City; but first he covered the place where they wrought with their lets. For a good while the pioners were not perceived by the themies, thou with flanding their wrought both night and day, mor only diggling under the earth, but also cathing up the mould as they were But anding the statch bearing up slots from the feet, was discovered, and gave them within the rown to understand, what the die fifics were about and feating left they had wrought fo far already as under their wals, and that they were at the point to make a way into the rown, they within began likewife to firike another trench just against the place covered with mantlets aforesaid: and when they had digged to that depth as the bottom might be of the enemies mine. they made no words within, but in great filence laid their ear too in divers places close to the earth. harkning if haply they might hear any molic of the pioners: and when they once had got B an ear of them, they countermined directly against them. And long they were not about it : for anon they came as far as to the void hollow ground, whereas the foundation of the wall flood mon flases and props, which the enemies had fet to bear it up. Now when their works were niet together, and that there was a continued passage out of this trench into the Mine, the proners first fell to it and scussed with their spades shovels, and mattocks, and such other tools that they had used to work withall: but soon after, armed souldiers entred and encountred within the vault, and closely skirmished under ground. But within a while that manner of dealing grew more rold and flack by reason that they stopped up the Mine between when they lift, one while with facks and haircloath, other whiles with doors and fach trash as they could come by in hafte & flood next hand. One new invention above the rest was devited against those within the Mine. C and the same but a slight matter, and made without any great trouble, and this it was, The towns men took a great tun or dryfat with a hole boared in the bottom, of that capacity, as might receive a pretty pipe like a faucet within it; and withall they made a pipe indeed of ironto fit it, and aniron lid likewife to cover the other end or mouth thereof, but the fame had many holes in divers places of it, Now this vesselled they stuffed full of down and fost seathers, and then set it with the head forward against the very Mine, From the lid or cover aforesaid there stood proking out long that p pikes, which the Macedonians call Sariffa, for to keep off the enemies. Within the feathers they put a cole or sparkloffire, and then with a pair of smiths bellows (the nose whereof went into the pipe aforefaid) they blowed the cole and fet it on a smothering fire within the feat thers. By which means there atole not only a mighty deal of smoak, but also it carried with it a n stinking favour, by the reason of the feathers burning within; and so filled all the Mine underneath, that fearce durit any man abide within for fear of being choaked.

During these affairs about Ambracia; Phaneas and Demoteles two Embassadors sent from the Exclians by a generall decree of the whole nation, came with a full and plenary commission unto the Comil. For their Prator (feeling of the one fide Ambracia befieged, and on the other fide the sea coast endamaged with the enemies ships, and in a third quarter the Amphilochians and all Dolopia piteously wasted by the Macedonians; and that the Ætolians were not able to oppose themselves and make head at once against three wars in divers parts) had affembled a general Diet for to confult with the chief of the Ætolians what was to be done in this case. All their opinions jumped in this one point," To feek for peace (if it were possible) under equal and indifferent "conditions: if not, yet in as tollerable terms as they might, in confidence and afforance (fay they) " of Amiochiu, the war begin: and now that Amiochiu is vanquished both by land and fea, yea, "and hunted as it were out of the compais of the world into an angle beyond Taurius, white "hoperemaineth to maintain and wage the war any longer? and therefore Phaness and Demote-"leswere to deal as in fach a case and time, as they thought best according to their wisdome and " fidelity and the common good of the Actohims for what other counfell remaineth, what course "elle canthey take, or what choice beside hath fortune lest them? With this so large and sied "commission Hay, were these Embassadors sent: who belought the Consulto sparetheir City, to " have mercy and pity of their nation fotherime linked in amity unto them, and forced through " very calamicy and milery (for loash they were ro speak of any injuries and wrongs offered) to fall F "into fuch folliesneither have the Ecolisms in this fare war of Amiochus deferved to fuffer mole "ham than they were worthy to receive good for their fervice in the former war against Philips " and when they were not largely tewarded and recompensed then, to they ought not to be pa-"inited and chattifed entremely now. The Conful made answer again, That the Etolians had " made a firing for peace many a time, but fincerely and truly at no time : and fince they had folli-"cised and drawn Amiochies to war lecthem hardly follow his example incraving peace. Like as " he therefore hath not quit and rendred fome few Cirles which were in question about their lis berry and freedom, ber parted with a rich and wealthy kingdom, even all Kfiz, between this and the mountain Tames founders the Erclians will simply lay all arms ande and come to treat for " peaceuharmed he would never give them audience. And to be short, if they will peace have, "they multideliver up their armout and all their hories first yea, and make painent of a thousand "takens of the said the one moity thereof to pay downright upon the pail before hand. Over and besides this bracks, I will amer upro the accord and covenant, That they that flood for "their friends and enemies, those whom the people of Rome reputeth to be theirs, & none other.

To the suffice the Embedders said never a word, both forther they were very hard and grievous supervised; and silo because they knew the natures and minds of their countrimen and noise boam artifolds move analysis they were and that to be removed if they once took a pitch: Yyy wheremen whereupon they returned unto them, without doing any thing at all to know the advice once a- N gain of the Prator and the principal States, what to reloive upon in every respect, while all stood whole and upright. But they were welcomed with outcries, and well thent for their labouring that they had not dispatched and made an end, and so were sent away, and commanded to bring back with them one peace or other. As they went again toward Ambraein; they were foreland and turprized in an ambush laid for them near the high way side by the Acarnanians (with whom at that time they, warred land were had to Tyrrhoum and there imprisoned, And by this occasion

the peace was delayed. Whiles the Embassadors of Athens and Rhodes (who were come already to intreat for them) remained with the Conful, Aminander also (the King of the Athamans) presented himself under * Ambrachia or fale conduct in the Roman camp, and took more care for the City of Ambracia (where he had r fo journed the greatest part of his exile Jthan in the behalf of the Etolians. By them, the Cof. was certified of the hard hap of the Ætolian Embassadors; and then he gave commandment, that they should be brought from Tyrrheum. When they were come, they began to treat of peace, Aminana der in the mean while laboured what he could in that enterprise which he especially had undertaken namely, to induce the Ambracians to submit unto the Romans: but when he saw he did but small good, for all his parling with the principal persons of the City from their walls: at length by the Cof, his permission he entred into the town; where, partly by good counsell, and partly by prayer and entreaty, he perswaded them in the end, to put themselves into the Romans hands. Now as touching the Etolians, they found much favour by the means of C. Valerins the ion of that Levinus, who first contracted amity with that nation; and was besides half brother unto the Co by the same mother. And the Ambracians after capitulation made, that the Etolians who came to aid them might go forth without harm, fet open their gates. Then a tilled it was with the Etolians: Imprimes, To pay 500 Euboik talents of filver; two hundred pretently, and the other 300 at fix paiments yearly by even-portions. Item, To render all Roman captives and fugitive traytors and runagates that they had into the hands of the Romans. Item, To challenge jurifdi-Rion over no City, which fince the time that T. Quintius passed over into Greece, was either forced by the Romans or entred voluntarily into amity and fociety with them: provided alwaies. that the Isle Cephalenia be not comprised within this capitulation. These articles, albeir they were somewhat easier than they looked for, yet the Ecolians requested, that they might acquaint their Council withall and permitted they were to to do Some finall variance and debate diffracted and L held them awhile as tou. hing those Cities, which having been in times past within their seignory and jurifdiction they hardly could abide to be difmembred (as it were) from their body. But in the end there was not one but agreed to accept of the peace. The Ambracians gave unto the Office appetent, a coroner of beaten gold, weighing 150 pound. Their flatues of brais and marble their painted tables (wherewith Ambracia was better flored and adorned, than all the other Cities of that region because it was the royall feat of King Pyrthus where he kept his court and refiance) were all taken down and carried away : nought else was touched nor any burt done belides.

The Conful dislodged then and removed from Ambracia into the higher and more inland Daris of Atolia, and encamped before the City called Argos Amphilochium, two and twenty miles distant ir m Ambracia: and thither at length repaired the Ætolian Embassadors unto him, M who marvelled much at them, why they staid to long. When he understood by them that thege nerall council of the Ætolians had approved of peace, he willed them to go directly to Romeunto the Senat : and permitted also the Athenians and Rhodians (their mediators and advocats) to go with them and as orators to fpeak in their behalfise moreover he granted that his half brother E.V. ilegius should accompany them: which otder when he had taken himself crossed over the water to Cephalenia.

When they were arrived at Rome, they found both the ears and hearts of the chief Senators wholly possessed beforehand, with many complaints and imputations that Philip had enformed against them: for he by means of his Embassador and letters (complaining that the Etolians had unjuftly taken from him the Dolapians, the Amphilochians, and Athamania; and that his gatri- N fons, yea, and last of all his ion Perfens, were driven out of Amphilochia, had wholly averted the Senat from giving any ear at all to their requests and prayers: howbeit the Rhodians & Athenians had andience given them with patien e and filence, "The Athenian Embaffador Leon (by report) "moved and periwaded the Senat with his eloquent tongue: and by a familiar parable and fimilia stude he compared the people of Litalia to the nature of the fea : For like as it, being of it felf of calm is troubled and made rough by the winds: even to (taith he) the people of that nation, all "the while they entertained riendship with the Romans, and performed their faithfull promise "unto them, to long were in their right kind, and continued peaceable and quiet: but after that or Theat and Dicearchin began to blow from our of Afrasa after that, Meneral and Damoeritue bluftred and puffed from the parts of Europe, then arole a florm and tempelt, with the gufts O " whereof driven they were to Antiochus, and caft (as a man would fay Aupona rock, Wellsthe &-"to iansafter they had been much toffed a long time from post to pillar, in fine effected, that these et articles of peace enfuing, were freely agreed upon. Imprimie, The nation of exclis shall maintain faithfully, and truly, the Empire and Seignory of the people of Rame, hom. They hall sufferto pais through their country and confines no army that shall be conducted against their allies and friends mor affift them with any aid or maintenance what oever from They thall report the ene-

A mies of the Romans for their enemies, and wage war against them. Item, They shall deliver unto the Romans and their confederats, all runagates, all fugitives, and privoners that are among them, excepting such as having been once taken and returned home, chanced to be caught aagain the ferond time: or thole, who being Roman enemies, were taken prifoners by them, at what time as the Etolians served in garrison under the Romans. As for the rest, as many as are forth-coming and may be found, shall be delivered (without fraud or covin) within 100 dates next enfuing, to the Magistrate of Corcyra: but those that appear not within that time, shall belike wife rendred whentoever their fortune is to be met withall, Item, They shall yield forty hoftages, such as the Roman Copful in his discretion will approve and like well of: provided, that none of these pledges be under twelve years of age, nor above forty. Neither shall there be ra-Bken for hostage any Prætor or Captain overhoriemen, nor publike Notary or Secretary to the State, nor yet any one that hath lain in hoftage before time. Provided alfo, that Cephalenia shall be exempt from the articles of this accord. Item, As touching the fum of money which they are to pay, and the manner and terms of the paiment, there shall be nothing changed of that which hath been concluded with the Conful : yet, if they had rather pay the same fum in gold than in filver, they may so do; provided then, that they keep the rate and proportion, of one for ten, to wit, that one golden peece of coin go for ten times fo much in weight of filver, and no more. Item, What Cities, what lands and territories, what persons soever, which having at any time heretofore held tenor of the Ætolians, were by the Confuls T. Quintius and Cn. Domitius, or any time fince their Consulfhip, either subdued and conquered by force of arms, or otherwise C of themselves came under the obeilance of the people of Rame, the Ætolians shall make no claim nor challenge unto them. Finally, the Æniades with their City and territory, shall appertain

to the Acatmanians. Under these conditions above said, the accord was concluded with the Eto-Not only in the same summer, but also much about those very daies wherein these affairs were managed by M. Fulvius in . Etolia, Cn. Manlius the other Conful maintained war in "Gallogracia, "Otherwise

whereof at this present I will begin to write. This Conful in the beginning of the spring came to named Galatia

Ephelis; where, after he had received the army of L. Scipio, and taken a review and furvey thereof he made an Oration to his fouldiers; wherein, firthe praised their valour and vertue, in that with one battell they had finished the war against Animchure then he exhorted them to enter D into a new war with the Gauls who had fuccoured King Antiochus with aid; and were beside of nature fo untamed, that unless their puissance were abated and their courage taken down; to lisele or no purpole it was that Antiochus was removed beyond the mountains of Taurus, Last of all, some discourse he made of his own person, which was nothing prolix and long, implying neither vain untruths not exceffive reports. The fouldiers gave audience to the Conful with great joy and a general applaule, making this account, that fince King Antiochus was vanquished, the Gauls alone (who were one part of his forces) would be of no puffance to withfland them. But the Conful supposed that it was much out of his way, that Eumenes should be absent (for then he was at Rome) who knew the countries, was acquainted with the nature of the people, and whom it imported and concerned very much, that the power of the Gauls should be enseebled and abated. E And therefore he fent for Assalus his brother, from Pergamus, and exhorted him to enterinto 2-Ction with him and take arms. And when Arralus had made promile to aid him both in his person and with allthe power that he could make, besent him into his country to levy souldiers. After some sew daies, when the Consul was departed from Ephesus, Attalus (accompanied with a regiment of a thonfand foot and two hundred horse) met him at Magnesia; and had given order to his brother Athenaus, to follow after with the rest of the forces; having committed the guard and government of Pergamms and the kingdom to those, whom he knew to be fast and faithfull to hisbrother and himself. The Consul, after he had praised and commended the young gendeman marched forward with his whole power as far as * Maander, and there encamped, became it * Madre, was not possible to pais the river at any foord, and therefore boats and barges were to be got to-

F gether for to ferry and transport the army. When they were fet over the river, they went to Hiera Come, where there was a magnificent and stately Temple of Apollo, and an Oracle in it. And by report the Priests and Prophets there, deliver the sesponds and answers of the Oracle in verses, and those not rudely composed without rhithm & meeter. From hence they removed, and at two daies end arrived at the river Harpafur& thither were embassadors come from the Alabandians, requefling the Coffeither by vertue of his ambority, or by force of arms to compel one of their fortreffes which lately had revolted from them and rebelled, to return again to their former obedience. And bither Athenaus alfor brother to Eumenas and Attalus, was come together with Leufus the Candiot, and Corregue the Macedonian, bringing with them 1000 foot, and 300 horse, of divers nations mingled together. The Conful fent one of his martiall Tribunes or Colonels with a mean Company, to summon the Castile or fortressabovesaid and after it was forced and recovered, he delivered it inso the hands of the Alabandians. Himself kept on his direct way, and turned on no fide untill he came unto Amiochia upon the river Maandor, where he encamped. This river Ma-

ander stileth from Celene, where the first head and source thereof is to be seen. Now this Celene had been in times past the capitall City of all Phygia. But in process of time this old Celane was abandoned by the Inhabitants, and not far from it they peopled a new City called Apamea, beaning the name of Apames the fifter of Selencus, The river Marjus likewife fpringing nor far from

the forefaid fources of Mander, dischargeth it self thereinto. And as the common same goeth at H this Celene it was, where Marfy at the Muficiangave dehance to Apollo, and challenged him to play upon the flute, This Maander abovenamed, issuing out of an high hill at Celana, runneth shrough the midft of the City and first keeping his course along the country of the Carians, and afterwards of the Ionians, falleth at the last into an arm of the sea, between Priene and Miletus.

that Gordiocome or Julia-

Whiles the Col lay encamped about Antiochia, Soleneus the ion of Antiochus, prefented himfelf unto him with corn for his army, according to the covenant contracted with Scipio, Some small variance and difference there was as touching the aid demanded of Antiochus: for Selencus pleaded that Antiochus had capitulated only to find corn for the Roman fouldiers. But this debate was foon at an end by reason of the (lift resolution of the Cos. who sent a Colonel to warn and charge the fouldiers to accept no corn before the aid-fouldiers of Antiochus were received. From t thence he marched to " Gorden tichos (a City to called) & 10 torward the third day to Taba. This City is feated upon the frontires of the Pindians, in that coast which boundeth upon the Pamphyliansea. This quarter was able to yield lusty men for war, when it had not been any way endamaged,but remained entire and whole. For proof whereof even then also there issued out of the City a corner of horimen, who charged upon the Romans as they marched, and at the first onset troubled them not a little. But afterward, feeing themselves neither for number, noryet for prowess comparable unto them, they were driven back into the town, & craved pardon for their trespals, ready to furrender their City into the Cof, his hands. The Cof, imposed upon them a paiment of 25 talents of filver, and 10000 medimns of wheat, and upon that composition their surrender was accepted. Three daies after the Romans came to Chaus the river & from thence to the City Eriza, R which at the first assault they won. After this the army marched as fat as to a Castle called Tha-" Hillad. Nigro. bullan flanding over the river " Indus, to called of acertain Indian, whom an Elephant threw and cast into it. Now they were not far from Cilyra, & yet no embassage appeared from the tyrant of that country and state, Magestes, a disloyal and treacherous man in all his dealings and befides, extream hard and unreasonable. Whereupon the Col sent out before C. Helviss, with 4000 foot and 500 horse to sound his disposition and mind. As these companies entred into histrontiers, there encountred them his Embassadors, giving them to understand that the tyrant their Master was ready to do what foever they would command: only his request was unto Helvim to pais peaceably through his country, and to restrain his souldiers from wasting & spoiling the territories, & Is talents they brought with them for to make a crown of gold. Helviss promised to save his L lands for being (poiled and wasted, but he willed the embassadors to go to the Cos. Now when they had related the same unto him, he made them answer in these terms, We cannot gather by any fign(qd,he)that the tyrant beareth good will and affection to us Romans : & again if he be fuch an one as the world taketh him for we are to think rather of his chastisement, than of admitting him into our amity. The embafiadors fore troubled at this word, requested him for that present no more, but to take the crown of gold, and to permit that the tyrant himself might have access into his presence for to parl with him and clear himself. The morrow after, by permission of the Cof came the tyrant into the camp bearing no port of a Prince For a privat person and mean man of small wealth would have gone in better apparel, and carried a greater train about him than he neither went he fo meanly but he spake as lowly, hacking and hewing his words as if he had not M been able to speak them out He complained of his own bareness and want & likewise of the poverty of the Cities under his seignory (for besides Cybira he held in possession Sylium & that which is called Alimne) Yet he promited to fee what he could do if haply by undoing himfest & spoiling his subjects he might make up five and twenty talents, Mary he mistrusted greatly that he should never effect io much. Are you thereabout? (qd, the Coi.) Now verily I can no longer endure this mockery. Was it not enough that in your abience you bashed not to delude and disappoint us by your Embassadors, but you must persist still in the same impudency now that you be here yourself in person? And would you make us beleeve indeed, that the disburing of 25 talents will begget you and your whole kingdom? Come on fir, I fay; Bring me hither within these three daies, and lay me down in ready money 500 talents, or look for no other favour, but your territory to be N wasted, and your City besieged. Greatly affrighted was he at these minatory words, howbeit he continued fill obstinatly, counterfeiting & pretending his neediness and poverty, and aftermuch base hucking, and rising by little and little, one while hasting and wrangling, another while praying and entreating (and that with whining and putting finger in the eye) he was fetcht over at length and came off to pay 100 talents of filver, and to deliver 10000 medimns of corn befides. And all this was exacted of him to be performed in fix daies. From Cibyra the Cof, conducted the army through the country of the Sindenfians, and after he had passed over the river Calauris, hethere pirched down his tents. The morrow after they marched by the lake or mear Caralita; and fet them down and rested upon the river Maander. As they advanced from thence toward Lagon the next City the inhabitants fled for fear: wherupon the town void of people, but replenished with O abundance of all things was ranfacked and rifled. This done, they arrived at the head or foring of the river Lyons, and the next day marched toward the river Cobulatus. The Termissians at the same time having forced and won the City of the Lyrians, were now upon the point to affault the Castle. They who were within besieged, seeing no other hope of succour, sent their Embassadors to the Conful, befeeching his help, and making pitifull moan, how they with their wives and children were shut up within the fortress, and looked every hourstor death, either by faminor the

The eight and thirties Book of T. Livius.

A fword. This fell out as the Coffwilhed namely, to have fo good an occasion presented unto him of curning his way into Pamphylia. At his first soming be delivered the Lyrians from the fiege. To Termell who granted percempon composition that he should receive first 30 talents. In like fort he dealt by the Alpendian and other Stases of Pamphylin. In his return from thence, the first day he encamped fast by a giver alled Taurus, and the pext day dollowing, near a rown which they call Xyline-Come, From whence he marched and held on his journey continually, until he came to the City Cormal. The next City unto it was Darfa, which he found abandoned by the Inhabitants for fear howbeit, full of all kind of goods. As he marched fill along the marches there met him Embassadors from Lyfinia, who came to render their City into his hands. Atterthis, he entred into the territory of Sagalaff u, a fertile & plenteous quarter, for all forts of corn & truits. The Pifidians in-R habit those parts, who are the best warriors in all that country. In regard whereof, as also for that their ter: itory is fruitfull and well peopled, and their City strongly atuat (as few like unto it) they

were grown to be hardy and couragious. The Coffeeing no embaffage prefented unto him in the entrance of the frontiers, fent outfortagers to fetch in booties. When they perceived once their goods harried and arried away before their faces, their flomacks came down, and then they fent their emballado, s. and upon composition to pay 50 talents, 2000 medimns of wheat, and as many of bar ey, they obtained peace. From thence he passed to the sountains of Obrama, untill he came to a village which they name Aporidon Come, and there he encamped. Thither repaired the pext day Seleuciu from Apimea. And the lame day, after he had lent away unto Apamea his fick

folk and other biggage and pelf that he had (good for nothing) he took guides of Seleucusfor the C way, and entred into the plains of Metropolis, and the mext morrow marched as far as Dinigin Phyggia. After this he entred into Synada, where he found all the towns about abandoned for fear, and left detert. With the booty and pillage whereof his army was to heavily charged; that hardly he could march five miles a day; and so he came at length to Bendot, named, The old, From thence he passed to Anabura and the next day to the source of Alander, and the third day pitched down his tents near Ab. fiss. There he lay encamped many daies together, because he was now arrived into the country of the Toliftobogians.

The Gauss in times past being a mighty people in number, were induced to take a voyage, either for want of land to inhabit, or for hope of booty and prizes: and supposing withall, that they could not pass through any nation whatsoever, comparable to themselves inseats of arms, encited In under the conduct of Brennus into the country of the Dardanians, Where, they began to mutice

among themselves: by occasion whereof it happed, that so the number of twenty thousand of them, following two of their Princes Lamnorius and Lutarius, departed from Brennus, and took their way into Thracia: where partly by warring with them that made relifiance, and partly by intpoling tribute upon them that craved peace, they came at length as for as to Bizantiam: and after they had held tributary a good time the coalt of * Propantio, they possessed themselves also of the * Mer di Mer good towns and Cities of that quarter; After this they had a mind and defire to invade Affa ; for mus, they heard lay, being to near, how fertile and plenteous the foil of that country was. And after they had insprized and won Lysimachia by a wile, and by force of arms conquered all Chersonnefur, they descended to Hellespent. Where seeing how they were divided from A stabut only by the E firsights, and that it was but a small out thicher, their define was much more inflamed to passover.

And for this nurpole they dispatched certain curriers to Antiputor the governous of that coall to demand paffage. But by scalouchat they effected not this to formas they hoped there grole and ther pery ledition between the Princes themselves Whereupon Lomnorius accompanied with the gremer part tetired to Byzantium from whence he came, Birt Lutarius took from the Macedonions (who mider colour of an embaffage were sent from Amigueer in cipiali) two covered thips; and three brigandines. By means of these vessels, within sew states he had set over all his arm transpossing them one after another day and night continually after long after Lonnorius alfo pa sed outriges & fa trom Bezantium, by the aid of Nicamedes Kings of Biehynia. After this, the Gault japaned egain together in one and inccoured Nicomederia his wars against Zybaa, who held F a part of thickness, and hy sticit help and affiliance especially, Zybas was vanquished, and all Bibliniabecame inbject up Micamedes, Themsbey departed ont of Birbynia into Afait, Now of twenty thousand these motion of aboverson thems and aimed. Yet to great a serrour they thruck into all nations on this fide the mountain Taurne, this thou day to whom they approached not near, and also they whom shey came unto as well the fambel as the neatest, submitted the mielves, and fattged under their objectence in the end, being three nations of them, to wit, the Tolifobogians, the Lascanians, and the Techolapes, they dissided A flatikewise into three parts and parted them fo aqually among the rulelyes, what each nation of them postesied a severall tract which paied them exhuse. The world of Had should was given to the Trocmians : the Tolifobogians had for their

there activity and Louis and unto the Lectiolages were all otted the inland pasts of the main con-G cinent; of Afrachad in one word they domanded cribute of all Afraco this fide Trages; But they planted and leasted themselves about the river Halys. The bruit of their name was to fearfull and terribles and offeet a ly after their aftire was authiplied and increased in great number that the KK allo of Knisi in the end selinfed not to benheir homagers and give them enhance. The first of all the subabitants in A Caohat denied them homage, was King Astalus the father of Eumenes: and descence he wood the expectation of all mens, favoured his hardy and copragious enterprise : for he canquished them in barrell. Howbeit, He danced nor their hearts so much, bussfill they upheld

and maintained their foveraign leignory, in such fort, as their puissance continued untill the war H between Antiochus and the Romans, Yea, and after that Antiochus was vanquished and chased out of part of his Realm, they conceived great hope to hold their own fill; by reason they were to remote from the lea, and therefore thought that the Roman army would never pierce fo faras to them. The Confulnow, for as much as he was to war with this milion, to terrible to all their neighbours in those quarters, assembled his souldiers to a publike audience, and in this manner

made speech unto them. " Lam not ignorant, my fouldiers, that of all the people which inhabit Afa, the Gauls are most " renowned for valiance in war. And why? this fierce and cruell nation having run over the world in a manner and warred with all countries, chose them a place of abode, and to settle themselves in the midft of a generation, of all other most mild and tractable. Big and tall they are officine r "and personage: their hair they wear long in golden crisped and shining locks: they carry bucklers of huge bigness, and handle twords of exceeding length. Betides when they enter into battell. "they use to sing to hoop, and dance, and with clattering their targets and weapons together, after the guile of their country, they make an horrible noile. And all this is done of purpose by them "to terrifie their enemies, But inch devices as these be, let the Greeks the Phrygians, and Carians "be afraid of who are not used and accustomed to hear and see such things: as for the Romans. "acquainted, with the Gauls sudden and tumultuous wars, they can skill well enough of these at their toyes and vanities also. Once indeed, and but once, at the first encounter they discomfitted the Romans at the river Allia: but fince that time our Ancestors for the space of two hundred wears have made havock of them, killed, put to flight, and driven them like sheep before them: K and oftner. I dare well fay have they triumphed of the Gauls, than of all the world befides. Thus much we know of them by experience, that if a man be able to fland out their first shock and "violence (which upon a furious heat of their own by nature, and in blind choler and anger they st fpend all at once) all the parts of their body run to sweat and become faint: their weapons are "ready to fall out of their hands: their bodies are so tender, their courages so feeble (after their " cholarick anger is once allaied and patied) that the very heat of the fun the duit and the drought Si is able without drawing fword to overthrow them and lay them along Proof and trial we have "had of them, not only legions to legions, but man to man, T. Manlins and M. Valerius have " thewed plainly how far Roman vertue and prowefs furpafieth the furious rage of Gauls Why? even Marcus Manlius, one man alone, repulled and bear down the Gauls as they climbed up I. % by numbers to the Capitoll cliff. And those ancestors of ours beforenamed, had then to deal with natural Gauls indeed, born and bred in their own country: whereas these here, by this Stime now are a baltard fort of them, and clean degenerate mingled they are with others and in "truth as they be called so are they Gallo-greeks. And it fareth with them as with plants, fruits. Stand living beafts in which we fee that the feed is not of that vertue & fo effectual to keep and 45 retain fluithe own kind and nature, as the property of the foil and the air where they are nonif rished is to change the same. Thus the Macedonians who inhabit Alexandria in Legat, who "dwell in Selougia and Babylonia, and other Colonies disperied over the earth are grown out of "their own kind, and in manners become Syrians, Parthians, and Egyptians. Maffilia feated a-"mong the Gan's, hath drawn fomewhat of the nature of the nations adjoyning and bordering M Kupon them And what have the Tarentins left them of that severe rough, and hard discipline 55 of the Spartans? For, whatfoever is ingendred and bred in the own proper place, is evermore sikindly, and retaineth its own nature better; but look what is transplanted into another foil, Midoth foon degenerate, and grow into a baftard kind : for nature transformeth her felf and changeth into that wherewith the is nourished. Be sure therefore, that like as ye have defeated these 4 Phrygians (for no beter they be) overcharged and loaden with French arms in the battell'asigniff Antioches, even fo being now conquerours, ye shall subdue and hew them in pieces once Malready vanquished, And I fear me more that ye shall win too small glory of them then I doubt by fighting to little with them that ye shall have their hands too full of waragainst them. 54 Why even King Attalus manya time and often bath discomfitted and put them to flight Neither N of would I have you to think, that favage beafts only newly taken, and keeping at the first their "fell and wild nature, after a time that they have been fed by mans hand, grown to be tame and Sigencle; but that the fiercenels and cruelty of man is likewife of the fame nature to be dukted and Made tractable, Are ye perswaded that these Gauls resemble their fathers and grandstes in con-"ditions? Their forefathers long fince left their native country for want of ground and land to "posses; and being driven to pais through the most rough and difficult country of Allyricam, Sificit came into Paonia & afterwards travelled all over Thracia, fighting ever as they went with on most fierce and cruell nations, untill at length they seized upon these parts and setled there. Afster(I fay) they had been hardned and made more fell by fo many travels and dangerous adven-"rures, they were received in the end within fuch aland, as through abundance of all good O "shings might feed and frank them up. All that the firceness and savage nature of theirs, which they had when they came first shither, is (no doubt) mollified by the goodness of the most fer-" tile foil, by the sweetness & pleasure of a most temperar air, and last of all by the gentle and de-"bonair nature of the inhabitants their neighbors. And even you also (in good faith) are to look "unto it; (martiall men although you be, and the very off-fpring of M ir himfelf) ye are(I fay)to " take heed and beware of these delights of Asia, and betimes to get you forth from them. So

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M . 45 forceable are these forrain pleasures and delicat entirements, to quench and corrupt the tiror of " vonr pirits; to powerfull is the commerce and converting with itrangers; fo potent is the constagion(as it were) of their manners and discipline of neighbour inhabitants. Yet this one good " turn ye shall have that as against you they have not that courage which in times past they had; se to among the Greeks here, they are of as great name as ever they were in ancient time. So that " among tryour allies, you shall win as great honour by your victory, as if you should have conoue. er red the Gauls, when they were at the height of their valour and prowels, After the affembly difmissed, and Embassadors sent to Epossog and (the only Prince in those parts who persisted in amito with Eumenes, and had refused to aid Antiochus against the Romans) the Cof. marched forward. The first day he came to the river Alander, and the morrow to a certain village which they B call Tyfcon, I hither repaired unto him the Embaffadors of the Oroadians, craving to be accepted as friends; but they were enjoyned to pay two hundred talents: nd when they requested leave to make relation and report hereof at home they were permitted. From thence the Cof. led his army to Pluendam; and after that he encamped at Alyartos. Thirther returned they who had been fent to Epossognatus together with the Embassidors of Prince Compulsus requesting the Romans not to was upon the Tectolages; for that both himself and Epoffognatus allo, would go in person to them and perswaded the nation to do whatsoever they should be commanded. The Prince obtained his request; and so from thence the army began to march through the land which they call. Axylor: and well it might be so called, for it hath no wood at all in it, nor beareth so much . Woodless as thorns, or any thing elle to burn and maintain fire: cow-dung is all their burning, for want of Cotherfeweil, Whiles the Romans lay in camp before Cuballum, (a fortress of Gallogracia) they disovered the Cavalry of the enemies coming toward them with a great hurrey and tumult: and they the reed to fiercely and fundenly upon the corps de guard of the Romans, that they not only troubled and ditordered them, but also killed some of them. The alarm being given within the camp the Roman horsemen at once issued forth of all the gates, discomfitted the Gauls, and flew certain of them in the chase. The Contul perceiving now that he was come into his enemies country, marched not from thenceforth without lending out his espials before and kept his army together in battel array with great heed and carefulness. Thus he held on his journey continually until the came to the river Sangarius, where he purposed to make a bridge, because there was not passage over at any foord. This Sangarius arrileth out of the mountain Adoreus, and running D through Phrygia it joyneth with the river Thymbris near unto Bithynia, and to growing bigger by receiving a double current keepeth his course through Bithmia, and dischargeth himself into Propontes : a river not lofamous and noble for the greatness thereof, as because it vieldeth fish abundantly to all the nations bordering and dwelling thereupon. When the bridge was finished and the army passed over, as they marched along the bank side, the Galli or Priests of Cybele (the great mother of the gods) were come from Peffinus, and with streamers, infules, and other ornaments mer them: and in their fanaticall verses (as men distracted of their wits) seemed to prophese and foretes, that the goddels wouch safed the Romans a fair way to war and victory, yea. and the conquest and seignory of that country. Hereat the Consul faid. That he accepted their words for a pretage of good fortune, and the reupon in that very place he pitched his Tenris. The e next day he went as far as Gordum: a town verily it is none of the greateft, but more frequented and reforced unto for traffique and merchandife, then usually such dry towns are that stand far within the land. Three feas there be triangle-wile of equall distance all from it. On the coast

toward Sinope, it harh Helleffont and the thores of the other tract, whereas the Cicilians inhabit by the fea-fide. Moreover, it borderers upon the confines of many great nations, who for their mutuall need and commodity, have commettee of negotiation, and meet together in that one place... This town at that time they found altogether dispeopled, by reason that the inhabitants weite fled to tear; but well flored, and full of wares and goods of all forts. Whiles the Romans lay there excamped, there came Embaffadors from Epoffognatus, reporting unto them, that he had made a journey to the Princes of the Gauls, but could obtain no reason at their hands! also H that they were dislodged out of the champain country; had quit their villages and lands ingreat muntersyrand together with their wives and children drave before them and carried with them whatibever they could and were retired to to the mount Olympus, from whence they purpoled to defend them elves by force of arms and the firong fituation of the place. The Emballadours likewife withe Oros adians, gave more certain intelligenae, to wit, That the whole people in generall offiche Toliftobogians had feized the hill Olympus; that the Tectolages feverally by themselves that taken another mountain called Magana; that the Trocmians, had committed their wives and children to the guard of the Tectofages, minding with a main army to aid the

Toillohogians: Now ar that time she Princes of those three States were Orgingo. Combatomiarate and Caulotae. And the principall reason and means that these had to enterprise war. G was this; That being possessed of the highest hills of that country, and having brought thither provision of all things to ferverthem for a long space, they supposed to weary and wear ountheirenomies in proveis of time. For this account they made, that they would never venture to merch against them, through so hard, so difficult land disadvant socous places; and if they affaied to no dout they might be empeached, repulled back and bearendown with a small company: again, if they would fit fill in leaguer at the foor of those frozen mountains and do nothing; they were neverable to endure the cold and the fearcity which they should find there.

And not withflanding the very attitude and height of the places defended them, yet over and beat fides they caft a trench, and made other defences round about the cops with mountains which they held. Also for provision of darts and other thot, it was the least of all their care, inprofine that the rough places would furnish them with Justicient flore of stones to fling. The Conful forecalling in his mind that he should not deal with these enemies close at hand-right, but a lar of when he was to sifail their holds, had made provinon aforehand of great flore of darts, light relitary lavelins, arrows, bullets of lead, and imall fromes that might be levelled and tent out of fines. Thus being well appointed and furnished with such kind of shot, he led his army toward the mountain Olympus, and about five miles off he encamped. The next day he together with Attalya ad an ed forward with 500 men of arms to view the nature and standing of the mountain, together with the fituation of the Gauls camp. But the enemies horiemen being double in number to y them, issued out of their camp, and put them to flight, slew a few of them in the rout, and hurt many. The third day he fet forward with all his forces to discover the places, and by reason that there came not one of them out of their defences and fortifications, he rode round about the monntain in lafety at his pleasure, and perceived that on the South-side, there were certain little hills. all of of clean earth without flones, and the tame riting up with an eatie afcent to a certain place; but to the North were high rocks, and the same in manner steep upright. And whereas as the rest were inaccessible three only waies and advenues he found, the one directly toward the midn of the mountain (where those little mounts of earth (tood) the other two were difficult the one lying Southeast, and the other Northwest. After he had comidered and viewed these places that day he pitched his camp at the very root and foot of the hill. The morrow after he facrified, and w finding by the first beasts which he killed that the gods were pacified and favourable unto him he divided his army into three battaillons, and so advanced against the enemy, and himself in person with the greatest part of his forces, mounted up the hill, whereas it yielded the easiest as ent. He commanded his brother L. Marlius, from the Southwell to get up the hill, as the place would permit with fafety, giving him in charge that i he met with any dangerous places (teep and hard of alcent, that he should not wrettle with the diffi ulties of the ground, nor strive against those things, which to for e and overcome were unpossible; but rather to traverie the ground, and retire toward him, and fo to joyn with his battaillon. As for C. Helvius, he willed him with a third part of the forces to wheel about by little and little, and fetch a compais at the hill foot and then from the Northwest to mount up Likewise the aids of Asselus, he divided into three equal parts. I. and took order that the young Prince himself in person should keep with him. The Cavalry and the Elephants he left in the next downs beneath the hills, and charged the Captains thereoi to have a carefulleye and good regard to mark what was done in every place, yea and to make hafte to refere and incour wherefoever need should be. The Gauls making full re koning that on two fides they were fure enough, and the place that way to be inacceffible; becau e they would thop the other advenue by force of arms on the South fide, fept forth about four thousand armed men to feize upon a certain hill within a mile of their camp; which hill commanded the way, suppofing there, as from a konce and toxtrels to debar them of passage. Which when the Romans perceived they put themielves inteadines to fight. A pretty pace before the entigns, marched the skitmilhers, together with the Candiot archers and flinggrs from Attalas; likewife the Triballi- M ans of Thrace. The emigns of the tootmen tollowed lettry after (as well as they might) against the hill, bearing their targets before them for as they feemed to cover themselves only to avoid the that and meant not to enter into any fight hand to hand. The fight at first was equally performed with thot a good distance off tor as the Gauls got the advantage of the ground, so the Romans had the odds for variety and Rore of darts. But as the skirmish continued and encreased, there was no more equality icen. For the shields of the Gauls being made long, and not broad enough for their bodies, and withall flat and plain without, hardly covered and defended them: and by this time all their shot was spent; & weapon had they mone but their very swords, whereof them was no use at all considering the enemy came not to close fight. The only help they had was with fiones, and those too big for their handling, and not cafe to weild by reason they were not pro- N vided before, but luch as in that hafte came next to their hand without any choice, Moreover, ber ing not pled and exercised to flinging, they had neithbrithe artificial fleight, nor yet sufficient fireneratio help themselves withall; but contrariwise, from all parts were pelted with bullers of lead and galled with arrows & dares at unawares which they could neither ward nor avoidsand for that with anger & fear together their with & understandings were blinded, they wist not what to do feeing themselves susprised and overtaken in a kind of fight whereunto they were least of all fitted For as in close conflict hand to hand, where blows are dealt, where raps are given and taken enterchangeably, chaler kindleth courage even to when men are wounded aloof with light darts; Sefrom whence theyknow not they wor not upon whom to run Seat whom to make in that blind fit of theirs but they men upon their own fellows without all reason at a venture like wild beafts O galled with arrows flicking in their fides. Now, they receive not a wound but it is feen by reason that they fight maked, and their bodies are fai effick and white, as being never hare burin battells by which means, greecer flore of bloud guilt out of the wounds in their flethy bodies, the gas thes appear greater and their white skin much more flained with black bloud. But they pais not to much for broad & wide flather (for otherwhiles when the skin is ont away & the wound rather broad than deep they take more pride therein, & think they fight with greater honor. Mary it is

A happen at any time, that an arrow head or a bullet ticking within the flesh all hidden, put them en pain and torment, notwithtranding the hurt be imailtin appearance, yet when they feek to pluck ont an arrow, and the head will not fo low, then they take on and are flark mad, for fhamethat fo small a prick should plague them so and be ready to kill them intomuch as they cast themselves on the ground, and lie wallowing along every where. Others there be of them that ran full moon their enemy, and those were sticked with arrows and darts from all parts. & when they came near to hand, were by the skirmishers killed and cut in pieces with their swords. These souldiers nie to cover themselves with a shield of three foot long, carrying in their right hand certain spears to nie aloof, and wear by their fide a Spanish sword, Now in cale they come to hand fight, they shift their fpear out of their right hand into the left, and take them to their fwords. By this time there were R but few of the Gauls left alive; who perceiving that the light armed skirmishers of the enemies were too good for them & feeing withall the enfigns of the legions to approach near unto them. took them to their heels on all hands, and began to flie amain toward the camp; which now was full of fear and trouble, as where women and children and a multitude of feeble folk (not fir to bear arms) were crowded and thronged together. The Romans following the train of their victory feized the hils abandoned by the enemies that were fled, About the same time L. Montim and C. Helvim, having mounted to far as they could find way, traverfing the fides of the hill. when they were come to an end, where they could fee neither way nor path, they turned to that quarter of the hill which only afforded a way, and both of them began to follow the Confuls battaillon, a pretty diftance alunder, as if they had agreed beforehand to to do : and that which at first Chad been simply the best thing to be done, they were of necessity forced at last to put in execution, For in such difficulties and places of disadvantage, succours behind in a rereward, have oftentimes served in right good stead: that if those in the vanguard should chance to be beaten back. they in the second place might receive and protect them, and also begin freshly a new fight. A ter that the formost engos of the legions were come to those bills; which the light armed before had seized, the Consul-commanded the souldiers to rest them awhile and breath themselves, and shewed them withall where the bodies of the Gauls lay dead along all overthe mountains. And if (qd, he) the light agened skirmishers have made such a riddance of them, what is to be looked for at the hands of the legionary fouldiers, aimed all over in compleat harnels? What will they do that carry the hearts of most noble warriogs ? Surely they must needs win the camp, into which n the enemy is chafed and driven by the light armed fouldiers. Howbeir he commanded the light armed to go afore, who all the while that the legions seded themselves spent not the time in vainbut emploied it in gathering together, she datts and javeling that lay about the hills; to the end that they might have inflicient shot. Now the Romansmarched forward and approached the camp. The Gauls likewise for their parts fearing left their defences would not be able to defand them. Rood armed before their trench and sampier. But afterwards being overcharged with all fores of darrs, they were driven in the turning of an hand within their hold; (for the more they were in number and the thicker they flood, the less lighted any dart in vain only they lest from guards about the gates and entrance into the camp. Moreover, among the multitude which was driven into the hold, there was discharged at random a mighty number of dates : and that many of E them were hart thereby, appeared by their cry mingled with the Thrikes of women and children. Now, against them that warded the gates, and took up the avenues with their guards abe legionary fouldiers in the forefront let flie their javeling. And albeir their were not wounded in their bodies, yet by reasonshat their thields & bucklers were pierced through, they were most of them entangked one within another, and fluck fast Long they could not abide the violence of the Romans, infomuch as before that the victors could enter into the camp, the Gauls fled forth at all the gates wide open, and ran they will not whither like blind men, as well through places which had no way as those that were passable. No rocks so steep with downfals, no cliffs to rough with crags could hand in their was and nothing feared they affront ; their enemies only at their heels affrighted them. And therefore most of them either fell headlong down a mighty height and brake F their necks, or elle fonvery feeblenels, folt their breath, were windless, and ready to die. The Cof. after he had taken their camp, would not suffer it to be ransacked, but commanded the souldieracvery one to follow the chale hard; and whiles the enemies were thus affraid, to affright them throughly, Then came the other regiment with L. Manlim, but the Corfel would not fuffer them to enterthe camp, but fent them forthwith to putite the enemies. Himfelf also in perforanon afterfollowed, when he had delivered stocharge of keeping the prifoners, unto the military Tribunes of the army: for this reckoning and resolution he made, that the war was at a finall end, if in this sumultious fright of theirs he might either kill or take prifoners a number of them. The Could was no conce departed, but Cittalous came with his third regiment, but he could not hold his fruidier of ont-the pillage of the camp, infomuch as the boory and prizes were mon unin the case among them who were at so end of the skirmish. The Cavairy stood all this while fill and with not without or that their fellows had gotten the victory: but afterwards they alto enjung the Gails, disperied about the root of the mountains, made after them as well as their horses would mount against the hills: some they slew, and others they took prisoners. The just number of those that were slain cannot easily be counted, because they sled far and near among the cranks and windings of the mountains, where they were killed in blind corners. Many of them belides, having encaged themselves to the crags and rocks that had no way for-

The eight and thirtieth Book of T.Livius.

fortune had not defended and maintained the law of nations, which to break and violate they had

meand tumbled down into the vallies of a mouthrous depth underseath; Yes, and form has and no be beiled in the woods amidft the thickers & bufhes , Clanding, who written of two breeks to bette mobine mount Olympus, reporteth that there died there forty thousand enemies. "But Valerite Adrian who otherwise is wone to overreach and exceed in number bath recorded not above tel thousand. But without all question the priloners amounted to forty thousand fully because the wenewith a train of all forts and ages, more like mondifledging and semoving out of one counery unto another, than going to war. The Conful and he had burned at the armour of his enemies in one heap, commanded his fouldiers to bring forth the reft of the pillage and fpoil into one place, and either fold and made money of that which was to come into the publike treatury of the City, or elle parted it amongh the fouldiers indifferently, with great regard, that every one should have a just and even portion, Moreover, he commanded them all in open andience; and rewarded every one befides with gifts according to their feveral deferts. But above the refer and with the general accord of all he both praised, and also recompensed Astalus. For furely that you gentleman shewed not only ingular valour and forwardness in all travels and dangers, but also speciall modesty and rare sobriety.

There remained yet entire and whole the war with the Techolages, against whom the Conful made an expedition, & upon the third day arrived at Anorma noble City in those paristiron whence the enemies were little more than ten miles distant. During the time that he lay there encamped there hapned a memorable act, performed by a captive Lady. Among many more prifeners there fortuned to be kept in ward, the wife of Ortugon, a woman of surpaffing beauty. The Centurion who had her person in safe custody, was lecherous and goverous withall; as many of k the'e fouldiers are. Her he follicited and tempted fielt to commit folly : but feeing her altogether unwilling; and that the abhorred to profitute her felf unto him, he did violence uponthat body of hers, which fortune had made bond and thrall unto him. But afterwards to mollifie and after iwage the indignity of this villany, he put the woman in good hope, and promised that the should return home again to her friends: mary he would not do all for pure love alone and freely withour ranfom, for he bargained to have a certain fum of gold befides. And to the end for footh that no person belonging to him might take knowledge thereof, the permitted her to send one of the priloners whom the would her felf as mellenger to her friends and kintfolk, and appointed a place near unto a river, whither the next night following (hould repair two and no more fofthe faid captive Ladies friends, with the gold above aid) for to receive her at his hands. It felt one fo L that among the reft of the captives committed to his ghard, there was a bondflave of herown; this messenger at the shatting in of the evening the Centurion conducted without the torn de guard. The morrow night after came accordingly to the place appointed both the two friends aforefaid of the gentlewoman, and also the Centurion himself with his priloner, where they shewed the gold, amounting to the full fum of one Attick talent (according as it was agreed between them land with that the woman spake unto them in her language and commanded them to draw their lwords, and kill outright the Centurion as he was weighing the gold. Which done, the caused his head to be fricken off, and wrapped it her self within her gaterent, and so carried it home to her husband Orriagon, who from Olympus had fled and escaped to his own house. But before that the clipped and embraced her husband, the threw down the Centurion his head at M his feet. And when he wondred what mans head it was, and what act this might he far paffing a womans deed, the contested to her husband the injust that her body Itad suffered, and likewise the revenge for the abuse of her chastity by force and violence and (as it is reported) His maintained the honour of this matronlike act ever after even to her dying day, in all fanctimony of Me and modest carriage of herself like a chaste dame. TE NO LEA

Whiles the camp lay at Ancyra, the Orators of the Techologes shewed themselves unto the Conful, requesting him not to dislodge and remove from thence before he had parted with their Lords and Princes: faving withall, that they would accept any conditions of peace what foever, rathershan war. The time was let down, even the next morrow, and a place likewise appointed, as just in the mid way (as it could be guessed) between the camp and Anorra. The Cost thinket came in at the hour assigned, accompanied with a guard of five hundred horse that perceiving no Gaulat all there he returned into the camp. And thither repaired the same Oracors anto him the second sime, excusing the default, and saying that their Princes could not come in person by occasion of some scruple of conscience that arose the while; howbeit, the chiefpersonages bender on the whole nation should appear, by whom all matters might be composed as well as with themselved, The Conful made answer, that he likewise would send Arealm in his stead. So they came to this emparling from both parts. Attalia had three hundred men of arms about him for his grand and certain conditions of peace were drawn and propounded but foramuch as they might not grow to any finall conclusion in the absence of their chief Commanders, accorded it was that the day following the Conful and their Princes aforefaid frontd meet in that place together. How the o drift of the Gauls in making these delaies and triffing off the time, was this, that fiff they might gain some convenient space to trampert over the river Holys all that ever they had (which they would not hazard with their ownperions, together with their wives and children) and afterwards to lay a train of an ambush for the Consol himself, who cook small regard, and was not provided for to prevent their villary intended under the colour of that conference. For that purpole, they choic a thouland horismen out of all their cavalry, of especiall valous and approved hardi-

complotted. Certain fouldiers of the Romans tent out to purvey forrage and fewel, were directed to thole very quarters whereas the parly abovefaid should be kept. The Colonels thought it the furer place for them, because they were to have the Copius guard also opposed for their desence against the enemy : howbeit, they fet another corps de guard of their own, confissing of coo horfmen nearer to the camp. Now by reason that Attalus afforted the Conful fo certainly, that their Princes would come, and that the matter might be foon knit up and dispatched, he departed out of the camp with the same guard of hortemen as before, and when he had marched almost five miles forward, and was not far short of the place appointed, he discovered all of a sudden the B Gauls riding in full galloo against them in most furious manner as enemies; wherupon he staid the march and made a stand: commanding the horsemen to make ready their weapons and resolve to fight. The first charge and shock he received right valiantly, and stepped not back one soot: but afterwards, as the multitude preffed fill upon him, he began to give ground and retreat, but so as he brake not the ranks of his troops. But in the end, when they found more danger in longer flay, than commodity and help in keeping their arraies, they all at once turned their horie heads and fled. When they were difarrated once, the Gauls purited hard and killed them: and no doubt a great part of them had died for it, but that the forragers guard of 600 horse aforesaid came in to rescue them. For they hearing afar off the searful cry of their sellows, made ready their armor and

hories, and being fresh & in heart, entred upon the fight that was given over by their weatied and C discomfited companions: whereupon fortune quickly changed, and the fear turned from the lofers to the winners; for at the first encounter the Gauls were put to flight: and withall, the faid forragers and fewellers came running out of the fields, and from all parts made head and affronted the Gauls; infomnch as they could neither flie readily nor escape furely, became the Romans with their fresh hories followed them in chaie, and they themselves were alreadyrized: few therefore: wentaway with life, and not one was taken pritoner, for the greater part by ode paid dearly by the lois of their lives, for violating of this their parly under the colour of truth and fidelity. The Romans whiles their flomacks were inflamed with anger, the very next day came against them with the puissance of all their forces. But the Cos, employed two whole daies himself in viewing and discovering the situation and nature of the hill because he would not be ignorant of anything re-

n. quifit. Upon the third day after he had first taken the anspices and presages of the birds, and afterwards killed a facrifice, he led forth his army divided into 4 battaillons. Two of them were to mount up the midft of the hill & the other two he let in the fides to flank the wings of the Gault. and to march up against them. The Tectolages and Troomions, who were the whole flower and firength of the enemies, made their main battel in the midft, confifting of 50000 men; and because there was no use of horse among those rough & uneven rocks, the cavalry alight on foot to the number of 10000, and those they put in the right wing. The Cappadocians with Ariarates, & the auxiliary Morzians, who arole to the number almost of 4000 men, held the left. The Cof, (like as before in the mount Olympus) marshalled his light armed for skirmish in the forestront of the vangard,& gave order to have ready at hand as great flore of darts & other shor of all forts as he had E before. When they approached one another, all things answered both of the one fide & the others

like as in the former conflicts laving that the courage of the victors increased in regard of their fortunat success, & the hearts of the enemies were much abated and danted. For albeit themselves had not yet been soiled & vaquished, yet they took the overthrow & loss of their countrimen for their own. And therefore as the beginning of the battell was (utable) to the iffue was likewise. For the Gauls battell was overspread & covered again as it were with a cloud of lightshot. And not one of them durff run forth out of his range, for fear he should discover his whole body & lay it open to take all that came : and keeping fill together as they did, the thicker they flood, the fairer mark they were for the enemies to level at, & the more wounds they received. The Cof, perceiving the were already of themselves troubled, and supposing that if he set forward & presented unto them F the enfigns of the legions, they would immediatly all of them flie, received the light armed loofe thor, & the rest of the auxiliary souldiers within his own ranks and files, and then advanced his legions. The Gauls affrighted with the fresh remembrance of the late defeat and overthrow of the Toliflobogians, carrying also about themselves the darrs flicking in their bodies, weary besides with long flanding afoot, and overcharged likewife with many, a wound, could not abide fo much as the onfer and shout of the Roman legions. Then began, they to take their heels and flie toward their camp, but few of them recovered it, and got within the rampier and other defences.

The greater number fled here and there on both hands, and differfed shemfelves into all parts as it took them in the head, and as every man in this confused fright caughe a way by himself. The Conquerors followed them ftill even hard to the very camp, and all the way charged upon their 6 backs and best, them down. Which done, they fluid and fluckfill in the campior defire of pillage and there was not one sharfollowed one foot after. The Ganls in the wings flood to it longer, by reacon that it was later creabey were fee upon but able they were not to abide the first charge and those the Roman dates. The Confel, who could not politibly pinck those our of the camp that were once entred in for greedings of spoiling and rithing sharems, seneous those immediatly that were in the wange to follow the enemies in chafefull forward. The le purinted shem a certain face: howbein in this flight (for in truth it was no fight at all there were not above eight thoufand than left their carcaffes behind them, all the reft recovered the orlier fide of the fiver Hally. Manual the Romans semained that night within the enemies camp; the reft the Confid bringht back spain to his own. The next day he took account and furvey of the prifoners and prices. which was to great as a man would conceive that a nation of all others most greedy of pillips and fooiling might pollibly rake and heap together for fo many years, as they held all those pairs within the mountain Tauracty force of arms. The Gauls thus featered inflight, rallied themselves in to one place, as being many of them hurt or difarmed, and tripped clean out of all they had tent their Embaffadors unto the Conful to treat for peace. The Conful willed them to give attendance upon him at Ephafus: himfell made halte to remove out of those cold quarters, by realon that the mountain Taurus was fo near (for now it was the midft of Autumn) and led back his victorious army to pais the winter near the featide.

Whiles the affairs thus passed in Afin, all was quiet in the rest of the Provinces. At Romethe Censors T. Quintin Flamininus and M. Claudiu Marcellus made a new choice of Senators; and P. Scipio Africanas was chosen the President of the Senat now the third time: four only were left out and discarded; but not one of them had born office of State, and had the honour to fit in the Curule chair. The Cenfors shewed themselves likewise pessing mid in the review of the Cavalry and order of Knighthood. They put out to framing the foundations and ground works upon the Aguimelium in the Capitoll: and likewise they bargained for to pave the street with hard fline or pebble from the gate Capena to the Temple of Mars. The Campans demanded of the Senat. in what place they should be assessed and enrolled: and thereupon a decree passed for their enrolment at Rome. The rivers were out, and great deluges hapned that year. The Tyber overflowed w

his banks twelve times and drowned Mars field and a little low parts of the City After that Ca. Manlius the Conful had brought the Gauls war to an end in Afia, the other

Copiul M. Fulvian having utterly subdued the Acolians passed over into Cephalenia; and sent to all the Cities about the Island certain messengers, to found them whether they would rather yield themselves unto the Romans, or hazard the fortune of war? And so for the was fear among them all that there was not one person refused to surrender. And being enjoyned (according to the ability of the people who were but bare) to give hoftages, the Nefiores Craniens, Peleulians, and Sameans delivered twenty spiece. This peace no fooner shone upon the Cephalenians beyond all their expectation, but suddenly one City of the Sameans revolted, and upon what cause it is not known; themselves alledged and said. That for a four fine their City was seated in a commodione L. place sher feared greatly to be dispossessed and curned out of it by the Romans, But whether they only imagined this and put themselves in fright, and so changed their quiet and repose for rain and foolish fear worn bether there had been question bereof among the Romans, and upon much canvaling in mens according to mour of fuch a matter, van unto them, it is not certainly known. Only thus much after they had given their hollages, they thut their City gates upon a suddens and defit they would not from their enterprise, for all the entreaty and prayers that their own holtages made, whomshe Confulhad fent (on purpose) even finder their walls, to move their countrimen and parents to pity and compassion. When as therefore they would make no answertending unto peace, the Conful began to affault the City: and all the ordnance of artillery and engine of battery were under his hand, which had been brought from the fiege of Ambracia; M And look what works and fabricks were needfull befides to be made, the fouldiers with great dil gence and forwardness performed. So in two places at once they planted rams against the City and battered the walls. The Samzans on the other fide for their part omitted and neglected mathing, that might either annoy the enemy or impeach the works. But two things there were principally wherewith they made refiftance and withflood their violence: the one was a countermure within the City, which they ever railed new inflead of the old & ful as floong as it was, that was demolished and broken down; the other was their often indden fallies, one while upon the foreifications and fabricks, otherwhiles upon the corps de guard of the enemies and for the most part in these skirmishes they had the better hand. But one mean there was devised; and the same of small show to speak of, to restrain and keep them infrom fallying forth. The Roy N mans fem to " Figure, " Patre, and Dime, for an hundred flingers. These nations from their childhood nied to exercise themselves (after themanner of the country) to discharge out of flings lines the open fea certain round flones, which commonly the shore is overspread with among the fands: by reason of which exercise, they have more skill both to sling farther from them, and alfal to firike more firely and give a imirrer rap and firoke than those of the Balean Mands : for their fling is not made with one only cords the Balearians are, and those of other mations: but it hath three leather thongs hardned and made Rift, with many futures and feathers. last if the leathering were fort and gentle, the bullet and from within should wag to and fig and roll out in the deliveryand hurling of it: but being ferled and counterpoiled (asir were) i west merrily away, and sent and driven out of the noofe of a fine-bow. And lo well practifed O they were in this feasish at they could a great way off levell a builet through garlands, rings, and boops of small compais; and mile not : may, they would be fore to hir, not only the head of an enemy, burany pastoofthisfacether they almed at, pointblank, and nevel fail. Thele flight (1/14) Amada olso Samusus to plant in where health, that they durit not fally our retries to often sees to boldly astrony side. Informath as strongles wills, they requested the Actuator for a will a go aside and repose meandales; and leaving how they skinnished with the copy to gard.

· Vifliga! "Patra,or Balubaftra, " Clarenfa : all three town a of the Romans. Four months space the Samuane endured the fiege. Now when of that finish number which shey had, some or other daily drope sway; and were either killed outlight be wounded I and they that remained, were both tyred in body, and datted in courage; the Romans one night passed over the wall, by the fortrets which they call Cymis for the City where it boundeth upon the Sea weth toward the Welt) and entred fofer as the market place. After that the hamaans nerceived that one part of the City was taken by the enemies, they fled with their wives and children into a greater fortrels, and the next day yeekled : the Town was ranfacked, and they themselves were all fold in open market, to who would give most

The Conful having fet the state of Cephalenia in good order, and put a gartison within Samea. naffed into Peloponnifus, having been called and fent for to come thither a long time, principally R by the Egians and Lacedemonians. Time out of mind, and from the first beginning of the Diets of Achas, the whole nation used to assemble and meet at Aginm ordinarily, were it for to grace and honour the City, or because the place was commodious therefore, This ancient custome Phislanamen that year began first to infringe, and went about to make a law and ordinance, That in all the Chies of Achas, their Councels and Diets shall be holden in course and order at their times. And against the coming of the Contul, when the Demiurges of the free Cities and states fummoned the Diet to be kept at Agium, Philopamen (Pretorfor that time) came with a countre-summons and pro-laimed it to be held at Argas. And when it was evident to be seen, this they all in manner minded thither to refort; the Conful alfo (albeit in affection he favoured the Ægians) came to Argon: where, after much debate, feeing the matter growing the other way, he c defilted from his defige and gave over the cause. After this, the Laced amonians averted him from thence, and drew him a way to the deciding of their controversies and diffentions, Certain banished persons they were who most of all disquieted and troubled that state: and many of them had their abiding place in the Castles coasting along the frontiers of the Laconian territory toward the Sea, which was taken wholly from the City. The Lacedamonians much discontented and offended hereat, entred one night a certain borough called * Las, surprised it unawares to the in * past. habitants, and kept it to their use; to the end, that if need were at any time to send Embassadors to Rome or else whither, they might have some free access unto the Sea: and withal, be served of a mart-Town for vent, and a place of receit for all forrain merchandile from strangers to their neceffary ules. The Townmen within, as also the exiles aforefaid (there dwelling) were terrified at n the first with this suddain and unexpected occurrence: but afterward (before day-light) which they had once rallied themselves together, with small ado and skirmish chased forth the Lacedzmonians: howbeit, the fear fpred over all the Sea coaft, fo that in one general accord, the Caffles and Villages every one, yea, and the exiled persons (as many as there inhabited) dispatched their Embassaciors to the Achaans. Philopamen their Pretor (who ever from the beginning friended the cause of the banished, and had alwaies advised and counfelled the Achaens to abate and take down the pullance and reputation of the Lacedamonians) granted them at their fur and feeking, a Diet. In which (upon a motion by him made) there passed a decree in this form: That whereas T. Quintles and the Romans, had committed and delivered to the lafeguard and protection of the Achaens, the fortrefles, burroughs, and villages, fituate along the Sea-coast of the E Laconians, and (by vertice of acovenant and accord) the Lacedamonians had nothing to do therein, but ougheto forbear them ; and yet not withflanding, the Town Las was by themforced; and a great maffacre there committed : therefore unleis the prin ipals and accessaries both of that our rage, were weelded to the Acheans, they deemed the covenant and accord in that behalf provided, to be broken. Hereupon incontinently were Embassadors addressed to Lacedamon, to challengo and demand the parties abovefaid : but the Lacetemonians took this for to provide commandanens, and thought is fach an indignity, that without all doubt, if they had been in as good offerenters, as formerimes they were, they would immediately have taken arms. But nothing troubled and disquieted their pints to muth as this, for fear left if once they received the yoke of subjection upon their necks, in yeelding obertience to their first demand, Philopamen Would posted and amin execution that which he long intended and went about; evento deliver the City Learning the hands of the banished aforefaid. Enraged therefore with choler and anger, they fell upon thirty of that folion who were complored in counsel with Philopamen and file chiles; and flesh chemour eight i and withol mide a deckee, To renounce and to jett all focility with the Arbanna sand forthwith totond their Berbaffadots to Cephalenia; with commifficing deling Landemon 1000 Mr. Fulvine and the Riomans; and to beleech him to take the pains to come and Pelopusis fant the nexts receive the City Laredombo under the obeitance and proceedions of the padple of Amer. When the Embaffadors had made relation hereof to the Achaans, predinals who was proclaimed against the Laredomonians by common consent of all the states of that adambly and had acut acutacts: but the winter impeacined them for enering incomy action and phintes the casion. He what they made first riches into their fronters, and wares the name nor only hydraulibut also by See, after the manner of sobbery and platety, rather than of weekle to diversely and platety in the sobre this continues a second of the Phintes of the sobre this continues and the sobre this continues a second of the sobre this continues and the sobre the sobre this continues and the sobre the sobre the sobre the sobre the sobre this continues and the sobre that the sobre the so the constant the wheir they made for all rodes into their frontiers, and wafted the fame hoe

word, warning them both to put up their (words, and lay arms afide, until they had fent their Em- N bafadors to the Senate of Rome. So there were embafages addressed both from the one and the other to Rome. In likewife the banished Lacedamonians, joined their cause and embassy with the Achaans Diophanes and Lycortas, both Megapolitans, were the chief in the embassage of the Achaans, who as they jarred and disagreed in the managing of State-affairs, so they accorded not but varied in the speeches that they delivered, Diophanes referred the decision of all matters unto the Senat as who were best able to compose all controversies between the Achaans and Lacedamonians. But Lycorias, inftructed by Philopamen, required that the Achaens might do and execute whatfoever they had ordained according to the covenant, and the conditions therein comprised: and that they would maintain their full liberty without abridging and empairing the fame according as they had received it at their hands. The nation of the Achaans in those daies was in great r credit and reputation at Rome, howbeit the Senate thought it not good to make any change and alteration in the State of the Lacedamonians. In conclusion, they returned such an intricate and doubtful answer, that both the Achæans might construe it, as if they had permission and free liberty,to do what they would with Lacedamon, and the Lacedamonians again took it, as though they had not so large a scope and absolute power allowed them, as to do their pleasure in every thing, But this authority and liberty whatloever it was, more or less, the Achaans firetched beyond all measure and compass, and used it too proudly and insolently. Philopamen continued still in place of foveraign government, and levied a power to be ready in the beginning of the fpring, and fo encamped upon the frontiers of the Lacedamonians. This done, he fent his Embassadors to demand the delivery of them into his hands, who were the authors of the revolt : promiting withal, K that if they would so do, their City should remain in peace without any molestation, and they suffer and sustain no harm, before they had answered for themselves in open audience. All the rest for fear kept filence and faid not a word, only they whom he had challenged by name, made offer of themselves to go under safe conduct received from the Embassadors, and faithful promise that no violence should be done upon their persons, until they had pleaded their answer, Accompanied they were with divers noble personages of great mark and name, both as advocats unto them in their particular quarrels, and also in regard of the Common-weal, as far as their private caple any way touched and concerned it. Never had the Achaans before time brought the Lacedamopian exiles with them into the confins of Lacedamon, because they supposed that nothing might so much alienate and estrange the hearts of the whole City as that. But then the whole head, as ir L were of the vanguard, were no other but those banished persons. And as the Lacedamonians abovelaid were coming, who should meet and affront them arranged in order of battel at the very gate of the camp, but they? At the first they welcomed them with chiding and railing, after that they fell to bitter words and brauls, and their bloud was up on both fides, infomuch as those of the banished crew who were of hottest spirit and shappest metal, made no more ado but ran uponthe Lacedamonians: whereupon they called the Gods to witness, and cried to the Embassadors for protection; who together with the Pretor himself came between, voided the preis, and saleguarded the persons of the Lacedamonians, empeaching and staying some of their hands who were already about to bind them and make them fure. But the tumult fill encreased, and the multitude was all up on a hurrey. The Achaens can first to see only what the matter was, and to M belookers on. But afterwards, when the exiles began with a loud voice to cry ont, and report was averaged and injuries they had juffained, befeeching them of their help, and avouching with-all right confidently, that if they let flip this opportunity, they should never have the like again, alledging moreover. That the league first made in the Capitol after renned at Olympia, and last of allegon firmed by a facted oath in the Castle of Athens, had been broken and dismilled by them, and therefore the guilty and culpable parties were to be punished accordingly, before they entred into any bond of new accord. At these words the multitude was incensed, and by occasion of one mans voyce, who cried to firike and knock them down, fell to flinging flones at them. And by tensoreans leventeen of them, who during the garboil chanced to be tied in bonds, were flored to death, The reft so the number of fix and thirty, were the next morrow apprehended, whom N the Pretor had thielded and protected from violence, not for any define he had to fave their lives; but because he would not have them milearry and perish before they were heard. These were presenced and exposed as a prey tothe unruly and angry multitude : and when they had made some fault peech unso them, from which they turned away their ears, they were all condemned and collection which the the laced amounts were once put in this feat, then the Hyvere commanded. Imprimity To demolish and break down their walls, Item, That all fortain auxiliary fouldiers, who were waged and ferved for pay under the tyranes, frould evoid out 9f. A. Laconian Country. Item. That all the flaves whom those tyrants had fet free fand of fuch therewas a great number) (hould depast before a certain day; and that it might be lawful for the Ashrans to attach the bodies, to dell and carryaway as many as flaied and remained behind User : Ther they thould abolift the laws, ordinances and cuftoms of Lycment, and frame themteles to live afrasting afhious and manners of the Acharans, for to they thould be incorporate She special body and better accord and forespeathenin all things. They condificended to none Of all these conditions more willingly and sooners than to the rating of their walls and nothing if the state in the manifest and yeard their heart, as the coftoring of the bunified persons. However these paffed an act at Leged for their reffeution in b general Councel of all the Achizanethere beld.

is insisted affembly, upon a repose and manion made, that the mercentry françois above specified, and the new unrolled haredamonisms called exploring fronts they eriged them which the tyrims were entranchical and endued with freedom had shandowed they can be equatory, it was shought good before the anny was diffely and weet effect, that also been to entranchical and confidence of the con

Presently after the holding of this Diet, whetein the Achwans and Lacedemonians debased their causes before the Consuls, M. Fulvius repaired to Rome (for that the year was almost expired Lagians the folume lection of new Magistrasts: wherein he created for Consuls, M. Keller rins Messal, and C. Livius Salimator, and gave the repulse to M. Empire Lagidate his groupy, who that year made site also to be Consul. This done, there were Presons also choken, to wit, O. Marvius Philippus, M. Claudius Mancellus, C. Lectrimus, C. Catimine, P. C. Ludius Paleber, and Lu. Montius Acidiuss. When this election was ended, it was thoughness pedient that M. Falsyius should return into his former Province to the army there: and not only he,but his colleague also C. Manshus, had their commission serviced, and they continued in government another year; The same year according to the direction of the Decembers, there was brought into the Fropke of Heroules the statue of the same God: and within the Capical were for up by Go. Conclus, sing fleeds in gold drawing a charior with this inscription, that he being Consil gave that present, Also P. Chaudius and S. Sulprius Galba, Eddies Curule, hung up twelve braien shields, stade of the flees that certain corn-hoorders paid, for hoording up and keeping in their gratu. Mongares & Falvains Flacous an Eddle of the Commons, exceed two golden images raised of the groups that

one guilty person was condemned in storthey commenced their actions spretally by themselves.)

After M. Creilisth is companion, he condemned none. The Roman great games were set forth all throughout, thrice: and the Plebeian plains exhibited likewise full and whole, five times.

After this, M. Fiderius Messala and C. Livius Salinator, entred their Confulship appartse.

15. day of March, and proposed before the Senae as concerning the affairs of the Sate, touching

their Provinces alfo, and the armies. As for Etalia and Afia, there was no change at all. The Conful, by a decree of the Senat had the charge, one of P.fe, together with the Ligurians; and the other of Ganl: and they were commanded either to agree between themselves, or to calt lots for their Provinces. They were enjoyeed alfo to levy new armies, and each of them so enrol swolegions, and either of them to charge the allies of the Latine Nation with 1 5000 foot, and 1400 horsemen. Unto Meffala fell the government of Liguria : and to Salinator of Gant. After this the p Pretors likewife caft lots for their Provinces : the jurisdiction within Reme of citizens was allogted to M. Claudius, and of foramers to P. Claudius. Sicily to Q. Martins, Sandwia to C. Serrinius. high Spain to L. Manlins, and the low to C. Atimus. As for the armies, ordained it was, that the legions under the conduct of C. Lalim (hould be withdrawn out of Gaul, and made ever to M. Tucoins the Propertor for to ferve in the Brutians country. Item, That the forces which ware in Sigily thould be discharged: and that M. Sempronius the Vice-pretorshers, should bring from thence the fleet to Rome. Ordained likewife it was, that either of the Provinces of Spain Anguld have one legion, which archae time ferved there; and that both the Pretote should for supply levy of the allies three thousand foot, and two hundred horsemen apiece, and transport the same over with them. Now before that thefe new Governors went to their Provinces, by order from the

with them. Now before that the lease w Governors went to their Provinces, by order from the whole colledge and factory of the Decembirs, these was published a general procession and split and the colledge and factory of the Decembirs, these was published a general procession and split and the between the think the same the fourth, there are a general darkner which continued almost all that while. Moreover, a Novembal fartifice was published to be celebrated for g dayes (eighthe) because our the Aventine bill it had rained flones.

The Campans, when as the Centers (by vertue of an act of Senate which passed the formet

year) compelled them to be encolled in Roma, (for aforetime they knew not where to be encolled!) white petition how that they might contrade marriages and take Roman citizens to their wivers; and that withofever had weeded any of them before, might keep them fill!; and what children flower they had bore their that they, fhould be reputed legitimate and their rightfull he fill. Both filts were evanted. As concerning the free bangelles of Formie. Funds, and Arminone, C. Patries Tappa & Tribus of the Cons. preferred a bill, that they might be priviledged to give their solves in Rome: for before that tense, citizens is deed they were of Rome, (and that was all) for fibery of infrances givey had none. This bill was croftled and nipped by four other Tribuss, because the trip of infrances givey had none. This bill was croftled and nipped by four other Tribuss, because the sector and the proposited without the wearant and approbation of the Senate. But being after a sector and the proposited of without the wearant and approbation of the Senate. But being after the first and the sector is the first permission of the Senate. But being after the first and the sector is the first permission of the Senate. But being after the first and the sector is the first permission of the Senate. But being after the first and the sector is the sector of the senate to the senat

Idibus Marte

no more to hinder the proceeding theiron So it pasted; and enacted was; That the darmani the and Fundans thou delive their voices in the tribe Ampliate the Arpinets in Cornelia Stimethele tribes then first and bever before, were they enrolled by snindbof the same Watering: Mr. Landing Marcellui the Centor took a furvey of the City; and by lot obtained the presentinence that a other fore his colleague T. Quinters. In which these were numbered 258308 pollis of Roman current This review being accomplished, the Contaits took their journeys into their leveral provincence During that winter leaton whiles there things thus passed at Romeyathere reforted Emballages from all States, Civies and Nations which inhabit on this light Taurus unto Co. Manling first Con. full and afterwards Pro-conful, whiles he kept his winter in Affa. And as the victory atchieved over Antiochus was more honorable and glorious to the Romans, than there over the Gauls forthe continett of the Gauls was more joyous and pleasing to the Roman allies, than that other of the ridehai. For the fervitude in which the King held them was more tolerable, than the crueley of thefe favage and inhumane barbarians, and the doubtuit fear and fright wherein they flood every day; as not knowing how far forth they would proceed, carried fo (asir were) in a temper to wast and spoil them clean. And therefore as nations who by the defeat of Antiochus recovered inberry, and by the subduing of the Cauls empoyed peace, they presented themselves not only to give thanks and shew their contentment in that behalf, but also brought with them certain coroners of gold every one according to their ability. Likewile there came Embaffadors from Antiochus, as allo from the very Gaus; to have conditions of peace ministred upro them; yea, and from Ariarates King of the Cappadocians, who craved pardon, and offred to buy out his treipais for mony, in that he had given aid unto Amiochus: and fined he was to pay 200 talents of filver. The w Gauls had this answer feturned unto them; That K. Eumenes when he came should tender unto them articles of peace. The embaffages of the other states and cities were dismissed with grations answers, and went away better pleased and contented, than they were at their coming. The Embaffadors of Amiochus were commanded to bring mony into Pamphylia, and corn likewile, according to the covenant made with L. Scipio : for thither the Conful purposed himself to some with his army. After this, having taken a review and furvey of his forces, he fet forward in the beginning of foring, and within 8 daies arrived at Apamea. There he fo journed in camp for three daies: from thence he removed, and at the third daies end came to Paniphylia, whither he had given order to the Kings Embassadors to convey their mony and corn. There he received a too talents of filver which were transported unto Apamea; The corn was divided in the army, From T thence he marched tov Porga, which was the only country in those parts held with a garrison When he approached the Caprain of the garrison met him on the way requeffing 30 daies frace in which time he might know the pleasure of K. Amiachus as touching the rendring of that City. The time was granted, and within that day the garrison quit the place and departed, I rom Perga he lent his brother L. Mainlins with 400 foundiers to Orounda, for to demand the rest of the mony which by promite was due : and himself because he was advertised that K. Eumenes and the depoties or commissioners were come from Rame to Ephelus, recered with his army also to Ephelus and commanded the Embaffadors of Antiochna'to follow him thither. There, by the advice of the tencommissioners, a final league was concinded, and comprised in these or such like terms. There shall be amity and friendship between King. Ansochus and the people of Rome, under these conditions entuing. In prime. The King shall not luffer to pass through any part of his realm, or their countries that are under his dominion any army that intendeth to make war against the people of Rome or their affociats, nor aid them with victuals or any other fuccour whatfoever, Item, The Romans and their allies that do the like by Antiochus, and all those that are under his subjection. Item It thall not be lawful for Antiothus either to make war with those that inhabit the Ilands; or to pais over into Europe. Item, He shall quit all Cities, Lands, Villages, and Fortresses on this fide the mountain Town unto the River Tanais; and moreover from the foot and valley under the faid hill, unto that ridge thereof which bendeth toward Lycaonia, Item, Out of those Towns, territories and Castles which he is to void, he shall carry away no armour: and if he have conveved from thence any aiready, he shall duly restore the same to every place accordingly, Item He N fialt receive neitherfouldier nor any other person out of the Kingdom of Eum nes. Item, If any citizens belonging to those Cities which are dilmen bred and cut off from his realm, chanceto remain now with him they shall return all to Apamea within a certain day, Item, As many 45 appertain to the Kingdom of Antioches; and are now with the Romans or their allies, may depart home or tary fill at their pleasure. Item, All slaves, whether they befugitives or taken captive in war; likewife all other perfons free of condition before, and afterwards either taken prifoners or revolved, he shall deliver again to the Romans and their allies. Item, He shall make delivery of all his Elephants, and shall provide himself of no more hereafter. Item He shall yeeld up all his Gallies of war, with the tackling to them belonging: neither shall he keep above ten small vestels; and none of them shall have more than thirty oars to guide and row them; nor so much as one o * Galley with a fingle bank of oars to ferve in any war that himfelf shall first begin, Item He shall not fail within the promontories of Calreadaum and Sarpedon unless haply there be some ship that bringeth mony, Embassadors, or hosteges, I em It shall not be lawful for King Antiochus to levy and wage any fouldiers out of those nations which are subject to the people of Rome; no nor to entertain fo much as voluntaries from thence, Item, What houses and edifices belonging to the Rhodians and their allies, are now within the precincts of the tealm of Antischus, thall secure to

in the faid thodians and their afforars, in ash ood efface and to hor as they were before the war begen: And if any mony or debts be to them due, they may dethand and recordenthe tame. Tremalf breht have been taken from them, they fhathat egood law and right to leafth, own, demand and challenge it again. Hens, If any of those Ciries which dight to be repared, be held by those mitte whom Antiochas Back committeed them; he than withdraw the garrious from thence, and take otder that they beturrended accordingly. Item the shall pay within twelve years by even portions; 13000 Artick talents of good and lawful shires; provided, that every talent weigh no lefs than elginy pound after Roman pone; before \$40000 modil of wheat. Item, He shall pay unto King Cumenes 350 talents withinffle years ; and for corn according to the rate and proportion 127 ratefits, "trem; te shall send unto the Romans 20 hostages, and change them for of B there every three years: provided, that they be not under 18 years of ege, thorabove 45. Item; If thy allies of the people of Rome, begin of their own morion to make war upon King Antiochast it mall belawful for him to revenge himfell, and me for ible means to withit and their violence; yet fo, as he hold no City in right of war, nor receive any into amity : and all controverses which shall arise between them shall be decided by law and justice; or it both parties be so pleased they shall trie the iffue by force of arms. Item, it was comprised also within the covenants of this accord, That he should deliver into the Romans hands, Annibal the Carthaginian, Thous the Etdlian. Mnastmachus the Acamanian, Eubulus likewise and Philo the Chalcidians. Finelly, if ought hereafter happed to be added moreover, or changed otherwise the same in no care to preindice any thing contained within the covenants aforefaid. To this accord the Conful fware: and C to receive the Kings outh likewise, there went unto him Q. Minutius Thermus and L. Manlius he who fortuned at that time to return from the Oroadians. And the Cof. wrote his letters to Q. Fab. Laber Admiral of the fleet, prefently to come to Patara, and what thips foever of the Kings were there, to hew them in pieces, and make a light fire of them. So he departed from Ephelias, and either brake into fitters or burnt, 50 covered thips belonging to the King. In the fame voyage and exploit he furprised and won Telmestas, by reason that the Townsmen were so affrighted at the fuddain coming of the fleet. Thenforth with he departed out of Licia, and having given order to those that were lest behind at Ephefus to follow after, he crossed the Seas (between the Ilands) over into Greece. After he had lo journed fome few daies at Athens, until the frips from Ephelus were entred into the harbor of Pyraum: from thence he brought back his whole armado n to Italy. Ch. Manlius having received (among other things which were to be yeelded up of Antiochus) the Elephants allo, and beflowed them allfreely upon Eumenes, gave audience to the controversies of many Cities and States, amongst whom (during these changes and alterations) there arole funding troubles and much variance. And Ariarates the King, who by the means and mediation of Eumenes (unto whom about that time he had affianced his daughter in marriage) was difcharged and had acquirtance for the one moity of the mony imposed upon him entred into amity with the people of Rome. When the differences of the Civies aforefaid were debated and known, the ten Commissioners fet down an order between them, respectively to their condition. To as many as had been tributaries to King Antiochus, and yet fided with the people of Rome in affection, they granted franchile and immunity: but as many as took part with Antiochus, or were tri-E butaries phio King Attalus, those were commanded to pay their customs and duties to King Bamenes. Moreover, they freed and exempted from all task and tallage (expresly by name) the Colophonians inhabiting Notium, together with the Cymeans and the Milefians, Unto the Clazonemians (over and befides the same freedom) they gave the Iland Drymasa. To the Milesians also the territory called Sager: to the Ilians, they annexed Rhateum and Gergithus, not fo much for any fresh and fare deserts as in memorial of their ancient beginning and foundation; which was the cause also that they set Dardanus free, Semblably the Chians, Smyrneans, and Erythræans, for their fingular Toyalty and devoir which they shewed in that war they not only indowed with fair lands and refrirories, but allo graced with all kind of honor and reputation above the reft Moreover, the Phoceans had both their own lands reflored unto them which they enjoyed before the war, and also liberty to live under their ancient laws. As for the Rhodians, they had those things now confirmed and established muo them, which by a former decree were granted : and to better their effice. Licia and Caria were bestowed upon them, as far as the River Mander, all fave the City Telmeffus. Unto the dominion of King Eumenes, they laid Cherforefus in Europe; and Lyfireachia, with all the Calles, Villages, and Lands thereto belonging, in as large terms and imple manner as Antiochus held the fame : alo within Afia, the one and the other Phrygia, as well that which confineth upon Hellefront, as the other which they call the Greater. Moreover, they refored into him My Ga, which King Profias had taken from him : over and befides, Lycaonia, Myhas, and Ledia; together with these Cities by special name, Tralleis. Ephosus, and Telmessus. As couching this physication debate there was between the Agents of Eumenet and the Embaffadors

Got the state of the part thereof is fruit on this fide the mount Tairres, and the other lyeth
beyond of the firm of this controverly was wholly referred to the arbitrement of the Senat. Maying having fer down thefe covenants and decrees, departed with the ren Legates and all his a my toward 17.479 32; and when he had caused the Princes of the Capits thither to repair before him, he delated misothem in what terms, and under what conditions they should eptertain peace with E mene the therewith he gave them warning to leave their manner of in roding and roving in holfile wile by force of arms, and to contain themselves within the precincts and bounds

* Diana

bounds of their own tersitories, After this, having gathered into one place all the reflektion as the Sea coafts, together with the entire flote of King Eumenes, which by his brother Ashersaus was brought from Elea, he transported all his forces into Europe. From whence he marched through Ghersonness by short & easy journies, because his army was heavily charged with prizes and booties of all forts; and encamped at Lyfmachies, purpoing there to reft a while to the that his travelling heafts of draught and cariage, might be fresh and in good heart to pulsationsh. Thracia, which was a voyage and journey commonly feared and abhorted. The same day that he dislodged from Lysimachia, he came to the River which they call Melas, and from thence the next day to Crofela. When they were past Crofela, they had for ten miles almost no other way, but through wild woods, narrow fireights, and those rough withal and uneven underfoot, For the difficulty of which passage, the army was divided into two parts. The one helcommanded to march, before, the other to come behind in the rereward a great diffance after, and in the midft between. he bestowed the carriages with bag and baggage, and amongst them were waggons and wains. loden with the publick treasure, and other pillage of great price. As he thus marched through the ffreight pass, there were about 10000 and not above, railed out offour nations of Asia, to wir, the Astians, Canians Maduarenes, and Caletes, who befet the streights to debar them of passage, It was supposed that King Philip of Macedony his hand was herein, and that they entred not into this action without his privity and trandulent practife; who as he knew that the Romans could return no other way but by Thracia, to he was aware and wish well enough what a mass of money they carried with them. The Roman General himself was in the vanguard, careful only and troubled about the difficulty of the way, All this while the Thracians fat Hill and firred not, until the armed fouldiers were passed by. But when they perceived once, that the vanguard was gotten out of the freights, and that the rereward was far enough behind, they fell in hand with the packs and coffers of the carriages; and after they had killed the guards, some of them ransacked and rifled that which was in the waggons, others led away the pack horses and other sumpter beasts with their load and burden on their backs. Hereupon arose a cry and alarm, and was first heard of those that followed but afterwards of them also in the foreward, & so from both ends they ran to the midfly and at one time in diverie places, skirmished without all order consusedly. The Thracians heavily charged and encumbered with pillage, and most of them without any weapon at all, because they might have the use of their hands more nimble and agile to match & catch unto them their prizes, were by this means more exposed to receive hurt, and foon killed. The Romans again were much distressed and annoied through the disadvantage of the ground and the wates; which the barbarous people were well enough acquainted with, and out of them would iffueforth to encounter, and other whiles lurk within hollow blind caves, and not be feen. The very packs likewife and the waggons, standing and lying unto wardly in the way, sometime of one, and sometime of other (as it happed) troubled and hindred them much in their fight. So as herein one place lay the theef dead, there in another the true man that purfued him. And according as the plot of ground was good or bad, as well for the one fort as the other, as their hearts and courages ferved or failed them and as the number was more or less to the skirmish and fight was variable; and in one word of both fides many a man fay in the dust and lost his life. By which time the night approached, and the Thracians departed out of the conflict, not so much to avoid wounds and sor sear M of death, as for that they had sped themselves sufficiently of prizes. The Roman vanguard encamped without the forrest in the open ground about the Temple of * Bendis. The rereward remained fill behind in the midft of the woods to guard their carriage, fortified within a double pallifado offtrong stakes. The morrow after, when they had well discovered by their espials the way before them, they joined themselves with the vanguard. In this battel (over and besides a great part of their pillage loft, and a number of camp-followers and lackies flain, with some souldiers also, for that there was skirmishing every where throughout the chase) there died Q. Minutius Thermus? and a right great loss there was of him for he was a man of much valour and execution. That day the army marched as far as to the River Hebrus. From whence they passed through the confines of the Anians, neer unto the Temple of Apollo, whom the inhabitants name Zerinthous, And there N they met with another streight passage about a place called Tempyra, as rough and cumbersome underfoot as the former. But for almuch as there were no woods about it, it yeelded no good place for ambushes. Howbeit the Thrausians (a people likewise of Thrace) affembled together. hoping also to light upon the like booty. But by reason that the vallies lay naked and open, so as if any beset the narrow wates they might be discovered a far off, the Romans were less affraid and troubled. For, say that they were to fight in some place of disadvantage, yet they might arrange themselves in battel aray in open field, and join in close fight hand to hand. Being therefore embattelled in Squadrons thick and strong they charged the enemy with a great shout and cry, and at the first shock forced them to retreat and lose ground, and afterwards to turn back and flie. And in the rout they were beaten down and killed; for even their ownstreights which they seized for their vantage, empeached and hindred themselves. The Romans having gotten the victory, encamped neer a village of the Maronits, called Sare. The next day they marched through the champain open countrey Priaticus, where they fo journed three daies to take in corn, partly from out of the fields of the Maronits, which willingly of themselves they conferred upon them, and partly out of their own ships, which followed after, well surnished with all kind of provision. From this place they made but one daies journey to Apollonia, and so passing through the territory

A of the Abdetits, they came to Maples, All this way they journeied peaceably through the Colonies of the Greeks. But the reft behind if it were not dangerous unto them for my hofility, vet fufrected still it was, all the whiles that they passed night and day through the midst of the Thracians, until at length they came into Macediny. The fame army conducted fometime before by Scipio that very way, found the Thracians more gentle and srackable; for no other cause; but that they had less flore of pillage and booty with them to let their teeth on water, and fingers on itching. And yet even then allo (as allandius writeth) there were infreen thouland Thracians that encountred Matines the Numidian, as he marched before the vanguard to discover the coales; and he faith, that he had in his company four hundred Numidian horiemen, and fome few Elephants: also that his son, with an elect wing of a hundred and fifty horie brake through R the midit of the enemies, who also within a while after, (when his father Mutines having placed the Elephants in the midft, and the Horiemen in the flanks, joined in battel with his enemies, charged them upon their backs, and put them in great tear) by means of which florm and tempelt (as it were) of the Cavalry, they never came fo far, as to deal with the battel of the foormen. Cn. Manlins led his army through Macedony into Theffaly, and marching on by the way of Epirus, arrived at Apollonia, where he abode all winter. For he made not so light a matter of winter failing, that he durst take the Sea, and hazard the passage at that time of the year. The year almost expired, M. Valerius the Consul returned out of Liguria to Rome, for the creation of new Magistrats, having atchieved no such memorable exploit in his Province during the time of his government, as might have yeelded any colourable reason of his long stay, in that he C came more tardy (than the usual manner was) to the affembly for an election of Coniuls: (for holden it was upon the * 12 calends of March) wherein were created, M. Emplius L. pidus and C. 18 of Fibrus Flaminius. The next day after, theie Pretors were elected; namely, Ap. Claudius Pulcher, Ser, Sulpi-

tius Galba,Q. Terentius Cull.o, L. Terentius M. Saliota, Q. Fulvius Flaccus, and M. Furius Crassines.

After the election of Magistrats the Consul proposed to the Senat as touching the Provinces and

governments of the Pretors. And the LL decreed that two of them should remain at Romesto mi-

nifter laws and execute justice: other two should be employed out of Italy, in Sieily and Sardin a:

two in Italy to wit, at Tarentum and in Gaul, Immediatly before they entred into office they were

enjoyned to cast lots: and Ser. Suspicius had the jurisdiction of the citizens, and Q. Terentins of

strangers and aliens: L. Terentius took the charge of Sicily, Q. Fulvius of Sardinia, Ap. Claudius D was to govern Tarentum, and M. Furius to rule Gallia. It fortuned the fame year that L. Minutius Myrrilus and L. Manlius were delivered to the Carthaginian Embafiadors, by the hands of the Facial heralds at the commandment of M. Claudius Pretor of the City for the time being and transported over to Carthage, for that the voice and speech went, That they had beaten the faid Embaffadors. A bruit and rumour there was of a great war begun in Liguria, & which encreased every day more than other. Whereupon the Senat ordained to both the new Confuls the Province of Ligaria that day on which they propounded unto the Senat to confult about the Provinces and the affairs of the Common-weal. But Lepidus the Conful opposed himself against this their aft and ordinance alledging, "That it was a shameful indignity, that both the Consuls should be shut up and enclosed within the vallies of Liguria; whereas for two years already M. Fulvius and Cn. E " Manlins had raigned like Kings, the one in Europs, the other in Afia, in stead of Philip and An-"Fochus. And if (qd.he)it be the pleasure of the Senat that there should be armies maintained in "those parts, more meet, I wot, it were, that Consuls should have the command & conduct there-"of than those privat persons. As for them, they range about those nations, terrifying them with threats of war against whom there hath been none proclaimed making merchandice and selling "peace among them for fums of mony. Now if it be requisit and needful to keep two armies for the government and defence of those Provinces, like as M. Pulvius and Cn. Manlius Consuls, suc-"ceeded M. Acilius and L. Scipio Consuls: so C. Livius and M. Valerius the Consuls ought to have sentred in place of Fulvius and Manlius. At least wife now, when the Etolian war is finished and 66 brought to an end, Afarecovered and conquered from Antiochus, and the Gauls vanquished F fahdued, either ought Consuls to be sent unto their armies, or eise the legions to be brought "back from thence, and at length delivered to the Common-weal. The Senat not withflanding

created Conful two years later than otherwise he should have been. And therefore to work him despight and make him odious to the World, he caused the Embassadors of Ambracia (whom he had suborned and set on for to lay matters to his charge) to enter into the Senat-G house. These being in place, complained that M. Falvius had warred upon them, at what time as they were in peace performed all that other Confuls before had imposed upon them and were also ready in all duty and allegeance to do the fameunto him. "First our lands and territories say "they were piteously spoiled and wasted: then were we tetrified with the sacking of our City, "and threatned with the killing of our people, that forvery fear we were forced to flut our gates. "Afterwards we were beleaguered and affaulted, and against us all kinds of hostility practifed, "by (word, by fire, by ruinating and ransacking our City. Our wives, our children, have been led

they gave him the hearing, perfifted fill in their resolution, that both Consuls should be imploied

in the Province of Liguria. Yet thought good it was that Manlins and Fulvius should leave their Provinces, withdraw their forces from thence, and return to Rome. An old grudge there was

and a cankred enmity between the faid M. Fulvius, and M. Emylius the Conful: and among

other matters of discontentment, Emplius gave out, that by the means of Fulvius, himself was

se and haled into captivity and bondages one goods violently taken from us: (and that which as a is hove all went secretoto our heart) our Temples throughout the mhole City despoiled and Sadboados their good your aments the images of out Gods, and finally our Gods the intelves (bhicked out of abeirsheines and places, and to carried a way ; yea, thevery walls and pillaraleft 44 Hare and naked, fourthe Ambracians have no Gods remaining among the encoadors, and to whom they might make their prayers and supplications; As they poured out their complaints. the Cariful of a mind to aggravar and heap more matter upon his adversary, ceased not to propose minuthem many interrogatories (as it was completted between them before) and drow them on to fpeak many things as if with their good will they would not have intered them. When the rest of the LL, were moved herewithschenthe other Constit C. Flaminia undertook the apologie and defence of M. Fallotus, faying, "That the Ambracians trod in an old beaten way, and did no I "otherwise than fome hefore them had done. For even fo was M. Marestas accused by the Syrasansians, fo was Q Fadous charged by the Capuans, And why by the same means suffered they Senot T. Quintius to be charged by King Philip, M. Acitius and L. Scipio by Antiochus Cn. Manlius chy the Ganls, and the same Fulvius himself by the Atolians and people of Cephalenia? That to Anal adei. was affablted, battred, and forced in the end; that images and ornaments were Staken from thence; that other acts were done and committed, which usually follow upon the winning of Towns, think we my LL, that either I in the behalf of Fulvius will deny, or Fulvius himself will disavow? who, in regard of these worthy exploits and noble acts, is minded to demand at your hands the honor of a Triumph, who purpofeth to carry before his triumphane es chasielt the portraiture of Ambrecia as it was taken, the images which they accuse him to have w ce carried away and other spoils of that City ; yea, and to fet them upon the posts of his honse for a "memorial to posterity?" No reason there is that the Ambracians should severthemselves from "the Erchans, and domore than they, for their case and condition is all one. And therefore ler my colleague shew his rancor and malice, and bewray a sestered enmity in some other cause: or "ifhe will needs follow and pursue this forward, let him intertain and keep still his Ambracians " unto the coming of M. Fulvius. And for mine own part, I will fuffer no act to pair either of the Ambracians or the Erolians, fo long as M. Fulvius is ablent. Amylius accused his enemy for having a crafty head of his own, and for his tuble for hes, as being notorious and well known to all mentiof no better staying; that full cunningly he would triffe out the time, and make delaies all the year long, that he might not come to Roma lo long as his adverfary was Conful. Thus in this de-1. base between the two Confols two dayes were spens and nothing else done. And it appeared evidently, that to long as Fluminias was in place and prefence, nothing could be concluded and determined. Whereopon a time was spied out when Flaminius chanced to be fick, and by that occasion was away. Then upon a motion made by Emphissthere passed an act of the Senat, Thatthe Authracians should have all their goods restored unto them again; that they should enjoy their freedom and franchifes, and live under their own Laws: and finally might take what cufloms, toll and imposts they would for portage, as well by Land as Sea: provided alwayes that the Romans, and their alies the Lavins, should be exempted and free there from. As for the images and other ornaments which they complained were taken out of their facred Temples, the Senat ordained that when M. Falvius was returned to Rome, the colledge of the Pontifies should M have the hearing and deciding thereof, and look what they awarded and fet down it should stand and be performed accordingly. And the Conful not content with all this, took the vantage when there were but few Senators in the house, and procured an other act of Senat in this form, That they judged Ambracia not to be reputed a City forced by affault. This done, there was by vertue of an order from the Decemvirs a folemn supplication holden three dayes for the health of the people, in regard of agricuous pestilence that difpeopled both City and Countrey. Afterthat the Latine feaffs and holy-dayes were colebrated. When the Confuls had accomplished these devotions; and rid their conficiences of feruple, and withal made afull and compleat levy to furnish legioning for both of them were defirous to have new fouldiers) they departed into their Provinces, and casted all the old. After the Confuls were fet forward on their journey, the Pro-conful Cn. Manitus returned home

to Bonge. For whose sake the Pretor Servine Sulpitines aftermbled the Senat in the Temple of Belland: Where after relation made of his deeds atchieved, he demanded that in confideration thereof, due honor and thankigiving mould be rendred to the immortal Gods, and within that himself might ride triumphant into the City, The most part of the Legats and Commissioners, who had/been with him gainfaid and demed she same, and above all the reft L. Furins Purpurio, and L. Emplies Paulus, who stepped forth, and informed against him in these terms : "That they had "been lent in commission to assist Ci. Manline, for the making of a peace with Amiochus, and fi-" niffring of shanacrord and thole covenants and conditions, which were commented and begins "between him and L. Seipin, Yee Co. Manlins, fay they, endevoured all that ever he could to trou-o-"ble that peace year, and to have insprised and incrapped Ansiochus by trains of ambush if he had "evercome in his way, or within his reach Burahe King being a ware of the Conful his fraud and "decent albeit there was made great means manya time to have caught him by colour of parley "and conference, you avoided events only to have speech and communication with him, " but allo to come within his fight. And when Munitim would needs have passed over Thirms, thard y and with much ado could be be kept back not with flanding all the commissioners prayed

se and belonght him to fray! and nor to hazzird himself and incurrene danger of a potable lofe and "overthingsylore-told by the vertes and prophetics of Sas is to high tupon them that would pair "beyond the bounds limited by the fital definites. All this not with landing he advanced forward st and approached with his army, yea, and dischiped neer the very pitch and rop of the mountainwhere all the water that falleth from above, tunnech contrary wayes into divers Seas : And when he could find no quarrel there for which the might make war (because the Kings people & and subjects were still and quiet) he turned the army about to the Gallogreeks, against which Sonation there was no way intended either by warrant and authority from Senat for by grant and "commission from the people. And what man was ever so hardy and bold, as to war upon his co own head? The wars against Amiochais Philip, Annibal, and the Carthaginians are most fresh B "in each man' remembrance and of all thefe, the Senat was confulted with, and the people granstreet their ordinance, Embaffadors many a time and often were addressed before: restitution and Mamends were by order demanded and last of all, heraids were fent, tolemnly to penounce and "proclaimwar, Now tell me Cr. Manleus, Which of all these things were done; that we may call " this by the hame of a publick war, allowed by the State of the people of Rome and not rather a " privat brigandage and robbery of your own? But contented you your felf with this, and did you on more? marched you directly forward, and rook you nothing but that which was in your way; leading your army against those only whom you took to be your enemies? or ratherat " all turnings and windings, may, at every forked high way leading on both hands, when you were at a fland, followed not you like a mercenary and waged Conful unto Attalus (King: Eumenes his brother) with the Roman army! what hand foever he turned and marched? There "was not a crank and nook bitt you vifited; there was not a corner that you leform earthed, in all " Pilidia Libaonia, and Phrygia, There was not a tyrant, Prince nor Potentia there was not a Lord of any borough or caltle how far foever out of the way but you had a faying to them to pill and "poll them and to pick pence out of their puries. For what bufinels had you with the Oroandi-"ans? What had you to do with other nations, as innocent and guiltless as they? Now as con-"cerning the war, (in regard whereof you demand a triumph) in what fore managed you it? " Fourth vou'a battail either in place commodious, or time convenient? Surely, I must needs fay, great reason you have and good cause to require that honor and praise begiven to the immor-"morral Gods: first for that their gracious walland pleasure was that the army should not imare "for the temerity and rathness of their chief leather, warring as he did against the law of nations: "then in that they preferred unto us holdmen indeed for enemies; but very beafis and no better For ye mult not think, that it is the natie only of the Gallegreeks, which is mingled and comspounded for long time before; both their bodies and minds have been mixed and corrupted. "and the men themselves baltard and degenerate from their first nature. Had they been the same Gauls With whom we have lought a thouland simes in Irali, and with doubtful iffue, and loft as "much as we won, and every foot received as good as we brought; think ye there would have re-"sumed ode mellenger from thence, to bring us news, for any good at least-wife that our Gene-" ral there did ? Twice he came to conflict with them; twice he encountred them in place of difd'advantage! mounting with his army against the bill, and ranged in the botome of the valley, p "even under the enemies feet: in such fort, that if they had lanced no darts against us from the thigher ground, but only come upon us with their naked and difarmed bodies they had been able to have overcome us and gone over our bellies. And what hapned hereupon? God-amercy the "good fortune of the people of Rome: we may thank (I fay) the great and terrible name of the Romanis Thefreth renown of the late ruins and overthrows of Annibal Philip and Antiochus, "amazed and aftonished (as one would say) these men with their so corpulent and mighty bo-"dies 3 with flings and arrow-shot only were they discomfitted and purto flight, so affrighted were they. There was not a fword once bloudied in all this Gauls war: at the first twang of the "Bow and finging of the arrow they fled away, like swarms of bees with ringing of basons. And "yer believe me, even we the lame and no other (as if fortune would admonth and thew what a " had become of us if we had affronted an enemy indeed) in our return, when we formued to colight upon certain perty robbers and theeves of Thrace, were foundly beaten, killed, and put to "flight, and wolled and well first of our bag and baggage. Q. Minutius Thermus (by whose death " we have fortamed a far greater lois, that if Ch. Manlinghad miscaried, whose rashness was the cause of all this calamity and misfortune I with many a tall and valiant man besides lost his life in "this skirming! Our fioft bringing away with them the spoil and pillage of K. Antiochus, was dis-"membred and parted into three troops: the vanguard in one place the rereguard in another, and "the carriages in a third were fain to take up their lodging one whole night amongst bushes bridars, and brambles, and link within the caves and dens of wild beafts. Are there the brave and Worthy exploits for which you demand a triumph? But fay, that you had received in Thrace, "neither thin genor difficults which be the enemies over whom you would need triumph in stall the hard for they be those whom the Senat & people of Rome defined & affigned to be your "chemiles for fo' was triumph granted to this L Scip o here inplace fo likewife to that M. Actius " before him over K. Antioch rifo also crewhile to T. Quintini for the vistory of Philip and foro "conclude mitto P Africa ou for funding Amibal the Carthaginians, and K, Soph in. And when the Sente Harl ord fined war, ver be ore they enterprised and began these high and hauty affire, "they made forme doubt and Bane in fuch perty circumstances as these, to wir, unto whom they

er drankt fend de fisses and denomina the find manufactor so the Kings themfol series their corn to 4. And would young my manus more not cover from the production and heralds from he possible as the rights and herald from the possible, as to that there hall he no more Ferral es all. But he religion and diving ferrice God forgive mais? er term to blafebrene) be traderunder foor inprofeshe Godewest much for forten of you and es their remembrance quite exiled one of your hearts, la it your pleasure, also, and think he it meen e that the Senat be consulted no more for their advice in question of war? or that a bill be not es propounded to the people, inthis wife: Pleafeth is you or no, to ordain that was be levied a es mainft the Ganis? The other day, and no longer force, the Confuls were defirous and carnell to agreem Greece and Afra, yet when they perceived you to be refolute and perfel fill in affiguing is unto them both, the Province of Ligaria, they were content and obeyed. Great reason that as they have therefore to demand a triumph at your hands, after they have atchieved an hanny er victory and finished that war, which they first emerprised under your warrant and authority. a. After this manner as ye have heard forke Furins and Emplins. And Manlins again, 25, we find in e record, answered thus, or much to this effect, as followeth: "Right honorable & my very good ce LL, the Tribans of the Commons were ever wont afore time, to repugn and crois them that demanded triumph : and I take my felf much beholden unto them for this fav our that either in at their love to my felf, or in regard of my great and notable exploits, they have not only by their is filence given their confent for my honor, but also feem ready and preft to propound the fame tinto the people, if need had been. Bur now for footh, whem have I (and God will) for mine adverlaties but even some of mytenadjacents of suffragans, whom our ancestors thought good to nive unto their Generals in the war, as a councel both to affift and aid them, and also to countename and grace them in their victory? L. Furius and L. Emplius are the men and none but. they who inhibit and debat me for mounting up into the triumphaus chariot; they are ready, to pluck from my head the glorious and bonorable crown that I should mean: eventhole (i hip) whom (if the Tribuns had hindred and empeached my triumph) I would have reported my felf unto as witnefes of my worthy acts. Certainly, any LL.) far be u from me, that I should say and repine arthehonous of any man : but I remamber well, that of late dates when certain Iribans of the Common flate (men of great courage and action) were about to flay and forbid the eriumphiof Q. Fabius Labes, ye by your authority diverted and scared them from that intended L enterprise; and he triumphed in the read, mornitalitanding his adverfaries gave out and faid a-land, not that he had fought a war unjuftly, but to repro. his against charged him, That he monto much as fer eye upon the comy. And I, who have fooften in ranged battel fought with an 100000 moft fierce and war ite enemies, lain, or saken prupners more than 40000 of themas forced and won two of their camps; and left all places on this fide the ridge of the mountain Tourne more peaceable and quier than is the Land of Italy, am not only fruit rate and pur before mv triumph, but also stand here before your honors to defend my felf against the challenge of the mine own Councel and Suffragens, Which acculation of theirs, confideth (as ye have heard my LL.) of two principal points: for objected they have, first, that I ought not at all to have made war with the Gauis; and secondly, that I conducted and managed the same, gashly and with ont discretion. The Gauls (fay they) were no enemies of ours; but being quiet in peace; and ready to do what oever they were charged, were by you abused and resonged. I will not require (my LL.) that ye should have the same hard conceit of the Gauls which inhabit in Afras tonthe ing their crueley and mortal harred against the Roman name, which ye know generally to be in "the people of the Gauls: Do but confider and judge of these Gauls as they be in the mileties fimply without respect of the infamous name and odious opinion that goeth of the whole ge-" neration: O that King Eumenes were here, Wouldto God that all the States of Afia were pre-"frent in place, that ye might hear them rather what complaints they would make, than my fell at-"cuting of them. Send but your Embassadors to all the Cities of Assaud enquire whether fervi-" ende were greater and more grievous, that which they were delivered from by the chains of Antiochus beyond the mountain Taurus, or this whereof they are now eafed by the subduing of the Gauls? Let them relate unto you, and make report how often their territorius have been wasted by them, how many booties have been driven, and prizes carried away out of them, and how they were brought to so low a pass, that they hardly could find means and make any thing to redeem their pelioners by ransom. Let them telly ou what, they heard there besides how. "they killed men, yea, and their children; to facrifice; unto their Gods. But know ye now from " me, that your allies yeelded tribut to the Gauls, yea, and should have paied still at this day, not-"withstanding they were by you delivered from their subjection under King Angiochas, if I had "not bestirred my felf the better. For the farther that Autios bet was removed from them the more 4 proudly and outragionsly would thele Gauls have ruled like LL, over all Afa, and whatfoever ands had lien on this fide the top of the mount Tagens, you should have laid to the leignory of "the Gauls and not annexed to your own Empire & dominion, All this is true will some one sty, "and what of all that? These Gauls likewise once spoiled the temple at Delpho, reputed in titues " past the common Oracle of the whole world and fituat in the very heart and midst of the earth "& yet the people of Rome neither denounced nor made wer for al that, Ortainly, I alwaies with a "have thought there had been forme difference to be made between those daigs, when as writien

"Greece nor Afia was under your jurisdiction and obedience (that you should need to take care and regard of what was done in those parts)& this present time, in which ye have set the moun-"tain Taurus to be the bound & limit, wherunto your Empire extendeth; in which you give free-"dom and immunity to: Cities; in which ye enlarge the confins of some, and take in the precincts " of others fining these cities with forfeiture & lois of their territories, punishing those with taxes "and tributs: in which I fay, you augment and diminish realms, give and take away Kinedonis at vourgood pleasure; and in one word, in which ye judg it a matter that concerneth you to pro-" vide that there may be a general peace both on land and fea. Were you of opinion indeed that "Asia might not be counted free unless Antiochus had withdrawn his garrifons, which kept quiet " within their fortreffes and caftles, and firred not forth? and thought you withal that your gifts " granted unto King Eumenes, might be affured unto him, and the freedom likewise of the Cirles. "established unto them, if whole armies of Gauss might range all about to and tro in those coun-" tries? But why (tand I so much arguing and reasoning in this manner, as if I had not found the "Gauls enemies, but rather caused them to be our enemies? O L. Scipio I call you here to witness, " into whose charge and government I succeeded, whose vertue and selicity withal, I befought the "immortal Gods to vouchfafe unto me(and my prayer was not in vain;) and you likewife, O P. " Scipio, who with the Col, your brother and in the whole army, had the room & place indeed of "an adjoinct Lieutenant and no more, but carried the Majelly of a Collegue & joint companion; cc fpeak frankly both of you upon your knowledge, whether whole legions of Gauls ferved not in "the army of Antiochus? Tell us, whether you faw them not in the field, marshalled in both the C ' points and flanks of the main battel, as the very flower and thrength of the whole puillance of "Antiochuri Say directly, fought ye not with them flew you them not, & caried away their spoils, "as undoubted and lawful enemies? And yet both Senat decreed and people ordained war with "Antiochus by name, and not with the Gauls, But I tro (or else I am much deceived) within this " decree and ordinance, they included all those besides that came to aid and assist irim. Of whom " (excepting Antiochus himfelf, with whom Scipio had articled peace and alliance, and ye also had "express given order therefore) they all were our enemies no doubt, who had born arms against " us in the quarrel and behalf of the faid Antiochus, Now albeit the Gauls above all others were "comprised in this number, together with some perty Kings and Tyrants besidesiyet I contracted " accord and peace with others, (after I had forced them to fuffer due punishment according to "their trespais) as far forth as I thought it expedient for the honour of your Empire: yea; and I D "affaied allo to gain and win the hearts of the Gauls, if haply it had been possible to have duled "and reclaimed them from their inbred fierceness and natural cruelty. But when I perceived that "they were untractable, untamed, and implacable, then and not before I refolved, that it was high " time to bridle and bring them into order by violence and force of arms. Now that I have clee-" red the former point of my accusation; as touching the enterprise of the war, it remainesh that "I yeeld you an account of the conduct thereof. Wherein verily I would make no doubt to ap-" prove mine innocence, and justify the goodness of my cause, if I were to plead; I say not, in the "Senat of Rome, but even at the councel table of Carthages where (as men lay) they make no more "ado, but truls up, hang, and crucify their Generals, if they proceed to execution of any fervice in " war with bad advice and counsels although the issue and event be never so good. But in that "City, which therefore useth the name of the Gods both before they begin, and also when they " proceed to the managing of all their affairs, (because no person should come to detract or de-" prave that milicionfly, which the Gods have once approved) and which City in the grant & ordinance either of procession or triumph, wheth this solemn form of words: For that he hath well "and happily administred and managed the weel publick; In this City, I say, if I were unwilling, nay, "if I reputed it an odious matter, and favouring too much of pride and arrogance, to vaunt my felf." "and boaft of mine own prowels; yet if in regard of the happy fuccets and telicity of my fell and Emine army in that without any loss of fouldiers, we vanquished and subdued so great and mighty " a nation, I demanded first that due honour and thanksgiving should be rendred unto the im-"mortal Gods, and then, that I might my felf ascend and mount up the Capitol in triumph from "whence I descended to take my voyage, after I had conceived and pronounced my vows, and "mademy prayers after the folemn and religious order I would ye deny both me and the immor-"tal Gods, alio ? Yes marry would you, and why? Forfooth I fought in a place of disadvantage. "But sell me then, I pray you, in what ground I might have fought with better vantage? confidering the enemies were feized of the hill, and kept themselves within their frength and forr, I though have gone unto stem, if I had been willing to have vanquished and overcome them. "What & how if they had been there within a strong City? how if they had kept within the walls, f and yould not have flund forth 3. You must then have laid sege unto them and given the sale with I so indeed And how I pray? Fought M. Acilius (I beleech you) at Thermople in a place of advantage? Why? did not F. Quintius after this manner disposses Philip of the high Mountains, which be held over the River Aous? Infaith, I cannot yet devile what kind of enemicathey either imagine to themselves they were, or would have you to take and esteem them "tobe If degenerate, if offeminate, if enervate with the delights and pleasures of Afa, what danger was it to march up the hill against them with all disadvantage? If redoubted and terrible "for fierce courage and hodily strength, deny ye triumph for so noble a victory? Envy (my "good LL, is blind, and can skill of nothing but to detract and defame vertues, to falifie

se and corrupt the honors and rewards due thereto. Pardon me I befeeth your HH and hold me H seguisdail I have been over long and actions. It is not, I assure you, any delight and pleasure that S. Lake to put forth and glorify my felf, but a necessity imposed upon me (in mine own defence, to confuse their crimes objected against me) which bath driven mine Oration out in length To proceed, was it possible also that in Thrace I could make the passes within the forces slarge and mide, which naturally were fireight and narrow? the ground plain and imooth, which by nature was uneven and rugged? Could Imake level downs of fleep mounts? open champian and fair relds of woodland overgrown, and rough wylds. Lay it inme, to prevent those Thracian stheeyes that they should not hide themselves within their lurking holes and ordinary covert If this kets? Was it in my power, to impeach them that they might foatch and carry nothing of our baggage? Was I able to warrant that more of our laboring beafts out of fogreat a number, I thould be driven and led away from their company? that no person should be hure? and finally, that Q. Minutim a brave and hardy knight, thould not die of his wound? My advertaries preis " hard and much upon this misfortune that it was our unlucky hap to lofe fo worthy a Gentle-"man: but they never think that if they would fay nothing but suppress and conceal all, yet you " should know (since the whole army is here present to testify that which I say) That although 56 the enemy affailed us in a narrow fireight, in an inconvenient place of great difadvantage, yet "hoth of our battaillons at once, as well the vanguard as rereward, compafied the army of the 66. Barbarians bufy and occupied in rifling of our carriage, flew many thousands of them that very se day, and within few daies after either killed or took prisoners a greater number of them by far, "Well, if I had not drawn a fword in Afia, if I had not feen an enemy there, yet I Pro-consulhad K "deserved a triumph well enough for those two battels in Afia. But enough hath been said of "these matters, and I am to request you rather (my Lords all) to forgive me for my boldnes, if I have held you longer than my will and defire was,

The acculation that day had prevailed more than his own defence, but that they continued arguing and debating in the Councel-house until it was late in the evening. Then the Senat arose with this mind (as it should seem) to deny him a triumph. The next morrow, the kinssolk and friends of Cn. Manlius! laboured all that ever they could. Likewise the authority of the ancients shood him in great stead i who said plainly that the precedent could not be sous in any histories. That a General who had vanquissed his remies, accomplished the sull time of government in his Province, and brought his army back, returned into the City as a private person, without the Lapane of the triumphapt chariot and the lawrel garland. The very indignity and shame of this example, summounted the malice of his adversaries, in so much as the Senators in a frequent assembly granted his triumph.

The remembrance and memory of this debate, was afterwards drowned in a greater contention that arole with a far mightier and more noble personage. For as Valerius Antias hath recorded, the two QQ. Perilii, called P. Scipia Africanus into question, and set him down a day peremptorily to make his appearance, and answer for himself. This action divers men construed diverslysaccording to their leveral disposition and affection. Some blamed not so much the Tribuns of the Gommons, as the whole City in general, for suffering such an abuse; discoursing in this wise: That the two chiefest States and Common-wealths in the World were become at one time unthankful, M but Rome more ungrateful of the twain. For Carthage being subdued, had banished Annibat likewife vanquished: but Rome a vietrels was about to expulse Africanus a conqueror, Others again reasoned thus that in no State there ought to be a citizen so pre-eminent and high above the reft, that he might not be under law, and brought to answer unto interrogatories accordingly. And nothing preserveth isonomy in a City, and maintaineth equal liberty more, than to have the mightiest man to hold up his hand at the bar. For what may be safely committed to any man (and furely the loveraign rule of the state least of all other things) if he be not to yeeld an accompt of the managing of his assairs? And verily, he that can not abide to be equal unto others, to proceed against such a one by rigor and force, is no injustice at all, Thus men commonly talked pro & agentra, until the judicial day came of his personal appearance, and answer to be made. Never was N there man known before that day no not Scipio himself when he was at the highest, either Conful or Genfor) accompanied with a greater train of men of all degrees and qualities, than he that day was appolucted upto the common place and court of Pleas as an accused person, there to plead his capie. Being commanded to speak in his own defence he began his oration without any mention at all of the imputations and matters with which he was charged, and entred into a difference of the acts by him archieved; and that with such a Majerly and magnificence as it was well known and confessed, that never man was praised either better or more truly than he. For with what contrage and mind he atchieved those his brave exploits indeed, with the same spirit he delivered them in words. And no man thought him tedious and was weary to hear his speech because all that he related was for his own defence in this his danger, and not upon vain glory and often tatione. The Tribuns of the Commons his adverfaries, when they had laid open certain supposed crisuses committed of old, as couching his walful excess whiles he winted in Syracuff ; as also the tion and our rage of Pleminian which happed as Last Heley proceeded to charge him by prefermption ons and fulpitions, rasher than by direct evidences and proofs, for embezling and averting to his proper the certain treasure gotten from King Anticohus; and namely that his fon being taken prilonge, was rendred unto him without ranfom and that in all other things, Scipio was respected and

alone had carried the Roman peace and war under hisgirdle, Alfo that he bate fa ftrong hand of ver the Conful, more like, I wot, a Dictatator and absolute commander, then a Lievetenant and assistant unto him, all the while he was in the province. Neither aimed he and shot at any other mark, when he went that journey, but that the fame, which long before was notorioully known to Spain Ganl, Sicily, and Africk might as evidently appear to Greece, to Afre, and all to the Kings and nations of the East parts, to wit, that he was the only man, he was the chief, the head and pillar of the Roman Empire, that under the thaddow of Scipio his wing, that City which is the lady of the world, was covert and protected; that a beck and nod of his head, was as good as all arrefts of Senat and helts of people. Thus when they could not touch him in life, nor fa-Renupon himany note of infamy, they charged him all that ever they could with matter to kindle envy. Thus with orations they ipent the time untill night came, and the bufiness was put over to another day : which being come, the Tribunes, only in the times in the morning were let in their newes within the Roftra [or common ple ding place] the defendant was called, who garded with a great company of his friends and followers, patied through the mids of the affembly, approached the Roffra and flood just under it. Then after an opez ; and filence made : " My Mafters (quoth he Jyon that are Tribunes of the commons, and ye likewife Quirites, my neigh-Shors and citizens of Rome, upon this very day of the month it was that I fought a pight bartell against Annibal and the Carthaginians, with right fortunat and happy successe; meet there-6 fore and good reason since it is, that to day all pleas and actions successe; I will go directly are and immediately from hence to the Capitol and pretent my felf before Inp. Opt. Max, before "Inno and Minerva, with all the rest of other gods and goddesses, presidents and patrons of that temple and tortreffe, to perform my humble dury unto them; to falufe and thank them, for that "they have vonchiafed me that resolute fection and powerfull means with il, both on such "day as this; and also many times befides, to perform my devoir well and truly unto the Common-weal. As many of youtherefore (Quirites) as well may, go ye with me, and pray the gods to fend to you like governors to my felf; and no worfe. If I say (and not elle) as you ever "flance I was seventeen years of age, even to these mine old daies, you alwaies advanced me to honors before the ordinary time of mine age to I again advanced and prevented the faid honors "with good fervice and noble deeds. This taid he departed from the Roftra and afcended up to the Capitol, whereat the whole audience there affembled turned at once and followed Sergio; in so much as at last the scribes and notaries, ye sand the very sergeants left the Tribunes there alone, without any to bear them company but their own bondfervants and the common cryere who still from the Roftre called and cited the defendant. Scipio not only vifited the temples upon the Capitoli hill, but also made a perambulation with the people of Rome throughout the whole city to all the courches and chappels of their gods and goddeffes. "This was in manner a more foremn day unto him in regard of the affectionar favour of men, and the estimation of his true granden indeed, then on which herode into the City in triumph, over King Syphax and the Carthadinians. But it was the laft fair day the ever he faw and never shone the sunagain pleasantly apon P. Scipio. For after this, forefeeing envy growing toward him, and what a life and how. full of debates he should have with those Tribunes, upon a longer day granted for the processed 4 law against him, he retired himself apart to Liternum, of let purpose to make default and not appear to plead his canfe any more He caried a greater spirit with him, his heart was too big, & nied. he had been to an higher degree of port & honorathen to take knowledg what it was to be accused: he could not skill to vale bonet and ftoop fo low, and to abase himself to the abject condition of thate that plead for themlelves at the bar. Now when the day was come, and that in his ablence: his name began to be called, L. Scipio answered for him, and alledged sickness to be the cause why he awas away. But the Tribunes his acculers, would not admit of that excuse, replying and faying the That apon the same pride of heart, in which he avoided once before, his judicialitriall, and Distribute Tribunes and the whole affembly, he now also would not appear to make his answer. Even fo triumphed he then over the people of Rome, when accompanied with those whom he thed stee him as pritoners (after he had once taken from them their power and liberty to give fightif centure and doom of him) be fequelized himfelf that day, by way of an infarrection from "the Tributes of the Commons into the Capitol. Well are ye now ferved therefore (fay they) and Contify purilised for that dates folly and rathness: For lo, how be him elf now abandoneth you, who was your motive and leader then; to fortake us. See how every day more then other our secourage in fallen and heart abated a mand dare not we now fend tolk to fetch him (a privat perstion and no more) out out of his farm and house in the country, and make him to appear and "plead his an wer, anto whom not past 17 years ago, at what time as he was General of an ar-"Tray on land & Admirall of the Armado by leasure were so bold as to lend Tribunes of the Com. Stan Raile, to arrest and bring him away with them to Rome ? In the end, thereft of the Tribatts brette Combeing called carnelly unto by L. Scipie for their lawfull favour, fet down his order de conclusion, that iffickness were alledged for his excuse, and that there were nothing else but it the occasioned his absence, it should be received for good & lawful, and their colleagues should adjoint distrial to a farther day. It fortuned at that time that Tib. Semprenius Gracchus was one of the Tribunes, between whom & P. Semiethere was some quartel. He forbad expresly that histown usmethould be subscribed to the instrument of the aforetaid decree of his colleagues. And when every man looked to hear tome heavier tentence denounced against [Seipie, he awarded baburt

in this maner. "For as much as L. Scipio excufeth the absence of his brother by sickness, it is good H " and fufficient in my opinion. And more then th at, I will not for my patt fuffer P. Septoto be ac-"cufed before he return again to Rome. Yea, and then also, if he call for my helping, hand I will "give him alsiftance, and frop the course of processe against him. And as to the main point of "the caute, this is my relolution, that P. Scipio being advanced to highly as he is to that bitch of "honor, by his noble and famous exploits, and by the dignities received at the hands of the peo-" pleof Rome, as if both gods and men had confented to fet him aloft, for him to come down "now and frand pleading below at the bar beneath the Rollra, and there to have his cars glow "and ring again with the checks and taunts of certain green heads and buffe youths, were a grea-"ter shame and disgrace to the people of Rome, then to himself. Nay, he stated not thus with "this bare award, but fealed and fet it on furely with words of indignation, tellifying his discon-Stentment for this course and manner of proceeding. And shall Scipio (quoth he, my master Tri-"bunes) that renouned conqueror of Africk, fland under your feer at your devotion? Defeated "he and put to flight in Spain 4 most brave and noble Generals of the Carthaginians, with their 4 entire armies? Took he Syphax prisoner, vanquished he Annibal, subouce he Caribage and " made it tributary unto us? Chated he Antiochia beyond the mountain Tamus, (for it mult be "confessed, that in this glorious conquest L. Scipio b. d his brother copariner with him) and all "for this, to be troden under fo or of two Petilis? And that ye fhould leek to triumph over P. A. fricanus? Will it never be better? Shall greet personages with all the good celetts of their own for all the dignities and honors by you upon them conferred) never reach and attain to a firong "fort and fure place of defence, wherein they may make account to be lafe and past all danger, K of and wherin their old see may reft and repole, if not with worthip and honout, yet at leaft-wife in fecurity, exempt from abute and violent ourrage? The fentence it felf of Gracebus (enforced "with such a speech especially) moved not others only, but also the very accusers themselves; who made no other rejoinder again but thus, That they would confider better what they might by their place and what they ought of duty to do. When the affembly of the people was was broken up, the LL. of the Senat began to fit in councell; where, the whole order of the Senasors (but principally the ancients and as many as had been Confuls) highly commended and thanked Tib. Gracebus, for that he had preferred the weal-publick, before privat grudges and particular quarrels. But the Petilis were well thent and batted with reproschfull checks and bitter rebukes, in that they would feem to rife by the fall of another, and fo grace themselves with L the diffrace of Africanni, and teck to triumph over him and be enriched with his spoils. Well after that, there was no more words of Scipio Africanus. The relt of his life he palled at Liternam and never had mind to come to the City : there ended he his daies in a country village; and (as they fay) he charged his executors upon his death-bed, to inter him in that very place. And there his tomb or monument was built, because he would not that to much as his funeral obleanies should be performed at Rome, (his native country) to unthankfull as it was. A rare man he was and worthy to be recommended to the memory of all polterity : howbeit the former part of his life was more singular and memorable, as well for the conduct of martiall exploits in war, as the governance of civill affairs in peace, then in his latter daies. For in his youth, he followed the wars continually; whereas in his oldage, as his body decaied and faded, to what foever he did, M loft much of the wonted beauty and loftre. Besides, there was no matter presented, to employ that wit and spirit of his. What ods was there between his former Consultaip and the second, although ye put his Cenforship to it in the ballance? What comparison was there, and what femblable thing in that lieutenancy of his in Afia? of to little or no emploiment was it by reason of his own ficklineste; and blemished withall, by the occasion of the misfortune of his son. And afterward, his return home again was no leffe unfortunat, for the hard choice whereunto he was driven, forced of necessity to abide the trial of a doubtfull issue in judgment, to quit withall his native City for ever. Howbeit he alone went away with the honor above all other, of finishing the punick war, as great and dangerous to the Romans as any that ever they made. When Africans was once dead and his head laid, his advertisties and enemies were aloft : of

whom, M. Porcins Cato was the chief and principall: a man who was wont to bark (as it were) and rail against him during his life in regard of his greatness. And it is thought, that the Petilis were let on by him, and procured through his perimation, both in the life of Africanus to have drawn out, and after his death to have preferred a bill in this form and manner following : May "it please you to grant and ordein, that true seach and diligent enquiry be made, what same of "mony were taken in prize, carried away, and levied away of King Antiochus and thefe which "were under his obedience and dominion; and that of as much therof as came not into the pub-"lick treasury and chamber of the City, Ser, Sulpisine (the Pictor of the City) may propose unto "the Senat, to know their advice and pleature touching it : that whom foever of all the Pretors O "for the time now being, it thall please the Senar to appoint, he may fit in commission and inqui-"fition thereof. This bill was first crossed by Q and Lucian Mammen, who thought it meet and reason, that the Senat alone (as at all times heretosote) should make due enquiry of the monies so purloined and embezled: as is aforelaid, and not brought into the common cheft of the City. The Petilis charged the Scipies for being over great and mighty and as it were KK.in the Schat, to cary all before them. L. Furins Purpures (a manthet had been Conful, and one of the ten commissionors in Afa, was of opinion, that the forfaid enquelt should be granted in more large & ample terms,

The eight and thirtiesh Book of T. Livius.

A namely, as conching the mony hot only taken from Arthochas, but also from other Kings and nasions : coverely taxing herein Cn. Manline his old enemy. L. Scipio on the other fide frenned forth to diffwade this matter; albeit it was thought the would rather speak in defence of himself. then against the thing. He complained much and shewed his grievance, that such a bill as this should come forth now, and be fet on foot after the death of his brother Africanns, the gioft vailiant knight and nobleft perionage that ever was. As if it were not inficient, that P. Africanse " wanted the folemn Panegyrick ofation at the Roffra after his death, but he must be accused al-" fo. Why? the very Catthaginians are contented with the exile of Annibal, and feek no more: "but the people of Rome is not fatisfied even with the death of Scipio, unlesse both his own good a name after he is buried be wounded and mangled, and his brother also (to fill up the measure of er mens malice and hatred) be killed and facrificed upon his tomb. M. Cate spake in the behalf of the bill, and perfusaded that it might paffe. His oration as touching the treasure of King Antiochus, it extant to be icen: and by the majefty of his authority, he diverted the two Munmit Tribunes of the Commons, clean away, from interpoling them elves any more. When they once had renounced and given over their negative, all the tribes in general passed their voices affirmatively, Vei rogaftis. After this, Ser. Sulpitius proposed unto the Senat, Whom they would appoint for this enquest according to the act Petilia? and the LL. of the Senat deputed Q. Terentime Culleo. This Pretor was so great a friend to the house of the Cornelis, that some authors. namely thole, who report how P. Scipio both died and allo was carried forth to be enterred at Rome (for that bruit also runneth current) have written, How he went at his funeralls before C the bier and the mourners, with a cap of liberty or, his head, like as he had done before in his triumoh, and gave fweet wine or mede to all thole that attended the convoy, as far as to the gate Copena. This honour he did Scipio at his death, for that among other prisoners in Africk, he was by his means recovered out of the enemies hand. But it should seem rather, that he was such an enemie to that family, that for the cankred rancour and malice which he carried against that name. he was by the adverte faction of the Scripios, choien especially of purpose to fit upon & execute that inquifition. But certain it is, before this Pretor (all in, his extremities, who either in love & friendthip, or in hatred and enmity, kept no mean) information was given immediately against L. Scisio. Prefentments were made likewife, and the names received of his lieutenants A. Hoffling and L. Hollilius both Catos : and of his treaturer belides, C. Furins Aculeo. And to the end that is D should appear to the world, that they were all attaint of this crime of purloining and robbing the publick freasure of the common-west in one complot, there were two secretaries also and one of his lergeants called into queltion. But thele three last mentioned, and L. Hofilias beforens. med, were found unguilly and acquit, before Scipio had his judiciall triall : howbeit Scipio and A. Hoftilins his lientenant, together with C. Furins were condemned. Sciplo, for that he (as Valerius Antian writeth)to make a more case peace to the contentment of Antischus, received 6000 pound weight of gold, and 480 pound weight of filver more then he brought into the City chamber. A. Hollilas, for that he likewife detended eighty pound weight of gold, and 483 pound of filver: and Faring the Queftor for keeping back to his own ule 130 pound of gold, and two hundred of filver. These sums I set down of gold and filver, as I find them gathered and registred by Valeri-E as Antias in his Chronicle. As for the fum of gold and filver, which L. Seine should embezie. I would rather think that the clerk of fecretary faulted with the pen in writing the copies, then the author lied followd with his tongue in the fifth inditing of the Originall. For it is more likely of the twain, that the weight of the fivet was more then of gold. As allo for the fine wherein he was condemned. Itiould smount but to forty thouland * Softeress, then artic to two hundred and concention, and and faither induced this to calcular beduits it is faid, that P. Seipio bindell was * Sellenia, ; racquired in the Senar to give his account; but of fuch a limit; and when he had bidden his bio. the forth part ther L. to ferch him that book of accounts; the took it of anth, and there before the Senar, tagaing of a Roman ther L. to fetch tim that book of accounts, he took it of hills, and there before the Senar, targand of a Roman rom; it with his own hands, with indignation, that having brought into the Treatury two fulls of a Roman rom; it with his own hands, with indignation, that having brought into the Treatury two fulls of an armin, three ones of services, he was clearly the selection of the triping of the present of t the storage one conditions there is no seen to be supported by the seen of the

for P. Scipio, hath the name of M. Naviar, a Tribune of the Commons : but through the whole

Oration it felf there is no mention at all of that accusers. He termeth him one while Nobale H [Knave] and another while Nugater [Countier.] In like fort the cration of Gracebus maketh no mention at all either of the Petilis, the accusers of Africanas, or of the day assigned unto him for his answer. And we trust devite to tell the whole tale otherwise, it would have it to agree with the oragion of Gracebus; and follow we must those subors; who write, that when L. Senie was accused and condemned for taking bribes of King Amisochus, his brother Africanus was Embassador in Tuica my ; and upon the news of his brothers misfortune, left his embaffage and made half to Rome. Where he took his way directly from the gate to the common place (for that it was told him how his brother was going to prison) and thinft the sergeant from his body, yea, and when the Tribunes themselves would have relirained him, he used violence against them, and caried himself in this action to, as he shewed more kindness and love to his brother, then maners . and civility otherwise. For thus complaineth Gracebus in his oration, that the Tribunes author rity and power was infringed and broken by a privat person. And in the latter end, when he promiled to atsift L. Sergie, he knit up his speech with thele words, that it was a thing more tolerable that both the Tribunitian puissance and the Common-weal should icem overcome and surmounted by Tribunes themselves, then by a privat man. But he aggravated and enforced this one violence and excessive outrage against him, and made it odious in such fort, that in blaming him for to much overshooting himself and degenerating as it were from his own nature, he rehearted the commendable parts of his moderation and temperat carriage of himfelf aforetime, and that in fo good terms and ample maner, that thereby he made him fome part of amends for the tharp re-

prehension he used for the present. For he laid, that in times past he had rebuked and reproved K the people, when they would have made him a perpetuali Conful and Dictator; that he had forbidden exprelly, that any of his Statues in triumphant habit, thould be fet up and erected in the publick places of affemblies, as in the Commission and Curia, in the Capitoll and chappell of Indicer Opt. Max. These commendable reports of him, if they were uttered in an oration penned of purpole for his praise, must needs testifie and shew a wonderful magnanimity of his, in the moderat use of high honours according to a civil port , which an enemy by way of reproach and upbraiding him, schnowledgeth and confesseth. But all writers accord, that Gracebus, took to wife the yonger of his two daughters (for the elder without all queltion was affianced and given in marriage by his father to P. Cornelins Nafica, But it is not to certainly agreed upon, whether the was both betrothed and wedded allounto him, afters her fathers death or no. As allo, whether L it be true (as it is reported) that when L. Seipie was a leading to prilon, Gracebus, feeing none of his own tellow Tribunes to fuccour and refeue him, wate a great oath and protested that he was an enemy still to the Scipiose as much as ever be was, and would not do any thing to curry favour with them, or to come into their grace, yet could be never endure that he frould be caried to that prison, into which he had seen his brother Africants lead Kings, great generals and commanders of enemics, captive. Moreover, that the fame day the Senat fortuned to be at supper together in the Capitol, and arole up all at once, and requested Africanus to affiance his daughter to Gracehus, before the supper and banket was ended. Which espoulais being performed with all due complements accordingly, during the time of that folerante. It, Seight, when he was returned home to his houle, faid anno his wife £mylta, that he had fianced and beltowed his daughter upon an hus-M

band. She then falling into a fit of choler like a woman, and chafing that he had not made her ac-

quainted with the matter, and taken her advice touching the maiden, who was as much her child

as his, brake out into these words withall, that if he had given her in marriage to Tiberias Grac-

chus, yet good realon it was that the mother should have been at the making of the bargain.

Whereupon Sciplo took great contentment and joy at this conformity of Judgment in the choice,

and inferred ftreight waies, that he was the manto whom the was espouled. Thus much I thought

good to relate of this worthy and noble person, albeit there is great variety of opinions, and di-

verlity of writings in that behalf.

After the Pretor Q. Terentins, had finished the inquisition and whole processe thereof, Hessian N. line and Farine, who were attains and condemned, that very day put in infficient furcties to be bound in recognisance to the treasurers of the City, for the paiment of their fines. But Sepiedebating the matter still, Se pleading that all the mony which he had received was in the City chamber, other he had purloined none of the publick treasure, was laid hold on to be had away and committed to priion, P. Scipie Nafica called unto the Tribunes for their help, and made a freech full of true praises and commendations, not in generall only of the whole name and family of the Corselis, but in particular sife of his own house. And namely he alledged and faid, That himself and P. Africanus, together with L. Scipio who now was going to prilon) had to their fathers Ca. Scipio " and P. Scipie, most noble and famous personages ; shole who for certain yeers in the land of "Spain, advanced the renoun and glory of the Roman name, mangre the heads of many captains O "Se armice, as well of Carthaginians as Spaniards, not only in marrial feats of war, but allo in this " especially, that they had given teltimony and proof unto thole nations, of the temperat govern-"ment, & faithful dealing of the Romans: and in the end both of them spent their bloud and loft "their lives in the quarrel of the people of Rome. And albeit it had been inflicient for all their polle-"rityfto maintein only & uphold the glory from them received yet P. Africanus fo far furpaffed the " praife worthy acts of his father, that it was verily believed he was not born of human blood "but delcended from some divine and heavenly race of the gods. As for L. Scipio, who now is in "trouble, to fay nothing of his worthy acts which he atchieved in Spain and in Africk, when he

A " was lieutenant there to his brother Conful) he was both reputed by the Senat infficient with " our any calting of lots, to undertake the province of Afrand the war sgainft King Antiochus. er and allo efteemed by his brother Africanas fo worthy a person, that thimself who had been Con-" ful twice, Cenfor once, and had ridden in triumphy thought not food to accompany him unto " A fia in quality of his lieutenant. In which province (to she end that the greatness & reinlendene eglory of the lieutenant should not dim the brightness of the Conful and so drown his vertues and

Live ergul and full lives Cook of La Livius.

"good parts) it fo fell out, that the very fame day, on which L. Scipionenquished Antiochus er neer Magnefia, P. Scipio lay fick at Elea, a City diffant certain daies journies. He deteated I fav "an army there, nothing inferior to that of Annibal, with whom his brother had encountred be-" fore in Africk. In which battell among other great commanders and captains under the King. B " Annibal was himfelt imploied in perton, even he who had been the grand General in the Pust nick war. Which fervice was fo well conducted and managed, that a man possibly could not er find fault fo much as with fortune, or any accident that happed there. And now when the war " is unblamable, there is picked matter of crimination in the peace ; and it (they (ay) was bought " and fold for money. In which challenge the ten deputies and afiltance in councel, are also touch-"ed and noted with corruption, by whose advise the said peace was granted and concluded. Well-"of thole ten, there were some that Repped forth and accused Cn. Manling: yet to far off was "that accuration of theirs from being credited that it did not fo much as hinder and delay the re-" ro time of his triumph, Bur (peleeve me) in Scipio his cafe, the very conditions of peace favour "frongly of bribery and indirect dealing, for that they are advantageous, respective & favorable on C "part of Aminchus. For his kingdom is left entire and whole unto him; now that he is vanquish. "sed he pollesseth as much as before the war began; and Scipio having received from him a mighty " maffe of gold and filver, hath brought nothing into the common treasury, but averted all from thence, and converted it to his proper use. Why? was there not caried in pomp at the triumph of " L. Somo (in the very fight of all men) as muchgold and filver, as in ten triumphs before (and one

"them all together) could not be the wed. For what thould I fpeak of the confines and frontiers of

" his realm? Namely, that Antiochas beforetime held under his dominion all Afia, and the marches

" also of Europe adjoining? & great a part of the world that is which extenderh from the hill Tan-

" rat, and lyeth out fo, far as the Ægean fea ; how many not Cities only, but spacious countries "and populous nations it containeth, all men know right well as allothat this country, bearing D "out in leoghth more then 30 daies journey, and in bredth between two feas ten daies journey, " even as far as to the top of the mountain Taurm; is taken from Antiochus, & be driven into the "utmost angle and corner of the globe of the earth? What could be have been differzed of more "in case his peace had colt him never a penny of mony? When Philip was conquered, he had " Macedony lett unto him; when Nabis was lubdued, he enjoied Rill Lacedamon: and no man dever went about to call Quinting in quellion for it. And why? mary he had not to his brother " Scipio Africanui, for whole take the envy and malice of men hath defaced and burt L. Scipio. " whereas his brothers glory ought to have graced and helped him. Would any man of fence and " reason judg, that to much gold and filver was brought into the house of L. Scipio, as may not "not possibly be raifed, if all the goods he hath were fold to the worth? What should become of E "all that gold of the Kings? Where be those great pur chaies of lord lines and inheritances that

"he hath made therewith ? Certainly it cannot be, but in that house that heth not exceeded in

" superfluous expense, there should be seen some heap and mount of this new treature. But what

"care his enemies for this? That which cannot be made of the fubltance and goods of L. Seipio " they will make good on his body and back; which they mean to totture (belike) and expose "to contumely & villany, to the end that a man of the best mark and quality that ever was, should "be shut up in a dungeon among robbers by the high way side, amongst night theeves and cut-"puries, and there in the hard stocks and balefull darkness render his last breath; and when he is dead, to have his body calt out naked at the prilon dore. But be it whenloever it shall, this will "he no greater Blot to the houle Cornella, then a fhamefull reproach for ever to the City of F Rome. Against all their remonstrances, the Pretor Terentine opposed and read the law Perille, the decree of the Senat, and the lentence given of L. Scipio, and he for his own part faid, he could not do withall, but if the frim wherein he was condemned, were not brought into the common Tresturchouse, he knew no other remedy nor what effe to do but to committed him (a condemned person) to be apprehended again, and had away to prifou. Then the Pribattes went apare to confull and lay their heads together. And within a while affect C. Plannin in pronounced aloud, according to his own advise and the opinion of all his Colleagues (excepting only Grachus) that the

Tribunes would not interpole themistres, but that the Pretor might de and execute as office and his authority to the full. But Tib. Graph he fee do we be over decree in this form, That so couch-C ing the fum wherein L'. Scipio was condemned, he would not be against it, nor impeach the Pretor, but that he might use his power according to hisplace, and take is one bein goods, as far as they would extend. But that L. Scipie who beth tobdied the mightieft and most publiane montich in all the world, who bette drawn our and extended the bested to febe Roma empire, at int at the fartheir trontiers of the earth; who hath obliged and bound King Eastern the Rhodinas & fo many Cities and States bendes of Affa, and made them beholding to the people of Rome for favours and becefits beltowed upon them ; firstly, who bath britiself laid up fall in prilon many a General captain over the enemies, after he led them in triumph that he I isy, thould lie in prison & irons

Attag

of the mine and the trees done of the Livius.

among she enemies of the people of Rome he would pever luffer; and therefore he commanded H
him to he released and fer at large. This degree, was heard with 16 girest appliants, and of then
were to joinus to be L. Sepin delivered, that hardly a man would have believed (index be had
feen it) thus there had been uch a judgement paid in the fame City. Then the Private feet
the Questers or Trestorers, to enter and leize upon all the goods of L. Sepin, in the name and to
the une of the City i whereof there was not to befound, to much as any one token or mention of
battle, gotten the better had over them, even it home in their own constructions to the united of the control of the control of the control of the property and the control of the control of the property and the property

the use of the City a whereof there was not to be found. In much as any one token or mention of the Kings money, no, not sogress a sum could be raised, as the fine came to wherein he was condemned. The friends, kinsfolk, followers, and well-willers of L. Serpio, made such a cratibiation of meny for him, that the would have accepted of it, he had been a richer man by ods; then be fore this crosse and calamitic fell upon him. But he took never a denier. His necret kinsmen in should bought again and redeemed as much of his own goods, as served for his necessary mainter. I stance and no more. And the enzy and hatted of men intended against the Serpio, turned upon the heads of the Pretor and his councell, together with the accusers themselves.

The served of the came to where no wayes led, and over broken and tragged steep rether heads of the Pretor and his councell, together with the accusers themselves.

The served of the came to where no white the fine of the delivory their armot, they dealt not foundly and faithfully, and should have been challted therefore, abandoned their villages, & field to the mountain Anginus; whither the Coosel pursued there is the delivory their armot, they dealt not soundly and faithfully, and should have been challted therefore, abandoned their villages, & field to the mountain Anginus; whither the continue of the delivory their armot, they dealt not soundly and faithfully, and should have been challted therefore, abandoned their villages, & field to the mountain Anginus; whither the continue of the delivory their armot, they dealt not soundly and faithfully, and should have been challted therefore, abandoned their villages, & field to the mountain Anginus; whither the color have the decire of the delivory the content of the mountain Anginus; whither the deliver of the deliver and their armot, they dealt not soundly and faithfully, and should have been challted therefore, abandoned their villages, & field to the mountain Anginus; white the Cossal pursue the content of the country, the

The nine and thirtieth Book Of the Histories of T. Livius of Padua, from the foundation of the City of Rome.

The Breviary of L. Florus upon the nine and thirtieth Book.

Marcus Emylius the Conful after he had subdued the Ligurians, made the fireet or high may from Platiance to Ariminum, untill it met with the way Flaminia. In this book are recogned the beginnings of rioto us and deffolute life brought in by the Afian army. All the Ligurians on this fide Apennine are tamed and brought under. The Bacchanales (a Greekish feast and celebrated in the night feafon, the very femenary and nurfe-garden of all wickedness being grown to this enormity that therain mas conserved a conspiracy and complet of a mighty multitude were now visited and searched into by the Conful, and put down with the punishment of many persons. L. Quintius Flaminings, the brother of T, Quintius, was deprived of his Senators dignity by the Cenfors, to wit, L. Valerius Ffaccus, and Mar. Porcius Cato, a right excellent man, as well for feats of arms as peace. The cause L mas shis, for that while she was Conful and gover nor in Gaul, at the request of one Philippus Panus, a netorious manion Ganymede whom he loved, he flew a certain Gaul with his own hand for, as some have written, because at the entreaty of an barlot, upon whom he was enamoured, he beheaded one of them that were condamned. The investive oration of L. Cato against him is extant. Scipio departed this life at Livernum, and (as foremue would have his funeral accompanied with the death at the same time of two wolf renowned and great personages) Annibal poisoned himself, by occasion that Prefits. King of Bithynia (unto whom he was fled for success after the defeat of King Antiochus) would have recided him interthe hands of the Rom. who had save of purpose T. Quintius Flamininus to demand bim. Likewife Philopamen the General of the Acheans, an excellent man, was possoned by the Meffenians, who took him prifoner in war . Colonies were fent to Pollentia, Pifaurum, Muting M and Barms. Over and besides, this book containeth the prosperous affairs against the Celtiberianiz alfe the faginning and caufe of the Macedonian war, whereof the original foring arose from Philip, much discontented, that his Kingdom masempaired by the Romans, in regard that he was forced by them to withdraw bit garifons out of Thrace and other parts.

The nine and thirteth Book of T. Livius.

Uting the time that thele affairs patied at Rome/if this were the year wherein they his ones), both Coulds, made was againf the Ligurians, a nation born as it were, to maintain ones), both Coulds, made was againf the Ligurians, a nation born as it were, to maintain the military discipling of the Romans, and to find them occupied in all times of respit to the military disciplines of the Romans, and to find them occupied in all times of respit to the part of the military disciplines of the respit time abundance of the commodities as welkingles, as land, the attempts tenderingles of the elemines, and the rolarly of the Riggs siches, bad made their armies more, wealthy then valiant; and especially under the government of Commodities as welkingles, and the rolarly of the Riggs siches, bad made their armies more, wealthy then valiant; and especially under the government of Commodities as Mandan about the West of the respit to the respit times. And therefore, and therefore, and second to the respit the right to note and was filled to deal without the respit to the respit

C. Flaminias the Conful having fought fundry times with the Friniat Ligurians, and in many battels gotten the better hand over them, even at home in their own country, brought the whole nation by composition under the obedience, and disarmed them . but became in the delivery of their armor, they dealt not foundly and faithfully, and should have been chastised therefore, they ahandoned their villages,& fled to the mountain Auginas; whitherthe Conful purfued them hard at heels: howbeit, being disbanded and scarrered again, and most of them disarmed, they fled Binto the valley through places where no wayes led, and over broken and cragged freep rocks. whereas the enemies could not possibly follow after, and to passed the other lide of Apennine. Bur as many as kept ftill within their hold, were befet round about and overthrown. Then were the legions led to the further fide of Apenning, where the enemies for a im Il while, defended themselves by the highe of the place, but mon they yeelded. Then was their armor sought tor with more care and deligence then before, and they were disfurnished and stript out of all. After this, was the war diverted and before turned wholly upon the Apuan Ligurians, who had to overrun the tetritories of Pife and Bolonia, that they could not be manured and tilled. The Conful having subdued them also, granted peace unto the borderers : and now that he had brought the province into quietness and rest; to the end that his fouldiers should not be idle and do nothing, he C made a causey or street-way from Bononia to Aretium. The other Conful M. Emplius, let on fire the villages, and wasted the lands of the Ligurians.

Ine other Count One Despitaliste on the the villages, and whited the lands of the Ligurians, as well in the campain fields as the valleys, when the inhabitants themselves were retired into the two mountains Baissa & Saissance which they held. Afterwards be assailed them also who had taken the hils aboresaid: and first wearied them with light skitemssides; afterwards, he forced them to descend into the pl. in. and there in a fet battell varquished them: in which consist he would at emple to Diana. Thus having subdued, all on this side Apenniae, he then set upon those that dwelt beyond the mountain; among whom were the Frisin t Ligurians, (to far as to whom C. Planniasi with not;) all those; Amplius, subdued despoiled them of their amour, he forced the multitude of them to sociale the mountains and come down into the plains. After he had builted the Ligurians, held his army into the country of the Gaills, and made an high way from Placebist to Arminium, so as it met with the cause? Plannias: and in the last battell, wherein he soligh; with bianters displated against the Ligurians, he vowed a temple to Queen Inno. And state of the called to the country of the results of the results for that were in Ligurians, he vowed a temple to Queen Inno. And

there were the exploits for that yeer, in Ligaria.

M. Fariai the Pretor in Gaul. feeking in time of peace for lome pretence and colour of war, fild taken from the Cenomass their atmour pot withfunding they were innocent and did no hirror. The Cenomass their atmour of the Komo to the Senat, and were put unto the Confidence of the Conf

off of all p. its of Latinm, had addience given them in the Senat. These complained, that the great multitude of their own naturall citizens, were removed and gone to inhabit in Rome, and their were entitled, whereupon is committed using granted to Q. Terrining Callerthe Pretor, to make leatch for fieth: and look from many of them those Latine allies could prove to have been gliolided (cities themselves or their fathers) in any Chy or corporation of thems, either at the ding that C. Chaulius and M. Livia were Centrolity, or after their Conforthin, to force those to the months of the conformal control of the confor

Phone was overcharged and pettered with a maintande of thrangers and forceiners.

Defote this the Countie reparted to Rowe, M. Philosope the Procontal seturned out of Etoliae with the Counties of the reparted to Rowe, M. Philosope the Procontal seturned out of Etoliae with the Counties of the Sent, Affended in the tample of Aphilosope cipulities of the LL. to judgit the et and requifit, and accordingly to grant and the tample of the LL. to judgit the et and requifit, and accordingly to grant and the tample of the LL. to judgit the et and requifit, and accordingly to grant and the tample of the LL. to judgit the et and requifit, and accordingly to grant and the tample of the tample of the common of the Commons, and declared openy. In t. In the first for the bid for well and thingly was minded to contradict the province the total the person of the Counties of the contradict the province that the contain the tample of the province that the contain the first person to place to the province that the contain the first person to place to the province of the the first sent more what decree is pleased them. Then the province and the first person to place to the first person to province the first person to place to the first person for the first person to place to the first person for the first person to place to the first person for the first p

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" triumph which I have so justly deserved a that a Generall (I say) who had so worthly atchie . H "ved his fervice, and an army fo victorious, Chould flay and give attendance without the City es gates untill it pleased the Conful to return home; who no doubt of very purpose and on set pures pole, upon this occasion would make flow halt and take his leiture. But now confidering that "the enmity and heart-burning that the Confal beareth to me is so notorious as it is, What indif-"ferency and reasonable dealing may a man look for at his hands? who taking the advantage of "the time when a small number of Senators were sfembled, caused an act of the Senat to paffe " by flealth, and entred it in the treasure house, containing thus much in effect, that Ambracia "fhould not be reputed as a own forced by affault, notwithstanding it were affailed with mantilets and platforms: where we were driven to erect new fabricks, and plant other ense gins and ordance of war after the former were confumed with fire: where we maintained fight . 46 about the wals, as well under the ground as above, for the space of 15 daies together a where " after that the fouldiers had scaled and gained the wals, the conflict endured not withstanding a flong time doubtfull, from morning to night; and where were flain above 3000 enemies. Now as "touching the facrilede committed after the City was forced) in spoiling the charches of the im-"mortall gods what a flander think ye, hath he raifed of me? what a matter bath he made thereof. "and how he hath informed the Pontifies and Bishops? unlesse a man would say, that lawful it was et not for the City of Rome to be garnished & beautified with the ornaments of Spracula & other "Cities won by force; but the law of war extended it to this only City of Ambracia? I befeech ce you therfore the LL of the Senat, yea, and I request the Tribuns, not to suffer me to be mocked " and abused by a most insolent and proud adversary. Then at all hands they dealt with the Tri- K bune, fome increated him, other rebuked and blamed him : but the speech of Tib. Gracebus one of his colleagues) moved him most of all others: who shewed, that it was no good precedent and example, that men should maintain and follow their own privat quartels in time of magistracy and publick government, but a fhamefull matter and a foul indignity it was, and much betterning the Tribuns of the Commons and their facred laws, that a Tribune should be Proctor to other men and profecute their actions and comities." Men onght (qd. he)according to their own differe-"tion and judgment, either to love or hate the persons, to like or dislike the cause; not to depend " and hang upon the countenance and beek of others, not to be carried to and fro with the wile " pleasure, and appetites of other men. As for the Tribune of the Commons here, he accordeth and " taketh part with a cholerick and telty Conful, and remembreth well what M. Emplica left with L thim in privat charge; but forgetten altogether that the Tribunfhip was committed unto him by " the people of Rome : committed I fay, and put into his hands for to afsift privat perions, and to " maintein their liberries, and not to uphold the Kinglike rule and a roialty of a Conful. Never " feeth he thus much before him, that it will be written another day in the Annals and veerly "Chronieles, that of two Commoner Tribuns in the same fellowship and society, one for the love of the Common-weal renounced and gave over his own privat displeature, and enmity to a par-"ticular person, and the other took charge as it were by way of Commission, to pursue the oner-" rell of another man. The Tribune could endure no longer their rebakes and checks, and therewith departed out of the temple : then the Pretor Ser. Sulpitius propounded the bill the lecond time; and to a triumph was granted to M. Fulvini. Who after he had rendred great thanks to the M LL, of the Senat, added moreover and said, that the very day wherein he forced the City Ambracia, he had by vow promiled, toth-honor of Lapiter Opt. Max, for to exhibit the great and iglemn Rom, games, And to that effect the Cities of Greece bad contributed towards the charges, a hundred pound weight in gold this petition was therefore, that the Senat would ordein that out of that mais of money which he was to carry and thew in triumph, and meant to beffow and lay up in the City Tecatury, the fortaid fum of gold might be fequelized and referved spart for the proper tile abovenamed. The Senat commanded, that the College of the Prelats and Priefts in this cafe thould be confulted with, and their advice demanded, whether they thought it necessary that to much gold should be spent and consumed in the charges of the faid games ? The Prelate N made answer again, that it was not materiall to relegion and to the service of the gods, to how great a great a reckning loever the charges of the games should stife. Whereupon the Senat permitted Falving to defray what he would himfelt lo as it exceeded not the fum of 80000 Affes.] He had proposed to triumph in the month of Invary, but hearing that Ampling the Contul (who was advertised by letters, that Abarras the Tribune of the Comons had renounced and let fall his opposition which he commented) was coming in proper person to Rome, only for to hinder the triumph, and staid by the way fick; he prevented the day, for fear he should have had more anger and trouble in his triumph, then during his war. So upon the 2 day of December he triumphed over the Etolians and Cephalenia, Before his chariot there were born 100 crowns of gold, weigh-

ing 12 pound speece: of filver 83000 pound weight : of gold 243 pound weight of Attick Terri- Q drachms i 18000: of Philip peaces of gold coin 1 2422; images of braffe : B5; of marble 230. Likewife of armor, as well detentive as offentive, and other food of the coemies, an huge deal, be-

fides Catapults, Balifts, and other engins and peeces of battery, Moreover, there went before him

27 capt ins either Etolians and Cophalene, or elfe under King directur, left by him in those parts. The fame day before that he entred into the City, he bellowed in the circuit Planinim, than military gifts upon many colonels, captains, horimen and centurions, as well Romans as allies. Generally to all the footmen be gave out of the pillage 25 Denarii speece : twice as mitch, to the

centurions, and threefold to horiemen.

The nine and thirtieth Book of T. Livius.

Now approached the time of the folemn affembly for the election of Confuls, and because M. Emplem whole lot it was to be prefident thereof, could not be prefent at the day C.Fl. minime miss came of purpote to Rome. By wh. m were created Contais Sp. Poft kim. as Albinas, and Q. Martins Fhilipus, Atter that were Pictors clefted, to wit T. Manine, P. Cornelius Salia, C. Calburnius Pife, M. Licinius Lucullus, C. Aurelin Scaurus, and L. Quinius Criffinus. In the end of the said veer, after the magnitrates were thus ercated, Cu. Manisa Velfo the third day before the Nones of March, triumphed over the Gauls who inhabit Afia. The caule why he triumphed fol te, was this, for that he would avoid making his answe (according to the act of Petitur) whiles Q. Terentim: Calleo was Pretor, fearing he should barn in the flame of the same femence

and judgment whereby L. Scepto had been conde med, or left the flame of another mans judgments n I mean the lentence wherby L. Scipio had been condemned, would have been too hot for him and caught hold of him likewife : confidering that the jury and enqueft were more incented and prowoked against him then Scipie; for that he succeeeding after him, had spoiled and neared with all kind of licentious loomets, the military discipline, which Seipio had observed most precisely and severely. Neither was he noted and touched in name for those things only which by bare hearfay were reported to have been done in the province, far remote from the view of men, but alfo of those particular infrances to be feen daily in the demeanor of his louidiers. For verily the forein excelle and ftrange superfluities took beginning from the Asian army, who brought all with them into the City. They were the first with in Rome that took up the use of braten tables of rich counterpoints, carpets, cupboord-cloths, bangings and carteins of fundry kinds of tyffue. C Likewife of one footed franding tables, buffets and cupboords, which in those daies were counted magnificent and stately moveables. Then came up the maner of having at bankets finging miniken wenches, and such as could play upon the dulcimers or other instruments of mulick, with dan-

cers, jetters and other pastimes, and delightiome pleatures and fits of much at the table. Then began the boord to be furnished and fet out with more exquisit & deinty Viands, and of greater expense. Then Cooks, who in old time were reputed the most contemptible flaves, as well for calling as co ftimation, as for the use they were put unto, came tobe in great request : and that which before time was a mechanical kind of manual (ervice, grew now to be accompted a leience of deep skill and understanding. And yet all these things that then bare so great a shew, were scarce so much as small seeds and slips, to the excessive superfluities that were to ensue. Well, C. Menlins caried in triumph two hundred crowns of maisic beaten gold, weighing twelve pound a peece : of filver 220000 pound weight : of gold 2103 pound weight : of Attick

Terradrachme rayooo ; of Ciftophors 2 yoooo ; of Philip golden pecces 163.0. Alto much armor there was and spoils of Gauls carried in thew upon wagons and 52 captains of enemies were led before his own charget A mongit the fouldiers he gave a donative of 42 denatitapeece, he doubled the fame to every centurion. Allo to every footman he gave double pay, and to every boriman triple, Many there were of all States and degrees, whom he rewarded with military prefents for especial terripe, and shole followed next after the charior. The fouldiers chanted such sones and lonnets; as a man might easily fee they were composed to feed the humor of a General defirous of glory, and one that made much of his fouldiers especially; whereby his triumph was more honoted with the affectionat favour of them, then other wife recommended and celebrated with the hearty love of the people. Howbelt the friends of Mailins lerved him in good fread to win the good will of them also through whole folliciting & earnest endevour, there passed an act of the Senat, that carrofthas mony which had been thewed in triumph, there thould be repaid unto the people that fibhidy which had been levied among them for fouldiers pay, and not yet contented back again. So the Treasurers of the City made true and faithfull paiment with all diligence of as affes and de

in every thouland [for the loan,] About the same time time Colonels came out of both provinces of Spain, with letters from C. Garinin and La Manient the governots there : by which letters intelligence was given, that the Celuberisan and Lutterns were in arms walting and spoiling the lands of the Rom. confederate. The Send referred the enteraconfulenting of this matter to the new Magittrates. During the time. of the Region games, butyer which R. Lorneline Cother mand Anias Pofthamiae Albinus repre-ferred, meetical mail or high pole which Bood not tak in the thour place called Circus maximus, foll-down aportale image of Releases, and country we to the ground. The LL herenpon made these temple in continues, and orderned, that the followity of those games (hould continue one day tongers; sind smalled away images; to but see specific that one, and that the new thould be all gilt. Likewile the Blobeian plaint write reposited one-day more, by the Addies, C. Sempresses Blofas & M. Ferrina Listane 11 he seed following evented, the Contain \$4.2 of homes; Albinas & M. Martime Philippair doom their my from the street Link of wars and government of provinces abroad.

C to the pagishment of a containing the process passes and M. Lieman Luculin between entirens &. trangen issue C. Arritho-Seame fell the governance of Sardinia, and to P. Cappeline Saila of Sardinia Saila of Sardinia Sardinia Saila of Sardinia Sardinia

brought many motors, se well or the crudition of our minds, as the triming of our bodies/but afacti-

fielog prieft he was, and a divining wifard withall Neather was it one that made out ward pro- w beford of reaching men, and thereby getting a living openly, and so by an open show of religion sofferled their heids and minds with fear and horror; but the knowledge he had losfooth for carseit hidden and fecret factifices. These mylleries of his at first he taught but unto a few, how heit afterwards they began to be communicated and divulged as well to men as women a said to this religion were added pleatures and delights of wine and good cheer to the end that more culturers might be allured and enticed for to have a liking thereof. Now when wine bad drowned and delled the understanding : when the night feation, when the entermingling of men and women together one with another (and namely, they of yong and tender yeers, with those of elder age) brid clean put out and extinguished all respect and regard of shamefall honesty : there began first to be practiled all forts of corruption, for every one had all pleasures ready at commandment, and his choice of those whereto by nature he was more prone and given to luft after. Neither was there wickedness committed here, of one lore, namely, the abusing of mankind and womenkind one with another without diffinction; but out of this thop and workhouse proceeded falle witneffes, forging of feals, depolitions, and teltimonies; and more then fo, wrong and untrue informations. From hence came the divelish cast of poisoning, and privy murders of the neerest of kindred in one house; and the same so secret, that otherwhiles the bodies would nobbe found to be committed to the earth. Many finfull parts were there played by way of fraudeguile, and cuning confensge; but more by apert force. As for violence, it was kept clote and hidden, by reason that with the hideous noiles, with the lound of tymbrels, tabors and cymbals, there could no voice be heard of such as cried out, when either they were forced to villany and abuse, or beaten to deathing The infection of this catching poison of Hetraria, spred as far as Rome, like a contagions malady. At the first the spacious capacity of the City, having been used to wink and bear with some enormities, concealed all : at length revealed it was to the Cof. Poftbania, much after this maner.

P. Ebutius (whose father had served in the wars in quality of a gentleman of Rome with a Chi nals detected. cy horfe) left an orphan, after that his guardians were like wife deceased, became ward to his mother Dayonia and his father in law (ber fecond mesband) T. Sempronius Ratiliat under whom he had his bringing up. Now as his mother was wholly devotes and objectious unto her husbands to his father in law had to handled the marger in his guardianship dasche could make the good necompt thereof, and therefore his defire was, that cities the infanchis ward should be made away. or elfe obliged and embralled unto him. The only way to compalle and bring this about, wasthe L certuprion and abuse of the Bacchanals. The mitther therfore upon witine called that fununte have and fold him, that the had made a vow for him when he was fitte, then to force as ever he facult recover and be well again, fire would prefere him to the priets of Bareius to become crathd and profesibil in their mysteries; and now quoth the feeling that by the geometre of site gods the areas mended, and I thereby obliged by the bond of that vow, I will acquiv my fall thereby obliged by the bond of that vow, I will acquiv my fall thereby obliged by the bond of that vow, I will acquiv my fall thereby obliged by the bond of that vow, I will acquiv my fall thereby obliged by the bond of the vow, I will acquiv my fall thereby obliged by the gods the bond of the vow, I will acquiv my fall thereby obliged by the bond of the vow, I will acquiv my fall thereby obliged by the bond of the vow, I will acquiv my fall thereby obliged by the bond of the vow, I will acquiv my fall thereby obliged by the bond of the vow, I will acquiv my fall thereby obliged by the bond of the vow, I will acquiv my fall thereby obliged by the bond of the vow, I will acquiv my fall thereby obliged by the bond of the vow, I will acquiv my fall thereby obliged by the bond of the vow, I will acquiv my fall thereby obliged by the bond of the vow, I will acquiv my fall thereby obliged by the bond of the vow, I will acquiv my fall thereby obliged by the bond of the vow, I will acquiv my fall thereby obliged by the bond of the vow, I will acquiv my fall thereby obliged by the bond of the vow, I will acquive my fall the will be a constant. form it accordingly. She bare lim in hand therefore, that he and to sada day to live chall, and not touch's wollhair, and at the tell diges end after he had eaken hat topper, and was well walled and purified after the manner, the would bring him seto-the hely place of those faced thy fteries. Now effere was a famous ftrumper, by condition also however at cafemathical manner His pala Fefferra; too good, I wis, for this occupation white fact and while the win arcany wench a and boild'ervant : but yet fill'after that fle war marhinited and in frankelince of after denizon; The maintained her telf by the fame trade and mather of living. Grown the was into familiar dev equintrance writt the forefrid young Edwine; by feuron they were need beighbours; and durch more fire histories; yet to, as the endaminged nor che you his offer five harding the state. ing the credit. For the it was this fift was initiated to be him; and him the wood and for at much as he had but thort allowance every way from his mother and faction in law, and by them kept hardly, he was maintained well by the bounteous Horrality of enterloving harlors blay, more ethinthis; in continuance of this the wasto decay, in a grain in high that which her own parton was dead, and they felt a the disjoint in the stone has been not the Tribunes and the Process into National and the relief the meant to make her last will did soft anishes where is not declared a facility of the relief to the control of the meant to make her last will did soft anishes where is not declared a facility of the relief of the control of the contr her only heir in remained or to all in the had Therespalling that between them the ingress and pleases of love; and they using to employ the internal the constant that in the profit of the profi ierie, if for certain rights in his away and parcel beils with her other and a religious was and devotion that he had, he was into device to be proceed and manusculd up this derichand is and devotion that he had, he was into device to be proceed and manusculd to be the derichand in the part of the state of the latest the support of the part of the state of the latest that is not being of the state of the latest that is not being of the state of the latest that we will be not the support of the state of the latest that the state of the latest that he will be not the state of the latest that the lates she world. And better it were for me and you tobre sie betme some, then two day and with tim file threathred; fire earled and builded, withing all anichted and then a worder and the most worder and the most specific and t her forto fare and take on beyondall region and order thickening and of allowes to deciment and to forbear thole corted fpeeches, and faid it was marken mether by the content of his father in law, who have enjoined thin to to do wild for the father is have of yours, dutin the, (to) peradvemine I thould not do wellte bi me your middle plant hallent you by the action of yours to-make shipwrack of your honesty and chattery of your stedie and good manuayour shope another days and lafff, to it zard good very liter Plettaffie burg man bland much more then be-

fore, and defired carneftly to know the depth of all this matter. Then after she had praved all gods and goddeffes to pardon her, if for tender love and affection that the bare unto him, the could neither will nor chuse but reveal thote secrets that indeed were to be conce led, she set tale on end and faid "That the her felf once entred into that chappel, when as the waited on her mittreffe. " but finee that the was made free and at herown liberty, the never of foot within the dore. "And appen my knowledge (qd, fhe) it is the very shop and workhouse of all wickedness that con be devifed. And now for certain thele two yeers laft paft, there is not one profested and " admitted to those mysteries there, who is above 20 veers of age. So foon as any one is inquested se and brought thither, the or he is delivered to the priefts as a very facrifice to be killed : for they as lead them to a place which reloundeth with yelling and crying with finging of divers conforms B is with jangling poile of cymbals, with thumping & beating of tabers, to the end that the voice of " any one that cryeth and complaineth of force and violence done to the abuse of his or her body es might not be heard. Now I beleech you therefore, and of all loves I gray you, that in any cafe why one means or other you avoid this. howfoever ye do and plunge not your left headlong this ther, where first you shall be ture to endure and suffer, and afterwards to perpetrat and commit all abhominable wickedness not to be named. And never would fine let the you hgo from here until he had made her taithfull promile to abitein and forbear fuch mylteries and ceremonies. When he was come home, and that his mother was in hand with him telling him what he must do this day and that day, and to forthibe flatty denied and faid plainly, he would do peither the one nor the other, and at one word, professed and consecrated he would not be, what over came of Cit. His father in law was present and at one en of this resolute speech of his. His mother straight. waies cried out and laid, that he could not find in his heart to he apart from Hilpala one ten dajes, and that he was to far bewitched and envenomed with the charms & poiloned allu ement s and baits of that falle terpent and pertious Hydra, that he had no respective regard either of his mother, or mothers husband, no, not any reverent fear of the immortall gods. The mother rated him of one fide, the farener basted and courted him on the other, till in the end they hunted him out of dores with 4 bondhives belides. The yong man betook himself to Ebutta, an auntitat he had by his father five, and showed her the whole matter, why his mother had thrust him out of her houle by the need and thoulders: which done, by her advice and counfell the next day he opened and declared the same in great fecret, without the hearing of any cartilly creature, to the D Coolin Posthumins. The Coninl commanded him to repair again unto him three dates after and for for that time ditmifled him. Then the Contul in the mean while enquired of his wives mother Sulprise, a brave and lone matron whether fire knew an old wite called Ebutis dwelling in the Aventine ? Yes that I do gd the, and I know her to be an honest dance, and a woman of the old world, and tew her like now adayes. I must needs speak with her (qd, he) and therefore I would have you lend's messenger unto ther, for to will her to come hither. I but as at the first lending came unto Xalaria; and the Confol within a while forced (as it were by chance) into their company. & began to find some talk of her prothers son Ebutius: with that the woman eyes stood full of water, and with tears the began to be wall the cate and mithap of the yong man; who being foothed of all his goods and patrimony (by those who of all others should least have done it) was now at E home in her house, chaled and driven out of doors by his own mother stor that the honest good youth (God bleffe us all and be mercifull unto us) was unwilling to be confectated and admitted to certain filthy and detellable facrifices (if all be true that is reported thereof.) The Conful had enough now, and was fully perswaded of Ebucion, that he had told him no lie. Then he gave Ebutia leave to go her wales home, and requelted his mother in law Salpitia aforefaid, to lend likewile for Hispala from thence out of the Aventine to come unto her , a woman (ad.he) affranchiled and well enough known to all the neighbours of that fireet : for that I have somewhat also to lay to her, Hilpala was somewhat disquiered at this mellage, to think that she should be sene for to lo noble and hopourable a dame, and knew no cante wherefore. But after that the faw the Liftors before the entry of the doore, the troop and train also belonging to the Confel, and with-F all the Containmielf in person, the was attoried and (in manner) half dead, The Containes With him his wives mother, had the woman into an inward room of the house, and faid anto her, that the need not to be affraid, if to be the could find in her heart to tell the truth : and for this ince thereof, the thould have the faithfull word and promite either of Sulpitia (a lady of fo good create and reputation) or of ministiff heed were. Only he would have her to atter and de-dated with with of district done at the grove of Stantain the Bacchanals, where they used to iterifies in the night featur. The working had no fooner heard that word, but the fell into such a few, frimibling and qualifier all over the today, that for a good while the was not able to open her had speak a word." Dur after the was come to her fell spain out of this trance, and by them to be entire and a finding of the side, that when the was a very yong wench and a bond-maid, the togettler with her mittreffe, was there professed and conferenced but for certain yeers of late, and handly lines that the juga affranchised and made tree, the was not acquainted with the place, nor will not what work was there. I contine thanks for this yet (quoth the Conful) that thou denialt not how thou went there entred into that profession; but tay on and tell out the relt as truly and faithfully. She appropried again, that the knew no more then the had already discloted. The Cos geplye dupon her and faid, that in case the were taken in a trip, & that mother came forth to he face & reproved her, the should neither find the f.me pardon, nor have the like favour at his handr

I be eight and thirtieth Book of T. Livius. as otherwise the might if of her felt the confessed the thing , for atmuch as he who had all from H your own mouth, hath already discovered the whole. The woman knew where he was then, and was perswaded verily (as it was indeed) that Ebutins was a blab of the tongue, and had revealed this fecret : whereupon fhe fell down at the feet of Sulpitia; and first began in most humble manner to beleech her that the would not luffer, that words of course passed between her anentrape chiled woman and her paramour, should turn not only to earnest and importance, but also to a capitoll matter, to touch her as much as her life was worth : for what I taid (quoth the) was but to fright him, and not forthat I knew any fuch thing. Poff humins hereat was chafed, and felling a fit of choler . What? (quoth be) thou thinkest belike that they are jesting and cogging with thy lover Ebucius, and forgettelt how thou art in the house of a right worshipfull lady, and in communication with a Conful. But Sulpitia on the other fide, willed her to Hand up, (affrighted t as the was) and withall, both exhorted her to be of good cheer, and alto appealed the wrath of her fon in law. In the end after the had taken a better heart unto her, the greatly blamed & found fault with the diffoyalty and falfhood of Ebutins for ferving her to, and requiring her full badly again for to fingular a good turn that the had done him, and then faid, That the flood in great awe of the gods, whole fecrets the should reveal and divulge; but in greater fear of men, who no doubt for bewraving these matters, would be ready to tear her in pieces with their very hands And therefore the belought Sulpitia, and entreated the Conful to take iome order for her, and to fend her into some placeout of Italy, where the might passe the rest of her daies in safety vet of her life. But of good cheer woman (quoth the Conful) let me alone for that, I will provide well enough, that thou shalt live at Rome, and that without all danger. Then declared Hispata the origin. K ginall and first commencements of these facrifices and folemnities. At the beginning (qd, she) it was priviledged place & confectated for women only & they alone medled with those mysteries: neither was it the cultome and manner, that a man should enter in among them: and three let holidayes they had in the yeer, during which time, the priefts of Bacchus performed their ceremonies in the day time, and folk were admitted by them, to their religion and profession; and women they were all (and those matrons) who were created priells for that purpole, in their time & turn one after another. But Paculla Minia (a Campane woman) when the was the prieft change ed all, as being advertised and admonished by the gods to to doe : for the was the first that facted and admitted men, to wit, her own ions Minius and Herennius the Certinians : flie alicred the folementy from the day to the night; and forthree daies in the whole yeer, the ordered five ine. L very month, to terre for the attendance and ministery of these mysteries. Since which thing that thete tecrifices & ceremonies were thus divulged, & men ad women intermingled together & the licentious liberty of the night time also to help all forward, there is no act to wicked, no fact to wagging their bodies to and fro after a fanaticall fashion as if they were distracted & out of their

filthy, but there it is committed , and more finful & unnatural abuse there is, of manking one with another, then there is of women. If any are either unwilling to fuffer this foul filthiness, or bellir themselves more dully in the beaftly action and performance of that villany, such presently are to be killed and facrificed as beafts. And this, is supposed among it them, the principal point and sum of their religion, to hold and believe that nothing is unla wfull what foever. The men flaking and right wits, feem to divine and tell things to come. The women, attired like the she-priefts of Bac. M chas, with their heads unbound and their hair hanging loole about their eats, run down with flaming torches to the river Tyber; where they dip their torches into the water, and take them out again light burning still because they are made with sulphur vive and quick lime and they fay that certain men are by the gods carried away from among them, no man knoweth whither ; fuch as they bind falt to a certain engine or frame, and barry them out of fight into certain hidden caves: and those be such, as either would not swear to be of their conspiracy, or be partners with them in al their milchievous delignments, or endure against kind to be abused. The number & multitude there affembled, is exceeding great, and grown now be another body of a people : and among them are some noble persons, as well men as women. But now for there two years last past, or N deined it is. That some should be there professed and sacred above twenty years old for such ages shey lay for to ferve their turn, as are foonest seduced and drawn to errour, or most subject to be forced to toffer abute and villany. When the had thus finished her information and discovered all, the fell down upon her knes again, and lay at their face, and repeated her former in priceiron the second time, to wit, That he would lend ber a way out of the country. Then the Countries treated his mother in law to spare some void corner of her house, whet same Hipsel a night ceitre her felf, and there make her abede. So the allowed her an upper logging in her hould, the and the flaurs that led towards the firest were stopped up, and the entities turned into the hould. Then presently were all the moveable goods and houshold stuff of Fallenia removed; and het family tent for thither, and there entertained. Likewife Ebutim was commanded to go and lodge O with a tenant or client belonging to the Conful. Thus when both the informers were forthcoming and under Post humins his band, he declared the whole matter to the Senat. And after be had laid every thing abroad in order, namely, what was reported said him first, and what he had learned afterwards by enquiry, the Lords of the Senat were surprized with exceeding great fear, as well in regard generally of the commonweal, left those conspiracies, nightly meetings and conventicles, might import some secret complet of milchief and danger : as also for doubt in in particular, that some of their own friends or family should be accessary and culpable.

A The Senat yet were of this mind, that the Conful was highly to be praifed and thanked, for that he had found out and brought to light fuch a matter as this, both with fo fingular care & diligence, and allo, without any tumult and uprore, Then they took order and ordained, Imprimis, That the Confuls should have an extraordinary commission to make leach and inquisition into these Bacchanals and night factifices. Item, That Election and Feffenia the informers thereof should not be prejudiced thereby, nor come to harm for it, yea; and that a recompence and reward should be propounded to others that could give light and reveal the same. Item, That the Prictis belonging to these religious, be they men of women, should be sought out not only at Rome, but in all other markets towns, fairs and places of frequent refort, and convented before the Coff. to be and remain at their disposition. Item, That proclamation be made at Kome, and edichs four through-B our all state, that no person what soever, who had been facred & professed religious by the Priess of Biochus, refort any more into affembly or conventicle for those factifices; ror yet do ought pertaining to such divine service. And above all things, that information and presentment be made of all those that had frequented such meetings or conventicles, to commit who redome or any fuch filthiness and wickedness, And these were the ordinances of the Senat, The Coss, then granted their warrants out to the Ædiles Curule to make diligent least hand enquiry for those Priests of that religion, and upon apprehension to keep them in free ward and large prilon forthcoming for to be examined: also to the Ediles of the Commons to look well, that no lervice of the gods be celebrated in fecret Moreover, the Trintivirs capital were straightly charged to set good watch and ward throughout the City, and see to meetings by night, for fear that no scare-fire caught hold C of any place, To those three Commissiones or Triumvirs were five other Quinquevirs adjoyned af-

fiftants, who every one should watch well and take charge of all the houses of his quarter within Tyberis; Then the Coff, having let them about these their severali charges mounted up the Rostra or place of publike audience. And when the people were affembled together, then the Conful afterhehad pronounced the folemn prayer which Magistrats are wont to use as a preamble, before they make speech unto the people, began his Oration unto them in this wife, "Never in any The Oration of your affemblies, O Quirites, was this folemn prayer unto the gods, either to meet and conve-of the Conful " nient, or fo requisit and needfull as in this, to advertise and put you in mind, that those be the Polituming, for "true gods indeed whom your ancestors ordained, that you should honour, serve, worship, and the overtire "prapumte, and not the dehere who prick Septovoke (as it were) with goods of furies, your plints of the D "and minds transported and carried away with falle and fittange religions to commit all wicked-"neis mischief, & filthy lust Surely for mine own part I wot not either what I were best to con-

"Hained polluted, and overwhelmed with fifthy unceannes, as well of their own kind as o-

"ceal, or how far forth to speak out and utter my mind. If you know not all, I doubt I should give "you occasion to be negligent; again, if I discover all, I fear me that I shall affright & terrifie you "too much But what and how much foever I shall fay, be ye fure it will be far less than the great-" ness and enormity of the thing requireth. Yet endeavour will we so much to deliver, as may inf-" fice to give you a warning and watch-word to take heed. This am I well affored of that you onse derstand not only by hearlay and bare report, but also by the ringing noises and yelling cries in " the pight season that the Bacchanais have been a long time kept over all Italy, yea, and in many "places the bughout the City of Rome, which reloundeth again therewith. But what manner of E "thing it is, I am verily perswaded there is not one of you that knoweth. Some beleeve that it is a "certain worthip and lervice of the gods; others suppose it is some soolery and wanton passime "tolerated and winked at Burbe what it will be, they thinkthere are but a few interessed & em-"ployed therein. As touching the number and multitude of them, if I should tell you that they « were many thousands, you cannot chuse but suddenly be afraid, unless I also presently shew, who "they be and of what quality. Know ye therefore first and formost, that the most part of them are "women & from the nee & formg the fouree of all this mitchief.) Then are there men indeed but " fach as for all the world selemble women, fo effeminat they are: fuch I lay as have abandoned esternatives as well corbe abuled as to attack others: fanitical perions and bereaved of their wits by seein of excelling watching part fence & even aftonied with bibbing of wine without meaa "use, with thouting he did wing & crying all hight without intermission. This conventicle of con"fpirators is yet of adopter force show belief gathereth much strength, in regard that they musti-"ply Miller their number is every day moternan other. Your ancestors in times past would in no s, wife admit that ye fliduld affemble sogether at a venture and without important and just occa-46 floor, maless it were either by rearing a franchard or banner upon the fortrels for to levy an army; or to pather the people together to give their voiced in elections of Magistrats? or that the * Tribuass proclaimed a general congregation of the common people; or fome of the Magiftrats "financiohed them to divopen audience for to hear an Oration and wherefoever a multitude were se thus necessee the cheekey ordained and thought meet to have a lawfull governour and over-" feet of them. But wher kind of night convenicles think ye full these might be & pamely, where men and women are mee and thronged together pell mell one with another? Infaith if ye wift " at white apethey of the male fex are professed and made novices, ye would not only pity them, "but also be allamed and difmeted. Thinkye my mafters Quirits, that young men thus profes-"fed having taken this oath, are meet to make fouldiers of? and that ye are to put weapons " into the hands of fach as are taken our of that flinking and detertable Chappel? Shall thefeathus

" had it been, if they could have refled to, and become only effeminat by their own unchaffe im. H or purity for that had redounded most to their proper shame and dishonour and not have abused "their hands to practice milchief, and busied their brains to contrive fraud and deceit. But never " was there in Commonweal either to great and dangerous a malady, as touching more persons. " or reaching to farther matters of greater conjequence. For wot ye well this, that all the findal " parts committed for these late years, were it filthy lust crasty cozening, or any wickedness what-46 loever proceeded &forung out of this one ungracious chappel and place of counterfeit holinels. "and no other. Yet have they not put in practice all their milchiefs, which they have most curied-"Iv complotted and fworn to execute, Hithesto their impious & detellable conspiracy hath him-"ken out, and passed no further than to particular and privat mischiefs, because they have not ga-"thered force and friength enough to invade and oppreis the Common-weal, Howbeit, the epill a er encreaseth, and the malady spreadeth further daily, and by this time is grown so much as it will "not contain within the privat fortune and condition of particular persons, but threatneth the er yery main State of the Common-weal, And unless (Quirits) ye take order to prevent it, these " night-Congregations may foon be as frequent and great as this prefent affembly, fummoned by order of Law and commandment of the Conful in the open day time. Now are they (fingled by "themselves apart) astaid of you, when they see you thus all assembled together, but so soonas eyou are retired either to your houles within the City, or farms in the country, & by that means "fevered afunder, they will furely meet together; devile they will and confult both to fave them-" felves, and also to ruinat and deftroy you at once. Then take heed to your selves; then shall you 66 (fingled one from another) be in dread and danger of them all in generall. It behoveth therefore x " every one of you to defire and wish that all they who belong any way unto your charge, be wise and well given. Then, if either fleshly lust or surious rage, have drawn & haled any one of them "headlong into that gulph and fink of lin, to hold such a person to be of their crue, with whom he " hath thus fworn and devoted himfelf to all fin and abominable wickedness, and not reckon him er of your own retinue and train any more. Moreover, careless I am not of your own persons in a this behalf, that none of you should be seduced and led away with errour. For nothing is there " in the world that deceiveth more under fair femblance, than falle religion. For when the name and Majesty of the gods is pretended to cover and colour naughtiness. Suddenly there entreth "into our mind a scrupulous awe, which doth captivate and posses our conscience, for sear lest se in chaftifing and punishing human trespasses, we violat and offend some divine right and power L " therewith. But of this scrupulosity discharged ye are, by an infinit number of Pontifical decrees, "acts of the Senat, yea, and answers of divine Sages and Soothsayers. For how many a time and " often in the daies of our fathers and grandfathers, hath commission been granted to the Magi-* firsts. To reftrain and forbid expressely all forrain facrifices and firange littingies? To chase & ba-4, nish all odd hedg-Priests, Wizards. Tellers of Fortune, and Magicians out of the common place. " out of the flew place and theatre, yea, and quite out of the City? To fearth out all their books of Magick and Propheties, and to fet a fire on them? Lattly, to abolish all other order and man-"ner of facrificing but according to the Canon, form, and order of Rome? For they judged (wife "men as they were, and deeply icen in all divine and humane laws) nothing to forcible corninat and overthrow religion, as when divine service is celebrated after some strange and forminfa- M " shion, and not according to the ancient custome of the place. Thus much I thought good by way "of caveat to foretell you of to the end that no superstitious opinion should trouble your spirits "when you shall see us to demolish and overthrow the Bacchanals, and scatter these unlawfull " affemblies, For all this will we do with the good leave, favour, and grace of the gods. Who be-"ing highly offended to see their divinity and godhead thus polluted with wicked and abomina-"ble filthine's, bave discovered the same, lying hid in darkness, and brought it to light: neither in their wildom and providence, was it their will and pleasure, that such enotmities thus detected " should remain unpunished but be suppressed and extinguished for ever. Now hath the Senat "directed out unto me and my Collegue an extraordinary commission and warrant to make due "inquisition hereinto: by vertue whereof, we for our parts will accomplish our charge according. N " ly with all diligence and expedition. As for the night-watch throughout the City, We have gi " ven order already to the inferior Magistrats to look unto it. Likewife, meet and reason, it is "that every one of you according to his place and calling, quit himself well in whatsoever shall "beimposed and laid upon him: and especially to endeavour and prevent that no danger or mu-" tiny arise by the maliciousness of those that are culpable and offenders. Then the Consuls commanded the acts of the Senar in this behalf to be read openly: they propounded and promifed also rewards to all informers. that either convented and brought before them any such perions, or presented their names, if they were absent and out of the way. And look whosever were thus nominated and fled upon it, they would affign him a certain day to make his appearance: upon which day, if he answered not to his name when he were called, he should be condemned not- O withstanding his absence. And if any of their names were presented, who happed at the time of the information to be without the land of Italy, he should have a longer term set down to come in and make his answer, After this they published an Edich forbidding (left any one should be defirous to fell or buy ought tending to flight and departure) to receive, conceal, aid or maintain by any messs those that were about todie. After the affembly of the people dismissed, great fear there was over all the City : neither was it contained within the walls, liberties, and territory only

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A of River, but wall parsent of the philippe an quite and areable for fear and described to the Scrath, cons from their disease a selection made and continued the red materials he Senar introduced affection of the red in a selection of the red in the Imbereinshis masser was abus declared openly in antique before uter peoply in any monitogladiy have flarsed and and brong one, buscapprobonited they were and brought back again by the Briumvirs, who had fet a good watch strength gate. Many prefentneous were analo, and cerealis posfone thus profested the wol titen as women belief themselves Tris reported that there were found in this computery of hoch thees one vous anoster about town thouland, The principal heads were known to contain to be Maret L downen Raman bedrand bycalling "notio good as Sengors! "De Pube L. Out amount of Fateric and Misser Cardinalia Campane, Their were the ringlanders of the reft. B from them spote all militard and vallary what forcer their were the chief Prients (for outh) and

the foundets of this religion. To apprehend their per one with all freed, no possible means were

negated, And when shop were brought before the Continstificy contesed all and for anyler in

them; they might prefentinhave been condenaged, but futh a number there was of them who fled out of the City, that because the actions and goods of many men hereby were in danger to be loft and periff, the Protects T. Marias and M. Lioinius were confirmed by the Senat to give thirty daies respit and delay forthe pleas, unil binch time as the Confuls went through with their inquificion. By occasiono, the lame infrequency (for that they whole names were profented neither made antween our sould be found Inhe Confuls were enforced to ride their circuit about market towns and places of refort; and observe hold Affire and Seffionsfor to make inquition, and C indicially set proceed in fenther against the offenders. As many as they found to be only enteed and to have rates orders; namely, such as according to a citain form of words endited and prompted by the Priets had made their presons laying after binh (in which was contained a detetable iscrament and eath that they took to commit all wicked aels and beauty filthinets, and be notwithstanding had offered and done no such act either in their own persons, or in others, to which they were obliged by oath) those I lay they lereftill in prison and durance. But such as were defiled with filthings of of pollared with bloudy murders, fuch as were attains and flained with hearing falle witness with forging and towning of wills and teltaments, with counterfeiting of feals, and other fuch cosening calls; chalethey executed with loss of life, and the number of then that thus were put to death formounted those other that suffered only imprisonment. But Dra wondeniamus itude there was of both fore the one and the other, and thole as well women 24 men. At many of the women as were condemned they committed over to their next hinefolks or 10 those quardians under whose mittion and subjection they were, that they might themselves phystly at home punish them accordingly. But if there were none to be found meet to do theexe ecution, then, they inferred publikely abroad in the face of the world. After this a committee was granted same Consultator to overthrow and pull down first at Rome, and then throughout Italy all the places of their Batchanels, unless in any of them there flood fome old akir or image conforwed ... And for the time to come, by an act of the Senata prohibition wentout, this there Should be un Bacchahals any more cighet in Rame, or in lealy. Most over il any performed forme Continue ceiginhis roligion; and held icfor a devour, folome, and nevertary inflitution and procea ded before the Pretacof the City, that be could not by away the fame without prick, remove, and close alternificore et then the faid Bre or was to put the caute in question before the fenat. and if the Schat (affembled in no less frequency than one hundred) would allow and permit the (and;) then might the parcy folomnize that devotion and divino lervice: provided alwaies, that here ware not above five persons present thereas, to affit him wor any common filver to be used with milithery, nor Offer mafformof Prieft. Over and befides, another aft of the Songe there Wis dayned water this, and the lame moved by the Conful Q. Marins, That as touching these promain who en the Condetbad for the informers and revealers of this matter, the full authority to flowing of them, flavoid he spholing referred to the Senat, to food as Sp. Poshimmus had finitional the should be should be spholing the Campano, they ordered that he hand belown to draw there rolle in prilon, and shorthe Magistrates of Ardis thould have a charge given ellem beforthand to look to their perioner thore first greby, charneither he headen new housed winds an eleape, mor yellomighe have mount and opportunity to make himself a-787. A sel-a servincinie Sp. Pofficarias time to Rome against and when he put to question be-1956 1943 Sears adviceraing the reward of A Bherms, and Wilpets Peffents, for the by their means the Birchanals were disclosed, there passed an advant species. That the Frenchers of the City frontid desires auto abant mine of the City Chapter 1000000 after unbefe 1 Alter that the Continis Chequito day with the Tribunas of the Commont for to prefet a bill conscicte people; an food as no little bay es in be that P. B. Rediss for or er might be exempt from found days, and have his penfice sul to secure the had accomplished his verman torvice by law required; to so the securior work comand the property of the section of t bornightenthin the mis will and perfection inchis ordinary and fee down; 'kem That field night todad a dime of a saturandi donlog fried of g and that he weed had elpouted and matrice hors

Should dor thereby fultain difcredit, or toreive dumage, Finally, the notonly the Colland Praties 1 more implace, but alforthole hereafter to come, should provide and table order that he wrong he the lolormers, it was referred to the diferenon of the Comus, the wiboog

edoucto that woman, but fecure het from all hatm. This the Senie stidged miler and require to be dond. All these things were likewise propounded uneq the Com and exe uted according to the ordinance of the Senat, Finally, as touching both the impossity and also the recompense of other un Bu thistime Q. Martin also having finished the inquisition in his circuit and quartery made menaration to go into his Province of Liguria, after be and received for to supply and make m his legions 30 00 foot, and 1 50 horfemen Romans, befides 5000 footmen and 20 o horfe of Latins The same Province with the like numberus well of horseas foot, was decreed incewise unto his companion in government, Those armies they took charge of which the former year (Pel mining) and M. Emylin the Coff had : moreover, by an actor the Senat enjoyeed they were to enroll two new legions befidest and withall they levied of the Latine allies 20,000 foot, and 3000 horses 3000 footmen also and 200 horsemen Romans. All there forces (setting ande the legions lit was thought good to be led to furnish out the army in Spain. And theriore the Coss, whiles they were themselves in person occupied about the forelated inquisitions, gain ecomo issue of T. Mening to to take the multers. And when those enquests were performed and done as is beforesaid Q. Marzing took his journey first of the twait towards the Appans in Liquid But whiles in eager purious of them he engaged himself into the fe ret and blind p fles, wherein a all times they had their lurking retreats and places of fate receir : within those fireights and passages which the enemies had leized before, he was environed by shem in a place of great disadvantage: where he lott 40 to K fouldiers, with three entigns of the fecond legion, and eleven banners of the Latineallies which were all taken by the enemies. Also much armour and many weapons were thrown away here and there, by reason that they were ensumbred therewith as they fled through the woody paths of the forrest : neither did the Ligurians give over their chare, before that the Romans ended their flight. The Conful fo foon as he was escaped out of the enemies territory fent his army away into divers ports of the peaceable country to the end, that it might not be feen, how much histories were empaired, yet could not be for all that suppress and imother the bruit that was blown abroad of his unfortumar journey, nor cancell the remembrance of the overthrow tor ever after the forrest out of which the Ligurians hunted him was called, The fireights of Martin ... A little before the news of the affairs in Liguria, the letters out of Spain were read, confaining forrow L. mixed with joy; to wit, That C. Catinian (who two years before went as Prator into that Provinte flought a field with the Luftans in the terri ory of Allen, where, coco enemies fell upon the fword ; and the reft were discomfitted put to flight and driven out of their camp Averwards, he conducted his legions to the affault of the town Affa, which he forced and won with no greater ado than before he gained their camp. But as he approached near the walls and rook no good heed to himself, he was wounded, and of his hurt within tew daies died. Upon the reading of thefeletters (importing the death of the Pro-Prator :) the Senat was of advice to dispatch a melfenger (to overtake the Pratome Calpharains) as far as the port of Lunagand give himsen underthand from the Senat that their advice was he should make all the haste he could in his journey, to the end that the Province might not be without a governor there to command. The confrier in which was lent, within four daies arrived at Lunu: and but few daies before, Calphangu was departed and had put himself in his journey.

Moreover, L. Manlius Acidinus (who was gone into his Province av the same time that C. Catining went) firm k a battell likewife with the Celtiberians in the hicher Province of Spain. Bet they departed on both fides out of the field with doubtfull wictory fave only that the Celtiberians the next night following diflodged and removed from thence; whereby the Roman had liberty and time both to intertheir dead, and to gather up the spoils of their enemies. And within few daies'after the same Celtiberians having raised a more puissant army bof themselves gave the Romans battell near the City Calagarra. It is not fet down in the hillory, what should be the cause why they were the weaker, confidering their number was re-enforced to but foiled they were if N fight and had the overthrow. Of the enemies there died upon 12000 and not fo few as 2000 to ken prisoners : and the Romans like wife were Masters of the camp. And had not Mantine been emperched and reftrained in this train of victory (which he hotly followed) by the coming of Calpharaim his fucceffor in government, the Celtiberians had been utterly subdued, The new Prators withdien both armies to their wintring harbors.

At the same time that these never came out of Spain, the places called Taurilia were exhibited two dates together in honour of the gods. And after them, M. Falvini fet out (with great firm iture infumpenous maner for the space of ten days) hisplaies which he had vowed in the Etolian was. And for to do him honour and grace this folemnity; many cunning actors and players came out of Greece. This was the fift time that there was represented at Rome the flew of champions O and wreftlers for the best game: then also was exhibited the passime of hunring and baiting Lions and Panthers : and in one word, these sports were celebrated with an great magnificence and variety almost as the modern passimes and games in the fordaire. After all this was holden a Novemdial feast; during which, there wasmitch facrificing, and all by occasion that for three daies it rained flones in the Picene country: and because it was reported. that the lightning indivers places, and in fundry forts, had blafted and lightly finged the garmenes afpeciation many folk.

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To the faid feath, there was adjoyed a supplication of one day, ordained by a decree of the Pontifices for that the Chappel of the goddeis Oper (tanding in the Capitol) was smitten with a thorndurbole. In regard of shele prodigies, the Coff procured expiation by factificing greater beafts and fo they purged and hallowed the City. At the same time word was brought out of Umbria, that there was an Hermaphrodite or Scratfound almost twelve years old. This was held for a detestable monfler; and therefore order was given; that it should be kept out of the territory of Rome. and killed out of hand.

The same year, certain Gauls from beyond the Alps passed into the territory of Venice, without forraging, spoiling, and using any hostility; and not far from the place where as now Aquileia flandeth, they feized upon a plot of ground to build a City in. Certain Roman Embaffadors were B fent about this matter, beyond the Alps; where they received this intelligence and answer from the inhabitants of the country, That neither those Gauls took that voyage and expedition by au-

thority and warrant from the whole nation neither knew they what they did in Italy, L. Scipio likewise about the same time, set out his plaies for ten daies together; for which he Said that he had made a vow during the time of the war against Antiochus, & he defraid the charges thereof with the money contributed unto him by divers KK, and States for that purpose Valerius. Antias writeth, that after he was condemned, and his goods conficat and fold he was fent in Embassage into Asia, for to take up certain controverses and differences between the two KK. Antiochus and Eumenes: and then it was (faith he) that the faid contribution was made, and many skillul artificers and plaiers gathered unto him out of all Asiand in the end, after this Em-C baffage, he moved the Senat for these games, because he had made no mention nor words at all of

them after the faid war: by occasion whereof (by Valerius his faying) he vowed them. The year being now at an end, Q. Martius in his abience was to leave his Magistracy; & Q. Posthumins having face upon the inquifition aforefaid, and with all fide ity and carefull diligence that might be brought it to an end, held the folemn affembly for election of Magistrats: wherein were chosen Cost. Ap. Claudius Pulcher & M. Sempronius Tuditavus, And the morrow after were elected for Prators, P. Cornelus Cethegus, A. Posthumius Albinus, C. Afranus Stellio, C. Attillius Serranus, L. Polthuming Templanus, & M. Claudius Marcellus. At the years end, upon the relation of Sp. Polthumins the Col that in his visitation about the enquests aforesaid, as he rode along the sea coasts of Italy on both fides, he found certain Colonies dispeopled and desolate, to wit, Sipontum upon In the Adriatick fea, and Buxentum upon the Tuscan. T. Manius the City Prator by vertue of an act of the Senat in that behalf) created three Commissaries, called Triumvirs, for to enroll and plant new inhabitants there, namely, L. Scribonius Libo, M. Tucius, and Cn. Babius Tamphilus,

The war against King Perfeus and the Macedonians, which now was a breeding, arose not upon that caule & occasion which most men imagine, nor yet from Perseus himself: for the first groundwork thereof was laid by Philip, who if he had lived longer, would have been feen in open action: One thing there was above the rest which stung him, at what time as the Romans imposed conditionsupon him after he was vanquished, to wit, That the Senat laid a bar for to be revenged of those Macedonians who had revolted from him : which he despaired not but it had been posfible to have obtained at their hands, confidering that Quintins in the capitulations of peace re-E served that point entire and excepted not against it. Now afterwards, when Antiochus was defeated in the battel of Thermopple, and that both Philip & the Cof, entred upon the severall exploits; Acilius went in hand to affault Heraclea, and Philip at the same time the City of Lanie, Heraclea was no sooner forced, but Philip had commandment to levy his siege before Lamia, and the town was yielded to the Romans: and this he took to the heart. Howheir the Col appealed his choler for the time, in that making haste in person to Naupattum (unto which town the Ætolians after their rout were retired)he juffered Philip to war upon Athamania and Aminander; to ad joyn also and lay unto his kingdom those Cities which the Ætolians had taken from the Thessalians. Now had Philip chased Aminander out of A hamania, and won certain Cities without any great ado, Demetrias allo (a strong City of great importance, and very commodious for all things) toge-F ther with the nation of the Magnetes he brought under his obedience. After this he forced certain towns in Afia, which were troubled with the feditious variance of their principal and great personages, by reason that they knew not how to use their new liberty, wherewith they had not been acquainted : he won those Cities (I say Jby taking part with those, who in this civill diffention were the weaker, and otherwise would have gone to the walls. By these means the wrath of she King against the Romans was well allaied for the present: nevertheless, he ceased not all the time of peace to bethink how he might gather more strength, and be able to war again, whenfoever any good occasion should be presented unto him. He encreased therefore the revenues of the Crown not only by raising taxes out of all the fruits of the earth, and fetting impost and cufloms upon all merchandile brought into his Realm by featrom forrain parts; but also revived G the rents & effues of the old mines which had discontinued, yea, & in many places ordained new. Moreover, se replenish his country, which by many calamities following war, was dispeopled, he not only took order that his subjects should multiply by forcing them toget, breed, and bring up children; but alfo translated a great multitude of Thracians into Macedony; and for a good time wherein he was in repose and rest from the war, he bent his whole mind, and employed all his fludy bow to make himself great, and augment the pullance of his kingdom. Then old matters and quartels were renewed, which might whet his stomack, and kindle his anger against

the Romans. For the complaints which the Theffalians and the Parthobians made fortheir Hi Cities were by him possessed, likewite those grievances which the Empassadors of King Comine. laid abroad touching the Thracian Towns, which he feized and held byforce, were heard winds Romans ; fo as it evidently appeared, that they neglected them not But that which moved the Senat most, was this, That they had intelligence how he intended to be Lord of Danie and Me rorea as for the Theffalians, they took lels regard of them, Moreover, there came the Binbaffadors of Athamania, who complained not for the loss of some part of their territory, nor that he en croached upon their frontiers, but that all Athamana full and wholeswas reduced under the unjection and jurisdiction of the King, The banished persons also of Maronea, who had been chiled out of the City by the Kings garriton (for that they flood in defence and maintenance of liberty) made relation, that not only Maronea was in the hands of Philip but the City of Amiralio Like t wife there came Embassadors from Philip, to purge him of all their matters laid to their tharge, who averred, That their King and Mafter had done nothing but by commission and warrant tron the Roman General. They pleaded and alledged, that the case of the Thessalian, Perthodian and Maguefian Cities yea, and the whole nation of Athamania together with Amin ander, was all one with the Ætolians: namely, That after Antiochus the King was chafed and expelled; the Col. himfelf being emploied and occupied in befieging the City of Atolia, fent Philip forto recover the States abovenamed, which being vanquished in war, were now subject unto him. Hereupon the Senat, because they would not determine and set down any thing in the absence of the King, lent three Delegates or Commissioners, to decide these controversies, to wit, Q. Cacilins Metelling M. Babins Tamphilus, and T. Sempronius, Upon whole arrivall, there was published a generall Dieroid all those States that were at difference with the King, to be holden at Tempe in The flat. When they were all fet there in councill, the Roman Legats, as umpiers and judges, the Theffalians, Perrhoebians, and Athamans as plaintiffs and accusers, and Philip as defendant to hear and receive the challenges and acculations against him; the chief Embassadors from the said Cities, pleaded against Philip bitterly or mildly, more or less, according to the several disposition of their hatures, and the proportion either of affectionate favour or malicious hatred which they bareto him. Now all the question and debate touching Philippopolis, Tricca, Phaloria, Eurymena, and other towns about them was this Whether those pieces, considering the Ætolians won and feld them by force (& well-known it was that Philiphad raken them from the Etolians) belonged in right to the Theffalians, ot appertained of old time to the Atolians? for Aerlins had granted them un-L to the K. upon thele conditions, namely, it they were any of the apputtenances of the Etolians. and if they combined and took part with the Ætolians willingly of their own accord and not by constraint and force of arms. Upon like terms stood the controverse of the Perrhabian and Magnessan cowns. For the Ætolians had brought a confusion in all their tenures, by reasonthat they held and possessed those Cities, by taking their vantage upon divers occasions. Besides these subflantiall points properly to be decided the Theffalians came in with their complaints allogs For "that those towns (in case they were out of hand delivered unto them, yet) he should render "them spoiled, naked, and desolar. For overand besides those who miscarried by casualty of war, " Philip had carried away into Macedony 500, even the principall flower of their youth, and abu-"fed them like flaves, in putting them to base ministeries & servil drudgeries, and look whatfor w "ver by compulsion he redelivered to the Thessalians, he had taken order afore that they should "be good for nothing. As for example (fay they) Thehes in Phrhia, the only maritime City for "much traffick and merchandise, was in times past gainful and commodious to the Theffalians, " and brought them great revenues and profits. But Philip had turned the staple and all the trade "and negotiation by fea from thence to Demetrius; and having got hulks and hoys, canfed them "to baulk and pass by Thebes and direct their courie for Demetrias Nay, he could not so much as "hold his hands from evill entreating their Embaffadors, who by law of nations are inviolable. " For he forelaied them in ambush as they were in their journey to T. Quintins, By which means "the Theffalians all in general! were fo over-awed by him, and put in fuch fear, that thereis not " a man amongst them date open his mouth, either in their own Cities, or in any of the Diets and N "Councils of the whole nation. For why? their patrons of whom they hold their liberty are far " off, but an imperious Lord they have that fitteth ever on their skirts, and pricketh them conti-" nually in the fides, and will not suffer them to use and enjoy the benefits granted them by the "people of Rome. For take away from them the liberty of speech once, what freedom have they coleft? And even at this present for all the affurance and confidence they have in the priviledge of "Embassadors, they rather figh and groan out their words, than speak frankly, and parley with li-" berty. And unleis the Romans provide better in some good fort, that both the Greeks remain-"ing in Macedony, may be void of fear, and Philip also curbed and kept short for being so bold, it "will be to no purpose at all, that either he was vanghished, or they enfranchised. He is therefore " to be held in with a rougher and harder bit in his mouth, like an headstrong and namely horse, Q "that will not be ruled with a gentle fnaffle. In this sharp and eager manner dealt the last, where-"as the former had used fair language to appeale and mollifie his anger, befeething his grace to "pardon them in case they spake their minds for their liberry, to lay down the right of a Lord and "Master, to bear himself like a kind ally and loving friend, & to take example of the Romans, and "them to imitate, who choic rather to gain affociats by love, than confirminthem by fear. After "audience given to the Theffalians, the Petrhubians came in place, and alledged that Gonnocondy-

"that it might bereftored unto them. They demanded alies to have Mallas and Ericinium again. "Then the Athamans put in and spake for their liberty; and to have the forts of Athenaum and " Poetnesso zendred unto them, Philip became he would feam more like a plaintiff than a defen-"dant & to accule rather than to be accused began himself also with complaints, He found himis self grieved that the Thessalians had won by torce of arms the City Menelaus in Dolopin part of "the appurtenances belonging to his kingdom Juan, That the fame Theffallans and the Perrha-" bians together had forced Para in Pieria, his for Kyma (an Evolian town without all question) they had indeed laid is unto his feignory, but Paratheleis, which should be under Athamania, "by no right in the world was annexed to the Theflatians & comprised within their charter. For B sa touching the matters (quoth he) charged upon me to odioufly, namely, of laying await for the "Embaffadors of frequenting; those port-towns or abandoning those : the one is a meer mockery "and ridiculous thing : namely, for me to give account what havens, merchants and marinersfail " unto or arrive at the other is clean adve, fe & contrary to my nature & that which I never could "abide so practice. For thele many years (qd, ne) Embassadors have never cealed and given over-" to inform grievous matters against me to the Roman Generals, and to the Senat at Rome: and "which of them ever to this day hath had 10 much as a foul word given again unto him from me? Supposed & objected it is that once they were totaled by the way as they were going to Quin-" tim bug it is not faid withall what happed unto them. This manner of dealing & accufation fa-" vonreth of quarrellers that fain would have fomewhat to fay, be it never fo faife when they can C 4 find nomatter of truth to charge a man wichal. These Those lians beyond all measure abose the "kindness Se indulgence of the people of Rome, Sefaring as men who had endused a long drought, "they drink over-greedily, pouring in theer liberty, & nothing elle to it, and know not when to " make an end, and to break their draught; Like, for all the world to bondflaves suddenly set at "freedom beyond their hope and expectation, whose manner is to break out into broad terms " and licentious language; and cannot contain but revile andrail at their very Mafters, And at laft, "in a firrious fit of holer he burit forth into these words, That the sun was not set and gone to " bed for everyout would one day rife again, This minatory speech of his not only the Thessatians took to themier es but the Romans also configued as a glance at them. Upon these words arose some brait and murmurage in the affembly, but being in the end appealed & stilled, he answered D the agents for the Perthabians and Atham ans in this wite "That the case and condition of those "Cities for which they stood; was one and the same, namely, that the Cos. Acidius and the Ro-"mans passed them unto him by a deed of gift as having atoretime belonged to their enemies. "Now itshey who have given, will also take away the tame, then (qd, he) I must needs quit my "hold, and tole them: but in to doing they shall to gratific their fickle, inconstant, and vain allies. "men of no regard, and good for nothing, do mere and manifest wrong to a far better and more " faithfull friend. For nothing, is there in the world more thankless and less while accepted than li-"berry especially with them who know not how to use it; & by abuse thereof will soon spill the "grace of such a benefit. Then the Roman Delegats, having heard the reasons and allegations of both parties pronounced sentence, That the Macedonian garrisons should quit the Cities above-E faid, and the Realm of Macedony beconfined within the ancient bounds and limits. As touching the injuries which they complained to have been reciprocally offered from one to another there was a form and course of law to be set down, which should contain a process and manner, how the matters between the Macedonians and the other nations might be reformed and composed. Herear the King was highly offended and displeased, but the Delegats went their waies toward Theff alonie a, to wift like wife the Cities of Thrace, and to hear their causes; where the Embaffadors of King Emmenes made a speech so this effect. "If the pleasure of the Romans be, that the two Cities Enus and Maronea shall be free, it is not "for us in modelty to fay any more; but advertise & admonish them to leave the same in reall and "not in serball liberty, and not fuffer agife by them granted to be impeached or intercepted by F " another But if they have less care and confideration of the Gities and States planted in Thrace, " yes moremeet and reason it is that those places which sometimes were subject unto Antiochus, "Thouldfall to Euments tasher shanto Philips by way of recompence for war-lervice, in regard "as well of the merits of his father Antoloridusing the war against Philip, as of his own deferts, "who during the war with Amischus, was personally present in all travels & dangers both by sea "and land And to the niffact, he hath bendes an award of the ten Delegats passed already before-" hand, who in the grapt and donation of Chenfonne fat & Lyfimachia, have no doubt given Ma-"rome a & a zerus likewise an be as dependants of a greater girt, considering the near vicinity and "neighborhood of those oaher Cities, For, as concerning Philip, what hath he deserved at the "hands of the people of Rome? What night of leignory can he pretend, why he should plant gar-".tilons in their Cities to far remove & diffant as they be from the frontires of Macedony? I wilh G "monsan their Cities to har remotest among astney of noting the stable to enform you more "ye would call for the Maronits, and thear what they can say, who are able to enform you more the Emballadors "fully and kertainly in all respects of the whole state of these Cities. Then were the Embassadors of the Maronits valled in a who affirmed ... That the King had a garrifon not in one place only of "their City (as he had in other Cities besides) but in many quarters thereof at one time ; so as "Marinea was peffered full with Macedonians. And therefore (fay they) the Kings favorits and "flattaters are they than risk and bear the (way: they and none but they, may be allowed to

"fneak both in Senat at the Council-table, and in general affemblies before the people of hey en H " away with all honours & dignities; & either are invested therein themselves, or elie confer them "upon whom they please. The best men, who stand either for defence of freedom, or in mainte-"nance of the laws, either are driven their country and banished, or sit a cold & blow their nails. "for any advancement they come unto; & being subject and thrall to persons of no worth fland "like cyphers and hold their peace. Somewhat they faid moreover as touching the right of their limits to wir, That Q. Fabing Labeo, at what time as he was in those parts, confined Philip within the bounds of the old Kings-freet or high way, which directly leadeth to Paroreia in Thrace and in no place declineth toward the fea : but Philip afterwards had made a new causey, and drawn it with a compais about, within which he empaled and took in the Cities & territories also of the Maronits. To these challenges Philip began far otherwise, than he did of late against the Thessall-The Oration ans and Perrhoebians, and in this wife he spake: "I have, quoth he, no matter to debate either of King Philip. "with the Maronits or Eumenes; but now at this present I am to contest even with you my Ma-"fers of Rome) at whose hands I have seen thus long that I can obtain no reason and equity I " thought it meet and right, that the Macedonian Cities, which had revolted from medicing the "time of truce, should be rendred again unto me: not for any great encrease of seignory that "thereby should have accrued unto my kingdom (for small towns they are god wot, and situation-" on the utmolt frontiers) but because their precedent and example might have imported much "to retain the rest of the Macedonians in their duty and alleageance. In no wife it would be gran-"ted. During the Ætolian war, I was enjoyned by the Conful Acilius to beliege and affault the "City Lamia: and after I had been toiled out and wearied with maintaining skirmifnes, raising K " fabricks, planting ordnance and engins against-it, even when I was at the very point to scale "the walls and force the City, the Coi reclaimed and called me away, yea, and compelled meto "levy the fiege, and withdraw my forces from thence. And for to make me some part of amends "for this wrong done, permitted I was to win again and conquer certain small piles and forts, "rather than Cities of Thessalr, Perrhabia, and Athamania. And even those also, I may say umo "you Q. Cacilias, ye have taken from me within thefe few daies. And now for looth of late, the Embassadors of Eumenes also (and God will) have prefumed upon this as a thing granted and "without all question, That more reason it is for Eumenes to have & enjoy that which belonged "to Antiochus, than for me. But my judgment is far otherwise. And why? Eumenes could never "have continued in his Realm, unless the Romans, I will not say, had vanquished K. Antiochus, L. "but furely if they had not waged war against him. And therefore is he endebted unto you, and "you no waies beholden unto him. As for my kingdom, so far was it off that any part or quarter " of it should be in hazard and jeopardy; that when Antiochurof his own meer motion offered er to buy my fociety with three thousand talents, and fifty covered thips of wat, together with "all those Cities in Greece which I held in possession aforetime; I refused all, and disdained his " alliance, yea, and I professed openly, even before that M. Acilius came over with his army into "Greece, that I was his enemy, and together with that Conful was employed in what part foe-" ver of the war, which he charged and laid upon me. Also when L. Seipio the Conful his fic-"ceffor, determined to lead his army by land to Helleftont, I not only gave him leave to pais "peaceably through my Realm, but also caused the high waies to be paved and gravelled, bridget M "to be made against his coming, yea, and surnished him with provision of victuals. And this did "Inot in Macedony alone, but also throughout all Thrace, where among other matters, this "was not of least importance and confequence, to restrain those barbarous nations there, from "running upon them, and to keep them in peace and quietness. In consideration now of this 44 kind affection of mine (If I may not call it a good defert) unto you, whether ought ye Romans "in reason to give me somewhat to that I have, to augment and encrease my dominion by your " largels and munificence or to take from me (as you do) that which I have either in mine own "right, or by gift from you? The Macedonian Cities, which you confess to have been parcels of my kingdom are not reftored unto me. Enmenes on the other fide, he comes to make spoil of "me, as if I were Antiochus, and (mark I pray you the device of it) he pretendeth a decree of the N "ten delegats to colour his most shameless, impudent & cantelous falshood; even that by which "himself may be most refuted and convicted. For in very express and plain terms it is thus witt-"ten, That Cherfonnefus & Lysimachia are given to Enmones. Where I pray you, and in what cor-"ner of the infrument and patent fland Enus, Maronea, and the Cities of Thrace? Shall he ob-" tain that at your hands, and by your means, as given and granted from those ten Delegats, which " he never durft so much as once demand and resigre of them? Tell me (if the thing be worth so much) in what placeye would range and reckon me? If your purpose be to persecute me as an "enemy and mortall foe, foare not, but go on still as ye have begun: but if you respect me as a "King, asyour ally and friend, I befeech you, repute me not worthy of fo notorious and mani-"felt a wrong. This Oration of the King in some measure moved the Commissioners, and there O fore by framing a mean and indifferent answer, they held the matter Rill in suspence undecided.

" If (lay they) the Cities in question were given to Eumenes, by vertue of a decree let down "by the ten Delegats, we will not change nor alter any thing therein. But in case Philip acqui-" red them by Conquest and force of arms, he should have held them as the guerdon of his "victory. If neither, we are of opinion, That the hearing and decision of this difference shall "be referred overto the Senat: and to the end, that all may remain entire; the garrifons in

The nine and thirtieth Book of T. Livius.

a "thole Creles thall be withdrawn and depire. These, I lay were the cantes that principally literative ged the affection of Philip from the Romans, and wing ght discontenument in his heart; infomuch, as evident it is, that the war was not cheerp iled by his ion Perfess upon any new quartels and fresh occasion, but upon these motives left unto him by his tather to be purfued.

No fulpition was there at Rome of a Macedonian war L. Na. I as the Pro Conful was returned out of Spain: and when he demanded a tritimph of the Senat affembled in the Temple of Bellowd. the same in regard of his noble and worthy exploits might have been obtained, but for example fake it was not granted. For an order it was in Ring, by ancient cultome of their forefathers. that no man might triumph; who brought nothis army back with him unless he left unto his fireceffour the Province fully fubdued and ferled in peace. Howbeit, Maulins was allowed an indiffen rent honour, namely, to enter into the City by way of Ovation. In which folemnity he had born before him in a pompous pageant two and hity coroners of gold. Moreover, in gold a hundred thirty two pound weight, and in filvering thousand three hundred. Also, he pronounced aloud in the Senat, that Q. Fabius the Questor was coming, and brought with him ten thousand pound weight more of filver, and eighty of gold, which he meant likewile to bring into the Chamber of the City.

That year a great commotion and inforrection there was of bondflaves in Apula, L. Political mins the Prator had the government of Tarentum, and he fat in inquifition upon a damned crew of certain herdmen and grafiers, who had compired together, and med to rob by the high-way fide. and in the common pastures belonging to the City; which Commission he followed with C fuch severity and rigor, that he condemned 7000 of them. Many et aped and fled, but many were executed and inffered death. As for the Coff long were they kept in the City of Rome, about the le-

vy of fouldiers, but at length they went into their Provinces.

The same year, C. Calphurnius and L. Quintius the Prators in Sp.in, having in the beginning of the Spring led forth their armies out of their wintring holds, and joyned their forces together in Beturia, advanced forward into Carpatain, (where the enemies were encamped) with a refolution to manage and conduct the war with one joint mind and common council together. Not far from the Cities Hippon and Tolerum, there began a skirmish between the forragers of both parts. that were gone forth to make provision: seconded they were from the one camp and the other. by means whereof, the whole armies of both fides by little and little, came forth into the field to Thrike a full battel. In this tumultuary skirmish the enemies had the vantage, as well of the ground wherein they were embattelled as of the manner of fight and fervice. By reason whereof, both the Roman armies were discomfitted and driven back into their camp; but the enemies pressed not upon them not withstanding they were put in great fright and much disordered. The Roman Prators doubting lest their camp the morrow after should be assailed, dislodged in the night between ingreat fecret and filence, withour any found of trumper, and departed, In the morning by break of day, the Spaniards in ordinance of battell approached the trench and rampier: and being entired within the camp (which they found void and empty beyond their hope and expectation on they rifled and ranfacked all that the Romans left behind them, whiles they made hatte away in the might feason: from whence the enemies returned to their own camp, and there for certain daies abode in flanding leaguer and flirred not. In that battell and in the chafe together, there were flain of Romans and allies 5000: and with the spoiles of their bodies, the enemies armed themselves: from thence they marched to the river Tagus. The Roman Prators in the mean least fon employed all that time to levy and affemble new forces out of the Confederat Cities of Spain. and in comforting and encour ging the hearts of their own fouldiers after their fright, upon this adverte conflict and unlusky foil. Now when they had gathered (as they thought) a fufficient. power, and took themselves strong enough, and that the souldiers also defired to be doing with the enemy, for to rate out and cancell the former ignomy and difgrace, they encamped twelve miles from the river Tagus aforefaid: and about the third watch of the night advanced their standards, and marching in a four square battell, by day light they were come to the bank of the F river (now were the enemies lodged upon a little mount beyond the water :) and incontinently in two places (where the river shewed's foord) they waded through with their arms, Calphurnius on the right hand, and Quintius on the left. "All this while the enemies continued quiet and movod not: but in the mean time, while as they wondred at their fudden coming, and devited how to trouble and diforder the fouldiers as they from d make halte to pais the river, the Romans had trapported over themselves, and their bag and baggage also yea, and brought all together into one place. And became they perceived by this time the enemy to flir and remove, and had not time to fortifie their camp, they put themselves in battell array. In the midit stood the fills below of Caphinnias, and the eight of Caprinis, which was the very flower and strength of the whole army. Now they had a fair open plain all the way between them and the enemies camp. So as there was no cause to fear any amount. The Spaniards to food as they especially made of the spaniards for food as they especially a mice of the spaniards for food as they especially the made of the spaniards for the of their earlier and the control of the control of

and hardy legions) fought right couragionfly: which the enemies fering that they combines as If the state of the s ber, and ener thicker ranged. Calpharnian the Prestor feeing this battell diffreffed and indu fept with allipsed L. Quintiling Varus, and L. Juneming Tolon, two Liegismanis to sither plate legions leverally, to encourage and exhort them to Aick to the men, and to make remonstrate and relation, "That in them alone confided all the hope of conquering and keeping Santa H "they never to little yielded back & loft their ground, their was not one of the whole after than "thould ever the first gain no not to much as the stripe bank of Tagen. As for himself he reak
with him the Cavalry of two Legions and when he shad wheeled a little about and for sometime
with them, he charged hotly upon the stank of the forelaid strong hattaillon of the enemies which he affailed and urged ftill the main battell. Quintint also with his Cavalry flanked the enemies on the other fide; but the horsemen of Calpharnias squelt more fiercely by odds than the other, and the Prator himieli in person was formolt of them all; for he was the hift shar drew blond of anenes my & to far engaged himself within them that hardly a man could know of which fide befounds by his fingular valour, the horsemen were mightily animated; and by the valour of the Cavalen on horseback, the Infantry also were enkindled to fight on foot. The principali Centurious were abashed and ashamed to see the Prætor in person among the pikes and swords of his enemies a and therefore every man for his part did his bett, put forward the port enfigns, willing them to advance their banners, to the end, that the fouldiers might follow hard after. Then began they on all hands to fet up a treft and lufty shout i they took their bier and thanged upon them as from a the vantage of an higher ground the reason whereof they distrayed them fire and like a south Aream they bare them down before them, fo as they could not fland upon their feet and justain this violence of theirs, but fell one upon another. As many as fled toward the camp, the borlemen purfued, and to intermingled themselves among the rout of the enemies, that they ensued pell mell with them into their hold : where, they that were left for the guard thereof, renewed the fight, fo that the Roman horemen were forced to light from their hories: and whiles they maintained the conflict. the fift Legion came to lecond them, and consequently many and more fuccours as they possibly could ran to them : down went the Spaniards and were mattacred in a liticoffice as they homen's count and to them always the mean and have been a parameters and a part of the camp and not above ago, of them all., fied away and have hat he help a parameter and number, about 3,000 (who fill keps their armour) frized upon a hill pear adjourning: the calent thomand being for the most garranged by the balls, were frattered all over the fields. The calent thomand being for the most garranged by the balls, were frattered all over the fields. The calent the mean and the calent the parameters and the calent the parameters who is 33 entrens. On florance and Alliest there died have above the hundred 1 of spans. them were won 134 enigns. C. Romans and Alliesa here died tem above he hundred i of aprin-lity fundiers from our of the Proyince, about 190. Eve martial Indupries were inflandent rain Roman Gendemen. whose death after the properties and not therefore the production of the the army abode within the enemies, camp for that themselves had no three to fortificate own. The next morrow (**Cafe*iserius* in an open andience, highly praised the horisonen, and sewarded them with rich harness and trappings, declaring about. That by measure of their good learned principally the enemies were disconfised and their camp forced. As for **Caferinish other Pro-tor, he bestowed upon his men others, small chains and buttons of gold. The C campring in likewise of both armies received gifts at their hands, and namely, those who tongot in the main. battell

The Confuls having finished the levy of fouldiers, and accomplished all things requisite to be done in Rome, led the army to these Province of Liquits. Sempronise departed from Pile, and made a journey against the Appan Liquitans where by walling their territories and burning their towns and fortreiles, he made way into the first end opened the passages as far as to the runs. Macra and the port of Luna. The enemies took a certain mount (an ancient hold) where their ancellots lometimes had leated themselves : but from thence they were by force differed by reafon that the Romans overcame the distributes of the avenues thereto. An Claudin likewite for bis part, was equal in smoor and good fortune to his Collegue, as having lought certain profes N rous battels with the Ligurian Inguames. He forced besides in towns of theirs, and took in my thoulands of priloners within them. Of the chief authors of that rebellion, he canfed three and forty to lose their heads.

Now approached the time of the folemo affembly for election of Magifrats at Rome and abeit Sempranius his lot it was to hold the faid affembly yet Gunde's returned but to Rome, because P. Claudius his brother made fuit to be Conful, he had for his competitors, Le Employ a February us Lahen, and Servius Sulptius Galba; all four of the Nobility. Old (nitoes they were all and her capile they had inffered the repulle atopetime, they repewed the fair for this diggity, as being for callettey has uncreditine repulse atopering, they repeated the tax for this digning, as news in much the rather due, because it had, been one granted them. And this was the case that these four followed is presided the harder for to obtain the large than the rather was not build the tay make of this country of the Paintii at once to be resided food. There was a locality of the Commons central pear one well beloved and of good reputation that shooting the place. To with a speciment of the Paintii and Co. Bulusa Tanaphelis: they also had taken repulse before time, and we put off fall in hope one day yet to obtain that spondurable digning. Consider of them all was part the new Competitor. Now men thought verily without any dopling and the continuous part of the place. Fabius Labera and Suffricient to the Common to Common the Common that the Common that the Common that the Common that the Common that the Common the Common that the Common A together with his brother bestirred himselfand without his tishers attending upon him travelled and laboured hard in all parts of the common place : notwithstanding the adversaries wer and the most of the Senators cried out upon him, and faid, That he ought to consider and remember rather that he was the Cof. of the people of Rome, than brother to P. Claudius; why then fat he not fill in the Tribunal either as prefident and judge of the court affembled, or elfe as a beholder and spectator only, without saying anyword himself? Howbeit, he could not possibly be reclaimed from this difordinate affection of his which he thewed in labouring for his brother. This election on was divers times also troubled with the great debates and contentions caused by the Tribune of the Commons : whiles some of them spake against the Cos others again maintained his surrand took part with him, But in the end, Fabins took the foil, and Appins went away with the game for R his brother. So P. Claudius Pulcher was created Col, beyond his own hope, and more than others looked for. L. Porcius Licinius held his own, and obtained the lecond place in his course; forthat the Commoners went moderatly to work, & shewed nor so much affection and forcible means as Claudius did. After this, was holden the election of Prators. And chosen there were, C. Dearning Flavus, P. Sempronius Longus, P. Cornelius Crobegus, Q. Navius Matho, C. Sempronius Blafus, and A. Terentius Varro. Thus much concerning the acts archieved both at home in the City, and abroad

in the war, that year wherein App. Chandiar and M. Sempronius were Confuls.

In the beginning of the next year, in which P. Claudius and L. Portius bare the Confoling when as Q. Cacilius, M. Babius and T. Sempronius who had been fent to hear and decide the controversies between the two Kings. Philip and Eumenes, and the States of The flaty) had friade re-C nort of their embassages; they permitted likewise the Embassadors of the said Princes and Ciries to enter into the Senat. Who related the felf-fame things again, which had been alledged before in the presence of the foresaid Legats in Gnerce. After this, the LL of the Senaraddressed another new embassage into Macedony and Greece whereof App Claudius was the chief for to vint and fee! whether the Cities adjudged and affigued to the Rhodians, Theffalians, and Perrhabians were delivered unto them accordingly. They also had in charge to cause the garrisons to quit England Maronea, and to look that all the fea-coast of Thracia, were freed from the subjection of Philip and the Macedonians. They were enjoyeed moreover to go into Pelopoinellos, from whence the former embaffie was departed in more doubtfull terms than if they had never gone thither. For the ver and belides other things they were fent away without any aniwer for their dispatche and ap-D beit they requested the Achaens for to assemble their generall Diet; they might not obtain in Frie which, when as Q. Cacilins found himself discontented and grievonly complained and the Lacedzmonians withall made pitious moan, that the walls of their City were demolished and rated their common people lead away in captivity into. Aches, and there fold, and the laws of Lycurous taken from them under which their City and Common-weal until that day had been maintained and governed: the Achaans excused themselves most of all for the imputation of refusing to hold a

Council; and to that purpose they rehearded a Law and Ordinances whereby they were forbidden expressely to call and publish a Diet, unless it were in the case of levying war and contraction of peace, upon occasion that any embasiadors came directly unto them from the Senat of Rhad with letters, or commission in writing. But for that this manner of excuse should not leave their g turn again afterwards, the Senat gave them plainly to understand, that they dught to take eare and order that the Roman Embaliadors might at all times have mesus of free accels to these Councils, like as they also reciprocally should have a Senat held for their sakes; as often as they

After these embassages were departed, Philip was advertised by his Embassadors, that there was no remedy but he must abandon those Cities, and withdraw his garrisons: and herewith being mightily offended & angred against all, yet he discharged his choler only upon the Maronits Unto Onomastus, warden of the ports and seascoasts, he gave commandment to kill the chief of the adversepart. And he by the means of Cassander, one of the Kings supposts and favorits who a long time had dwelt in Maronea procured certain Thracians to be levinto the town by night Schoole F he committed murder and maffacre, as if it had been a City won by force of arms. And when the Roman embaffadors made complaint to him, namely of such outrages committed to cruelly against the guiltles Maronits, and so proudly and insolently against the people of Rome; in that they should be killed and cut in peeces as enemies, unto whom the Senat had ordained restitution of their freedom he made answer and said, that weither himself, nor any of those who belonged unto him, could do withall: but it was long of themselves and their variance one with another; whiles some of the Citizens drew to him, and others enclined to King Eumenes. Which ye may (qd.he)foon know to be a truth, if ye will but ask the Maronits themselves: for this account he made, that whiles they were all terrified with so late and fresh a massacre, there durst not one of them open his mouth against him. Appins replied again, and faid, That they were not to make G an enquiry in this fo evident and notorious a fact, asific were in any respect doubtfull: but if he would discharge and clear himself as innocent of the action, he should send to Rome Onemastus and Cassander, who were named to have committed the outrage, that the Senat might examine them upon interrogatories. This word at the first so troubled and dashed the King that his colour went and came in his face, & he knew not how to keep his countenance. But after he was come again to himself, he made answer, That (if they needs would) he cared not much to send Caffander, for that he had dwelt & continued in Maronea, but as for Onomastus, who neither was at Maronea,

nor fo much as in any quarter near auto is how possibly could be be charged or touched with the H matter? Now as he spared Onomastus the sather of the twelling and was loath to have him come in assession, as being his more dear and honourable friends for he feared him much more than the other, left he should bewray and disclose the thing stofor that himself had conferred with him shereshout gand befides, he had ferred bisaura discremines as a Minifer to execute, and hen pravy unto him as a complice to plot fuch like defiguments, Caff ander alfo, as it is verily thought. was solioned and made away, by certain that werte feat of puspofeto accompany him through Enranto the fea fide; and all because the villany should not be detected and come to light. Thus the Legass departed from the parky and conference with Philip, as shewing in their countemanage that they were nothing well pleated : and Philip on the other fide went his waite as refohere to levy wanagain : but forafmuchas his forces as yet were not fufficient to do any exploit, ! and because he would delay the time between he determined to send his younger ton Demetring to Romes both to purge his father of those matters wherewith he was charged, and also by humble request to appeare the anger of the Senat; supposing, that this young gentleman, who had been left as an holiege at Rome, and these had the wed a good tellimony of a Princely nature and tovalled monition, might much availin the cause. In the mean while himself under colour of aiding the Bizantins, but in very truth to firike some remour into the Princes of Thrace, made an expedition against them : and when he had in one barrell discomfitted them, and taken prifoner theis chief Captain Amadorus, he respired into Macedony, having fent certain messengers to follicie the batharous nations, inhabising near the river there for to enter and invade Italy, In Pelapositionallo the coming of the Roman Legats was expected who by this commission were enjoyand so pals out of Manadony into Mehaat against whom because the Achaans would not be to feels what to lay Legorem their Pracor fummoned a publike Council aforehand. In which there was parly as touching the Lacedemonians, namely, how that of enemies they were become informers and accusers, and danger it was, left when they were vanquished they would be more to be feared, than all the time that they waged was Fordering the wars the Achaens found the Romans to be their good affociats, but now the fame Romans are more friendly to the Lacedamomans, thank a the Asheans, lecting thet Areas and Altibiades (banifhed persons both out of Lacedement, and by the means of the Achaens reflored again to their place) had undertaken to go in emballage to Rente 1 against the Achazannation, which had so well deserved at their hands; and these game to hard language against them as if they had been chaled and driven out of their coun-L. try and not religiosat thepeunco by obemin Hereupon acole a great outcry from all patts of the affemilibian to put to suction, what findibbe determined expressely of them by mane; and in this fire, where all wears by choles, and nothing by counsel condemned they were to die, Some few daigsaleer came the Roman Embasikdors, for whose take a Council was holden at Citiereja Citwill dooadia But before any matter was treated on the Acharas were furprised with exceeding idask confidence and thinking how this deciding of matters was not like to be managed and carzigd wish any indifferency for sheir behoofs for afmuch as they faw Affens & Alcibiades Condemned by shem in the left Councill koobe in the company of the faid Embaffidors and no man durit aben his lips and peat a word. Appine declared, That the Senat was much displeased at those matters schereof the bacedemonians had made complaint; namely, That first in a tumnicusty fray and m conflict, they were murdered, who had been called forth by Phili pamen; and came toplead and forth in their own cause: Then, after they had exercised their cruelty thus against their persons; to the end, that in no part their inhumanity should be wanting they had raied the walls of a right poble and famous City, abolished their most ancientlaws, and put down the discipline and gorefinment of Lyourguesto renowned abroughourall nations. When Appins had made an end of his speech then Lyaertay both in regard that he was Prator, and also because he took part with the faction of Philopamen (who was the author of all that had been done at Lacedamon) made anfreed in this wife: " More hard it is forus now, O Appius, to speak before you, than of late it was simble presence of the Senat. For theh we were to answer the Lacedsmonians, who accused us Shippier this prefent we have you to be our accusers, before whom, as competent judges we should w figlead in our own defence. Howbeit, we have submitted our felves, and undergone this unequal Vand based conditions, prefuming upon this hope, that you will lay afide that accusatory heat which not long fince you nied, and put upon you the perion of a Judg to hear with indifferente Shand equity. Formine own part; confidering that you erewhile have but related those matters se mich the Lacedamonians both here in place before Q. Cacilins of late, and also at Rome after-Vowards.complained of, I would think that I am to answer therefore not unto you, but unto them "inyour hearing. You charge us with the murdering of them, who being called out by the Prator Bhisopemen to plead their cause were killed. This crime I hold that it ought not to be objected Sagainst us by you Romans, no, mbr so much by any other in your audience. And why so? because "it was expressely specified in your own treaty and accord of covenants, that the Lacedemoni- O " ans should have nothing to do with the maritime Cities. At what time as the Lacedamonians "took arms, and feifed by force in the night those Cities, which they were precisely forbidden "Lo meddle withallis T. Quintins, if the Roman army had been in Peleponne fue, as aforetime no "doubt we must needs think, than being thus supprised and evil entreated they would have had " reconfe thither for fuccour. But fince ye were to tar off, whither elfe should they flie and re-"tire themselves, but to us your allies, whom they had been before to help and succour Gyetheum?

of whom upon the like cause they know so have a stalled Lastdamen together with you? It may in or your quarter the report for the stall a title and lamin wer. Which being an aft of ours, by others commended, and which ought not by the very Lacetamonian to be condemned, and occasioning that even the Gods themselves have approved these of in that they gave uniforty. " how cometh it then to pais, that you bring those maners theo question which are by right of 46 law warranted ? And yet a great pair shereof in no refreet conchesh and concerneth you. That " we canted them to come forth to antwer their caple, who had railed a commotion of the multise rude, who had torced the maritime Cities, who had ranfacked them, who also had maffacred es the principal citizens, we are to answer therefore, and to us that properly appercameth. But " that they were murdered in the way as they came into our camp, was nothing to us, but your B "dead O. Aren; and Alcibiederswho now (torlooth) are become our accusers. The banished Lacedemonians (of which number those two alloars, and who at that time were with us for that of they chose the coast Towns to testre into for their habitations) supposing that their own death " was fought, and that there would have been outrage committed upon them, they ran upon "those by whole means they were driven ont of their countrey; even upon an indignation, that so they might not fo much as pais their old age in banishment with lafety. They were the Laceof damoni as then and not the Acha ans that flew the Lacedamonians whether justly or unjustly. se that is not the question, neither skillers it. But what lay ye to this O Achganshow can ye deny se but that ye are cuipable, in that ye have abouthed the Laws and the most ancient discipline of Lucure with and withat rated the walls of accedemen? And how is it possible that both these C "points should be objected unto us by the same men? considering that those walls were never " built by Lycurges his contrary-wife (and not many years post) for to overthrow and apull the of difficulting inthinged by Lycure us? For the tyrants of larged ales built them to lerve as a fortrele and bulwark for themselves, and not for a desenceunto the City. And if Lycurem at this day "Thould rife again from death to life, be would take joy in their ruins, and fay that he acknow-" ledged now his own pative country and ancient Spatia indeed. You Laced amonians should of not have expected Philopomen nor the Achains, but your leives ought with your own hands to of have pulled down and deftroied, all the tokens and memorials of syranny. Those walls were the e yery marks and as a man would fay the unicemity and detormed fears of your thraidon and fer-"visude. And you who without walls for the space almost of 800 years bad lived in freedom. to year, and for a certain time also had been matters of Greece became flaves during a hundred years. e enclosed and refrained within walls, as it we had been fectered by the feet. Now as touching the " laws, which we precend to have been taken away by us, I suppose verily that the syrants shey " were who deprived the Lacedamonians of their anciencia ws: and that we have not taken from as them theirs (for more they had of their own) has rather have given them outs: neither have a we do me geberwife than well by them buckeyarded much the good of their City and Commone weakhinghar we have united them as our folemn court of Parliament and incorporated them e uprousito the end, that in all Pelapoine fus, there should be but one body, one State, and one Coursel. Then (Lwot well) they might have justly complained to have been wronged, then of they thight have grieved and faid they had not been well midd, in case we our selves had lived E " under one kind of laws, and put them to be ruled by others. I know full well, O Appins has could my speech higherto is peither beferming allies to use unto their allies, nor decent and meet of for a nation that is tree but rather (cofpeek more truly) furfor flaves debating before their mathers, Forif that found of the trumper if that voice of the publick crief were not in with whereaby we ned and declared. That we Acheans before all others thould be free if the confede attion fland firm and flable; if our alliance and amily be entercained and observed equally and a indifferently why demand not I of you Romans what you did after the wanning of Capual Seccome will have no Actionary to make account unto you, what we did to the Laced amonians e. Whom we conquered by war? Sec. cafe that we caused some of them to be killed, What of that ... Commanded not you (A pray), that the Separote of Grapes should lose their heads? We have a demandable the walls indeed, but ye have not only minared their walls indeed, but ye have not only minared their walls indeed, but ye have not only minared their walls for which turned their Constant City and cornitory But (you will fay) the confederation in behalf of the Acheans in const , and indifferent in dutward apparence, and in crush and offest sheir liberry dependen upon the agood will and pleasure of the Romans, who indeed have the pre-eminence of the feigners and e dominion belides : Liknow it Appiar as well as you can call me yes and (alchough it behaves memorio to be) I am not overmuch offended and discontented therewith, But this I before gon; betshire be as great ods and difference as ye will between us Achams and you Romans: provide this only, that your enemies and ours be not much you in as good regard and accounts Day, that they be moring hetter degree and condition than we your alkes and affociates, if or, that they thould be enual to us we have been the cante in that we granted them our own AW4. inches we admitted them to be incorporate in the general Diet of the Achean State and commonatry. But will vehane the trush? the conquered have not inflicient to content and latisfie the conquerors: enemies demand more than allies have and enjoy; and above things which are "Confirmed by each ratified and confectated by monuments and inflammeter, of strictings, out are "congravemin stone for a perpecual memory to ail posterity, they would force and wrek frames Menonwith openperinty. Erthe itis O.Ramans we hopoprand revence you yet and if you will fenceds his weit to we dread and lear you allos there yes to as one both honour and also fear the im840

a mortal Gods more than you. Audience he had with the accord and confent of the greater part: H and all men judged, that he had spoken like a Magistrat indeed, and for the dignity and Majerly of his place: in fuch fort, as it was eafily feen, that they were never able to hold their digutarent maintain their authority with the Romans, in case they went coldly to work and proceeded in mild terms with them. Then Appins answered and said, "That he would gladly advise and per-"Iwade them, all that he possibly could, to be reconciled unto the Lacedamonians, whiles they "might do it with full contentment; for fear left ioon after they should be constrained and forced "to feek unto them against their wills and maugte their hearts. At this word they all ghed and ground again; but affraid they were and durst not refuse to do that which they were commanded. This petition only they made unto the Romans, that as touching the Latedarmonians they would change & alter what they thought good and not force the Achaans to fin against their conscience. in difamiling those things which they had established and ratified with a solemn oath So the sentence of condemnation only (lately passed against Areus and Alcibiades) was reversed.

In the beginning of this year (when at Rome they had fitten in confultation about the Provinces of Confuls and Pretors) Ligaria was affigued unto the Confuls for their charge and government. because there was no war in any other place. Then the Pretors cast lots for theirs. To C. Decimina Flavor fell the jurisdiction of the City: and to P. Cornelius Cethegus that other between citizens and forrainers: C. Sempronius had the government of Sicily, and Q. Navius Matho of Saidinia; with commission also to fit upon the inquisition in case of poisoning. A. Terentius Varro was deputed L. Governor of high Spain, and P. Sempronius Longus of the low. Out of those 2 Provinces it sell out for that there came much about the same time two Lieurenants, L. Juventius Talva and T. K Quintilius Varus; who having related before the Senat how great a war was now dispatched and finished in Spain, required with al, that there should be rendred praise and thanks to the immortal Gods for the happy success in the wars and likewise that the Pretors might be permitted to bring away their armies. So there was a folemn procession ordained to be holden two dayes: but as touching the reducing of the armies they gave order to refer it wholly to be debated, at what time as there should be qualifion about the armies of Consuls and Pretors together. Some sew dayes after it was ordained that the Confuls should have with them into Liguria two legions areece: which Ap, Claudius and M. Sempronius had the conduct of, As touching the Spanish forces, great contention there was between the new Pretors and the friends of Copurnius and Quantius in their absence. Both sides had Tribuns and both had Consuls to take part with them, The Tribuns I. Threatned to cross the act of the Senat if they ordained that the armies should be brought home. The Confine again protefled, that if the Tribuns thus opposed their negative, they would not fuffer any other decree and ordinance to pais. In conclusion, the respect of those that were absent; was of less importance; and an act of the Senat was entred. That the Pretors should entel 4000 footmen of Romans and 400 horiemen: likewise 5000 foot and as many horse of Latine allies to conduct with them into Spain. And when they had thus enrolled their four full legions, look what furplulage there remained over and above 3000 food and 300 horse in a legion, they should give them their congie and dismisschem of fouldiery ; first; as many as had served our their full time, and then those who had born themselves most valiantly in the war under Calpurnius and Quin-

After this debate and variance was appealed, there arole another in the neck of it, occasioned by the death of P. Decimius the Pretor, Cn. Licinius and L. Puppins (who had been Ediles the laft year before likewise (. Valorius the Flamin of Jupiter, and Q. Fulvius Flacous, labouted to be in his room late dereased. As for the left of these rehearsed (because he was Edile Curule) he thewed not himselfin his white robe; but he made more means and laboured above all the reft, having to his adversary and concurrent the Flamin above said. At the first he seemed equal only ento him in the fuir, but afterwards when he began to have the better of him, certain Tribuns of the Commons flood upon this point; and alledged, That his name wagnot to be accepted as eligible; for that one and the felf same person might neither take nor exercise at one time, the fun-Prion of two Magifiracies; and namely, both Curule or of State. Others againfaid, that it was M intervand reason that he were dispensed with and exempt from the Laws in that behalf to the end, that the people might be at liberey to dect whom they would for Pretor, L. Porsius the Conful was first of this refolution, not to admit his name: and afterwards; because he would seem to do by warrant and authority of the Senar, he affembled the LE, rogether and faid, that he propounelected put to queltion before them, That for almuchus an Ædile elect: fued to be Pretor withcontall right, or any precedent tolerable in a free-state) for his own part he was minded (unless they were of a contrary opinion) to hold the general affembly for the election according to law. Then the LL gave their advice, that L. Porcius the Gonful. Thou'd commune and treat with Q. Fullifies that he would be no hinderance bur that the affembly for the firbitintion of a Pretor in the room of C. Decimius departed, might be holden by order of free, As the Confit was thus in O thand with him according to the act of the Senat Flatons made answer. That he would do nothing unfitting his own person By this doubtful and indifferent answer of his heput those in good hope Who expounded and confirmed as they would have it that he would accommodate and apply *himself to the anthority of the LL. of the Senat : but at the time of the election he sued more earnestly than beforescomplaining of the Corful and Senat. That they wrong and wrested our of his hands the benefit of the people of Rome intended into him; and to bring him into ill will and

I be nine and thirtieth Book of T. Livius. obloque of the people, they made much ado about two offices and a double dignity: as if all the

world faw not, that after he were declared and pronounced Pretor, he would incontinently refign up the Ædilethip. The Comul perceiving both him fully resolute and let upon a pitch in the fuir, and also the favor and affection of the people enclined more and more roward him, brake up the affembly aforelaid, and called a Senat: where, in a frequent leftion of Senators it was ordained. That for as much as Flaceus was little or nothing moved with the authority of the LL. of that honorable court, he was to be dealt withal in a general affembly before the body of the people. When the people were met together at the lummons of the Conful, he proposed the matter unto him before them. Flaceus relented never a jot, but perfifted (till in his opinion, and gave the people of Rome thanks for their favour, in that they thewed themselves willing to elect him Pretor. Bio often as they had time and place wherein they might testily and declare their love to him: which affectionate kindnels of his fellow citizens, he never meant to reject and abandon. This conflant and resolute speech of his, kindled and enflamed so great love and affection in them toward him, that past all peradventure he had been chosen Pretor out of hand, in case the Consul would have received his name. Much firite and debate there was amongst the Tribuns. one against another; yea, and between them and the Conful, until at length the Conful held a Senat, and there a decree passed in this wife, That forasmuch as the wilfull stub borness of Q. Flacous of one side, and the inordinat affection of men on another fide, was fuch, as the folemn affembly for inbelecting of a Pretor in the place of the deceased, could not be holden according to the laws, the Senat agreed and resolved, that there were already Pretors enough, and P. Cornelius should administer and execute both jurisdictions in the City, and exhibit the playes and games in the honour of

After this troublesome debate about the election, was by the sage wildome and valorous courage of the Senat suppressed, there arose anothersar greater, by how much the thing was of weightier importance, and the perions agents therein more in number, and for quality and place mightier. There flood in election to be Centors (and that with earnest endeavour and exceeding heat of contention) L. Valerius Flaccus, P.and L. both Scipios; Cn. Manlius Volfo, and L. Furius Purpureo, all Parriei, And of commoners, M. Porcius Cato, M. Fulvius Nobilior, T. and Marcus both Sempronis, the one furnamed Longus, the other Tuditanus. But M. Porcius over-went them all by

many degrees, as well those of the Patricians as also of the commons, not withstanding they were n come of most noble families. This man carried with him so vigorous a spirit and pregnant wit, that The commendation howfoever he were born and descended, it seemed he was able to make way of himself to advancement and honour. He wanted no Art and skill meet and requisit for the managing either of Porting Cate. private busines of his own, or publick affairs of flate: cunning he was in country husbandry, as well as in civil policy. Some are advanced to the highest dignities and most honourable places, by their deep knowledge in the law; others attain to promotion by eloquence and there be again, who have rifen and become great through martial prowefs and feats of arms. But this man was by nature for rainable and pliant to all alike, that what foever he addicted and gave himself unto, a man would have faid, he had been born and framed even from his mothers womb to it and to nothing elle. To war, a most hardy and valiant souldier: and in many soughten fields highly re-g nowned. Being mounted once of high places of honorable calling, a right excellent commander

he proved and General of an army. In peace again, for found counsel in the civil law, passing well learned: for pleading arthe bar and making orations, most eloquent. Neither carried he himself so, that his congue flourished only whiles he fived as leaving no monument behind him of his singular eloquence: but it liveth, nay, it flourisheth still, immortalized as it were and recommended to posterity in all kind of writing. Orations of his there be extrant many, which he penned and pronounced as well in his own cause as for the desence of his friends yea, and invectives also against others: for able he was to but down and weary his adverfaries, not only by declaiming and accufing them, biff also by pleading his own cause. Factious quarrels and enmittes there were exceeding many that commenced from ; and he placed others with as many : and hard it is to lay or fee is down, whether he were nized and preffed apon by the nobility, or himfelf coursed and baited them more. Doubtless by nature he was auffere and rigorous, his speech was sharp biting, and beyoud mealing their and free burthe carried a mind with him that stooped to no defires and lusts whatfoever: his file to fevere and precife; as it was encouched and without all foot of blame: despifing all fawbing favours; and contemning earthly riches. In this and frugality, in sobriety, in parience in followince of the fill and danger, his body was feel to the very back. And as for his mind and courage, it was fuch as very age and time (which abateth and confometh all things elfe) was not able to break and dathit : when he was fourfcore years old and fix, he pleaded at the bar for others: he hisde orations for his own defence, and wrote books : and in the nintieth year of his age he convented Servine Oatha before the people to receive his judgment by them. As all his Q life time before the nobility was let against hint to when he stood now to be Center they prefied hard upon film ! infomuch as all his competitors (excepting L. Flaceus, who had been his colbeing in the Chiffith P. Philippred rogether, how they might givehim the repulic and put him before the Chiffith P. Philippred rogether, how they might givehim the repulic and put him before the Chiffith P. Philippred rogether, how they might givehim the repulic and put him before the Chiffith P. Philippred rogether watered, and they were deficous themselves the property of this bidget, and the property of the

head to be a Centor ; but Hip became they looked for no other but that his Centor thip would be

rigorous and prejudicial to the hame and reputation of divers men; confidering how he had been Cccc 2

croffed and hurr by very many, and was defirous himself to wait them a shrend turn; and be meet. H with them again. For even then, whiles he laboured and fued for the place, he used minatory freeches, and gave out, that they only were opposed against him, who seared they should have Cenforship sharply exercised without partiality and respect of persons. And herewith he maintained and upheld the fuit of L. Valerius with him faying that if he had but him of all others to be his colleague, he should be able to repress the wicked enormities newly come up and rife in the City, and to bring in request again the ancient manners and fashions of the old world. Men were much moved in these respects and considerations; and so mangre the heads of the nobility, they not only created him Cenfor, but also adjoyned unto him L. Valerius for his companion in that go-

After the election of Cenfors was ended, the Confuls and Pretors took their journies into their feveral Provinces, alliave Q. Navius; who before that he could go into Sardinia, was flaied behind no less than four months, about certain inquisitions of poisoning: whereof, he sate upon manv without the City of Rome, in corporate burroughs, market Towns and places of great refort, for that he thought that manner of proceeding more convenient. And if we lift to believe V. Antias, he condemned two thousand persons.

Semblably, L. Postbumius the Pretor, (unto whom the government of Tarentum by lot fell) did good justice upon great conspiracies made by certain gratiers; and with great care and diligence followed the enquest of the Bacchanals, and dispatched the reliques thereof quite and clean. Many of them who were adjourned and made not appearance. but gave the flip and left in the lurch their fureties bound body and goods for them, and lurked in that quarter of Italy; he either v indged and condemned as guilty and convicted, or caused them to be apprehended and sent to Prme unto the Senat; who were all cast in prison by P. Cornelius;

In the farther part of Spain all was quiet, by reason that the Lustrans were in the last war subdued : but inthe hither patt, A. Terentius forced Corbso a Town of the Suessetans, which he assaulted with mantilets and other fabricks of war, and fold all the prisoners: which done, he passed the winter peaceably in that higher part of Spain alfo,

The old Pretors, C. Calpurnius Piso and L. Qinitius returned to Rome; and both of them were with great accord and content of the LL, of the Senat allowed to triumph. And first C. Calparnius triumphed over the Portugais and Celtiberians. In which triumph, he carried in thew 83 coronets of gold, and 12000 pound of filver. Within few dayes after, L. Quintius triumphed over the same Portugals and Celtiberians. In which solemnity, there was represented in shew, as much gold and filver as in the former.

The Ceniors, M. Porcius and L. Valerius, whiles men hung in suspence between fear and hope what they would do, he d a review and a new choice of the Senate. Seven Senators they displaced and depoted from that dignity: amongst whom, there was one of mark, for his nobility of birth and honorable offices which he had born, namely, L. Quinius Flaminina, who had been Conful. An ancient order (they fay) it was in time of our fore-fathers, That when the Cenfors had put any out of the Senat, they should note them directly for those faults which they had committed: and at this day, extant there be divers tharp orations of Care, against them whom either he casted and displaced out of Sense, or from whom be rook away horses of service: but of all others, the fourer and bitterest is that of his, against this, L. Quinting; which if he had pronounced as an accuser before he had noted him with that disgrace, and not as Censor after the said note, his very own brother T. Quintus (if he had been then Cenfor) could not possibly have kept L, Quintus in the state of a Senator. Among other grievous marters, he articled against him, That he had trained with him from Rome into his Province of France (in hope of many great rewards) * This Philip I one * Philippus Panue, a notorious and coffly Ganymede, This boy, as he was footing and playing take to be no the wanton with the faid Quinting then Conful, uled to upbraid him with this, That he was had Carthaginian, away from Rome, against the very time that the shew of sword-players at utretance was tobe exhibited: and this he faid, to shew how ready he was to fatisfy the pleasure of him his lover, Now it chanced as they were making good cheer together, and having taken their wing liberally M were well heat the ewith, news came and reported to was in the banker time. That a certain noble man of the Boians was arrived, with his children, as a renegat from the adverte part, and was defirous to fpeak with the Confusior to have affarance from his mouth of fales conduct who being brought into the pavilion began to parly with the Conful by a truchman or interpreter. And in the mids of his speech; How failt thou (quoth Quierine to that want or detry, his Catamite) because thou half missed and lost the fight of those sword players at Rome, wilt thou see prefently here this Frenchman die in the place before? He made not any great femblance unto him in good earnest of his defire, that way: but the Copiul at the first beauty fish and baggage. caught the naked fword which hung over his head, and first gave the poor Gaul a wound in his sconce as he was speaking unto him, and afterwards as he made (hit to file from him, and called o upon the protection of the people of Rome, and the affiliance of the ethal, were prefent, Quinting ran him quite through the fides, Valerius, Ansias on ho never had read the oration of Care, but gave credit to a flying fable only without any head or author tellesh the sale with long other circumstance howheir much like in substance of marrer, as concluing his lecherous sust and bloody cruelty.

A anto her among other discountes he recounted with what rigor he had followed certain inquiftions : what a number of priloners he had in irons condemned to death ; and how many of their heads he minded to chop off. Then this harlotry fitting next beneath him, aid, That the had never in all her life feen any man to cut ones head off, and it was a fight that of all other the would faint fee. Wherupon, this kind amorous knight to gratify the quean, cauled one of thole poor fouls condemned to die, to befer out of prilon into the banketting room, and prefently to be beheaded before her face, A cruel fact it was & inhuman whether it were committed as Cate hath objected in his Oration, oras Vatreim hath written in his flory, that any human creature should be thus maffacred like a facrifice, and the table beforinkled with his blood, amid the cups standing full of wine and the diffies furnished with viands, where and when the manner and cultome was to cast R and take the first essay in the honor of the Gods, and that devoutly with grace and good prayers; and all to content and feed the eye of a wanton and shameless Harlot, lying in the bosome of the Conful. In the end of Cate his Oration, this condition was offered unto Quinting, That if he would plead unguilty, and deny this fact and others which he charged him with, then he should put in a real caution, and stand to his defence and trial : but if he confessed himself guilty then he willed him to consider whether he thought any man would grieve and be forry at the ignominie which he was to receive, who being transported beside his understanding with wine and women, made but a sport and pastime to shed mens blood at a very banker. In taking a review of the Cavalry or Gentlemen of Rome, L. Scipio Afiaticus had his great horle of service taken from him. This Cenforship was likewise executed with severity and rigor to all forts and degrees, and namely, in C the prising and valuation of their goods. For Cate commanded the Sergeants to take a note of all the ornaments, jewels, and apparrel of women, also of their chariots and coaches if they amounted to the fum of a 5000 affes, and to enrol the fame in the Cenfors book, Item, all bondflaves under twenty years of age, fold after the last tax or assessment for 10000 Asses or upward, that they should be valued at an higher price by ten fold than they were effeemed worth: and that for all these things they should pay and contribute to the City chamber after three in the thousand. These Censors cut off all water either running out of any common stream into a privat house, or derived into particular fields and grounds. And all houses either built by private persons upon common ground, or any wayes encroaching and leaning to publike places they caused to be demolished and pulled down within thirty dayes. After this, they set out divers peeces of work to h be wrought at a price, of that money which was ordained to that purpole, namely, to pave certain pools with flone to scoure the draughts and finks where need was: and in the mount Aventime and other parts where none were already to make new. And particularly of themselves Flaccase cansed the causey or wharfto be made against the waters called Neptunia, that the people might pale to and fto that way: and also a fireet-way through Formianum, And Cato for his part butte two galleries, " Manium and Titium, in the Mineries; and bought four shops for the City: he built there also the stately Hall or Palace called Porcia. As for the City revenues, they did let * Laumin. and let thereforth to farmers at an exceeding racked rent : but all the City works they put out to undertakers by the great, at as low a reckoning as they could. These leases and bargains aforesaid. being once caricelled by order from the Senat, and new made at the importunat fuit and that with E outcries and reass of the Publicans as well farmers as undertakers; then the Cenfors by proclamation commanded those to avoid far from the subhastation, who had disanulled the former leases. and bargains, and with some little abatement and easing of the former rents, they demised the same profits and revenues again to others. This was a centorship of great note, full of rapine, ill will, and heart-burning, which croubled and molefted M. Porcius as long as he had a day to live, for that he was reputed and held to be the author of that leverity and rigor exercised therin.

The fame year two Colonies were crected and inhabitants fent from Rome, to wit, Pollentia into the Picene territory, and Pifaurum into the Gauls country, Six acres of land were affigned to every one of the coloners, And the same Triumvirs, namely, Q. Fabius Laben, M. Fulvius Flaccus, and Q.F. Molin Nobilior, were they that both parted the faid lands, and also had the leading and plan-I ting of the forefaid Colonies.

The Confuls that year atchieved no memorable exploit at all, neithet at home in City, nor abroad in war. Against the year following they created Consuls M. Claudius Marcellus and Q. Fabio. ms, who upon the fifteenth of March, on which day they entred into their government, put to question as concerning the Provinces, as well their own as the Pretors. For there had been choien Pretors C. Valerius the Flamin of Impirer (who also the year before was in election for the place) Sp. Posthumius Albinus and P. Cornelius Sifonna, also L. Puppius, L. Inline, and Cn. Sicinius, Unto the Confuls was affigued the province Ligaria, together with the charge of the lame armies, which P. Claudius and M. Poreius had conducted. As for both the Provinces in Spain [as well beyoud as on this fide Iberm | they were referred with their ordinary forces, for the Pretors, of the. G former year by special commission without casting any lots at all therefore. The new Presors were enjoyhed for to dispose and part their governments, that C. Valerius the Flamin of Impiter might, exercite one of the jurisdictions of Rome, So he was L. chief juftice for the forrainers, and Sifenna Cornelius over the citizens Unto Sp. Pofthamine fell Sicily to L. Huppins Apaliasto L. Inline Galles, and to Con Steining Sardinia. As for L. Lutho be was enjoined to make halvand let forward on his. fourneysforthe Transapin Gauls (boyons the mountains) had paffed over by the fireights of the. toriells and wines unknown beforetime, into Italy, as hath been beforefaid, and were building them,

foundeth not like others of that nation: but both it and Panus are Roman

a Town in that territory which at this day is called Againen per This Pretor had inchrigeto in 14 peach them in that enterprise, fo far forth as he might pe fibly without war and force of arms; and it there were no other remedy but that they must of necessity use violence, when to construct Confulstherof: for agreed it was that one of them should lead the Legions against the Gauls in. the end of the former year there was a general affembly holden for the chuning of an August when in Sp. Pofthumius Albinus was created in the room of Cn. Cornelius Lemulus late deceased, But in the beginning of this prefent year P. Licinius Craffus the arch Pointify departed out of this world. in whose place M, Sempronius Tudiranus was invested for the Bishop, But C. Servilous Geminus was created the arch-prelat or high-priest afortaid, In the honor of P. Licinius at his funerals, there was given a dole of flesh and a shew exhibited of 120 sword-feniers fighting at sharp: likewise there were represented funeral plaies and games, which continued three dayes; and after that followity, I a feast was holden during which, when the tables were let & spred accordingly all over thegrandplace of the City, suddainly there arole a tempelt with great florms, which forced most mento erect tents and booths there: but after a while when the weather was fair again, they were taken down and had away: and men commonly gave out and faid, That wheras the Prophets & wilards had forecold among other their fatal prefages that they should be forced to quarter & pitch tents in the market place of Rome; now that prophesie was fulfilled, and they were freed and excused from farther danger. And no sooner were they eased and delivered of that scruple, but they were troubled with another; for that it had rained blood two daies in the court-yard of Vulcan: and the Decemvirs published a solemn supplication for the expiation of that predigious sen-

Before that the Confuls departed into their provinces they brought into the Senat for to have & audience, the embassiges come from beyond Sea. And never before that day were so many men of those forrain parts seen at Rome. For from the time that the bruit was blown abroad amongst the nations bordering upon Macedony, that the Romans gave no deafear to the complaints and acculations commented against Philip, and that many had sped well by complaining severy City and State in their own behalf, yea, and many privat perfons in particular (for an ill neighbour he was to them all) repaired to Rome, in hope either to be righted and eafed of their wrongs, orto dilcharge their flomacks and be moned and comforted for their miferies. Likewife from King Enmenes there arrived an embaffage accompanied with his own brother Athenaus to make complaint, as finding themselves grieved that the garrisons were not withdrawn out of Thracia; as alto to inform that Phile had fent certain aids into Bithynia to Prafits who made war upon Enmener. Now Demetrius (Philip his son) at that time a very yong Gentleman, was to answer to all. these challenges: and an easy peece of work it was not, either to bear in mind all the matters objected, or to think upon the points of every answer accordingly. For over and besides that the arcicles were many in number most of them were of very small consequence and importance in mely, firife about limits and land-marks, about carying away men and ravishing women; of driving of cartel, of ministring justice partially and with affection of else of none ministred at all: of sentences given and judgments palled in causes either by force or for favour. The Senat perceiving that neither Demerrius could speak to these points and give them good evidence, nor themselves be well informed and cleer ly inflructed by him; being moved also and grieved to see the youth so raw a scholer in the e affairs, and therwith much troubled inspirit, gave order to enquire and de- Me mand of him. Whether he had received any notes in writing from his father as touching the premisses? And when he answered and said, Yea, they thought the first and principal thing for them to do was to fee and hear what were the aniwers of the King to every specialty and particular. And thereupon they prefently called for that book of his fathers, and then permitted him to read the contents therof. Now therein were fet down certain brief abstracts of pleas and defenses to each feveral point; shewing Imprimis, that some things he had done according to the decrees & awards of the Roman Delegats and commissioners, Item, Wheras he had left forth hat undone, the default was not in him but in the very parties that accused him. He had interlaced between certain grievar ces and complaints as touching the iniquity and hard penning of those decrees and how matters were not scanned and debated before Cacilius with that indifferency and equity as was meet N and requific and namely that without defert of his part; all men were fet against him and insulted over him. The Senat collected hereby good arguments, how the heart of Philip was wounded and galled against the Romans. But when the yong Prince excused some of these matters, and for the reft promifed and underrook, that all should be done to the uttermoff as it pleased the Senatto order and let down; then it was thought good to deliver this answer unto him, That his father had in nothing done better nor more to the contentment of the Senae than that he feemed willing (howfoever matters were paffed already) to make fatisfaction to the Romans by the means of his fon Demetrius. As for the Senat, they could diffemble forget put up and endure many things done and past ; yea, and were perswaded verily in their hearts, that they might believe and trust Dimeerius: as knowing affuredly, that although they fent his body again to his father Philip, yet they had o his heart and affection with them fill, as a fure pledge and hoffage; and that he was a friend to the people of Rome, to far forth as his reverent duty to his father would permit and give him leavederting him withal to understand, that forto do him honor, they would fend Embassadors into Macedon; to the end that if ought had not been so fully effectuated as it should have been, it might be done yet in good time, without imputation of fault and blame; or poenal fatisfaction to be made for any thing hitherto omitted: yea, and defirous they were, that Philip should understand that by

the mediation of Demoritar and for his take, the stood yes in good terms of peace and friendship the meditation of the construction of the cons

and overtheore, and an analysis admitted to audience in the Senate. They moved many petry matters and trilling controverfies; but those theoprincipally touched the main point weretheres to wir. Whether they flouid be reflored again, whom the Achteans had condemned or not Bens Whether they were justly of unjustly killed whom they murdered? Moreover, they put to question Whether the Lacedamonians were to be comprised within the general affembly and Councel of Achea; or, that this State (as before timed) should have their rights and franchites apart by

Bthemselves from all others in Peloponne fue? The Senar ordained and awarded imprimis, That they should be restored. Item, That the sentences pronounced against them, should be reversed liens That Lacedamon should do service to that high court and publick Diet of Aches: and finally that this accord and award should be engrossed, subscribed, and signed as well by the Lacedæmonians

as Achæans.

Q. Martin was fent Emballador into Macedony: who also had direction and order given him by the same commission, to visit the state of the allies in Peloponnesse: for there also remained some troubles after the old quarrels and variance; yea, and the Messenians resused to appear at the general councel of Achea, Now if I would fet in hand to record the causes and circumstances of that war, I should forget my purpose in the beginning of my work, wherein I resolved not to touch at C all any discourse of forain histories, no farther than they were linked to the Roman affairs. How beit one memorable occurence there hapned, which I cannot pass by namely, that albeit the Achae ans had the better hand in war, yet it chanced that Philopamen their Pretor was taken prisoner by the Messenishs, as he made an expedition to seize upon (orone by pravention, which the enemies were defirous to be mafters of. Surprifed he was in a valley of great disadvantage, and some few horsmen with him, It is reported, that by the help of the Thracians and Candiots, he might have fled and escaped: but for very shame to abandon those men of arms, which were the noblest Gentlemen of that nation, & whom he lately had made choice of the had not the power to do otherwife, but stay to fee the last. For whiles he came himself behind in the rereward, because he was defirous to make means for their evalion through the fireights of that pass, and to that purpose va-D liantly received the charge of the enemies, his horse sell and cast him at once; so as with his own fall and his horselving upon him he had like to have gone away in a swoon: a mannow threescore

years old and ten; and withal, newly crept abroad and recovered of a long and lingering difeales. which had mightily wasted and confirmed the fixength of his body. Well, thus lay he along, and the enemies ran over him; and fo fcon as they knew, who he was, they reared him upon his feet from under his horse, no less respective than if he had been their own General in regard of a reverence they bare unto the man, and in remembrance of his noble exploits: they brought him again to himfelf, and forth of that by-valley flanding out of the pais, they carried him into the high way : and were fo far possessed and overcome with joy so unexpected that they could not well believe their own eyes that they had gotten him. Some dispatched van-courners to Meffane With the news : B. hereof : namely, that the war was brought to an end, confidering that Philopamen was taken and

was their prifoner. At first thetidings feemed so incredible, that the formost messenger was held nor only for a vain liar, but also for one nor well in his wits : but after that there came one after another, and all with one voice verified and affirmed the same at length it was believed. And them, fee what they did! before they knew for certain that he approached neer unto the City; they all ran forth of the gates by heaps to fee the man : all (I fay) bond as well as free women and children one with another. In fo much, as the gates were choaked up with the thrust and throng of the prefs: for no man could believe affuredly it was true, the thing was to ftrange, unless he might fee him with his own eyes. They that had the charge of bringing him, found much ado to pur by the multirude whom they encounted, and to enter in at the gate : and so thickthey flood in the Fpress, that they took up all the wayes besides, so as he could not be brought forth to be seen Now

because the most part of the people might not possibly have a fight of him, they gat up all at once into the Theatre, which Rood neer unto the way, and peltered it full; and with one voice they cried aloud; That he might be brought thither and presented unto the view of the whole people. The Magistrate and principal citizens, fearing lest the compassion that might arise in mens hearts upon the beholding of to worthy a personage, would raise some trouble and commotion; whiles some comparing the reverence of his former authority and Majeffy, with his present condition and calamity; and others calling to remembrance his manifold deferts and palling good turns, might haply be conched with pity i fet hims far off in the open fight of them all, and then at once

cook him haftily out of their view; for their Pretor. Dinocrates gave out openly and faid, That the @ Magistrate were to enquire and demand certain points of him as touching the main sum of the totall war. Then he was brought into their Councel-Chamber, where their Senate affembled and began to confilt about him. It was now well coward evening; and to far off they were from sefolvingin other matters, that they could not bethink themselves and agree, in what place they snight keep him shar one night in taleguard. Aftonied they were and amaled; to confider and

think upon the greatnest of his clear past, and of his noble versuo and valour & and no man durit receive the charge and cultody of him in his own house, nor trust any one bendes with

The end of

· Am. bal.

his keeping. At length some there were, that put them in minimus belongs while a recently with the his seeping. An eagus some stone very and salied all short with frong financiane. City, vanited under the ground like a dungeom, and salied all short with frong financiane. Listo it was he let down bound as he was and a sing by lines fibring their over of sharmle) was by an engin laid oversto enclose him lure. Thus reposing more trust for his safe custody makes place than in any person, they waited and ascended shource morning. When morrow day was come, the whole entire multitude in general, recommending the benefits and good turns done of old by him to their City, were of mind to pardom and pare him and by his means and mediation, to feek for remedies and redrefs of their prefere difficiles and ralameters. But these priors by whose motive and inducement the Mellemannhad sevoleed (and such were they as injedal) the common-weal), confulted apart in feerer, and concluded with one confert to pur him to death: only the doubt and question was, whether they hould do the thing with speed, or by I delay. But those prevailed in the end, who were more greedy of present revenge, and so they sent one unto him with a draught of poilion. When he had taken the cup in his hand (by repent) he gave not a word but only asked, whether Lycorea (the other General of the Acharans) were elicaped alive, and the forefaid horimen fafe? When answer was made, that they were in safety. That is happy, (quoth he) and therewith drunk off every drop in the cup right heartily, and a while after yeelded up his vital breath. But long joyed they not of his death' who were the bloody authors of this cruelty: for the City of Meffene being conquered by force of arms, among other capitulations, delivered these malesactors into the hands of the Achaans, who demanded presently to have them. The bones and resiques of Philopamen were likewile rendred unto them, and interred he was by the general Councel of all Achea, in such solemn wife, that in heaping upon him all ho- K nours that could be devised for an earthly man, they forbare not alloto adore him as a God immortal, The Historiographers; as well Greek as Latine, attribute so much unto this man, that some of them have recommended to posterity (as a memorable thing of all others that hapned this year:) to wit, that in this one year there died three renowned Captains, Philopamen, Annibal,

Generals of the two most puissant nations in the whole world! Then came T. Quint ins Flamininus in embassage to King Prussa, whom the Romans had in suspition and jealousy, both sorthat he had received Annibal after the flight of Antiochus, and also because he made war upon Eumenes. Now, were it that among other matters Flaminius charged Prassas, that he entertained in his count the most spightfull enemy of all men living, unto the L people of Rome; who first follicited his own native countrey to take arms against the Romans, and after the force and power thereof was abated and defeated, perswaded King Antiethia to do the like: or rather that Prufice of his own accord to gratify Flaminius there prefent and to do the Romans a pleasure, had a meaning and intent either to kill Annibal, or to deliver him alive into their hands. I wot not how it came about, but upon the first communication and conference between them, there were fouldiers sent incontinently to beset and gnard his house. Annibatevermore forcast in mind some such issue and end of his lite, seeing the deadly and inexpiable hatred that the Romans bare unto him; repoing befides no confidence at all in the fidelity of these Kings, and having withal some experience already of the inconstancy and levity of King Prehas, Moreover, he had in horrour this coming of Flaminius, as fatal unto him, and a mean to M

work his final destruction. To the end therefore he might be ever provided aforehand against

those inconveniences and dangers, wherewith on all sides he was encumbred, and have a ready

and P. Scipio. See how they have matched him in equality with the greatest warriots and noblest

way of evafion to fave himfelf, he had devised and canfed to be made seven dores for egress one of his house, whereof some were very privy and secret vanits; because they should not be envifoned with guards. But Kings commandments are of that force, than what foever they would have to be fearched out and discovered, cannot lie long hidden; For the guards for compassed and enclosed the wholecircuit of the house, that it was unpossible for any to get forth and make an efcape. Annibal being advertised that the Kings souldiers were as the gate, affaied to fleal away are postern, which stood furthest out of the way, and wherof the conveignce was most secres; but perceiving that the fouldiers had befor it too, and lay for to encounter and receive him that way, N and that every place was invested with a fer guard, he called for the poil on which he had of long time before ready prepared for all such occurrent occasions, and uttered these words withal, "Let " as rid these Romans of this their roscinual sear and pain wherein they have been all this while, "fince that they think it is long to flay for the death of one old man, Riaminima shall obtain no egeat nor memorable victory of me, difarmed thus as I am, and betraied into his hands Birthis "very day shall prove and testify, how far the people of Rome are degenerate and changed from "their ancient manners. Their forefathers (qd, he) advertifed King Pyrrhus their enemy atmed "in field, and lying with an host of men against them in Italy, they gave him warning I say totalle heed of posion: beet these living at this day, have sene their Embassador, even one that harby "Born the dignity of a Confulsto advise and counsel Prafix wickedly to take the life away of his Q own gueft. Then after he had carried the perform of Profites and his whole realm and called upon "the Gods, protectors of the law of hospitality, to bear witness how he had violated his faith "and broken premise with him, he service up of soliente his mouth, and drank it of. This was the end of Antibal, Polybins and Rutilius write that Scipio also died this year, But I saccord neither with them nor with Valerius, From them I fquare, because I find that when M. Portilis and L. Faler rius were Genfors, the same Li Palerius being Centor, was elected President of the Senies, where-

A as Africanus had been President for ten years space together, during the time of two reviews hy Cenfors next before, And fo long as the faid Africans, lived, there would have been no on ther chosen Presidencin his room, unless himself were to have been cassed and deprived of the Senators dignity, of which difgrace and note of infamy; there is not one that maketh any mention. And as for Valerius Amias, he is sufficiently refuted by M. Naviss a Tribun of the Commons, against whom there is an Oration extent, and the same penned by P. Africanus, and bearing his name. This Navius is recorded in the rols and registers of Magistrats, by the title of Tribun of the Commons, in that year when P. Clodin and L. Porcins were Confuls, but he entred into his office during the Confulthip of App, Claudin and M. Sempronius, the centh o: December. From which time tothe fifteenth of March are three months, upon which day Pub, Clodius and L. Porcius be-B gan their Confulfhip, Sout feemeth that he was living during the Tribmoship of Navins, and that he might well commense an action against him, and call him to his answer, but he departed this life before that L. Cato and M. Porcius were Cenfors. But in my conceit the death of thefe three (the most renowned perionages each one of their own nation) are not to be compared one with the other in this regard, that they hapned all just at one time, more than for this, that none of them all had an end correspondent and answerable to the portly state and glorious lustre of his life. For first and formost in this they all jumped together, that they neither died nor were enterred in their native countrey. Again, Annibal and Philopamen were both poisoned. Annibal was banished and betraied by his own friend and host, Philopamen was taken priloner, and left his life in prilon and irons. As for Scipio, although he was neither exiled nor condemned, yet making default of appa-C rance at the day affigned unto him, and being cited to his answer in his absence, willingly banished not himself only for his life time, but his corps and junerals also after his death. Whiles those affairs passed in Peloponnejus (from whence our pen hath a little diverted and di-

greffed) the return of Demetrius and the Embafladors into Macedons, diverfly wrought in mens minds, and amused them some in one thing, and some in another. The common people of Macedomy, who were mightily afraid that the Romans would make war upon them, highly affected Demetrius, and cast a favourable aspect upon him as the author of peace, and withal they destined him without all doubt to the Kingdom after the decease of his father. For albeit he were younger than his brother Perfeus, yet menthought and spake, that he was begotten in matrimony by Philip of his lawful wife, whereas he had Perfeus by a concubin, who carried no token and mark of Da certain father, as having to his mother a woman that was nought of her body and common. Whereas Demetrius resembled his father Philip, and was as like him as might be. Moreover, men faid, That the Romans would place and establish Demetrins in the Royal throne of his father, but

Perfeus was in no credit and reputation among them. Thus folk fluck not to give out abroad in

their common talk. Whereupon not only Perfent was in care and doubt, that the preemittence

of age only would little boot and advantage him, confidering in all respects else he was inferiour to his brother, but Philip also himself, supposing verily that it would hardly lie in his power to leave the inheritance of the crown to whom he pleased, thought that his yonger son was amote in his eye, and troubled him more than was for his ease. Offended other whiles he was, that the Macedonians reforred unto him so much as they did, and highly displeased that there should be E any more royal courts than one in his realm, during his life. And to speak a truth, the young Prince himself returned from Rome more puffed up, no doubt, with pride, than was befeeming; as who prefumed and grounded much upon the opinion that the Senat had of him, perceiving that they had granted those things to him which had been denied unto his father before: but look how much favor and honor (in respect of the Romans) he won among the rest of the Macedonia ans, so much envy and ill will he procured himself thereby not only with his brother, but with his father also: and especially after that other Roman Embaffadors were arrived, and that Philip was forced to part with Thracia and withdraw his garrifons, and to do other things either by vertue of the old award of the first commissioners, or by a new ordinance of the Senat. Welliteperformed all but with an heavy heart and many a deep figh and grone, and fo much the rather, be-Fraule he observed and saw how his som Demitrius converted more with the Embassadors, and frequented their company oftner than his! Howbeit he obcied, and did whatfoever was enjoined him by the Romans, because he would minister unto them no occasion of tevying war against him our of hand. And supposing it was good policy to a veretheir minds from all sulpition that he minded any such designs conding that ways he led his army into the mids of Thracia against the Odrysians, Danstielets, and Bessians, He wom the City Philopopolis, abandoned by the inhabitants who were fled, and had retired themselves with their whole samilies to the high mountains next adjoining and after he had wasted the Lands and territories of the Barbarians that inhabited the champain countrey, hereceived them mader his subjection by composition. Afterwards, having left a garrion at Philippopolis) which igoriofice was chaledland expelled by the Odryfians, he de-

by to du tomon to his eldeft fon Perfess, and 1 artoigg one. During the train of these affairs in Mandalogy, the Confusionok their journey into their several Provinces. Marcellandent a messenger before him to La Poncius the Pro-Confus, to give him to understand that he should prefent his legions before the new Town of the Gauls, But at the first

& termined to build a Town in Dewropus; a region of Problemeer the river Spiconus, which issueth

one of lightdum, and keeping his course through dean and itch argeth it self-and falleth into the tiver And Not far from Sobe the old Cierhe buils a new and caused it to be called Perfess, there-

approach

approach of the Conful the Frenchmen yeelded the place. Twelve thousand they were that bare H arms, and most of them had by force gotten their armour out of their country villages, which was raken from them mandre their hearts, with all things elfe, that either they had gotten out of the country by pilling and robbing, or brought with them of their own. Whereupon they addressed their Embastadors to Rome, for to make complaint of these abuses and wrongs: who having andience given in the Senat by C. Valerius the Pretor, declared, how by occasion that Gaul was incharged with a multitude of people, they were conftrained as well for want of ground and poficisions, as also for need and poverty, to pais over the Alps and seek themselves some place of habitation. And where they faw any quarters forler, defart, and unpeopled, there they had planted themselves, without offering injury to any person: where also they had begun to build a Town. which might be a good proof and argument, that they came not to do violence upon any City or I country Village, And now of late M. Clandius had lent unto them a message, that unless they jubmitted and yeelded, he would war upon them: whereupon they preferring certain peace (although it were less honorable) before the doubful hazard & adventures of war, surrendered rather to be in the protection and safeguard than under the subjection of the people of Rome, But a few daies aftter, they were commanded to quit both City and Country. And thereupon refolved in their mind to depart in filence and faying never a word, into what place foever they could, there to feek their fortune : but then they were difarmed, yea, and spoiled and stript of all that ever they had, and nothing left, that either they drave before them, or carried about them, In regard whereof, they were humble suppliants to the Senat and people of Rome, that they would not proceed in more rigour and cruelty against them, harmless persons as they were, and submitting themselves K unto them, than against professed enemies. To this Oration of complaint the Senat caused this aniwer to be returned: That neither they had done well in coming into Italy, and presuming to build them a City upon other mens territories, without permission of the loveraign Roman Magiftrat, who had the government of those parts: nor yet the Senat was well pleased, that they should be thus despoiled, considering they had yeelded. And therefore minded they were to lend with them their Embassadors to the Consuls to command them in their name, to see that all their own goods should be restored again unto them, so that they made return thither from whence they came: who also should go forward insmediatly over the Alps, to give the States of France warning to keep in their people with them, and hold them in their native country : for almuch as the Also were the frontier limits standing in the mids to confine between them, and therefore L tholemountains neither ought nor might be passed of one side or the other: and to make account of this, that they should speed no better now in transgressing their bounds, than at what time as they first made a way and passinge over them into leasy. The Embassadors emploied about this bulands, were L. Furius Purpurio, Q. Minutius, and L. Mantius Acidims. Thus the Frenchaster reflictuage made unto them of all that was their own by good right, and without wrong of others, departed out of Italy. Now when these Roman Legats were come they had good words and courteous answer from the Transalpine nations. And those amongst them that were more ancient than the reft, blamed the people of Rome for their overmuch lenity, in that they let those persons go, who without warrant from the whole State, durft be to bold as to take a voyage to fettle apon any lands belonging to the Signory of Rome, and were so hardy as thereon to build a Town, For M furely they deserved not less than to abide grievous smart for their rash demeanor. Moreover and bendes, whereas the Romans have given them their own goods again, they feared much that fo great indulgency of theirs, would induce and encourage others to enterprife the like. So they friendly entertained and as kindly accompanied the Embaffadors yea; and liberally presented them with rewards.

M. Claudius the Conful having thus expelled the Gauls out of his Province, began to lay the ground of the litrick war, and for this purpose wrote his letters unto the Senat, for a warrant and commillion to país with his legions into Ifria. The Senat was therewish contented. But whereas they were in question and confultation about conducting a Colony to inhabite Aguileia, they could not agree whomto fend, whether Latins or Roman citizens. But in conclusion the Li. N. thought it better to plant there a Colony of Latins. The Primavirs for to effect this, were created. P. Segnic Nafica, C. Flominium, and L. Manlius Latins.

The fame year were two Colonies of Roman citizensere field at Magine and Parmin: and two thousand persons were to either place translated out of the territory which lately was obsupted by the Bohans and before time had been in the senare of the Tulesus. They of Parsia were endued with eight acres of land, and those of Masini with five a peece. The Triumvir-Commissioness who had the disposing and managing of the business, were Mackinghus Lepidus, T. Ebusius Carus, and L. Quintius Criffinus. Like wife the colony Susumia consisting of Roman citizens, was brought into the tetritedity of Caltra, by the condox of Q. Fubine Lubes, C. Afrania Sarlio, and T. Senny, Gracebus, deputed Triumvirs, therefore : who fet out for every man tenaceted ground.

The same year A. Ferentias the Projector sortes from the River there in the Austana community, sought forwardly against the Celuberians, and forced certain Towns which they had fortified. Base Spain beyond there was quiet this year, because both P. Sampronius the Propretor lay sick of a long different able the Lustratians (as good hap was prefed dill and quiet, abeing by nor manprovoked to the. Neither was there any memorable exploit atchieved in Ligation by Q. Fibian the Consul. M. Manroellus was called home out of lighting and after he had distinged his

A army, returned to Rome for to hold the election of the Magiffrats. For Gonfuls he created Cn, Behiar Tamphilas and Li. Emplies Paidus! This man had been Edile Currier ogether with M. Emplies who was Gonful five years before: and yet the fame Lipidus inferred the repulse twice ere he was created Comil. Then were Pretors chesenso wit. Q. Fahoins Flaccist, M. Naterial Lavonus, L. Manita the second time, M. Ogulnius Gallas, L. Gacilius Dinter, & C. Toriblius Island. In the very end of the year there was a solemn supplication holden by occasion of certain profile giessfor men believed verity that in the court yard of the goddels Concordas is rained bloudfor the space of two daies: and reported it was not far from Stoly, that a new liand was discovered our of the Sea, where never any was before seen. Laterius Anties writeth, that Annibal died this year; and that to compass and work his death, there were sent in embassage to Profiss I. Serios Affairens, and P. Serpio Nassea, beides T. Quintius Flamininsis, who in that Astion is named most.

The fortieth Book

Of the Histories of T. Livius of Padua, from the Foundation of the Livy of Rome.

The Breviary of L. Florus upon the fortieth Book.

VV Hen Philip had given commandment to make streight search for the children of those whom he kept in prison (and personages they were of most noble birth) for to put them to death: Theoxena fearing the King his malicious intent and wicked lust in the behalf as well of her own children as of her Ofters little ones (God wor) and very yong infants, brought forth and offered unto the faid children naked keen foords and a cup of deadly posson, persuading with them to wood the imminish shame and dissonour, by prosent death; which after she had obtained and seen effected, she tikewise placed her own part and stem ber own felf. Moreover in this book are related the debate and variance between Perleus and Demettius the two ons of Phillip King of Macedony: and how Demetrius came to his death by poison, through the mischievous practise of his brother Perseus who devised full ecrimes and raised flanders against him: and principally among the rest, charged him that he intended to kill his own father, and meant to usurpe D the Kingdom, & 1 It of all, because be was a friend to the people of Rome: by which means after the death of Philip Perious obtained the crown. Alfo it containeth the happy exploits at chieved by many and divers commanders in Liguria, and in Spain against the Celtiberians. The books of Numa Pompilius were by certain husbandmen as they laboured in the ground of L. Petilius a Notary, under the Jamicu um; found enclosed within a coffer of Rone, and written both in Latine and Greek, And when thet Pretor of the Citysto whom the books were brought, had perufed them, and found therein many pothes tending to overthrow religion and the divine lervice of the Gods, he [wore bifore the Senat, that it was dangerous for the State and Common-wealth, that they should be read and preserved : in such fort that by an Att of the State, they were burned within the Comitium or Hall of publick affemblies. The Colony Aquileis was now erected. Philip exceedingly diffleafed with himfelf and pricked with remorfe of conscience for that E he had can d his fon Demetrius to be poisoned, upon the fulle suggestions and necusations of his other Sonf a med ag ainst him, devised to punish Perseus, and rather to confer the Kingdom upon An igonus his friend than that his sonshould succeed him't but in this destinance and purpose of his he sadding died; and so Peticus took the crown and Kingdom upon him.

The fortieth book of T. Livius.

"N the beginning of the year next enliting; the Confole and Pretors cast lots for their several governments. As for the Confuls there was no other Province to employ them in but Lieuria. The civil jurisdiction among citizens left to M. Ogulhim Gallus; and the forrein over firangers to M. Valerius, High Spain was affigued white Q, Fullias Placeus; and the Nether-land thereof to P. Mainthus L. Cecilius Deiter had the governance of Sicily, and C. Terentias for a of Sa dinia. The Confils were enjoyhed to take muffets for Q. Pabiar had written our of Ligaria; that the Appnairs inclined to rebeliton; and greatly to be feared it was, that they would break out and make rodes into the territory of Pifa And well they knew already, that of the two Provinces of Spains the higher parts were in arms and the war with the Celembertans was this in reain: and actor the lower the military discipline there was the incorrupt and gone, by featon of riotous pleatures and id enes where noto the fouldiers were wholly given, by occasion that the Prevor lay to long fick ... For thefetenile, thought good it was that new armies froud be levied and en olled to wir four legions for Ligaria, and every one of them to contain \$200 foot and 300 horie: unto which & there will an addition of rioco footmen, and goo men of arm from our of the Latine allies. And the ferwo termies were to ferve the Confuls. But over and befides they were committed to enrol Theo foot, and odo horfemen of Dane allies, and them to fend inco France to M. Marters In, who was to continue fill in place of command, after the term of his Confesthip expired Likewife they had in charge to levy of Roman Citizens 400m footmen and 200 horle, and of allies 7000 of the one and 300 of the other to beconducted thro both Provinces of Spain. And Q.Fabine Liber had his commission of government renowed for one year longor, with the charge of that afmy which he had in Ligaria,

* 19 of April ; unto the god-I .calend Mai. which was Nas talu dies urbu Rome ; the birth day (as it were) of Rome.

The spring scalon that year was very floring and tempestuous. On the even of the seas, Palitia about nooff-ride, indestey there arole a mighty hufting wind, which overthrew many edifices as we have day professe. It can down the braten flating and images in the Capitol: it caught up onto the god at Wassacrees processes Annu August and the Tampic of the Asses, (which is in the Avening) caried is away, and let it fast to the back wall of the Temple of Ceres. It overturned and laid along other fixings in the great cinque or them-placed called Coren Maximus, together with the pillars upon which they flood. The lanterns and pinnacles it rent and tare after a ftrange fort from the roof and top of certain Churches, and carried them clean away. And therefore this tempell was held for a prodigious token, and the Armpices gave order for the expiation and latisfaction thereof, Likewije the same provision was made in regard of a report from Regre, that a mule was foled with three feet : and from Formie, that the Chappel of Apallo (and namely at C. jeta) was firlken j with lightning. For their prodigies, there were twenty greater beatts killed for tacrifice; and a supplication holden one whole day. And about the same time, intelligence was given by letters from A. Terentius the Pretor, that P. Sempron us having continued above a year fick, was departed this life, in the farther Province of Spain; which was the cause that the Pretors were willed to make more haft, and so much the sooner to pass into Spain.

After this, the embaffiges from beyond the Sea had and ence given them in the Senat. The first was that of the two KK, Eumenes and Pharnaces, and also of the Rhodians, who complained for the great lofs and overthrow by the Sinopians received. And about the fame inflant arrived also Embassadors from Philip, from the Achaans and Lacedamonians, who had their answer and disparch, after a speech made by Martins, who had been sent to visit the estate and affairs of Greece & and Macedony, But as touching the foresaid Kings of Assa, and the Rhodians, this stood for their answer; namely, That the Senat would fend their Embassaddors and Commissioners to take knowledge and see to all things there in place. But as concerning Philip, Martins had so told his tale, that he put the LL, of the Senat in more fear and perplexity: for in his declaration he confessed,

that Philip indeed had accomplished the will and pleasure of the Senat, but in such fort, as it was evidencto be feen, that he would do fo no longer than he were held thereto and compelled of neceffity; for apparantit was, that he minded to make war again, confidering that whatioever he either did or faid tended to no other and, For first and formost he caused all the multipude to be removed and translated (with their whole families) out of the cities by the Sea-coast, into shar quarter which now is called ' Emabigand in times past was named Paonia; and gave shole 1. Cities aforesaid to the Thracians and other barbarous narrans to inhabit : supposing that this kind of people would be more fast and raithful more him in his wars against the Romans. And resily this deed of his bred a great discontenement and mumming throughout all Macedonia: infomuch, as few there were of shim, who thus left their native habitations together with their wives and child en, sharcould bire in and contain their fecret grief and heart-burning, and fay nothing : but being pricked and neiled more to anger than curbed and bridled with fear, they brake out and were heard to enrie and cay out upon the King as they went along the way in troops and companies. Hereupon his fell stomack by nature was logalled that he had all men in jealouly, and notime norplace there was, but he inspected. In the end, he beganto give it out openly, that he could not make account to be in lafety and security unless he apprehended and kept in prison the M children of those persons whom he had before-time killed, for so dispatch and make away them allo (in time) one after another. This crue ty in it felf bainous enough and enormous, the estamity and wofuil milery of one house made more odious and detettable. Murdered he had many years before Herodicus, a noble man and a Prin eof the Theffalians: and fometimeafter, he flew also his sons in law, who had married his daughters. These Gentlewomen being lest Widows, had each of them by their Husbands a little Son: and the names of these women were Theoxena and draho. As for Theaxens the would in no wife marry again, albeit the had many fairers there wood her: but Archowas wedded to one Poris, the very principal and noblest personage of the Accessivation: and when the had born him many children, the died, and left them all very yong. Themafterwards Theorems likewife, was married to the forefaid Prin, to the end, that the might si have the bringing up of those her fifters thildren with her own hands a and in truth she was not more kind to her ownpretty fon than to those her fifters children; but fo tenderly regarded them all slike, as if the bad born them of her own body. Now when the heard once of the Kings ed & and proclamation which was gone forth, for the apprehention of all those intapts whole fashers before had been put to death; supposing that their children should be exposed not only to the abuse and scornful mockery of the King, but also so the lust and villary of his grand, the concrived in her minden horrible designment: yes, and the fluck nosto, fay, That with her own hand the would rid them of their lives , sather than they thould come within the clutches of Rhihip. But Finis her husband (who abborred the very morning of to abominable a fact) faid that be would conveigh them out of the wayastar as Athens, to certain truffy steeds of his there, and o would himself improper person accompany them all the way thicher, and take part with them of that exile and bandlament. So they put themselves make it journey, all sognifier the and his wife and children from The fillowies to ward & Eres, wato a folemn lagificand feat which yearly which ale to celebrate with much come monions pomp. in the honor of Enew their first founder. -Now when they had spent what day an feathing full folentaly, about the shird watch of the night When all others were dounded less) they were tubasked in a thip prepared atortheed by Powe;

A making lemblance, as if they would return to The flatonich's but indeed purfishing to dut over to Eaches. But when they had laboured and wronght vo an object their the wind, which was full against them, they were overtaken and prevented by the thy light before they were tan Holl the Land, and past fight. And being discovered by the Kings fifthers, who had the charge and keeping of the haven, there was a plunate of fold (well appointed with armed men) let out to jetch in that veilel, with express commandment (as they would answer to the contrary at their utter peril) not to come again without it. Now as they approached neer, Ports verily for his part was very earnest with the rowers, mariners, and fallers, to pite their business and make way from them : otherwhiles firetching out his hands up to heaven, calling and praying unto the Gods to helo them in this their hard diffress. But the couragious lady his wife, all the while (turning again B to execute that defigminent of hers long before purposed) tempered and mixed a potion of poilon, and brought forth certain (words withal). Now when she had set the poiloned cup before the children in their very eye, and drawn the swords naked : Death (quoth she) is the only means we have to fave our liberty; to here the wayes that lead to death: now as every ones heart flandeth to this or that take thereto, and avoid the cruelty and pride of the King. Come on lads and jolly firiplings, lead you the way first that are the bigger and elder : take sword in hand, fall thereupon and work the feat at once: or if ye lift rather to be long a dying, drink here of this cup, What should they do? the enemies were fast upon them ready to boord their vessel, their mother on the other fide, encouraging them inflantly to take their death. In fuch wife, that to conclude, fome dying the one way and some the other, were all cast headlong over shipboord, when they C were but half dead. Then the for her part embracing her husband about the middle (because the

would dye with him for company) threw her felf and him both together into the Sea. Thus the Kings men feized upon the ship, when the masters thereof were gone. The horrible example of this fact kindled more coals, and set the malice and hatred kindled against the King as it were on a light and flaming fire anew, infomuch as now commonly in all

places they fell to open cursing of him and his children. Which maledictions and executions at

was not long but all the Godsliffned and gave ear unto, and caused that he likewise exercised

cruelty even upon his own flesh and blood." For Perseus leeing his brother Demetrius to arise

every day more than other in favour, greatness, and reputation with the whole Macedonian pep-

ple, and to grow also in credit and grace among the Romans, supposing with himself how he had

all his thoughts and studies that way, and aimed only at that mark. But believing verily that he

wasnot frong enough and inflicient alone, to execute and bring forth io much only, as within

in no other hope left him of attaining to the crown, but by the means of some wicked practile bent

that unmarily and womanish mind of his hehad deviled and conceived, he practifed with his fathers friends, and efricons founded their hearts one by one apart, catting out ambiguous and doubtful speeches. And at the first verily some of them shewed countenance, as if they could not abide to hear of any such thing became they reposed more hope in Demetrius. But afterwards, as the hatred of Philip grew daily greater against the Romans, which Perfeus fill fostered and maintained, whereas Demerrius with all his might laboured against it; they fore-leeing in their mind the unflariby end of Deminities, who lay too open and was not needful enough to guard limited. E against the translatent and mitchievous plots of his brother, fided with Perfent; making this account in pulicy, to fet that agoing and leftly forward, which in the end would take effect, and namely to entertain and advance the hope of the mightier. For the execution of the reft they re-ferved every thing to a meet and convenient this therefore. As for the prefert, the best course they thought upon was this, to incente the King all that ever possibly they could against the Romans, to induce and put him forward fail to think of nothing but war, whereto of his own acmans, to induce and put him notward that to think of nothing out war, whereto of his gwin according mid flood well enough and was enclined. And withal (to the end that Demetrias ingle) be from day to day notice and mide thing extend to they chired of purpole as before they were agreed into freech; as touching the trace and great port of the Romans: whereas when some of them would feeld again in touching were adjusted to the Romans: whereas when some of them would feeld again in touching were to detail their manners and fathions, others to de-F prave their deeds and acts, fome Rolling in general at the very form and making of their City, how it was not yet embeddied a beautiful either with flarely edifices in publick places, or with how it was not yet entirelished & beats and the entire with stately editices in publick places, or with fair hould of private mayif, other mothing and having in dession the principal and chief personages of the City in particular, the included that was in dession the principal and chief personages of the City in particular, as with a defice to got in his bracket, would as liver to all hole points in the desence and mainfeathness of the Robinss. The which means he brought himself both into more slowly with its states of the Robinss. The which means he brought himself both into more slowly with its states of the Robinss. The which means he brought himself both into more slowly with with the states of the Robinss in the states of the sta

" have fent us again, but his heart and fourthey are possessed of ever force he wash bolings at H Rome. All the Macedonians in a manner have their erea upon him fer, him they out and are "One in plain terms, that they will no other King than, whom the Romans fraller up. Old 2 bitip was of himself badly enough affected in his mind, but upon these suggestions buzzed in the badly he was the worle, and more disquieted and second frame; he entertained the surmiss and er them neeter to his heart than he made fair in outward they and countenance. Now is hortuned that the time was come of the ordinary review of his army, the folemnity wherof was usually performed in this manner. They cut a dog overthwart the midft in two halfs, the head and foregarts together with the entrals were set on the right hand of the high way; the hind parts on the left Between this facrifice thus divided, the companies in their armour passed in a shew. Before the front of the vanguard were carried the coats of arms and royal enigns of all the Macedonian Kings I that ever had been from the beginning. Then followed the King himfelf in person with his children. Next marched the Kings guard and cohort, with the fquires of his body. And last of all in the reregard behind came the reft of the multitude and commons of the Macedonians. Of either fide of the King went his fons, two lufty Gentlemen. Perfess was about 30 years old, and Demetrists five years yonger; the one in the mids and best of his age and strength, and the other in the yery prime and flour thereof. An happy father had he been for fo fair iffue, feeing this proof, this maturity and perfection of theirs, if the grace of God had gone withal, and that they had been well difpoled and affected in mind. The manner and cultome of this review and folemn light was lafter the facrifice duly accomplished) for the whole army to joust and courney in this wife that being divided into two battailons, they should one charge the other, and represent the shew of a very w conflict and let field. And who should be the chief leaders and captains in this brave passime, but the Kings two fons? But believe me they jefted never a whit, nor made a vain thew for disport, but went to it roundly in good earnest, as if they would determine now who should be King another day? Foul work they made with their woodden wasters and headless pikes; many were wounded, and nothing wanted there but sharp iron, of a very bloody battel indeed. That regiment which Demetrius commanded, had the upper hand by ods, Perfous thewed himself highly dipleafed and angry thereat; but contrary-wife his friends and favourits of the wifer fort, rejoyced at it, and made remonstrance, That this was the only thing to minister just occasion unto him for to challenge and accuse his yonger brother. Now the same day, the one as well as the other leasted their companions, who had thus performed the joults and tournaments of either fide with them. Perfens was invited by his brother to supper, but he resuled and denied to come. Howbert such was the good fellowship amongst them, and so merry were the yong gallants and lusty Cavaliers, that they paffed the feastival day in all joy and mirth, either part with their Captain, and plied the winefull liberally. Then in their cups they fell to discouring freely of their running and passime, and began to cast out merry conceits and broad jests at their adversaries of the contraty side, informech as they forbare not to glance at the very Captains themselves. Now had Reference a privy fpie, one of his guests, to liften what good talk there was at his brothers boord, but he demeaning himself & walking not so circumspectly as he should, was encountred by certain youths, that chanced to come forth of the hall or parlor where they fate at supper, and was evil entreated and well beaten for his labour. Demetria nothing awate thereof, among other table talk, Why M go we not (qd,he) and banket with my brother and if there remain any anger and displeasing behind after our joufting in jeft, appeale and mitigate the fame in implicity of heart and mutil-making? Mary, no better, tried they all again with one voyce, fave only those that seared to be mer withal preferrly and lerved alike for militing & knocking the lottaid frie. Deworth, would need draw even them also with him; whereupon they carried weapons, hidden muck their apparel, for fear of the worft, that they might defend themselves, it any spolence were notified. But what can be carried so secret, but out it will, where there is inselfine discord in one family. All was full of these and falle knaves, as well in the one house as the other. For there can a pick-thankand tale carier before unso Perfess, and declated unto him that there were coming with Department of you men with privy skeins by their fides. And albeit he wift well enough what was the called hereof (for N he had heard that one of his guests was by them beaten) yet so aggravate the muter and make it more odious he commanded the dote to be fall locked and from the upper rooms and lofting of the house and out of the windows to the street side, he kept off and repelled those (this came to banhet and be merry with him) from approaching the dore, as it their coming were for no other purpose but to murder him. Despring after he had for a stime, cried one, in the first and rich on for this distract and indignity. Taying it was long of the ring and robing elle that he was thus excluded seturned again to his own house to make a nend of the banker there: and all this while excluded, returned again to his own house to make an end of the bankes there; and all this while knew nothing what the matter was. The morrow, after, Person, so from as ever he shought he might have access to the speech of his father, came to the Court and in the fight of the Angelstood afar off with a troubled counterpance and heavy scheet, and note, wend with him. How now (ed. of his father) what is amis with yours not all well? A may good lord and father (od he)? would of you knew, that it is the fair gift & grace of Good-that, ama live man at this hour. That brother of mines gooth and about us any more by way of server paradices and hidden ambuffless; for the might that was, he came with armed men to set uppn me in mine own house, and to take away my life. I was driven (ather) to thut the doors against him, and so laye my self from his surpar rage, within the deserge of the walls thereof. When he had thus possibled his father with tendent and

and effectifheness together; Nay (qd, he) I will prove all plainly before your face, that your face know it wa amin'hos I fay, if you grace canbe content to give meandence. Andien. e? (ed., he) yes may will I and that with patiente and immediately he commanded Dimetricate be called before him. And withal, he fem for two of his old triends to affet him, and to take their advise, to wit. Loftmachus and Onomafius, who wish nothing of the quarte-end variance between the two brethren for that they had been firangers a long time at the court. In the mean while, he walted up and down alone, attending their coming conting and diff ouring many matters in his head, and his fon Perfent Hood fitt aloof, After word was brought that the parties were come, he retired afide with those two triends, and as many of his guard into an inner room, and permitted his tone to bring with them into the place, three friends a piece unarmed. And when he was fee, thus be-R gan he to fpeak. an net to speas.

Mere fit I a most wretched father, to be a judg between my two sons, the one plaintif, the other The speech of

er defendant in the case of parriede; and to find among those of mine own house and blood, the Philip to his " foul flain of that fellonions crime, either fally forged or indeed committed, Certainly long a two lons. of I feared inch a from and tempest toward, and I saw it riving after off, when I perceived your Palm feeles "unbrotherly looks one toward another, when I over-heard some unhappy words to pais be- diar pietas. at tween you. Yet other whiles I was in good hope that the heat of your anger might evaporate et and flake, and the fulpicions and jealousies be cleesed and pass away: considering that even pro-"feffed and mortal enemies, have laid down arms, concluded peace, and become friends at laft; yea.

" and great quarrels and enmitties between private perions have had their end. Thoped that one

C "time or other ye would remember how ye were natural brethren; that ye would call to mind, of how ye were little children together and had converted with all amplicity & fingleness of heart

"familiarly in your infancy: and final y, that ye would think upon my good leftons and precepts

of unto you which now I fear me much that I have founded to your deaf ears in vain. How often

shave I blamed and detelled in your presence and hearing the examples of brethren at discord and

a variance, recounting unto you the ftories of the fearful fequel and horrible iffue thereof?namely,

co how they have thereby undone themselves and their race overthrown their own houses, vea &

contrelly subverted whole Kingdoms? On the other fide, I laid before you better patterns and pre-

ccedents to follow, and namely of the contord agreement, and unity between the Lacedamonian

KK.that raigned two by two together to their own good and the publick weal of their country

co was taken up to uturp the tyranny and foveraign rule every manfor himself alone. Moreover I

(clet before your eyes these two brethren hereby, Eumenes and Attalus, who at the first began with

of fo little that they were in manner abalhed and afhamed to take upon them the title and five of (c Kings: and at this day are equal in graundeur of dominion to my felf to Antiethin, and to any

"Kings of this age living: and that by no other means in the world, more than by brotherly love and mutual concord. Nay, I flaid not fo but discoursed unto you and recited sundry examples of

certain Romans, which either I had learned by hear-lay or observed by mine own eye-fight and

experience: and namely, the two Quimii, T, and L, who warred both against me, The Scinios

likewife, P. and L. who vanquished and subdued Antiochus: their fathers also and uncles, who

of for many hundred years : but the same City fell foon to decay and ruin, when the fashion once

were brethren, and whole concord and unity all their life long was fuch as it was not disjounted in their very death. But neither the wickedness of those first recited, and s semblable end correspondent to their ungracious life, was able to scare you from outragious discord; nor yet the good heart & meaning of the later fort together with their happy fortune draw & induce you to be wife. During my natural life, whiles my breath is within my body, both twain of you, leduced by foolish hope & difordinat defire, are ready to take possession of my Kingdom over my head. And to long only would ye have me to live, until that I furviving the one of you, might prefently by my death put all out of question, and make the other (as fole heir apparant) undoubted King. Sick ye are I see well of father and brother, ye can abide neither the one nor the other. "There is no goodnes in you at all:nothing is there that ye hold deer, nothing that you count holy and inviolable but in liew and flead of all there is crept and entred into you an unfatiable defire " to raign, and that hath wholly possessed your hearts. Come on therefore now grieve and wound "your fathers ears with your ungracioussales and wicked words; debate and dispute the matter with reciprocal accusations, you that shortly will decide and determine it by dint of sword : fay " on and spare notifiesk one all that either you can alledge truly, or list to devise & invent falfiv "Mine cars are now wide open-but shall hereafter for ever be close shut, against all secret slanders " that ye shall whilper and report one sgainst the other. When he had breathed out these words with great indignation, the affittems there began all to weep much and fired tears, and for a good time there was fad cheer and not a wordinntil at length Perfens began and faid: "I should belike The seculate: " have opened the dore in the night that I should, and received into my house armed guests to ry Oration of banquet with me yes and held out my throat unto them for to be cut : fince that nothing is be- Perfess against

" give our abroad and lay, That you have no more fone but Demerrins, and call me a baffard and a "fuppoled fon of yours as begotten of a concubine. For it you held and avowed me legitimate, if

G " lieved unless the deed had been done and dispatched; since that the same is said unto me (who his brother De-" have been tortaid and whose life hath been songht) which were more befeeming to speak unto metrim, " a wood-kern and robber by the high-way fide: It is not for nought I fee well that these here,

"you vouchfafed me the place, the degree and love of a fon, you would never fare and from a-Dddd 2

pole, that

μαχαίςαις

it gainst me so as you do, for discovering the ambush see forme, and complaining the see the (Seaint him rathersthat laid in wait so iurprife me : neither would you fet fo light and make lo simal account of my life, asto be moved neither for the danger pak wherein i waterner at the 55 peril to come, if fuch wait-laiers mayercape unpunished. Now, if there be no remedy busharwe 55 must die and say nothing, let us shold our songue and be mute : let us only pray to the Gods ha is fore that this intended mischief begun in me, may also take an end in, me alone, and that you be Enot he, who is to be wounded and pierced through my body. But in case (like as by the yery in-"flinct and suggestion of nature, they that are attailed and set upon in a desart wilderness, be Staught to implore and call formens help and fuccour, although they neither faw nor knew of 4: any before) in cafe (1 fay) it be lawful for melikewite to open my mouth and speak, when I see the naked (word drawn upon me: then I beleech you for your own love, even for the love of I so your good lelf, and the name of a father (which whether of us twain have more efteemed and "regarded, you havefull well known long ago) to give me audien, e, and to hear me, as if you had 66 been awakened at my cry and pittiful lamentation in the last nights riot, and came in the way 46 where I was forced to call, Help, Help; and as if you had taken D. metrin in the manner, with-5 in my gate, in the very entry of my dore, accompanied with armed men, at an undecent and undue hour of this night past. Those plaints and mones which then I would have uttered by way " of difordered and confused cries, in that fuddain affright of mine upon the deed doing the same "I now make the morrow after. Ah brother, we have lived now a good while, not (1 wot) as "brethren that should banket and make merry one with another. It is the crown that you look chatter, that is certain and pall peradventure; but your hope to attain unto it, is croffed divers w "waies, My bitthright and mine eldership is a block in your way between you and it the law of finations is against it; the ancient custome of the Macedonianschecketh it; and finally, the will, pleasure, and judgment of our father is opposite unto it, Mount you cannot possibly so high, but by the effusion of my heart blood. You go to work, you aslay all means, you leave no slope up-" rolled, and nothing unattempted to effect that: but to this day either mine own wary diligence 66 or happy fortuge hath guarded me and withstood your wicked particide. Even yesterday, du-" ring the time of the folemn review and purging of the army, during the time of running at tilt " and joulting in time of the shew and pastime relembling a skirmish, you missed very little of mase king a bloody battail of it and a deadly conflict indeed, and nothing elfe faved me from death, but this, that I suffered my self and my men to go by the worse and be overcome, From this mar-"tialcombate as if it had been no more but a game and iport among brethren, you would needs * Sadibus, of share traited and drawn me to a supper, Why? think you father, that I should have supped and who same in arms to harker with me Plo you believe that I should have single and those states that it should be some in arms to harker with me Plo you believe that I should be some in arms to harker with me Plo you believe that I should be some in arms to harker with me Plo you believe that I should be some in arms to harker with me Plo you believe that I should be some in a me to harker with me Plo you believe that I should be some in a me to harker with me Plo you believe that I should be some in a me to harker with me Plo you believe that I should be some in a me to harker with me Plo you believe that I should be some in a me to harker with me Plo you have some in a me to harker with me Plo you have some in a me to have a me to have the plot of the p "mone thole quests unarmed, who came in arms to banket with me? Do you believe, that I should fame I fup. "have been in no danger of their naked (words of fleel at night; who in the day time and within-" your fight, laid on such load with * wooden swords and baltons, that they had like to have kile led me? To what end elie came you, brother at that time of the night? why came you as an ene-Eunivais Polybo Like as my confidering I was in choler and my blood was up or, wherefore came you accompanied with in the end of tall fellows privily armed and with fhort fwords under their garments? I durit not venture to fit the 26 book, 4 at supper with your should I have received you then, coming as you did with armed men to banquetwith me? Vather, if the dore had been opened; wheras you hear me now to make my comiscular, I take e plaints you should have been by this time busied about my winding sheet, herse, and funerals. to be all one 5: Llay not forth and urge matters in flanderous manner, after the fashion of these accusers at the with from . har ineither collect I bare conjectural prefumptions to enforce & conclude any doubtful points "for what need I so to do? Denieth he that he approached my dore with a troop of mentor that resognis de "he had in histrain a company, such as wore weapons covertly under their apparel? Do but fends xorricer , in "for them whom I shall name. But in faith, what will not they dare to do, that cando this? and Polymus, when expet I trow, they will never be so hardy and shameless as to deny it. If I had taken them in the either some round ball of "manner with their weapons about them within mine entry, and so brought them before you, wood is fall. At then you would fay it were a plain case and out of all doubt. If then, they consels as much with ned to the end "their mouth, hold them as culpable as if they had been surprised in the act doing. Now curse N of the dart or " (and spare not) the greedy appetite and thirst after a Kingdom; now fall to raise and call up the javelin, after & furies out of hell to fet brethren together by the ears: but good father, let not your curies and the manuer of th "that lyeth in awair, and the party who is forelaid. Let him be holden guilty that fought to kill round in the "his brother, let him feel withal the gods of his father to be his enemies and angry against him. head like 2 ... But as for him who was in danger to lose his life through his brothers mischievous practise, let bird-bolt. For at him have his refuge and recourie to the mercy and justice of his father. For alas, whither elfe meaneth in his "fin ould I flie for fuct our? feeing that neither the folemn review and purging of your army, nor the book of Horf- " running and jouffing of the men at arms neither mine own house nor my table, nor yer the very "night feason (which nature hath given to mankind for covert & repose) affordeth me safety and o \$19வடிவதில் எ fecurity? If I go to my brother (being bidden to supper) die I shall if I receive my brother with-To We at whether I go or stay all is one; I cannot a-Riving: of "void but fall into trains and ambushes, laid for to take away my life. To what place shall I retire ogalege, even "and betake my self: None have I regarded nothing have I relied upon, but the gods & your good as Prapilata of ce fell, father, Asfor the Romans. Island in no such terms with them of grace and favour as to trust

co upon their succour: nay, they all wish mehanged, because I take the wrongs done unto you by

"shem to the heart because I show my self discontented, and touched with the indignity that so "many Ciries, to many nations are plucked from you and namely, that of late they have defociled "and bereaved you of all the mariume parts and ea coalis of I hrace: and to long as either you or "Ilive, they never look to enjoy Macedony, But it by the milithievous practite of my brother. I "might once be rid out of the way; and withal, if old age had made an end of you, yea, and perad-" venture before that day came, (which they would be er flay to long for) then they know well "and make full account that both the King and Kingdom of Macedony, will be theirs sure enough, "Indeed if the Romans had spared any piece at all without Macedany, I should have thought and " made reckoning that it had been a place of retreat and retuge left for me. But what need that lo " long as I have strength enough among the very Macedonians. You faw your fell yesterday how R "violently the fouldiers charged upon me: what wanted they but the sharp sword and edged "weapons? well that which they failed and miffed of in the day time my brothers banquetters met "with in the night. For what should I speak of the greater part of the nobility? they have groun-"ded and built all their hopes of dignity, promotion, and advancement, in the Romans, and na-" melv in him who now can do all in all with them and is of greatest reputation. And surely, to "speak a truth, him they prefer not only before me his elder brother, but also they go within a " very little to let him before your felf, his liege King and natural father. For this is he for who e "love and in favour of whom, the Senat hath remitted and pardoned you that penalty which you " had incurred. This is he who now protecteth you from the force of Roman armies: who dee-"meth it meet and reason that your old age should be obliged and beholden to his youth. For him frand all the Romans: with him take part all those Cities which are delivered and free from your " subjections of him hold the Macedonians that wisht for peace with the Romans, and take con-" tentment therein. Now for me, father, what hope or help can I have elsewhere but in you alone? Whereto think you tend those letters of Q cintins ient lately unto you; wherein he writeth. That "you did passing well for your own estate, in sending Demetrius to Rome: and exhorteth you with-"all to fend him again the second time, accompanied with more Embassadors and those the very "principal and best of all the Macedonians? This T. Quintus (if you will needs know the reason) " is the man, who leadeth, induceth and directeth him at this prefent in all things he is his coun-" fellor and school-master. And Demetrise hath rejected and cast you off his own father, & hath " purthim in your flead. There it is, where all these privy plots have heretosore been first contrived "and for a harching: and ar this prefent in willing you to fend more in emballage, and shole she chief personages of the Macedonians with him he tecketh nought else but helpers and affiftants "to put shole defigns in execution. As many as gofrom hence to Rome, be they nevet to found & "uncommet at their ferting out be they loyal fub jects and at knowledging no other but Philip for " their King, return from thence tainted and infected with the alluring entirements of the Ro-"mans, Demetrica alone is altogether in their books. They are all for him, and pass for none elfe. thin they call their King, during the life of his own father, Now, if I frem to be touched; offen-" dedianthgrieved herewith by and by Landure to have it charged reproachfully on both files of "minecate, not only from others, but also from your mouth father, that I afpire and feek to be Kind, Formine own part, I would both they and you knew, that if the diadem and crowd were B " here in braween us boats I would none offic. For who is he, that I should need to undermine & 4 impulant, for to step into his place and inteed? None there is at all but my father before me, and "I done may he to be I way God, and I wills to furvive him no otherwise, but if I be worthy and " chelerne richt he shoold titewise defize the same. If my father will make me his heir and inheritor "of the Kingdom, I will accept thereof, He indeed coverein to be a King, yea, and ungracionfly co-" retech in who illafine throughand pare for ward, and to hap before the counte of nature; the order Sociagoshe cinform of the blanddonians and the law of minions, But what imagineth Demetrius, strapposented: Mine eldebboother(thinkethine)stands in my way between me and home; to him "appertamentahe Kingdom by righteand by my fathers will! Let us rid him out of the World. "Whatbl am motichelferticher fouglisse be a Kingiby murder of a brother, As for my father, he is ir "aged the is defedar, britishereaved of action; he will have more care to look to his oven person; than If mindico romage the theelr of his form of the Romans, they will rejoyde, they will approve and f maintaineur fach Typsiit be thorpointes and these bestioks are added to be the hopes, but believe me fix how the passends a trougester be at raind did volous. For this stands the case, and this is the sum of If all well way you preserve me sound danger, now whiles I am alive by inflicting punishment "upon chose ivinduciamente pour in wand contribute the interest enterprile fored once, and take ef-. Mitebbyod froll newes besiblero porfacilien so the purpose and revengenty death, When Per four had made an end of his speech, shey that were present in place cast their eyes wistly appontation as iffer everile laure made uniwer immediatly; and fo were all filent a long time, and faid nors word: for they perceived exidently that he could not for weeping open his mouth: but methelend he was anged berheute freak, and then after that necessity had furmounted his grid name he began; " My father all the formers of help which were ever wont to ferve the defensome and open it. My same sufficient means on help which were ever worn to lerve the general of the Oration of another by those and appropriate by a distinguished the planting of the Oration of the Ora

"made my time cents suspected, which gashing out of mine eyes, proceed from a melting & wouth fence, before if ded heart within And whereas himleli hath not ceased (ever fince that I returned from Rome) his father.

" now he begins first with me, and will needs put upon me the visor, and have the world believe H "that I play the part not only of a fecret and cunning wait-laier, but of an open thief and a notoer rious murderer and cut-throat. He feemeth to fright you with his owndanger, that he might "make even you the very means and instrument to hasten forward the death of his innocent brother. He faith that he hath no place of refuge in the whole world: to the end that I might have "no parcel at all of hope left, fo much as in you. Thus circumvented as I am, left alone, for fornide. "Aitute and void of all fuccour, he chargeth me with being in favour and grace with forrain fram-"gers; a thing I wis, that doth me more harm than good. Moreover, see how he proceedeth like a coractifed and cunning barrifler, in that he inferteth and mingleth the last nights worktogether "with the blame of my former life; to the end that he might make more suspitious by the course of mine other years passed, this criminous matter also (the simple truth whereof you shall know t anon) and withal confirm and maintain this vain furmife and flander, of my hopes, my will, and "intended designs, by this subtile invention of his, by the sained & forged sable I say of that which "was pretended the night that was. He hath not failed moreover to make you believe that this " accusation of his was not premeditat and studied upon beforehand, but framed ex tempore, and " occasioned only upon the suddain fright and trouble overnight. But in good faith, Perseus, if I " had been a traitor to the King my father & the realm, if I had complotted with the Romans and " other of my fathers enemies, me thinks you shold not have waited for this nights devised fable. "but you ought to have accused me before this time, of treason. And if that imputation were vain "and frivolous without this furmife, and ferved to discover and bewray your envy & spight which " you bear against me, more than it detecteth any crime which is in me; yet you should have let K "me alone and forborn this day, or put it off until another time; that it might have been cleerly " feen whether of us twain laid wait for the other, you or I, upon a ftrange & extraordinary man-"ner of hatred. As for me (to far forth as I possible can in this suddain trouble of my spirits) I will " endeavour to speak severally of each point, which you have heaped up together so disorderly "and reveal I will the ambushes and trains of this night, yours or mine, fall out as it shall. He " would have it thought that I practifed to kill him, for this intent for footh, that when mine elder sibrother were once made away, unto whom the inheritance of the crown appertained by the law " of nations, by the custom of the Macedonians, and also, as he saith, by your judgment; I the yon-" ger might step into his place, and succed him whom I had killed. What meaneth then; and "whereo serveth that other part of his Oration, wherein he saith, that I have been so respective to L " the Romans, and that upon the affiance that I have in them, I hoped to be King ? For if I were " perswaded thus of the Romans, that they could set up whom they pleased to be King of Maceet dony, & if withal I presumed so much of their good grace and favor to me-ward, what need had "I then to commit a parsicide? Was it because I had a mind to wear a diadem embrued with my "brothers blood by me murdered? and was I desirous so make my fell odious & execrable among "them, with whom either for mine honefly indeed, or at least waies for a counterfeit shew ther-" of I have won some credit, such as it is, if haply it be any at all? Unless perhaps, you think that "T.Quintius (by whose vertue and counsel, you reproach me that I am suled) advised me to kill "my brother, Quinting, I fay, who is so kind unto his own brother, and liveth with him so loving-" ly. This plaintif & accuser of mine hath collected not only the affection of the Romans which M "they bear unto me but also the opinion which the Macedonians have of me, yea, and in manner "the consent of all Gods and men in my behalf; in which regards all he took himself not able to " match me in this quarrel and difference about the Kingdom: and yetice; how the fame man " laieth to my charge, that as if I were in all other respects, inferior unto him; I was fain to have " reconsse to this last shift of practifing mischief and wickedness, Will you have this to be the case? Will you be content to join iffue in this point? That whether of us twain feared the other to be "reputed worthier of the Kingdom, he should be judged as condemned to have sought and con-"trived the death of his brother? But let us discuss and examine in some feat or other, the order " and manner of this pretended and devised crime. He hath burdened me, that I have laid for him er many and fundry waies; yet hath he knir up all these means and conched them together in one N "daies work. I purposed to kill him (saith he) in the openday-light after the solemn review and 44 affoiling of the army even when we joufted together, and feemed to change one another in bat-« tel-wile: yea upon the very day (God he knoweth) of the faid folemeity. I intended I wis (be-" lieve him it you will) when I invited him to supper, to make him away with a cup of posson. I "would have flabbed him (what elfe?) or run him shrongh with my fword, when I came to ban-"ket with him & was accompanied with some of my train armed and having weapon about them. "You fee, father, what proper and choice opportunities: I had picked ont to commit this preten-" ded murder; namely, the very day of disports, the time of suppersof banket and collation; As for "the day, let us examine it and the manner thereof: wasit any other than that, wherein the army was furveied and folemply purged? when between a facinice out inswain, the royal coats of all Q "the arms of Macedonian Kings that ever had been; were carried alone in a flarely shew and we alone your two fons (lather) marched on either fide of you before she reft, and the whole Maccedonian army followed after. When I was thus deaded and purified by this explatory factifice " (if haply I had committed any fin before that deferred expiation), and especially at the very " fame inftant when I beheld before mine eves (on either fide of the way) the parcels of the best "facrificed entertained I then in my thoughts the practife of poilon, & the handling of fwords pre-

A " pared aforehand against the banket, to perform a parricided that afterwards I might with some " other facrifices expiat and cleanse my conscience thus stained & defiled with all kind of wicked-"neis? A likely matter furely. But a spirit corrupt & blinded with the humour of slandering ano-"ther upon a defire to gather matter and make al fuspicious, careth not to huddle one thing upon "another confusedly. For if I meant to have poisoned you at supper, what was there more unfit "to fet forward that defignment, than to provoke you to anger, by running so eagerly upon you & "fighting with you fo toughly, that thereby you might take good and just occasion to refuse be-"ing requested for to come to supper? And when in your choler you had once denied to sup with "me, was it not the next way for me then, to endeavour how to appeale you, and feek some other "opportunity, fince I had prepared the poison for that present only? But I must leap from that de-B " figument to another, even to the killing of you by the iword, and that upon the very fame day, " nuder a pretence of banquetting with you? If I thought that for fear of death you for bare my ta-"ble at supper time, how comes it that I imagined not semblably, that for the said tear you would "avoid my company at banquet after supper? There is no cause why I should be ashamed, Father, " if upon such a festival day as it was I drank wine liberally, and took perhaps a cup too much a-"mong my companions. Nay, I would it might please your majesty to enquire with what mirth. "and meriment I feasted yesterday at home in my house, and this joy fer us the farther out, be-"cause in that warlike pastime of lusty youths, our side went not by the worse. But this misery & " unhappy fear upon that our mirth, hath well delaied and cooled the wine; then it hath the "frength thereof fuming up into our heads: which if it had not come between, we as great laiers C " await as we were had to this hour lien found afleep in our beds. Well, if I had minded to affail " and force your house, and that done to murder you the master thereof, would I not think you. "have for born for my part one day to bib and quatt wine fofreely and likewife kept my fouldiers " from drinking drunk? But because I should not alone plead my simplicity and make my excuse "thereby, this my good brother also, who God wor is none of these naughty and suspitious crea-"tures, comes in with his vie and faith, I know nothing, I charge no body, neither wot I what to " fay elfe, but that they came armed to banquet with me. If I might be so bold as to ask how you "came to that knowledge, you cannot chuse but confess that either my house was full of your " spies, or those armed men of my train took their weapons so openly, that every one saw them. "And because he would have you believe, that neither himself made any enquiry before, nor at sthis time purfueth the matter with any acculatory spirit he willed you to demand of them whom " he named whether they had not their (words about them) to the end that after you had fought "into it as a matter doubtful, and found them to confess it, they might thereby be held convicted. "But why rather will you not, that examination should be taken in this manner; whether they "took their fwords with them to kill you or no? And whether they did so by my warrant, directi-"on, and privity? For this is it that you (brother) would make the world believe, this is it which "you would have to appear, and not that which my men confess, But the case is plain, yea, & they "will be known no other than that they were armed in their own defence. Whether it were well or ill done, they are of age to make account and render a reason of their doings. Do not you "mingle my cause with that action of theirs, which interesseth it nothing at all." But rather de-E "clare, whether we meant to affail you openly or fecretly? If openly, why were we not all armed? " why was there none of us besides those persons that did beat your spie? If secretly, what was the "train and order of the execution of that defign? After the banket ended, and I the letter of the "banker retired from thence, should those four have staied behind to fall upon you when you "were affeep? How could they have caried it to close as not to be spied, for that a little before, they " had been seen in a braul? And say, they bad killed you; by what means could they escape them-"felves? Was it possible that your house should be forced and kept with sour swords? Fie, fie "Perfem speak no more for shame of this night, but come again to that rather which galleth you that the heart, which kindleth your envy, and setteth you on fire. How cometh it to pass, O Demetherius, that men speak abroad that you shall be King? why should you be deemed of some more

**The Mark man peak abroad that you han be king; why should you be deemed of tome more a why should be suffered by the for you, were sure & certain? These are the server thoughts of **Possessialthough the faith nothings these make him of a brother to become an enemy: these cause him to be mine accusterable concerns they be that fill your palace, your court and your realm, with surmises, slames accused tripicions. But for mine own part, sather, like as I ought neither to hope for your roial accounts and surprise and tripicions. But for mine own part, sather, like as I ought neither to hope for your roial crown; stor at any time peradventure, to make words and dispute about it; because I am the younger, and because it is your will and pleasure, that I should give place unto mine elder brother foir became me not herecofore, neither doth it become me yet, to demean my self so in any case dion; that I should seem unworthy to have you for my father, but to be capable of all dignities what soewer. The one point I should arrain unto by indirect courses and wicked vices, in not go seeding unto him as right and reason would but the other, by my good carriage and sober best haviour. You reproach me with the Romains, brothers and should things which in right oughtto the own my praise and glory, you blame and reprove me for, it was no seeking of mine, that I was seeking and and glory sour blame and reprove me for, it was no seeking of mine, that I was see place and so the Romain sa an hostage, or sent to Romas as Embashador: but when I was any specifical and good regard, nort of discedit either your highness, or your Kingdom, or the Mace-

"donian nation, And therfore you were the canfe father, of that friendship which I have with the

"Romans.

Romans, As long as you and they are at peace. I shall be well affected to them : begin war once; tomans, as iong as you and they succe properly and (though I fay it) not upprofitable for "I trat was an norrage and constant of the state of the s "this day require, that the favour I have a mong the Romans might flead me any way; only I bee feech you that it may not prejudice and harm me. It began not by occasion of war, neither is it reletved for the time of war. For affirmance of peace, I was a pledge and holtage: for maintenance of peace I was emploied in embassage. Content will I be, by the one and the other in case I nei-"ther purchase fame nor incur blame, If I have committed any impiety against you father, if I have c done or designed any wicked part against my brother, I resuse no punishment, I crave no pardon or favor. If I be innocent, I defire only and humbly befeech your grace, that I be not over-" weighed with the heavy load of envy and ill will, fince I can be overthrown by no crime juffly I " objected unto me. This is not the first day, that my brother hath accused me : but this is the "first day, that he is seen to be my accuser: and full little have I deserved it at his hands. If my fa-"ther had been displeased and angry with me, I would have thought that you of all others, being "the elder brother, should have been a mediator and intercessor ior me (the yonger) to my father, " and a means to purchase a pardon for my folly and the error of tender youth: but see! where my confuccour and refuge should have been, there contrary-wife is my ruin and overthrow. From my (feafling and banquetting, from my mirth and good cheer, by his means have I been haled hither " not half waked, but with mine eyes full of fleep, to answer in the case of particide: and forced I am to plead mine own cause without my counsel, without my proctor or advocate. If I had " been to speak in the desence of another, I would have taken time to study premeditat and frame K "an oration. And yet, what was I to hazard there, but the reputation of wit and learning. Inflead "thereof I not knowing for what cause I was sent for, heard your Majetty first (wroth and angry « as you were) to command us to plead our causes: and then my brother, who hath stood up to accule me. As for him, he hath pronounced an Oration fludied for, and devised long before hand: 4: but I was allowed no longer time (than whiles I heard my felf accused) to be think me what to e: plead or to examine and take knowledg of the matter that he hath laid forth against me. In that es present moment of time, could I, thirk you (so suddainly taken as I was) either give ear to my 4. accuser, or consider and think duly of mine own plea? stonied so I was, with that suddain trouble " and unexpected occurrent, that much ado I had, to understand what I was charged with: so far 6 was I from devising what to speak in mine own defence, What hope should I have now and in L " what case were I, if I had not my father for my judge? at whose hands (albeit I am not so well be-"loved as mine elder brother is yet fince I am the party defendant, I ought at leaftwife to find as "much pitty and compassion. For I beseech you (O father) to saveme, in regard of my self and e you: but he requireth you to take away my life, only for his own affurance and better fecurity. "And what will he do against me think you, after you have made over the crown and kepter "into his hands; who now already thinketh it meet and reason, to dispose of my blood at his good " pleasure? In uttering of these words, the tears gushed forth to abundantly, that they stopped his mouth fo, that he could neither speak or draw his breath. Then Phil pafter he had commanded them to go apart, and communed a while with his friends, spake and faid. That he would not decide their cause upon these words of theirs, nor upon one hours dehating, but by enquiry into M both their lives, and observing their behaviour in deed and word, as well in great matters as in small. Hereby they all law well enough, that the acculation of the precedent nights act, was sufficiently refuted and evicted & the only thing in Demetriss to be suspected, was the over-great favour that the Romansbare toward him. This was the very feed of the Macedonian war, lowed as one would Tay, during the life of Philip, but the war was after to be waged most of all against Per-

The two Consuls took their journy into Ligaria, the sole consular Province of them both; and because they had atchieved their exploits fortunally there, ordained there was a solemn procession of ones, it fortuned that there came two thousand Ligarians or thereabout to the tumost from tier of the Province of Gaul, where Marcellus 19, it leagues, requesting to be received under his N protection. Marcellus as the had commanded the said Ligurians to give attendance upon him they have place required by his letters the advice of the Separ. The Senat gave order to M. Oguis was the Lord chief indice of the City, to write back again unto Marcellus to this effect. That is was not remained to the consults, unto whom that government appetitated, should give order and determine (as touching the Ligarians who yeeded and submitted) what was expedient for the common-weal in that behalf than the Senat. As for them, if they were to give their opinion, they shought it not good to accept of the Ligurians suprender: and being once received then to be dispated in but they were of this mind and advice, that it was requisit they should be sen and referred over to the Consuls.

The Pretors at the same time arrived in their Provinces, to wit P. Martius in bale Spain, where O he had been Governor before during his former Pretoxibipiand Q. Fulvius Placess in the highest where he receive the army of Terenius; for that other side of Spain beyond theres, had been left wathout a Lord Deputy, by occasion of the death of P. Semprasius the Pro-pretor. Whiles Fulvius Placess: assumed a Town in Spain named Unbicula, the Celtiberians made head and came upon hims where many and sinday hot skirmines paided, and wherein many Roman souldings were both hure and slain, blowbeis Eukains held still his resolution, and by no for-

A cible means what loever, could be brought to levy the fiege. The Celtiberians to lied out of frear with divers combats, actived and departed. The City then techne their fluctours diflodged and gone, which in the daies was forced and ranakeds and the Pretor gave the pillage thereof to his foundings. Thus Fulvius after he had gained this Town, and P. Markini, when he had retired and ralling his forces into one place, which, had been differed, without any other memor. He at the performed, brought their armies within the wintering harbours. And these were the exploite in Spain, during that lummer fealon. Terennia who was depicted out of that Province before, entred the City of Rome in a petry triumph, by way of ovation. He carried before him in thew, eight though there hundred and twenty pound weight of liver, and source of gold: besides two golden-coroners weighing 67 pound.

The same year the Romans were chosen Arbitrators between the people of Carthage, and King Malaniffa as touching their recritories : and came perfonally to fee the place in controverly. And thus flood the case; Gala the father of this M. fanisa, had won the ground in quellion from the Carthaginians. Suphar afterward differzed Gala thereof: and confequently to gratify Aldrebal, his wives father, freely gave the same to the Carthaginians, and set them in possession again, Now last ot all, even this very year, Masmiffa had dispossessed the Carthaginians of the same. This matter was debated by the parties of both fides in the prefence of the Romans, with no less conrage and fervency of spirit, than at other times when they tried the iffue by dipt of sword in open field. The Carthaginians laid claim and put in their plea. For that first it appertained to their anceftors in right of inheritance, and afterwards was conveighed to them by the free gift and doing-C tion of Syphax. Mafaniffa counterpleaded again and alledged, that he had both recovered the faid territory, as parcel of his fathers realm, and also held it by the law of nations: and that the cale was cleer on his fide, in regard as well of the just title as also of the present possession wherein he was; faying, that in his cause he doubted nothing else but that the modely of the Romans should prejudice him, for fear lest they might be thought to be partial in the cause and respective to him, a King their ally and good friend, and in favour of him to give up their award against the common enemies both to him and them. The Commissioners and arbitrators would not infringe and alienat the right of possession, but lest all as they found it, and referred the entire decifion of the matter to the Senat of Rome. Nothing was there done after this in Ligaria: for firly the enemies were retired for fafety into

m their wilds and forrests out of the way and afterwards they cassed their army, and slipt away every man to their own villages and callles. The Confuls likewife were willing to break up and diffiniss their forces, and thereupon fent to the LL, of the Senat to know their pleasure in that point; who advised the one of them to discharge his own regiments, and repair to Rome for the election of Magistrate the next year: and the other, with his legions, to winter at Pifa. A rumour there ran, that the Transalpine French put their youth and serviceable men in arms: but it was not known. what quarter of haly this multitude thus levied would invade. But the Confils thus agreed together, that Gn. Babius should be present at the general assembly at Rome, for the election aforelaid, be anse M. Babius his brother fired to be Conful. Then was the affembly holden for the creation of Con uls, and elected there were, P. Cornelius Lentulus, and M. Babius Tamphilus. This done, E the Pretors also were chosen, namely, the two Quintis Fabri, the one Maximus, and the other Betea: T. Claudius Nero Q. Peteleus Spurinus, M. Pinarius Posca and L. Duroneus. When these were entred into their magistracy, the Provinces were by logafter this manner disposed. The Ligurans fell to the Confuls: as for the Pretors, Q. Petilius was Lord chief Justice for the citizens pleas, and Q. Fabius Maximus for the strangers: Q. Fabius But co had the government of Gaul, T. Claudius Nero of Secilia, M. Panarius of Surdinia, L. Duronius of Apulia together with the Infrans: for that the Tarentins, and Brundufins had given intelligence, that the fea-coafts were much troubled and annoied by the robberies of pirats and men of war from beyond Sea : and the like complaints were made by the Massilians, of the Ligarian navy. For these causes order was given, and warrants went out for to levy armies: that the Confols should have four legions between them, containping in every one 5200 Roman footmen and 300 horse: also to enrol 15000 footmen and 800 horsemen of Latine allies. In the Provinces of Spain (both the one and the other) the o'd Pretors continued fill in their government, with the charge of those armies which they had already; and for a supplement to reenforce and make up their broken companies, there were appointed 3000 loot and 200 horse of Roman citizens gogether with 6000 of the one and 300 of the other from out of the Latine nation, All this while they forgat not their navy at Sea. And the Confuls had in charge to chuse for that purpose, two wardens called Duumvirs, who after they had out of the Atlenal those into the Sea twenty thips, and fet them affore, thould furnish them with mariners, and those Roman citizens, such as had been flaves and were enfranchised; and that natural Romans, free, born should only be Captains and have the conduct of the said vessels. These two G Dunmvirs fo parted and ordered betwire them the defence of the maritime coalts, with ten ships apeece; that the Cape of Minerva should be as it were the middle point and mark between them: so as the one should guard that part on the right hand as far as to Massina; and the other the left fide even to Barium.

This year were feen at Rome and reported from forsain parts many uncouth and strange prodigies. In the Church-yards belonging to Vulcan and Concerdia, it rained sheer blood: and the Bishops made relation, that the Spears of Mark. shook and moved of their own according * Lex de am-

Allo at L'investmen the image of Juno Sofpie shed tears, Moreover, the plague reigned to hot in M the controy villages market Towns marts and places of frequent refort, yea, and within the Circ of Rom , that they were not able to formith the funerals accordingly and inter the dead, The 11 of the Sepat, being in great anguish and trouble, in regard of those tearful to keins and the loss of their people, ordained. That as well the Conful should kill greater beasts for incrise a mate what Gods they thought good as also the Decemvits should visit and peruse the prophetical books of Silylla, And by vertue of their de ree there was publick supplication proclaimed at Rome for one whole day, at all the alters and thrines of the gods and goddeffer. By their counsel also and die rection, both the Senate advited and the Cominis also published throughout all leals for these daies space, solemn litanies and devous holy-daies. The rage of this pestilence was so great, that whereas there paffed an act by the Senate to entol 8000 footmen and three hundred houe from 1 out of the Latins (in regard that the Handers of Corfica were revoked and the Iolians up in arms within Sardinia) with which power M. Pinarins the Pretor was total over into Sardinia; the Confuls made report again unto them, that fuch numbers of people were dead already, and fo many lay he k, that it was not possible to levy that proportion of fighting men. So the Pictor had commission to furnish our that desect of souldiers, with a supply which he was to receive of Cn. Babius the Pro-conful, who then wintered at Pife; and from them directly to take the feat and pals over into Sardinia.

L. Duronine the Pretor funto whom the Province of Applia was allorsed) had a commission befides to make inquifition for the Bacchanals for there remained yer fome feeds of the former enormities, which began already the former year to sprout and bnd totth. But L. Pappin the Pretor w latt before had entred into the enquiry and learth of the matter, rather than effected oughy and brought it to a final end : and therefore the LL, gave order to this new Pretor to cuttoff this mitchief in the ipring and breeding thereof, before it gat more head a second time, and upon growth fpred farther. Moreover the Confuls by the advice and authority of the Senat, preferred certain laws unto the peop e, as touching the * inordinat init and ambitions tecking after offices of government. After all this, they brought into the Senar the fortein embaffiges; and gave andience first to them that came from the KK, to wit, Eumenes, Ariar tes the Cappadocian, and Pharmaces of Pastus. But no other dispatch and answer they had than this. That they would fend certain Delegats and commissioners, to hear, decide, and determine their controverses. After them the Emb fladors of the Lacedzmonian exiles, and of the Acharns, were admitted into the Senst 2 house. The banished persons aforesaid were put in some good hope, that the Senat would write their letters to the Achaans for their reflauration, The Achaans declared as touching therecovery of Meffine and the pacification of all troubles there, with the great contemment of the LL. of the Senat. There arrived moreover two Embaffadots from Philip Ring of the Macedonians, Demely Philocles and Apelles, about no fuit that they had to the Senat, but fent rather as ipies to under-prie and to learn somwhat as touching those points that Perfore had charged Demetring with, and namely of certain speeches that he should have with the Romans, and especially with T. Qu're zi. 1, ag unit his brother bout increffion in the Kingdom. Thefe twain were chofen by the King as indifferent perions, and nothing affectionat either to the one brother or the other: howbeit they were the ministers, contous, and complices of Perfens, in his intended michievous plot a- M gainst his brother. Demetrins (as one ignorant of all designments against him. but only of the late wicked prank of Perfess which laft brake out) at the firtt, was neither in great hope, nor yet in niter despait, to be reconciled unto his father. But afterwards, he had less confidence every day than other in the good affection of his father toward him, feeing his brother continually to buz into his ears many matters, and possess his head with tales against him. And therefore he looked circum pectly about him that he trode not away, and namely, that he let no words fell or did any thing that might be offensive and breed more jealousy; and above all, he wholly forbare conference and commer e with the Romans ; in Inch fort, that he would not have them fo much as to write any letters unto him: knowing full well, that his fathers heart would be exasperated against

Philip because he would provide that his fouldiers and men of action front nor degenerate and wax worte through idlenes and difuse of sens and that under one he might evert from himself all suspicion that he intended any war against the Romans, appointed the City Stobi for the Rendez. wow of his army and marched into the quarters of Madicia great defire he had to mount up the * catera mundi, creft & rop of the hill * Emus becanfe these was anopinion commonly seceived & which he had given credit unto that from thence a man might discover within one profest, the " Portik and Adriatick leas, the river Ifter alfo and the Aprilog thus he thought, that the view of thele places would fland him in no fmall flead in projecting & plotting the war against the Romans. When after diligent inquiry of them that knew those quaners well, as touching the ascent of that mountain, he had learned and found it cleer and certain, that there was no way at all for to conduct an o army thirther and that a few men & those nimble and lightly appointed thould find enough to do and exceeding much difficulty to pais he taketh his younger fon spart, whom he was refolved not to have with him in that expedition; and because he would seem to dulce and me lifty his discourceted mind with some familiar and privat speech first he demanded of him considering to great diffiandries of the journey preferred unto them, whether he were better to hold on the way fill and of follow his defign or give over? But if I froud go forward (ed. he) I cannot forget that which

him by fuch imputations and informations especially.

or , Mime at-Detailer, Do-

LA " befell to Antigones in the like cafe, who being upon a time much toffed at Sea in a boilferon rempets, and having with him in the fame flaig all those that we're of his blond, is reported to have given this good advertilement and lefton to his children, that they should alwayes re-"member, and allo give their posterity warning never to venture all their goods in one bottome. "nor to engage themselves together with their wholerace and off-foring in any peril and danger "Remembring therefore (qd,he) this good precept and counted of his, I will not hazard both my "fons at once in this prefent jeopardy which I fee before mine eyes: but for almuch as I propose to take mine elder fon with me, I will lead my yonger back into Macedony, for to uphold and Emaintain the hope of my posterity, and for the detence of my Kingdom in the mean while. Demetrius found bim ffreight, and wift well enough that he was fent away for no other intent bur R that he should not be present in counsel, when upon the view of those places abovelaid, he was to devile and confule in what coast lay the neerest and shortest way to the Adriatick Sea and to Italy, and what course they should plot for the management of the war. But there was no remedy he must not only then obey his father, but also sooth him up and seem to approve and like well of that which he faid, for fear left it might be thought, that it went against his stomack to yeeld obedience unto him, and so be held in more jelousy and suspicion than before. How beit, to the end that he might pals into Macedony with fafety, Didas one of the Kings Deputies and L. Governor under him of Panna, was commanded to accompany and conduct him with a mean guard and convoy. Now was this Didas one of those conspirators that had sworn the death of Demetrius, whom Perfeus had made fure to his partilike as he had many other of his fathers friends even fince C that men began to make no doubt, unto whom Philip in affection was enclined, and whom he meant to make the heir apparent of the crown, And at this very inflant Perfeus had charged him and given him instructions, by all obsequious services to insimpare and wind himself into most familiar talk, and to come so neer within him, that he might draw from him all his secrets, & discover the very inward and hidden thoughts of his heart. Thus departed Demetring attended with a trainabout him more dangerous to his person, than if he had travelled alone without any company. Philip first passed through Madica, and then forward over the desarts lying between Madica and Amus, and at the leventh daies march was come as far as to the foot of the mountain. Where after he had rested and stated one day to make choice of those whom he minded to take up with himsthemorrow after he fer forth & put himself in his way. At the first the labour was not great, n nor the pains much to overcome the nethermost hills ; but thefarther they went and the higher that they advanced the more wild and woody still they found every place; yes, and they met with many that had no passage at all. At length they were mounted to a pass or way so shadowed and dark, that for the trees standing so thick together, and their boughs plaited and interlaced one within another learcely or hardly could a man fee the skie through them. But when they approched once the pitch and creft of the mountain, behold (athing not lightly feen in other parts) they light upon to gross and thick a milt, which overspread and tovered all that they had as much ado to march forward, as if they had travelled in the dark semid-night, At last by the third daies end, they gained the very top of the mountain. Now when they were come down from thence again, they made no less report thereof than the common opinion was that went of it; which I believe E verily they did of purpole, because they would not be mocked and scorned for this their foolish. and vain voiage, rather than for that they could indeed within the fame prospect and from one place, view leas, mountains, and rivers, fituat and diffaur fofar alunder. Much moiled they were all. and fore toiled in this untoward way but the King above the rest, by reason that he was far stept in age, and unweldy of body. Well, after he had done facrifice there upon two akars conferrated to Junior and the Sun he descended in two daies, whereas he had made three of it in ascending : and that which he feared most, was the cold nights, which there in the beginning of the dog daies were like to those of midwinter in other places. Many difficulties he wrefiled and frove withal sturing those daics, and being resurned into his tamp, he found no better. Nothing was there but marketin want & pennty, as being pitched in a place compafied about on every fide with defarts and wilderness. And therefore when he had staied there but one only day to rest and repose his men, whom he had taken with him in that journey, he hatfired away, and in a running march, as if he had fied in rous, entred the country of the Deuthelets. These Deuthelets were his own consederar away near in consecured the country of the Deuthelets, thele Deuthelets were his own confederate addies, but the Macedonians (fuch was their need and sectingly) pilled and to poiled their confines, we less than it they lind been professed ententes. For first they wanted to destroy the destroy of the second for the secon to tech a compart and give the situate from the higher placespate commanded the Lown. The Lownburt that higher placespate commanded the Lown. The Lownburt think high placespate commanded the Lownburt that high state the same was recircle; they forecame shear pledges, abandoned the Lowbergham to the lower than the lower pition of his ion Demeria, by the level prictile and falle fuggestions of Didas (she Governor

862 of Panish) teturned into Macellany. This Didde (as first been faid before) tent to conduct Deme | H that home, abated the famplicity of the young Gentlehun, who was nothing circumine of and warp from home, some the manufactory or the year of the season was account to the season was to be kented diff. Or entirely and complained to him (as good cause he had) of those that were never the season was to be but seemen an concerned and companies to introducing by foothing him up, and seeming wishall in ability and broad arise him; he, Fay, by the terring, by foothing him up, and seeming wishall to be offended and grieved for his part at facts hard usage, laid finares and gries, and in traps for him; and in conclusions by his double difference, and offering his voluntary service to do him pleafure, protesting allo to be true and fast unto him, yea, and to keep his counsel, setthed out of him the very secrets of his heart. Now had Demotrins a purpose with himself to flie to Rome, and to effectuate this designment of his, he was perswaded, that of a special grace and favour the Gods had fent and offered unto him this Didas the Pretor of Pania to be his helper and affiliant; for through his Province he conceived some hope to pass and escape with security. This intent and I plot of his was both immediately disclosed to his brother Perseus, and also by him declared to his father. And first were letters hereof brought unto him, whiles he lay at the fiege of Petra. Afterwards Herodorns (the principal friend that Demetrins had) was committed to ward, and withal order was taken to watch and observe Demetrius that he started not aside; but all underhand and close, without semblance of any such matter. These occurrents above all others, caused the King to have a dolorous and heavy return into Macedony. These new acculations thus presented troubled him much: howbeit he thought good to expect the return of those whom he had sent to Rome as foies to hear all and find out the truth. In the anguish and agony of these cares and perplexities, when the King had continued certain months, in the end those Emballadors came home; who at first ere they set foot out of Macedom, had devised and framed before hand what reports they K would make from Rome. These messengers, to make up the full measure of all their wicked and divellish practises, delivered also into the Kings hand a falle and forged letter, sealed with a counterfeit figner of T. Quintius. The faid letter was indited to this tenor and effect, That Quintius fhould feem for his own excuse to say, that about youg Demerius, Carried away with an inordinate defire to be King, had flipped a little, and treated with him about fome fuch matter, yet would be do nothing to prejudice any one about K. Philip, berther would he be thought or found a man-to give any ungodly and ungracious counsel. These letters struck it dead fore, and made the King beheve that all the former imputations faftned upon Demerrius were true and past all peradventure. Whereupon Herodorus prefently was put to the tack and examined, but after he had endated inreferable pains a long time, and confessed nothing, he died in the end ander the tormentors hand, I Perfeut accused Demerrius again before his father, for that he intended and provided to takehia flight through Pagnia. And there came forth certain to tellify against him, saying, that he had

Philip himlest taking his journy from The falmics to come to Demetrias, less Demetrias his fonto Estreum, a Uity in Paonia, and the same Didas still reaccompany him: but Persons head diessed to Amplipation for to receive the hostages of the Phracians. Now it is reported, that when Didse took his leave of him and departed; the Kinggove him in charge to kill his fon De-metrius. Didse then, either purposing indeed or making femblance to facilities, invited Demorita to the celebration and leaft thereof, wherespon he came from exfreem to Heracles. And is meniay) at this supper he met with a cup of posson. Fle had sto some drunk it, but immediatly he felt that he was feed; for within a while it began to work extreamly, and for very dolour and pain, he was forced corrie from the Table and retite into his bed-chamber: where he pition !! complained of the hard heart and crueky of his father, of the murderons mind of the particide his byother, and of the recherous williamy of Didnet: and all this while endured deadly wrings and toffments in his belly. But afterwards there were fent into the chumber, one Toffe, a Senbergan, a and Alexander of Beryhau, who en wropped his head and throat with the bed-clostis, carpets, and counterpoints of sapistry, and field them so hard, that they shreeted and smothered him and in the end fropped his breath that be died. Thus was this poor imporent your man piceously made away; whole enemies one single kind of death could not convenuent latesty, but needed her ditiff kill and murder them twice.

corrupted, invested, and induced them to accompany him in that journey. But that which made

most of all against him, was that same devised keet of T. Quinting. Howbeit there was no grie-

vous sentence pronounced openly against him, to the end, that rather by some covert and cause-

lous practice, he might come to his death : and this, not for any fear that he had of him, but doubt-

ing left fome open punishinent executed upon him, might reveal and discover his secret design-

ment, of making wat upon the Romans,

durkill and murder them twice.

Whites chelethings hapned in Macedony, L. Bonflins Paulas, who continued fill in government after his Confulfhip expired, marched with his army against the Ligurians linguists in the beginning of the spring. So soon as he was entred into the confines of his enemies contrary, and there encamped, there came Embaffadors mito him under colour of feeking peace, ber indeed only to efcour and fpie. Pantarande them answer. That he could contract no accord with them. unless they yeelded first : which every feemed move o much to resuse, bur said. That they needed force time to perfessed their marken into it being a sade and uncivilating of people. And when they had ten dates trice allowed to effect this, they requested misreover that the R oman fouldiers might nor pass over the next hills adjoying, where for fewel or forage, for a funch as those lands were the only tilled and well mainuted grounds of their apparentaires and remitory, When they had obtained to much, they affentibled all their fores our has fide of the hills; from whence they

A had averted the enemies and fuddainly with a mighty multitude charged upon the Roman camp. and affaulted all the avenues and gates thereof at once. With all forcible means they continued the affinit in fach fort, as the Romans had not fo much as either time enough to fet forth and difolay their enfigusior room sufficient to put their army in order of battel: but were compelled to defend their camp more by flanding thick thronged together against the enemies in the very gates then otherwiseby hardy fighting. But about the going down of the fan, when the enemies were retired. Paules dispatched two light horsemen with letters to M. Babius the Conful, as far as Pila, that he should come away with all speed to succour him, being in time of trute besieged. But Babins had delivered up his army before to M. Pinarius, the Pretor, as he went into Sardinia. Howbeit he both certified the Senat by his letters, that L. Amplius was invefted by the B Ligurians, and he wrote also to M. Cl. Marcellus, whose province was next adjoining, to bring over his forces (if he thought so good)out of Gaul in to Ligaria, and deliver L. Amplius from fiege. But also, these succours should have come all too late; for the Ligurians the very next day returned and advanced against the camp. Langling, albeit he not only knew that they would come, but also might have brought his power forth into the field and ranged them in array, yet he kept himfelf to close within the strength of his rampiar, minding to hald off and not to fight, untill Bebies might with his army come from Pife. Now the letters of Behins caused great fear at Rome : and so muce the more, for that Marcellus being returned to the City, some few daies after he had made over his army unto Fabins, put them out of all hope, that the army which was in France could not possibly passe into Ligaria, by reason of the war with the litrians, who impeached the planting C of the colony at Aquileia; against whom Fabins was gone, and might not possibly retire from thence, now that the war was once begun. The only hope they had therefore of aiding Amylina was this, (and yet the same seemed to be with the latest, confidering the urgent necessity of the time) in cale the Confuls made halt to go into their privinces : which to do all the LL, of the Senat called aloud and earnestly unto them. But the Consuls denied flatly to stir one foot before the levy of fouldiers was fully finished; alledging that it was not their slackness, but the violence of the plague, which cauled it to be fo late ere it were performed. Yet for all this, fuch was the general accord and confent of the Senat, that they could neither will nor chuse but go forth of the City in their rich coats of arms, and by proclamation to assigne a certain day, upon which all the fouldiers whom they had enrolled should show at Pife; and commission they had to take up D subitary souldiers, all the country over as they went, to present them forth presently and have them away. Moreover, the Pretors, Q. Petilius and Q. Fabins were both of them commanded, the one. namely, Petiliar, to enrol in halt two tumnituary legions of Roman citizens, and tender the military oath to all that were not above fiftie yeers old : and Fabius, to levy of the Latine allies fifteen thousand foot, and eight hundred horsemen. The two Dumwirs or Wardens for the navy and the ports were created, namely, C. Mattenus and C. Lucretius, who were foon provided of thips ready rigged, trimmed and jurnished to their hands. And Matienes, who had the charge of the coasts upon the gulf of Gaul, was commanded to bring his fleet with all speed possible along, to to the tract of the Ligurians, if hapily he might any way ited L. Emplim and his army. Emplisu after he perceived that no aid appeared from any place, supposing verily that the two horse men above-taid, were intercepted and staied by the way, shought good to put off no longer, but alone with his own forces to trie the fortune of a fight. And thereupon before the enemies came (who now already began more coldly and heavily to affail them then before) he put his men in battell array at the four gates of the camp, to the end that upon the figual given, they fhould at once from all parts fally forth. To the four extraordinary cohorts, he adjoined two other, under the conduct of M. Valerius a Lieutenant, and commanded them to break forthat the falle postern gate called Extraordinaria : within the gate Principalis on the tight hand, he embattelled the Hafratior Inveliners of the first legion, and the principes of the same legion in the rearguard to fecond them, commanded both by M. Serviliu and L. Salpinas, Komarihals, or Tribunes military. The third legion he marshalled full against the other gate Principalis on the left hand. This change p only was here, for that the Principes were let fir the from, anothe Haltati behind in the tail of them. Sex. Inline Cafar and L. Aureline Cosin, two military Tribunes had the leading of this fegion. Q. Fulvius Flacenca Lieutenant, having the conduct of the right wing, was placed at the gate Quistoria. Two collors and the Tristii of two legions and commandment to flay behind for the defence of the camp. The Generall himself in perfor rode all about from gate to gate, and not the descent of the country in a country with the forcible another possibly could device, to provoke and when the fromacks of his foldiers, and to give a polnant edge to their courage and choler : one Willekeptoaching his enemies for their fallhood and dreathery; who having craved piece and obtained trace; during the time obtain faid trace; against all less of mations were s come to affeil the camp: another while strewing and declaring into them what shame and " indignity it was for the Roman army to be belieged by the Rigarians, who more truly may "be accounted theeves and tobbers, then go for warlike enemies. It (quoth he j you should eleape "from hence, not by your own vertice and values" to the though the stelp and 'stecour or others, "with what face shall any of you be able to meet. Play, not those 'doubliers who state vanquished." "Aunthal, defeated Philip," and subdued Australians, the mightieft King, and greatest comman."
ders of our age : but even them who many axime have hishied and chated the very same Ligarian

"ans like bruit beafts, over the wilds and forrests as they fled, and he wed them in pecces in the end?

Demetrica

murdred.

er That which the Spaniards that which the Gauls, that which the Macedonians and Carthagin jans H dare not enterprise namely to approach and enter upon the rampier of the Roman camps that "a Ligurian enemy adventure to do? thall be of his own accord prejume to before and er affail our camp, whom heretofore when we best all the blind bufhes, by-woods and thickers, to flart him out, we had much ado to find, he lay to close and lutked to covertly? At these werds the fouldiers fet up a confonant crie in token of applaufe, and answered him with a general floore. faying, there was no fault on their part, feeing that no man had given them the fignal to iffue forth and make a fally. For let him but once fay the word to found the trumpet, he should fee and find, that both Romans and Ligurians were the fame fill as before-time. Now the Ligurians kept two camps on the neer fide of the mountains aff ront the Roman leaguer 4 from whence (for the first daies to foon as the sun was up) they used to advance their ensigns, and march forward I well armed and ranked in battell array ; but then they put no armor upon their backs, nor took weapon in hand, before they had filled their bellies well with meat and their heads with wine : they came forth (I (av) dispersed and out of order; as who hoped and trusted assuredly, that the enemies would not march under their enfigns without their rampier. Against them (coming thus in diferray) the Romans issued forth at once, out of all the gates in one instant with a mighty shout, which not only they who were within the camp fet up, but also the lackies, scullions, landers, and other drudges that follow the camp redoubled. This was such an unlooked for occurrent to the Ligurians, that they were let in as great an affright therewith, as if they had been furprited & befet all about with juddain ambushments. For a smal whilethere was some shew of a conside. fuch as it was ; but anon they took their beels and fled for life; but as they fled, they left their lives K behind them in every place. Then the men of arms had the figual given to mount on horseback, to purine them & not luffer one to elcape alive : & lo in this fearful rout they were driven to take their camp for fafety : but in the end were differzed and turned out of it alfo. That day were flain of the Ligurians not to few as hitten thouland, and 2500 taken priloners. Within three daies after the whole nation of the Ligurian Ingaunes, yeelded absolutely, and put in their hosts. ges. A learch was made for all the pilots and mariners, who had exercised piracy on the sea, and they were all laid up fast in prison. Sembably C. Matterns one of the Dummyirs or wardens of the navy met with two and thirty thips of that fort, belonging to men of war upon the coalt of Ligaria, and boorded them. To carry thele news to Rome, and letters to the Senat, L. Aurelius Catta, and C. Sulpitim Cotta were fent to Reme: who also were to require that L. Amplim (when L his time was expired) might depart out of his province, and bring his fouldiers from thence with him, and to discharge them of fervice. Both thele demands were granted by the Senat, and a folemn procession belides was orderned in all churches and chappels, and at every shrine and alar for three daies inace. The Pretors also were commanded, Petileus, to casse and dimisse the legions of the City 2 and Fabius, to remit the Latine allies the levying and mustering of their souldiers. Also there was order given to the Pretor of the City, for to writ unto the Cost and give them to understand, that the Senat thought it meet and reason, that the subitary souldiers (who were enrolled in balt for the fuddain tumult and slarm thould with all freed be licensed to depart. The same year the colony of Graviles was planted in the tetritory of Talloan, which in times past was conquered from the Tarquinians; and five acres of land was fet out to every man. The M Triumvirs who had the charge thereof to distribute these lands, were C. Calpurnian Rife. P. Claus

ding Pulcher, and C. Terentius Ilina. A yeer it was of note, in regard of the drought that happed, and the dearth of corn and all other fruits of the earth. For recorded it is, that in fix month ipace it never rained one drop.

The same year it fortuned, the ascertain plow-men and labourers plowed and digged somewhat deep within the ground, in the lands of L. Retilies a feerestry, (which lands lay under the hill Laniculum) there were found two coffers of flone, each of them about eight foot long and four foot broad, the lids and covers whereof were bound and lodered with lead. Both thele chells had a supericription upon them in Greek and Latine letters to this effect. That in the one of N them lay, buried Numa Pompilian the ion of Pompe, fometime King of Rome: and in the other, were belto wed the books of the laid Name. The owner of this ground opened thele coffers by the advice and council of his friends , and that which carried the title and infeription of the Kings lepulture, was found empty, without any flew or token of the reliques of a mans body or any thing clie, by realog the bones and all were rotten and confumed, in continuance of time after to many years palt. In the other were found two fardels, wrapped within wax candles (or car-cloths) containing either of them leven books; which were not only whole and found, but Min teemed very fresh and new. One leven of them were written in Latin, as touching the Pontificiall law : the other leven in Greek, entituled. The discipline or dollrine of Philosophie, inch as thoir dates might, afford Kalarine Amine laith morgover, That they were the books of Pathagoras; O according to the common received opinion of Name, that he was the disciple of Pythagoras ; hercin giving gradit to a probable line, relembling estuth. These books were first read by those triends of his who were prefere strong strong whereahe chells were opened; but afterwards as they came into more mens, hands to he read, it chanced that Q Periline the lord chief justice of E City, deficousto perule those packs, borrowed them of L. Periline, with whom he was familiarty, acquainted, by reason that the abovenemed Quinens Periling had chosen the forelaid Lucius anto the decury of the Seribes and feerestries. Who after he had read the titles with the funtheries

A and contents of every chapter, and finding the mish part thereof, tending directly to hollin the faccontents or over y customer and and onto L. Perdiss, that he purposed to filing those books into the fire; before he did so, he would permit him to use what means he thought by order of law or otherwise would serve his turn to recover the faid books out of his things, and good leave he fhould have to take that course without his displeasure, or any breach of friendship between them. The Scribe or notary aforesaid goeth to the Tribunes for their assittance, the Tribunes put the matter over to the Senat, before whom the Pretor faid plainly, that he was ready totake his corporall oath, if it were to put to it, that those books ought neither to be read nor kept. Whereupon the Senat judged, that for such a matter the offer only of the Pretors outh was sufficient, and that the books should be burned with all speed possible in the open place of affemblies called B Committees but they awarded withall, that they should be paied unto Q. Petilius the right owner as much mony for the books, as the Pretor and the more part of the Tribunes of the Commons

esteemed them worth. The Scribe would touch none of mony : but his books were burnt in the fortaid place before all the people in a light fire, made by the ordinary fervitors attending upon the

facrifices.

The same summer there arose suddainly a great war in the higher Spain. The Celtiberians had eathered a power of five & thirty thousand men, a number more then lightly at any time pefore they had levied. Now was Q. Fulvius Flacens lord Deputy of that province. He for his part, becaule he was advertiled that the Celtiberians put their youth in arms, had railed and affembled as great sids of the confederats, as he could, but nothing came he neer to the enemie in numbers C of fouldiers. In the beginning of the Spring he led his army into Carpetania, and encamped before the town Ebura, after he had plainted a mean garrison within it. A few daies after the Celtiberians pitched their tents within two miles from thence, under a little hill. When the Roman Pretor perceived they were come, he fent his brother Marcus Fulums with two companies of the horsemen of allies in espita, to view the enemies camp, willing him to approach as neer to the erench and rampier as he could, and to fee what compatte the camp took, but to forbear skirmiffiand in any hand to retire, in case he perceived the Cavalry of their enemies made out against him. According to this direction, in did in every respect. And so for certain dates together, there was nothing done, but only these two companies of horsemen shewing first, and afterwards retiring back fo toon as the Calvalry of the enemies iffued out of their camp. At length the Celtiberians ri also cause forth and advanced forward withall their power; as well horse as foot, and having fee them in ordinance of battell, flaied as it were in the midft between. The whole ground was imooth and even plain, fit to join a battell in. There ftood the Spaniards (11ay) expecting their enemies : But the Roman P recor kept his men within the rampier four d'aies together ; and they likewife of the other fide held the fame place still in battell array. The Romans all that while Rigged not a foot. The Celtiberians then feeing the enemies refuled fight, field themselves quiet also within their camp : only the horsemen rid forth; and they kept acorps de gward, to be in readiness if peradventure the enemies should be busic and come abroad. Both of the one side and other, they went out of the back fide of their camp to purvey forage and fuel, and impeached not one another. The Roman Pretor, supposing now that after so many dates relt, the enemies were E born is hand and hoped fully, that he would never begin first, commanded L. declini to take with him the left wing of the Cavalry, and fix thousand of the provincial auxiliaries, and to feach a compasse about the hill which stood behind the enemies; and from thence to foon as they heard a Cry, to run down amain and charge upon their camp. And because they might not be discoverred, in the night time they departed. Flaces, the next morning by peep of day, fent out C. Sorthaniss (a colonel of the allies) against the enemies camp, with the extraordinary hortemen of the left wing : whom when the Celtiberians beheld both approaching neer toward them & also more in number then usually they had been, they put forth all their Cavalry at once out of the gates : & withil, gave the figual to the Infantry allo to come abroad. Scribeniat, according to the direction given, to food as ever be heard the first noise and shout of the bottemen surned the head of his horse and rented back full upon the camp ; therewith the enemies followed more freely i firth the horimen, and within a while the footmen also, making full account to be matters of the Roman leaguer that day, and verily now were they put pall half a mile. When Flacous supposed that they were trained far enough from their camp, for fuctouring it, he lifted forth at once in three places, with his army arranged before in order of battell within, and caused them to let up-a mighty-cry, not only to somat the fouldiers to the con bat, but allo that their fellows behind the hill might hear it. Who made no ftay; but prefently ran down and let upon the energy mice camp as they had in charge, where there were left to guard not above five hundred armed men. By reason theretore, that they within were so few, the enemies without so many, and C the emesprise to inddein and unlooked for, they were mightily terrified, and to in manner with out any, skirmith and refiftance at all, their hold was forced, and won. Acidia' let on fire that out any surmain and remande at any that note was roscen and won. Actions let on fire that partially which might easieff be feen of them that were lightling in the plain. Now, the Celtiberia are which though behind in the rereguard, were the first that discovered the finne, but afterwards it, was moded and want current through the main battel, that their camp were lock and all on a light, fire. The enemies were greatly amated, but the Romans much more appointed. For now they might hear the thout of their fellows, having the upper hand, now might they see the seasof their enumies burning with bright himsel. The Celtibertans for a while thou in halpenee,

doubtfull what to do ; but afterwards, perceiving they had no proce of tate reteat, if upon their pr difcommure they fheuld fall to running away, they faw no other hope but in fighting it eur, and to they began to renew the skirmith afreth, with more refolution then before. Freiecely they were encountred and charged in the midft of their battel by the fitt legion : but against the left flank and wing, where they faw the fouldiers of their own nation ranged (who came to aid the Remans) they made head, and advanced their enfignes with more boldnette and confidence. And serily that left wing of the Romans was at the point to have retreated, but that the leventh legion feconded and succoured them and withall they that were left within Ebar ain gairsion, came from the town in the very midft and hottelt of the conflict; and Acidus from another part placed on their backs. Down went the Celtiberians along time, and were cut in peeces between, As many as remained, made thift to flie and escape on all hands into every quarter. The Cavairy was , fent out after them two waies in severall bands : who also committed a great slaughter and execution. That day were flain of the enemies about 23000 4800 taken pritoners, with five hundred horse and above; besides 88 military ensignes gotten from them and carried away. A great victory this was, but not without bloudfhed of the Romans part : for of two legions there died iomewhat more then two hundred, but of Latine allies 830; of forrein aids, much about 2400 loft their lives in the field. The Pretor then retired with his victorious army into his own camp. Acidina was commanded to shide still in that of their enemies, which he had forced and won. The next more row they fell to gather up the spoils of their enemies : and those who had born themseives valiantly in that fervice among the reft, were rewared with gifts in a full and frequent affembly of the whole army. After this, when the hurt and maimed were brought back into the town Ebura, the K legions were led through the countrey Carpetania, towards Contrebia. This City When it was once besieged sent to the Celuberians for succour; but they came not in time : not for any stacknels of their part, but because after they were departed from home, & had entred on their jour ney, the foul wates hindred and staid them, which they were not able to pats for the continual rain that fell over and befides, the waters were out and the rivers swelled to high, that possibly they could not come forward : whereupon the befieged inhabitants being in dispair of help, from their friends, rendred the town. Flaceus likewile was torced by the ftorm and tempeftuous westher to put his army into the same City. Now the Celtiberians, who were on foot in their journey, and not aware that their friends had intrendred, at length having passed over the rivers (when the rain gave over and the weather took up) came to Contrebia ; but feeing no camp without the L wals, and improfing that it was either removed to the other fide, or the enemies diflodged and gone, they apposched the town, and marched loofely and retchiefly forward in difarray. The Roma ns fallied out upon them at two gates, fell upon them (disbanded as they were) and put them to the rout. But fee what happed ! that thing which hindred them that they could not make head, refift, and tettle themselves to begin fight (namely, because they came not together in one entire band, nor yet by great companies about their colours) the fame flood them in good flead to fave many of their lives that fled. For they ran to feattering, and were fo spread all over the planes, that in no place could the enemy meet with them in any number thick together, to compass them about on every side Howbeit , 2000 of them were killed, & above 5000 taken priloners, besides 400 horse, 62 ensigns of war won from them. Those who after their straggling slight retired homeward, met with another troop of Celtiberians coming forward, unto whom they recounted the yeelding up of Controbia and their own misfortune: by which means they canted them to turn and goe back againe, who immediately flipt away in their villages and forts, Then Flacens departed from Contrebia, and conducted his legions through Celtiberia wafting and spoiling as he went : where he forced many castles unttil the greater part of that countrey was reduced under his obedience. There affairs passed in high Spain that year. As for the lower province, Manlins the Pretor fought fortunatly in certain battells against the Portu-

The same yeer a Colony of Latins was pl nted in Aquileta, within the territory of the Ganls, and thither were conducted three thousand footmen, and every one of them were endowed N with fifty acres of land. The Centurions belides had a hundred, and the horiemen a bundred and forty acres specce given unto them. And the Commissioners for this conduct and distribution were P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica, C. Flaminius, and L. Manisus Acidinus. In which year also two Temples were dedicated, the one to Venns Ergeina neer the gate Collina (which L. Porcine Licinius the for of Lucius dedicated being a Duunvir deputed for that purpose, and had been vowed before by L. Percias the Conful in the Ligurian war) the other to the goddels Piery, in the herb market : and of this chappell M. Acilim Glabrio the other Duumvir, had the dedication ; where, he erected and fet up in the honor of his father Glabrio, a guile fratue, which was the first gilded image that ever was made in Italy. This Glabrio the father was he, who had vowed to edific the faid Temple that very day on which he fought the battell against K. Amiochus at Ther- O mopple, and by warrant from the Senar, had bargained for the building thereof at a price. In thole daies wherein thele holy houles were conferrated, L. Emplous Patilas the Proconful, triumphed over the Ligurans ligatines. He had them before him in thew five and twenty golden Coronets, and befides them there was no gold or filver elle carried in that triumph. But many principal Ligurians, men of mark, whom he took captive ; were led before his chair. He dean among his fouldiers, 300 Affer specce. The fame of this triumph of his, was much mere recemed by

this occasion, that the Lightian Embassadors craved to have a perpetual prace with the Romans A Waying. That their whole nation were resolved never to take arms again, but by commandment # and licence of the people of Rome. C. Fabia, the Pretos, returned this antiwer unto them by the *and inconce of the people of the was no towards hear this limiting from the Lighting; but it flood whem upon and was beforeign rather? To carry a new limit, and the limit agreeable to their the people of the control for a much as the Senar would believe none but the word only of the Confuls in the behalf of the Ligorians, as touching their true and lifteere meaning to observe peace. Thus was peace concluded with the Ligurians : but there was a battel fought in Corfes with the Islanders there : in which M. Pinarius the Pretor flew 2000 of them in the field : which defeat compelled them to give holtages, and belides 100000 pound weight of wax. From thence the army was conduct-B ed into Sardinia, where passed some fortunat battels against the Ilians, a nation at this day not follly quieted & appealed lothis very year also were the hundred holtages rendred back egain to the Carthaginians; with whom the people of Rome made and maintained peace, as well for their own part, as in the behalf of K. Mafaniffa, who at that time with an armed garifon, held the poffeision of that territory which had been in question. The Confuls in their province satsfill and had nothing to do. M. Babins was ient for to Rome, against the generall assembly for the election of magi-Strates : who created Confuls, A. Posthumus Albinus Lascins and C. Calpurnius Pilo After this. were elected Pretors T.b. Sempronius Gracebus, A. Post humins Albinas, P. Cornel. Mamerein. T. Minutius Mollicubui, A. Hoftilius Mancieus, and C. Manius; and they all entred into their magittracy upon the 15 day of March,
In the beginning of that yeer wherein A. Posthumias Albinus, and C. Calpurnius Pife were

Contuls : A. Posthumius the Conful brought into the Sen t those persons who were come from O Fulvius Flaceus out of the hither province of Spain; to wit, L. Minntins his Lieutenant generall, and the two colonels, T. Manins and L. Massaliora. There men after they had made report of two fields fortunatly fought against the Celtiberians, of their countrey yeelded and brought under their subjection; and that the term of government in that province was expired, and no more left to to be done there to as there was no need either of the ordinary mony which was wont to be fent for fouldiers pay, or of corn to be caried unto the army for that yeer: requelled of the Senar first, in regard of their happy successe, to yeeld bonor and praise to the immortali gods: and then, that Q. Fulvins might depart and come his water out of the province, and bring with D him that army of his from thence, whole vali int fervice, both himfelf and also many Pretors before him had used : which (say they) was not only meet and convenient, but also requisit and needfull in a manner to be done : forsimuch as the fouldiers were fo fliffnecked and oblinat, that it feemed unpossible to hold them any longer in that province, but that they would be gone and depart without licence, if they were not dimitted or elle break out into some dangerous fire of a mutiny, if a man should go about to keep and hold them back by strong hand. The Senat gave order that Ligaria (hould be the province for both Confals: which done, the Pretors also cafe lots for theirs. To A. Hofiling fell the civill jurifdiction over the citizens : and to Minuting over the forrainers; P. Cornelius had the government of Sicily: C. Manins of Sardinia. Unto E. Pofthumins was allotted the farther part of Spain, and to Tib. Sempronius the hither . This Sem-E promiss (because he was to succeed Q. Falvins) fearing his province should be left naked and disfarnished of the old souldiers," I demand (qd. he) of you, O L. Minusius, since you bring word "that there is no more trouble behind of that province, whether you think that the Cekiberians "will continue fall in their alleageance for ever, fo as that province may be protected and held "in obedience without any army at all? And if you cannot undertake to a flute us of the faith and 'loyalty of thele Barbarians & do advice us in any hand to maintain an army in thole parts, whe-"ther you will give countell to the Senat, for to fend a supply into Spiin, that they only should be " caffed and discharged, who have served out their full yeers required by law, and so that new and " raw fouldiers be mingled with the relt of the old or that the old legions thould full and whole se be removed out of the province, and new legions enrolled, and fent thirher in their flead? con-F " fidering that the finall account that plually is made of furthfresh and untrained fouldiers, were " enough to induce and move even the more quiet and peaceable fort of Barbarians to rebel and "make war again ? Soon faid it is, but not fo cafily done, to have made an end of all troubles fo "fuch a province, especially where the people are naturally inclined to war, and prone ever and " anon to make infurrections. Some few Cities, as far as I can ficat, and namely, those which be-"ing neer unto the fouldiers lying in winter garrison, were by them held in aw and kept down, "have yeelded and are become subject; but they that were farther off, be in arms still and have " weapon in hand. Which being to, I rellyon (my LL) even now before hand, that I will per-" form my service to the Commonweal, with the help of that army which is there already at this G a prefentibut in cale Flacous bring away those legions with birn! will chuse those qui rters which

"are in peace, to winter in, and not hazard my yong and new fouldiers among them, to be pre-

" fented to the devotion and mercy of most sierce and warlike enemies. The Lieutenant answer-

e'ed to thefe demands in this maner, That meither himfelf nor my man elfe was able for his life, to

"divine and foredeem what was in the hearr of the Celtiberians now, and what they would

"mind and intend to do hereafter : and therefore he could not deny, but the better policy it was

to fend an army among these Berbatians peaceable though they seemed to be at this present be-

cause as yet they are inpred to government, and cannot well skill of being subjects. But whether H is the more expedient to employ new forces, as the old, it is for him to theak and fet down who t the more expenience employ new locally the Celtiberians wil carry them telves in time of perce, and its withall affored, that the fouldiers will hold them content and quiet, if they be defined any longer in the province. But if a man may conjecture and give a gueffe what they think in their heart, either by their grumbling words fecielly one to mother; or their speeches nitered din the prefence and hearing of their General, when he maketh orations to them in publick andies ence & I tell you truly they have cryed out with oren mouth, that either they will keep their Gen nerall with them in the province, or home they will with him into Italy. This debate between the Pretor and the Lieutenant, was interrupted and broken off, by a new matter propounded before the Senat by the Confols, who thought it meet and reasonable, that order should be taken for I their own furniture and fettn g forth with men, mony, and munition to their provinces, before any thing were spoken or treat of as touching the Pretor his army. So, ordained it was, that the Coff. should have their entire army of new souldiers, to wit, each of them two legions of Rom. citizens with their cavalry, together with the usuall and accustomed number at all other times of Latine allies, namely, 15000 foot and 80 0 borfe. And with this power they had in charge to make war against the Ligurian Apuans. As for P. Cornelius and M. Babins, they continued fill in place of command : and were willed to hold their provinces, untill the Confuls were thither come. Then they were commanded to discharge the army which they had, and so to return to Rome, After this, speech there was concerning the army of Tib, Sempronins; and the Confuls had warrant to enroll one new legion, confilting of five thouland and two hundred foot and 400 K horfe: ove and besides, 1000 footmen, and 50 horie of Roman citizens. Likewife the Latine pation was charged with a levy of 7000 foot and 300 horse. With which army it was thought good. that T.b. Sempronius should go into the higher province of Spain. As for Q. Fulvius, he was permitted to bring back with him (if he thought well thereof) all those fouldiers, as well Romans as allies, which had been transported over into Spain before the Consulfhip of Sp. Polibnmins and Q. Martins : and more then that (after a new jupply was come) the jurplulage in two legions above 1400 foot, and 600 horse, and the over-plus of 12000 footmen of Latins, and fix hundred horsemen; and namely, those whose valorous servince C. Fulvius had tried and found in two battelsagainst the Celviberians. Moreover, solemn processions and thanksgiving were by authority ordained, for his happy managing of the affairs of the Common-weal; & then the rest of the Pre- L tors were fent into their provinces, Q. Fabins Butes had his commission renewed to govern Gallia flill. Thus it was agreed in the Senat-houle, that there should be eight legions maintained and kept in pay that yeer, over and above the old army in Liguria, which was in good hope shortly to be dismiffed. Howbeit even the fe forces (being no greater then they were) hardly could be made full and compleat by reason of the pestilence which now three years had raigned, and dispeopled the City of Rome and all Italy. During which plague the Pretor T. Minutine, and not long after him, the Coolal C.Calpurnius died : with many other brave and famous persons of each degree and quality. So, as at length these men began to hold this depopulation and calamity for a prodicioustoken and ftrange wonder. Whereupon C. Servillius the Arch-bifhop was charged, to learch out means for to appeale the wrath and anger of the gods; and the Decemvirs likewile to perule M the books of Sibylla: the Cof, to vow certain prefents and oblations, to Dan Apollo, Efentapius and Lady * Salus, and to let up their images garnished with gold : which he vowed and creded accordingly. The Decemvirs proclamed supplications & praiers two daies together for the health of the people, throughout the City, and in all market towns and places of frequent refort and afsembly. Al above twelve yeers of age, wore chaplets & garlands of flours upon their heads, & bare branches of lawred in their hands, whiles they were at their praiers & devotion Moreover, there was crept into mens heads a suspicion that some devilish and wicked hand might be the cause of all this. Wherupon by an act of the Senar, a commission was granted our unto C. Clandins the Pretor (who was lubstituted and chosen in the room of T. Minutins) to make learth and diligent inquili ion after all confections of poilon, & the practilers therof, within the City, & for the compais N of ten miles about it every way : In like maner, to C. Manins, for to fit in the enquiry therof before he croffed over-lea into his province of Sardinia) in all the mart-towns and places of affembly which were more then ten miles off, from Rome. Of all others, the Conful his death was most suspected. For given out it was, that Quarta Hoftdia bis wife, had murdered him : but when be was feen once, that her own ton Q. Fulvius Flaceus, was declared Conful in place of his father in law and mothers husband, the death of Pilo the Conful began to be more infamous and impicious a great deal then before. And witnesses there came forth ready to depose, that after Albinus and Pife were pronounced Confuls (in which election the laid Flaceus was rejected and fuffered a repulle) his mother reproached him therewith, and laid it in his difh, that this was the third time that he fued for the Confulship and gone without I adding moreover, and willing him to be ready to fland for it again, for that the would work and bring it about, that within two months he should be Consul. Among other testimonies and depositions making for the cause and tending to the tame, that speech of hers also, taking effect too truly and so just within the time, was thought lufficient to condemn Hoffilia.

In the beginning of this ipring, whiles the levy of fouldiers staied the new Could at Rome, whiles the death of the one and the choosing of the other into their place, caused all thing there

A to go more flowly forward; in the mean time P. Cornelius, and M. Bebine who had done nothing worthy of the remembrance during the Confalthip, led their armies against the Ligarian Appara These Ligarians, who before the coming of the Coulus into the province looked for no war. were furprized at mawares, and to the number of \$2000 of them yeelded : whom Corneling and Babins refolved (upon advice had first with the Senat by letters) to transport from the mountains, into plains and champian countrey from their own home; to the end they should have no more hone to return , for other wife they supposed the Ligurian war would never have an end. Now there was in the Samnits country a certain territory belonging in common to the people of Rome. which sometimes had been in the renure and possession of the Taurasins. In which place they being defirous to plant the Ligurian Apuans, published an edict, That they should descend down R the mountains Anidos, together with their wives and children, and bring away with them all that ever they had. But the Lighrians ient their Embassadors oftentimes to intreat, that they might not be forced to abandon their domestical gods, the place of their nativity, and the feonchres of their anceltors; and therewith promited to deliver up their armor, and to put in holtages. Howbeit, feeing they could not prevail, and having not firength and power enough to wage war again, they obeyed the edict and proclamation. So there was translated from thence at the publick charges of the City, to the number of four thousand persons free born, together with their women and children : and unto them was allowance made of 150000 Sefterces, toward the building of new houses. And for to distribute and divide land among them, the same men(to wit, Cornelius and Babius) had commission , who also removed them into these parts. Howbeit at C the request of these twain, there were Quinquevirs or five commissioners assistants granted unto them by the Senar, by whose advice they might manage all. These affairs being finished, after they had brought with them to Rome their old army, they obtained of the Senat a grant to triumph. And there were the first that ever triumphed &made no war before. Only the enemies were led in thew before their chariot; for nothing had they gained and won for to be carried or led in pompe neither was there ought to be feen in their triumphs, which might be dealt and given among the The same yeer Fulvius Flaceus the Pretor in Spain, by occasion that his successor staved long

ere he came into the province brought forth his army into the field out of his wintring camp, and began to wast and spoil the farther parts and territories of Celsiberia: from whence the inhabin tants came not in to submit and do their homage and fealty. By which deed of his, he rather provoked and angred the barbarous people, then terrified them : for when they had fecretly gathered together certain forces and companies, they belet and barred the passage Maulianum, by which they were affured that the Roman army would paffe. As L. Posthumius Albinus was upon his journey into the nether province of Spain; Gracebus his colleague charged him to advertile Quinthis Fabine for to bring his army to Tarracon, for that he proposed there to discharge his old fouldiers, to diffribute the supply which he brought, & to range in order al his army by companies. Notice also was given to Flacens of the very day (which was neer at hand) upon which his successor would come. This new occurent caused Flacens to lay alide those enterprises which he intended. and in all half to withdraw his forces out of Celtiberia. The barb rous people knowing not the a cause hereof, but supposing that he had some inkling of their revolt, and how they had in secret taken arms, and that thereupon he was fore affraid, guarded and stopped the passage to much more streightly. Now to soon as the Roman army was entred into the passe one morning becimes at the break of day, the enemies arole inddainly at once out of two parts, and charged the Romans: which when Flacens perceived, he gave commandment by the ministery of the Ceturious, that every man should keep his place and stand his ground, to have his arms and weapons in readinesse; by which means he appealed the tun ult and affright in his holt. Then after he had brought all his labouring bealts with the baggage, unto one place, he embattelled and put in array all his bends and companies, parely by himtelf in person, and partly by his Lieutenants and colonels, according as the ground and the time required, shewing no sign at all of fear, but putting F his men in mind of the enemies, in these terms : " Ye have (quoth be) to do with those thet "twice already yeelded have yeelded unto us, who are inured and practifed still in wickedness & "perfury; not bettered in vertue and courage a thole (I fay) who are like to make our return home "honorable and glorious, which other wife would have been obscure and nothing memorable : fo sas we shall carry to Rome for a triumpn, our swords all bloudy and newly bashed in the green "wounds and fresh massacre of our enemies; and beare away the spoils of their bodies, all ems brued and fall dropping with their bloud. Time would not permit him to tay any more for now the enemies advanced for ward, and the charge was already given in the utmoftskitts of the army, and anon the main battels encountred and joyned conflict. The fight was bee and cruell alike in all G parts, but the fortune divers : for the Roman legions in the main battell fought valiantly, and the two wings of either hand did their devoir as bravely. The auxiliary strangers had to deal with enemies armed in deed at all points like to them elves, but better fouldiers by ods then they were in such fort; as they were over-charged by them, and couldnot make good their ground. The Celtiberians perceiving they were not able to match the legions in ranged battell and close bandfight, cast their companies into a pointed and coin-formed battaillon, for to pierce perforce and enter upon their enemies in which maner of fight they are to ftrong, that it is not possible to withftand them, wherefover they give their violent charge. And then the legions also were put in difarray,

and the whole main battel after atort, was dishandened and broken. Which diforder and fear-H full-trouble when Flacene perceived he rode a gallop to the legionary men of arms : What ? (od. he unto them) is there no beln at all in you ? and shall this army here be thus defeated utterly and come to nought, Wherem they seyed on all hands to him to give direction and ipeak only the word what he would have done, & be should fee how, they would belier themselves in the execution of his command. " Mary (quoth be) double your troops, you that are the horfemen of two "Vegions, and run your horses with full carrier against that wedge formed battailon of the ene-"mies, where with they preficupon our men ; and this shall you perform with the more violence of your horses, if you dishridle them and let them have full head, and so set spurs and suff in a "mong them ; which we have read in stories, that the Romans many a time have practifed to "their great praise and honour. No fooner faid, but done it was pluckt were the bridles over their horse beads; twice they ran through the mids of them to and fro from one fide to another. brake all their lances upon the enemies, overthrew them, and made foul work and flaughter among them. When this pointed battaillon of the Celtiberians was once broken, (even the whole and only hope they had;) then they began to fear and tremble, then were they at the point to quit the fight, and to look about them which way to take their flight. The extraordinary Cavala ry in the out-wings(leeing to brave a fervice performed by the Roman horimen) were enkindled and incented by their valorous example, and of their own accord without attendance of any mans commandment; charged upon their enemies, thus disordered and in disarray already. Then the Celtiberians ran away and fled on all hands. The Roman General feeing them once turn back and shew their hin-parts, vowed to build a chappell to Fortuna equestris, and to exhibit games K in the honor of Iap. Opt. Man. The Celtiberians, thus disbandoned and feattered in the rout all over the length of the streight passage, were killed and cut in peeces. It is recorded that there died that day feventeen thouland enemies, and were taken priloners alive more then three thoufand, together with 27 field entigns, and well neer eleven hundred hories. For that day, the victorious army lodged within no campatall: yet was not this victory to cleer, but it colt them the loffe of some souldiers : for of the Romans were flain four hundred seventy and two; of allies and namely of Latins) 1019; and together with them, aidfouldiers three thousand. Thus the army having by this good hand recovered their ancient honor and glory, was conducted to Tarracon. Tak: Semproniusthe Pretor, (who was arrived two daies before) went out to meet Fulvius in the way as he came, and shewed how he rejeyced on his behalf, for this good managing and L happy atchieving the affairs of the commonweal . Which done, they agreed together with great accord as touching the fouldiers, namely, whom to casse and send away, and whom to retain ftilin fervice. Then Fulving having shipped the fouldiers that were discharged, took his journey to Rame: and Semprenius conducted the legions, into Celeiberia.

- Both the Comuls led their forces into Ligaria, and entred the countrey in two divers quarters. Post burnius with the first legion and the third, befet and invested the two mountains, Balista and Suifmentium, and to streightly he kept the narrow passes of those parts with his garrisons, that be cut them off from all victuals, and tamed them with extream fearcity and want of all things, Eulvius with the second legion and the fourth, after be had assailed the Appan Ligurians from the coast of Pifa, received submission and homage of as many of them as inhabited about the river M Magra; and when he had embarked upon feven thousand of them, be sent them over to Naples, coasting along the Tuscan sea. From whence they were brought into the Samnita countrey, and a centain territory assigned them to inhabit amongst the rest of thir countrymen. As for A. Posthymins, he cut down the vineyards, and burnt the corn of the Ligurian mountainers, so long untill they were driven by all maner of calamities following war, to come in and submit, yes, and to deliver up their armor and weapons. From thence Postbamins departed and took the fes, because he would visit the coasts of the Ligurian Ingaunes and Internelians. Now, before that these Confuls came to the army which was appointed to meet at Pife, it chanced A. Pofthumius & M. Futvins Nobilior, the brother of Q. Fatvins, were the commanders, and had the conduct thereof. N This Falvine was a Colonell of the fecond legion, who during the time of those months, wherein by turn he had the command and charge thereof, dimiffed that legion, having bound the Centutions by an oath, that they should make paiment back of their wage-mony well and truly to the Questors in the chamber and treasury of Rome. Notice hereof being given to An. Posthamminiat Placentia, (for thither it happed that he was gone) he rode after those casted fouldiers, and purfued them with a company of light borfemen. As many of them as he could overtake, after he had onesked and rebuked them for their fank, he brought to Pife; of the reft he gave information to the Conful. Who put the matter to queltion, and after it had been debated in council, an act of the Senat passed against the said M. Fulvius, that be should be confined and sent into Spain beyond new Carthage. And letters he had given him to carry from the Conful to P. Manlins into the farther province of Spain. As for the fouldierst, hey were commanded to return again to their colours, andifor an ignominious difgrace of that legion, ordained it was, that for a full years pay they should be content and take up with him months wages. And look what souldiers repaired not to the army accordingly, the Comul had warrant and commission to make sale of him and all that be had.

The lame yeer L. Duronius, who was returned with ten ships to Brandusium from out of Illyricum (where he fat as Pretor the former ver) leaving his fhips there in the rode, came to Romes

A where, in discoursing of the acts by him done, he laid the whole fault of all the recovery and piracy at lea upon. Gentine the King of the Illyrians, faying, that all the thips which had lien troon the coast of the Adriatick fea, came out of his reasm. For which he had fent Embassadors to complain, but they could never find means to speak with the King about it. Now they were Embalfadors arrived at Rome from Geneius, who avouched, that when the Romans came for to parle with the King, he hapned to be fick in the most remote parts of his kingdome and theriore General timetheir King and mafter requested the Senat, not to give credit to those falle accusations and forged flanders which his enemies had raifed and informed sgainst him. But Daronia alledged moreover, that divers and fundry persons, as well citizens of Rome as Latine allies within his dominion, hadreceived many wrongs: yea, and by report certain Roman citizens were stated and B detained at Coregra. Whereupon it was in councell thought good that they should be brought to

Rome, and that G. Clandins the Pretor should have the hearing of the matter, before such time no answer would be given unto King Gentins or his Embailadors. Among many othersthat the plague this yeer confumed, certain priests and prelats also died. and namely, L. Valerius Flacens, a bishop, in whole room was cholen Q. 1Fabins Labeo, Alio P Menlins one of three Triumvirs for the celebration of the holy feafts. In whote flead Q. Fulvi. Manifest one of the case was elected Triumvir. He was at that time very* yong, and not out of his em-

brodered Prataxes. But as touching the King of facrificers, who was to be choten in place of Ch. Transaction Cornelini Dolobella, there was debate between C. Servilius the Archbishop, and Cornelius Do. that he was Lobella one of the Duumvirs for the navy. For when the bishop would have had him to resign that underty, yeers C which cause the bishop fet a round fine on the Dunmvir his head. Then Dolabella appealed to the this word in ? people; and before them it was to be tried, whether the faid fine should be taken off or paied? Now the end of the when most of the tribes called into the rails for to give their voices, advited the Dummvir to obey == book : for When most of the world difference be pardoned and remitted, in case he would give over that Pretease was the bishop, and a warded the fine to be pardoned and remitted, in case he would give over that Partial basings the bishop has been able to be a basing Partial basings. office which he had, behold it lightned at the very instant from heaven, which is the only ominous Trains 12. fien that interrupteth the assemblies of the people. Whereupon the Collede of the bishops made lib, and upon feruple of conscience to inaugurate Dolabella, but they consecrated P. Classias Sieulus, who had this is should been jured in the fecond place. In the end of the year C. Servicus Geminus likewife the Archbi-feem Les Julis des himfalf departed this world, who allo was one of the ten December departed by the himfalf departed the world. thop himself departed this world, who also was one of theten Decemvirs deputed for the holy mera for the ceremonies. And Q. Fulvin: Flacens, was by the colledg of the bishops, elected bishop in his rediction the D room, But M. Emylius Lepidus was created the foveraign Pontifee, notwithttanding many no- that diforder,

ble persons made suit therfore. Likewise Q. Martius Philip a Decemvir for the holy mysteries, who choice in his place. Moreover, there decealed Sp. Postbumins an Angur, in whole stead P. Scinio the fon of Affricanni was elected by the Augurs. The fame year granted it was to the inhabitants of Camer, at their own request and petition, that they might commonly speak Latine : as alio to the publick criers, to make portiale of goods in the Latine tongue. The Senat gave thanks to the Pifans for the offer they made of lands, wherein to plant a Colony of Latins, And three Triumvir s or Commissioners for that bufinels were created, namely, Q Fabius Enter, Marcus and Publins, both named Popilins, and both furnamed Lanas . Letters were brought from M. Manus. the Pretor (who having the government allosted unto him of Sardinia, had commission alto to n enquire after the practile of poyloning in all places, not within ten miles of the City of Rome inporting thus much, that he had condemned already 3000 persons, and the the informations and presentments multiplied daily, by reason of new matters discovered ftill, and therfore either he was to give over that inquilition, or to refign up his province Sardinia

Q. Fulvius Flacous returned out of Spain to Kome with great honour for his acts there atchieved. Who remaining yet without the City, because of his triumph, was created Conful with L. Manlins Acidimus, and within few daies after, rode triumphant into Rome, accompanied with histoaldiers, whom he had brought home with him. He carried in triumph a 120 * golden eoroners. Moreover in gold 31 pound weight, befides 173200 pecces of coin in Ofcan filver. He dealt to his fouldiers fifty Denarii peeces out of the booty and pillage which he had gotten. To every Centurion he gave it double, and to the gentlemen of Rome that ferved on horsback, trible. The like he did by the Latin allies, and to all in general he paied double wages. This year was the law first proposed by L. Inlines a Trib. of the Com. as touching the year of the age requisit and meet for to fue for any publick office, or to exercise the same. And bereppon it came, that the meet for to me to any power and the state of tors according to the law Babia, which provided that there should be each other year four chofen. Year onto high And these were they who were first elected, namely, Cn. Cornelins Scipio, L. V alorins Lavinus, Q, tom princes and M.both named Mutis, and both furnamed Scavola,

Unto the Confuls Q Falvius and L. Manlins the government of the fame provinces was of field were Q dained, which to those of the former years, with like numbers of horie and foot, as well citizens called Corne as allies. In both provinces of Spain, Tib. Sempronius and L. Postbumins continued full to have the triumphales, & command and conduct of the tame armies which they had a And for to furnish them out the Con hereof comets for were enjoined to enroll three thousand footmen, and three hundred horefmen of Romans, the gold corelikewife five thousand foot of Latin allies and four hundred horie, P. Mucins Scapple by lor had the The law is eivil jurisdiction within the City of Rome, and commission, to coquire into the devillith art of felfculted do. poyloning both within the City, and within the compatte of ten miles, Gn. Corneling Seisie mile or Anna-was lord chief julice in fortain pleas and caules, Q. Matine Sevola was lord deputy of Sieily in

and C. Valerine in Sardinia. Q. Fulvius the Copful, before that he went in hand with any at- H fairs of State, faid he would both discharge himself and also the City of the duty to Godward, in performing the vowes which he had made. He declared that on thet very day wherin he fought his laft battell with the Celtiberians, be had made a vow to exhibit games to the hotour of that most mighty and gracious god Jupiter, and likewise to build a temple to Fortuna equestris : and bow thereto the Spaniards had contributed certain forms of mony. So a decree patted, that those plaies should be let forth : and two Duumvirs chosen, to give order and bargain for the edification of the fame temple. Likewise there was set down a certain flint of mony to be disburfed for the defraying of the charges : to wit, not exceeding that find in the folemany of the plaits, which was allowed unto Fulvia: Nobilior, when he exhibited the like sports after the end of the Atolian war. Item, that for their games he should not feck or fend for, gather and raite, receive or do I any thing, contrary to the Act of the Senat, which in the time of L. Amplim and Cn. Babine Confuls was made as touching such passimes. This decree the Senat ordered, by occasion of the supersuous and excessive expenses emploied about the plaies of T. Sempronies the Edile; which were very chargeable not only to Italy and the Latine allies, but also to fortain provinces. The winter this year was very fharp, by reason of snow, and all manner of tempetituous weather. The trees that were tender and fubject to frolt and cold, were all blafted and killed ; befides the winter featon continued much longer then ordinary in other yeers. And thereupon the feltivall folemnity of the Latine holidaies were to troubled and difordered by a juddain and insupportable ftorm and tempest upon the hill [Alba] that by an ordinance of the Bishops, it was celebrated again the second time. The same tempest cast down certain images in the Capitol, and disfign. K red very many places with thunderbolts and flashes of lightning. It overthrew the temple of ?npiter in Tarracina, the white temple at Capua: Item, the gate there called Remana, and the batelements of the wals in divers places. Among these wondrous prodigies it was reported also from Reate, that a mule was foaled with three feet. For this cause the Decemvirs were commanded to go to the books of Sibylla: and out of that learning, they shewed to what gods factified should be made, & what number of beasts was to be killed. And because many places were with lightning defaced, they ordained that a folemn supplication should be holden one whole day in the temple of Jupiter. This done, the forelaid games and plaies which Q. Falving the Conful had vowed, were with great magnificence exhibited for ten daies together. After this followed the election of the Cenfors, wherein M. Emplins Lepidus the Arch-bifhop, and M. Fulvina No. L bilier, who had triumphed over the Ætolians, were created. Now between their two men, there had been notorious enmity, oftentimes tellified and shewed in many tharp and butter debates. both the Senat, and also before the people. When this election was ended, the two Centors according to the ancient nie and cultome, fat upon their ivory chairs of ethate in Mars field, neer the altar of Mars. To whom there foon repaired thither, the principal Senators, accompanied with a troop befides of citizens and among the reft,Q. Cacilini Metallus mades fpacch to this citet. "My mafters, you that are Cenfors, we have not forgotten that you ere- while were cholen by The Oration of the universal body of the people of Rome, to be (pperintendents and wastens over us for our mention in the universal body of the people of Rome, to be (pperintendents and wastens over us for our mention in the control of the contro of Metellis, to "the universal body of the people of Norma, to be imperior additional fined, & directed by you, and not the Centors." pers and behaviors and that is become but to be tength, admonstrated, & directed by you, and not "you by us. Howbeit we ought to tell and declare, what there is in you, that cither is offenfive M " to all good men, or at leastwife which they wish were amended. When we behold and con-"der you feverally part, either you, O M. Empline, or you M. Fulvine, we have not this day in the "City of Rome any men, whom if were called to a new ferminy for to passe our voices again, we "would prefer before you to this office and place of dignity. But when we fee you both together, "we cannot chile but much doubt and fear that ye are very badly matched and coupled as com-" panions in government : & that the common-weal shall not receive so much good by this, That " ye please and like us all so well; as sustain harm in this, That you displease and dishist one ano-"ther. Their many yeers together, there hath been great heart-burning and much malice be-"tween you and the same must needs be grievous and hurstuliunto your selves : but now it isto "befeared that from this day forward, that rancor will be more projudicial to us & the common- N " weal, then unto you. Voon what motives and cause we are thus fearfull; much we could fay, " but that peradventure your irreconcible anger is fisch, as but thated and possessed wholly your "spirits and minds already. These epistrels, jars, and grudges of yours, we all in generall would "requelt you heartily to end this day, and in this very temple wherin we are affembled and " fince the people of Rome by their voices have conjugated you in one office; fuffer your felves so by us to be linked & reconciled in perfect atonement. With one mind and second, with one heart if & counted chuse the Senat; review the Cavalry and Knighthood of Aume; number the chizens; " affelle their goods; purge and clenfe the City; Be finally consummate the folemnity of the cenfe " with a facrifice. And whereas in all your prairie well-neer, ye finallule this ordinary form of " Words, That this thing, or thin, may fall one in the end woll and happily, to my felf and to my cole of e league, See that you with the fame truly, fincerely and from the very hears, that whatfoever ye " shall pray unto the gods for we men may beloeve and all the world fee that you define the same "to be effected indeed. T. Tatias & Romains in this very City reigned eogether with great unity & concord, in the midft whereof even in the very market place, they had encountred and joined "battell together as mortal enemies with their cruellarmies. What ! not enmittes only have an

of end, but wars allow And many a time-most venemons and spinels! fore become faithfull allies,

A ceyes, and other whiles neer neighbors and fellow cirizens. The Albans after their lubversion and cand utter ruln of their City, were brought over to inhabit Rome. The Latins & Sabins both, were fendenizend Romana. An old laying it is, and not foold as trues and for the truth become a common proverty, that empiries ought to be transferred and toon dir, whereas triendhip should "continue & live for gyer. At thele words, there arole a confused bruit, among them there allembled, intoken of their content and approbation : and anon were heard the diffinet voices of them all in general, craying and requesting of the Centors the fame; which making one entire found. brake off the speech of Metellas. Then Emplins among other matters complained that M. Faluis had twice pur him besides the Consulship, which other wife he was fore of. And Fulvius on the other fide found bimlelf grieved, that be evermore by Amplins had been provoked, and that he B had waged law by flipulation againft him to his dihonor and diffrace. Yet both of them made fair and shewed, that if the one were as willing as the other, they would relent and be over-ruled by fo many honorable personages of the City. So, at the instant request of all them that were present. they shook hands and thereby affored one another to forgive and forget all matters palt and truly to make an end of malice, and be perfect friends again : whereupon they were much commended by the whole affembly, and conducted by them into the Capitoll. Where the Senar approved and highly praised, as well the careful industry of the principal citizens, in effecting this to weighty a matter, as also the good nature and flexibility of the two Centors. Who afterwards when they required to have a certain fum of ofmony assigned unto them for to employ in the publickedifices and other works of the City, were allowed by their decree, the full rent and revenues of one whole yeer. The same yeer L. Posthumius and Tib, Sempronius the Pro-Pretors in Spain agreed so together that Albimus should make an expedition against the Vacces through Lussiania, and so return from thence into Celsiberia. But Gracehus went as far as the atmost quarter of Celsiberia, forthat in thole parts there was the greater war. And first he forced the City Munda, which he surprised

fuddainly in the night at unawares. Then, after he had received hoftages, and put a garrifon

there, he went forward affaulting forts and burning the villages, until he come to another City of exceeding strength, which the Celtiberians call Certifina: where, as he was about to approach the wals with his engins of battery, there came unto him orators out of the City; who like good plain men of the old world, made a fpeech unto him, nothing diffembling but that they would war and be revenged, if their ftrength and forces were inflictent. For they requested leave to passe D to the Caltiberian camp, there to receive aid and fuccour, but if they could not speed, then they would confult part by themelves what to do. Good leave they had of Gracebus; and forne few daies after, they brought with them ten Orators more. About noone-tide it was of the day, and the first thing that they craved at the Pretor his hand was this, That he would make them to drink beforethey paried. When they had once quaffed and carowied round, they called again for more: whereat, all that were prefent and flood about them, laughed heartily to see them for rade and uncivil, and altogether without good manners. But afterwards, the eldelt man of the company began in this wife: We are lent (quoth he) unto you from our nation, to know what afficred means bath induced you to levy war againft us? To this demand Gracebus antwered, That be came with the confidence that he had in a brave and valiant army; which (if they were foldefi-E rous) he would do them the favour to fee, that they might be able to make more certain teport to their countrymen apon their own knowledge. And with that, he commanded the colonels and knight marfhals, to put to arms and embattell all the bands and companies, as well toot as toyle; and then armed as they were to charge one upon another in manner of a battel. These Builtaffadors after they had once feen this fight, were fent away : who went directly to the Celuberians their neighbors, and frighted them for lending any succour to the City belieged. The rownsmen Wildin having in vain let fire-lights in the night time sloft upon their mirets (which was the lighal agreed upon herwisen them) and feeing themselves defitted only hope they had of sid, welded by composition. So they were so joined to make painters of four and twenty honotred thousand Sefterces; and to deliver forty of their pobleft gentlemen and peff men of arms; nor by way of houses (for commanded they were to ferre in the wars); and yet in truth, they flood for pawn of affurance for their fealty. From thence anon he marched to the City Alco, where the Celuberians lay encamped and from whom of late the Embaliadors aforelaid came : whom, for certain daies be provoked to fight, making fmall skirmithes, by ferding our against their corps de fourd in higher armed vangueriers, to the end that scuffling together revery day more then other be might train them all forth of their camp at length. And when he perceived once that his delign had taken effect, becommanded the capeains of the auxiliary foulders, that after food thort skirmith, they thould make temblant as if they were overcharged with numbers, and to at once man their backs, and flie as fall as they could to their own camp : himfelf in the mean while put his men in battell erray within the rampier at every pare. Long it was not, but he might fee his own bands and companies retiring back on let purpole, and running away, and after them the harbarous enemies following as hard as they could inchate. Now that he will be sumy embarted. led for the purpose, and ready to receive them. and therefore he made un longer lay then only to tuffer his friends and allies to enter at liberty into the camp, but he fet up a loud cry, and at one initians iffued forth at all the gates. The enemies were not able to engine this unexpected wiolent charges and to they that were come to affail the camp of others, could not to much as de-

fend their cwn : for prefently they were discomfitted and put to flight; and within awhilest driven for very fear into their hold, and in the end turned out of it alio, That day goes of this ince mies leit their carkales in the field, 320 were taken priforers, tegether with 112 borfe: & 14 field enfigns. Of the Roman army there died not above 109, Prefently after this battel, Graceby thingsh ed with his legions to walt and spoil the country of Celisberia : and 's the made harnethrell places as he went, with driving booties, & with harrying & carying all that ever he could rouse by , the Cities and States of the country, fome lubmitted willingly of their own accord; others for constraint & fear received the yoke of subjection; fo as in few daies space he became master at an 103 towns that yeelded unto him. A mighty rich pillage be gat in this expedition. After this he marched back again towards the City Ales from whence he came, and began to befiege and alfailthe town. The inhabitants endured the first affault of the enemies, but afterwards feethe their town not only affailed by force of arms, but also shaken with engins and instrumented battery, districting the strength of the City, they retired all within their fortresse: from where the to the end, (having fent their Orators before-hand)they & all that ever they had, were at thedevotion of the Romans. A great booty there was gotten, and many noble gentlemen taken prilonetis amongst whom were two sons and one daughter of Thurrus. This Thurrus was a prince and great lord of those parts, and simply the mightiest potentat of all the Spaniards by many degrees, who he ing advertised of the hard hap and calamity fallen upon his children, sent unto Gracchus into the camp for a fafe-conduct, and thither he came himfelf in person. And first he demanded, Whether he could grant unto him and his their lives? The Pretor answered, That they should live. Then he demanded again, if he might bear arms and serve under the Romans? and when Gracebus K permitted that also; Then will I follow you (quoth he) against mine old friends and allies, fince they dildain to respect and regard me. From this time forward he took part with the Romans: and in many journies he bare himfelf loislly and valiantly in their wars, and much advanced the Roman State. After this, Ergavica (anoble, rich and mighty City) affrighted at the calamities of other neighbor towns and States about them, fet the gates open for to receive the Romans. Some Authors have written, that their towns and Cities yeelded not bona fide and in fincerity of heart : but that fo foon as he had withdrawn the legions out of any quarter, fuddainly from that part they revolted : alfo, that afterwards, he fought a cruell battel neer the mountain Contain with the Celtiberians, from the break of day untill noon: in which conflict there were many fisin both of the one fide and the others neither did the Romans any other great deed (as they find L pole) at Ergavica that day to tellific their victory, but kept the field, and challenged them out of their camp to fight. Moreover, that the next morrow all the day long, they gathered up the foolis of the dead: & on the third day strook a second battel, which was greater than the other : & fifth at length, the Celtiferians without all doubt loft the field elections much as their camp was ranfacted ed, Furthermore, that there died of the enemies that day 22000, and not fo few as 300 taken bridfoners, and wel-neer as many horfe, besides the winning of 72 military ensigns : and so the war came to a finall end, the Celtiberians made peace indeed, continued falt and firm therein with all loyalty, and were not fo fickle & unconftant as before. They write moreover, that the fame fulfimer L. Post humins fought a brave battell with the Vacco, in the father province of Spain, where he pit to the I word 35000 enemies,& forced their camp. But it foundeth more like a truth, that he came M not timely enough into that province, for to perform any fuch exploits during that fammer featon?

The Centors made a review and new choice of Senators in good concord and faithfull muty: for the president of the Senat was chosen, M. Amplini Lepidus the Centor himself, who also was the high prieft or Arch-bithop. Three Senators were called and deprived their places: 600. Lepidus held some in, whom the colleague over-passed and left out. Of that portion of mony which out of the main allowance was divided between them, they canted their works following to be made. Lepidas for his part sailed the great cantey or what at Taracisa, which wis a peece of work nothing acceptable to the people, for that he had himfelf lands and polletsions there of this own, and teamed to sale his privat expenses, under colour of doing a publish work with the CIP ties mony. He builts Thesire, a fore-stage or a vant-featfold near the temple of April: He bale gained with the Publicans or Undertakers for the polithing, blanching and whiting of the temle of Impieer in the Capitol, and likewife of the pillars about it. From these pillars he removed the Images and Statues, which leemed to have been unhandlomly let one against another, and our of all order. Likewile he took from thence, the targets and field-entigns of all forts, that we're there for up, and fathed. But M. Falviss put forth to making more works in number, and thold of better and greaterule ; To wit, a peer, and certain main piles within the river Tybern ; upon Which piles, certain years after P. Scipio Africanas and L. Mammins being Centors, took order for arches to be founded and erected. Item, a stately hall or palace behind the new shops of the banquers, tem A filh market, with others thops round about him, which he fold to perticular perions. O Item, a market place, and a porch or gallery without the gate Tergemina, and another behind the st fenall, and near the temple of Herenies. Item, neer Tyber, and behind the church of the goddefic Hope, he caused to be built the chappell of Apello the Physician. Now they had besides and ther nock of mony incommon, which they emploied in taking order for water to be convergised into the City and certain vaults to be made. But this work was impeached by M. Lieimus Craffin, who would not infer the water to paffe through his ground. Over and befides thefetime Centifies, inflituted certain reuts for portage, & pondage, & divers other impolts. Many chappels & publick

A places in the tenure and occupation of privat persons, they took order to be reduced to the me of the people in common, and to be lesopen for all comers. They changed the order of giving voices, and capied to enroll the tribes according to finding quarters and divisions, having regard withall of the degrees of men, of their stades, mysteries and occupations. Allo the one of the Caplors M. Emplum fied unto the Senat, that allowance should be made unto him of money for the games and plaies at the dedication of the Temples of Queen Juno and Dianas which in the Ligurian war he had vowed eight years before; and affighed there was unto him twenty thouand Affes. So he dedicated both those Temples within the cirque or shew-place of Flaminius. Alfo, he exhibited Stage plaies three daies together after the dedication of the Temple of Jano. and two daies after the other of Diana: and every of those daies within the cirque Flaminine

B. The same Centor dedicated in Mars held a Chappell to the sea gods, vowed by L. Emylin Regilluseleven years before in a navall battell at fea against the Captains of K. Antiochus. Over the gates of which Chappel there was fixed a table with this title. [For the appealing and composing of Antichus and agreat war between two Kings, * the head, * to fabdue *, far to make peace . . This conflict, * Enmines. when L. Emylius Regulius the Prator, the fon of M. Under the charge, command, and government, bap. This place is py forting, and conduct of him between Epnelius, Samos, and Chios, the fleet of King Antiochusthe defedire in alexant'h daiet hefore the Kelende of February was mananiford, differented finds the the Latine. eleventh da'es before the Kelends of February was vanquished, discomfised, haken, battored, and putto flight and there upon the same day two and forey Gallies were taken, with all the mariners and servitors within them. After which fight King Antiochus and his Realm", " . In consideration hereof comed a

Temple to the Sea-godi affiftants unto him in atchieving the navell victory. Another table likewife C with the very same inscription, was set up and fastned over the gates of the Temple of Justice in the Capitoll, Within two daies after that the Cenfors had chosen a new Senat; Q. Fulvim the Col. made an expedition against the Ligurians : and after he had passed with his army over wilds and mountains, where no tracks led them, through straights and passes of forrests, he fought a pitcht battell with the enemies, and not only won the field, but also in one and the felf-fame day lorced their camp. Whereupon three thousand and two hundred of the enemies, and all that quarter of Ligaria yielded anto him. Then the Conful placed these that had surrendered, in the plains and changean country, and planted garrifons upon the mountains. Letters hereof with great speed came to Rome: whereupon there were ordained processions for three daies. During which time of protethon, the Prators calebrated facrifices, and killed formy greater beatls. But the other Conful n A Mantina did no exploit worth remembrance in Ligaria. Three thouland Transalpine Frenchmen pasted over the Alps into Italy, in peaceable manner marching without any hostility of harm

doing and requested of the Conful and the Senat a territory to inhabit, where they might remain quietly moder the feignory of the Romans. But the Senat commanded them to avoid out of Itahi and gaves be Conful Q. Fulvim in charge to make tearch and enquiry into this matter, yea, and to proceed against them who had been the captains and connfellers to periwade them to pais o'ter the Alps.

This very year died Philip King of the Macedonians, worn away to nothing, partly, for age, and partly with grief of heart after the death of his fon Demetring. It fortuned that he kept his winter in Demetrias, commented with anguish of mind for the loss and miss of his son, disquiered with pe remote and repentance for his cruelty against him, which stong and pricked his guilty confeience Befides, he faw his other fon (who now was the undoubted heir apparant of the Crown, as well in his own opinion as in the conceit of others) how all: men turned their eyes and courted to him the confidered withall, how his old age was despised and forlorn; whiles some expected his death, others did not so much as look for it; which was the greatest grief and trouble of all other, And together with him, there was Antigonan the fon of Echecrates, bearing the name of his uncle Antigonus by the fathers fide, who had been guardian to Philip. This Antigonia the elder had been a man of princely port and regall majetty renowned also for a brave conflict and noble battellagainst Gelmones the Lacedemonian. And him the Greeks for diffinction take from other KK, of than in time, summatted * Tailor, His nephew or brothers son (I say) Antigonus, of all the honourable "Guardian or if friends, that Philiphad, was the only marritat continued fall and firm unto him without all cor- Protector. suprion, Bur this his hoyall fidelity and troth baufed Perfess to be no friend of his, but rather the most moreal enemythan he had in the world. This faid Amigonus forecasting in his spirit, in What dangernam sermane and indiditional, when the inheritance of the kingdom were devolved upon Perfeat waiting his furt come and opportunity; when he perceived that the Kings mind was troubled, and that now and than be letted deep fight for forrow that his fon was dead ; one while would give ear only to the Kinga words, deficient les also would find some talk and minister occasion to speak of the act for ashiy and unadvisedly committed. Oftentimes he followed and seconded him

amphis thosas and complaints and would be thought to lament with him for company. And (as Teams meth alwaiss to give many figns and rokens of her felf coming to light) he would enof force and help forward every small thing wher he could, to the end that all might the sooner be disso telegraph break forth. The chief ministers and infroments of this villations fact, were Apel-Les and Philades, who were the Embassidors sent to Romes and had brought those pernicious letters, under the name of FI mining, which wrought the death of Demetrius. For commonly it was goiven our through alb the Kings Court, that those were fallified letters, forged by his Secretary and fraied wish a conserved fignet. But the thing being rather deeply suspected, than apparantly de- This seems telesis its transced that Annigonus upon a time met with * Xychus, and laying hold upon him, secure,

A fidethe river " Ifer Now there were arrived before so advertise the Kipp hereof, Antigony and This Cotto was a nobleman among the Baffatniang And Antigonia was full against his will joyied in embaffage & fent with Cotto to raile the Baltarnians, Howbert, pot far from Amobination they met with news (but very uncestain) of the Kings deaths which occurrence from bled the whole course of their defigns. For thus it was complotted, that Philip should give the Baftaron fale palface through Thrace and find them victuals: to the effecting and performing whereof, he had entertained the peers and principall States of those quarters with presents, and assured them upon his fidelity, that the Bastarnians should pass through their country peaceably without any harm-doing Now his intent and full purpole was, to extinguish unterly the nation of the Dardanians and to plant the Bastarnians in their country, Hereby he aimed at a twofold commodity: Relie one was this; that the Dardanians (a people most malicious ever to the Macedonians, and who alwaies in time of the troubles and advertities of the KK, took their vantage to annoy them I might be rooted out : the other, that the faid B. ft. wine leaving their wives and children in Dardania, might be sent to waste and spoil Italy. Now were they to pass to the Adriatick sea and so to hali, by the way of the Scordifcians (for other way there was none to lead an army) and foor would they thought he grant passage unto the Baltarnians : for they differed not at all, either in language, or manners & fashions : and more than that, they were like enough to joyn with them in the expedition, feeing they went to the conquest and pillage of a most rich and wealthy nation. These designments were accommodated and fitted to whatevents soever should happen. For in cafe the Bastarnians should happen to be defeated by the Romans and put all to the sword; yet C this would be a comfort again; that the Dardanians were confumed from the face of the carth, that he should meet with a booty of that which the Bastarnians lest behind them; and finally, have the possession free and entire to himself of all Dardania. But in case their fortune wereto have the upper hand, then whiles the Romans were averted from him, and amnfed upon the war with the Baltarnians, he should be able to recover what soever he had lost in Greece. These had fieen the designs projected by K. Philip. So they entred peaceably, and marched without hostility, under the word and promile of Cotto & Antigonus, But fhortly after that news came of the death of Philip; neither were the Thracians so tractable and easie to be dealt withall in commerce and traffick: nor the Bastarnians could be content with that which they bought with their money, or be kept in order as they marched, but that they would break their ranks & turn out of the dis D rect way Hereupon they began to do wrong & injury on both fides one unto another: which encreating daily more & more to ourrages, kindled the fire of an open war. In the end, the Thracians norable to endure the violence & multitudes of their enemies, leaving their villages in the plains beneath, retired to an exceeding high mountain, called Donnea, To which place, when the Baffarmans would have gone: behold not withfranding they approached to the tops and ridge of the hils they were surprised with a storm, much like to that wherewith the Gauls (as it is reported) perished at what time as they were a spoiling and pilling the Temple at Delphi. For they were not only drenched first with showers of rain pouring upon them, pelied afterwards with thick storms of hailstones, strucken with great cracks of thimself, and blasted with gleams of lightning that dazled their eye-fight: but also the lightning flashed so upon them on every side, that it seemed they E were charged and thot directly against their bodies : so as not only the common fouldiers but alto the principal leaders and captains themselves were imitten down therewith and overthrown. Wherenpop when they were scattered & would have fied down the hill, from the exceeding freep tocks they tumbled down they knew not how with their treads forward, And albeit the Thracithis purified them thus cared and affrighted, yet they had nothing in their mouth, but That the gods forced tham to run away, and that the sky fell upon them. Being thus disparkled with this rempelitions florm, and returned asit were out of a thipwrack into the camp from whence they fer forth & most of them but half armed, they began to debate in councill what to do. Hereupon

country, and part advised to follow the way still and pierce forward into Dardania, About 20000 performment through under the conduct of Cloudicut: the rest of the multitude teturned the farie way they came into the parts beyond * Danubius. Parfew being possessed of the kingdom, com- * Donard. manded Antigonus to be put to death: and whiles he was setting the States in order, and establithing himself in his own heat he sent embalished as to Rome, as well to renew the amity that his father had with the Romans, as also to request that he might be stilled with the name of King by the Sener of Rome. And these werethe affeirs in Macedony that year.

arole come differition among them: whiles part were of opinion to return back into their own

Q.Falalanthe other Cof. crimmphed over the Ligurians; and known it was for certain, that this triumph was granted unto him more for favour, than for any great exploit of his that might defence fuch honour. He carried in flow a mighty deal of the enemies armor but little or no monewar all Howheir he dealt among his fouldiers thirty Affer appece : to every Conturion he give

Gewice as much, and to each Gentlaman ferving on horseback, the same three fold. There was noching in this arounds more memorable and worthy the noting, than this, that as it fell out he triumphed now the very fame day that he had the year before upon his Prestorthip. After his triumph, he published the general affembly for the election of Magistrats what cin were cleated Coli, M. Junior Braus, and A. MauliniVolfo. This done when there had been three of the Pan- "Ame quartous elected a findden tempes brake up and distolved the affembly. The morrow after which was 'um Idus Mafour daier full before the idee di March, the other three brene chofen, namely, Marcus Titiens of March,

arrefted his body, and brought him into the Kings house; and when he had left him in the safe H cultody of certain persons, he went himself directly to Philip," It should seem to me, & if it please " your grace (quoth he) by many words which I have observed, that you would spend a great "deal to know the whole truth as touching your two ions, and be relolved whether of them er twain it was that laid wait to takeaway the life of the other. Now the only man of all other "that can undo the knot and clear this doubt, is in your hands forth coming, and that is Xychus. Herewith he advised the King to call before him the faid party fince that (as it fell out he was already brought into the Court. Sent for he was and presented before the King; and being asked the question he denied every thing at the first , but with such inconstancy, as it appeared evidently that upon some little fear of torture offered unto him, he would be ready to bewray all : for ar the very fight of the tormentor and the scourges, he relented. Then he disclosed and she wed in order the whole proceeding and manner of this wicked practice and villany, how it was wronght as well as by the embassadors as also by his own self their minister. Immediatly there were some of purpose sent to apprehend the said embassadors. And Philocles who was present in the way, they furprised and took of a sudden: as for Apelles (who had been sent to pursue one Chareas) being advertised how that Xyohus had bewraied & told all failed over into Italy. As concerning Philades. there is no certainty known. Some report, that at the beginning he denied the matter flourly: but after that Xychus was brought to his face and confronted him, he flood no longer in it. Others . say again, that being put to torture he endured the pains, and continued still in the deniall. Phi-Lips forrow and grief was by this means renewed and redoubled, reputing himself more unhappy in his fons, and his mifery the greater, in that one of them was now dead and gone, Perfeus being certified that all was discovered, took himselffor a greater and mightier person, than to sear and think it needfull for him to flie upon it. And therefore he fought only to keep far enough out of the way, purposing to stand upon his guard all the while that his father lived, and avoid the slaming fire (as it were) of his burning choler. Philip feeing that he could not possibly come by his person for to execute justice, thought upon that which only remained to be done, and studied how Perfeis besides impunity, should not be recompensed and rewarded also for that his wickedness, He called therefore Antigonas before him, unto whom he was bounden and beholden already, for bringing to light the unnaturall murder committed upon Demetrius his ion; and of whom he conceived this opinion, in regard of the fresh and late glory of his uncle Antigonus, that the Macedonians should have no cause to be assumed or repent, if they had had him for to be their K. L. And in this wife he brake with him: "Since my unhappy fortune is such (quoth he)O Antigonus, "that I ought (contrary to all other fathers) to wish my self childles; I have a mind and purpose "to make over unto you that kingdom, which I received at the hands of your uncle, which he " preserved and kept yea, and augmented for my behoof during the time of my nonage, & wherein (whiles I was under his guardianage) he bare himself not only valiant but also true and faith-"unto me. No man I have but you, whom I can effeem worthy to wear the Crown; and if I "knew of none at all, yet had I rather that both it and the Realm perished and were extinct for " ever than Perfeus should enjoy it as the guerdon of his ungracious & devillish fact. I shall ima-"gine yet that Demetrius is rifen from death to life, I shall think that I have the fruition of him " again if I leave you in this place, you, Isay, the only man of all others that wept for the death M "of the poor innocent young man, and lamented for my unhappy errour and unfortunat treipals. After this speech with Antigonus, he never reased to emercain and grace him in the face of the world with all kind of honour that he could devile. For iceing that Perfeus was in Thrace, Philip went in progress to every City of Macedony, and recommended Antigonus to all the Prices and and States thereof. And without all doubt, if God had given him longer life but a little, he would have enstalled him in full possession of the kingdom. Well, to return again unto Demetrias, where he wintered (as before is faid) he departed from thence, and sojourned a long time in T heff alonica. From thence after he was come to Amphipolis, he was furprifed with a grievous malady. Howbeit, certain it was and very apparant that he was more fick in mind than body; and that ever and anon the remembrance and object, the apparition and ghost of his son, whom he cansed N (innocent as he was) to be put to death, followed and haunted him so continually with care and grief, that he was out of all fleep, and could not lay his eyes together: yea, it drave him into raving, curfing, and execration of Perfeus his other fon; and so he ended his daies. But although Philip died iomewhat with the soonest for Autigonus, yet he would have gone very near to have flept into his thron, if either the Kings death had immediatly been divulged abroad or that Antigonus had then been about the Court that he might have had intelligence thereof. For Calligenes the Kings Physician, who had the cure of him, staid not untill the breath wasfully out of the Kings body; but so soon as he perceived that his state was desperat, upon the first deadly signs that he observed, fent messengers post to Perfens, who were set of purpose in places convenient, according as it was complorted between them twain: but he concealed the Kings death from all O them that were not of the houshold untill he was come. By which means Perfeus surprised them all before they looked for him, or knew abroad that the King was departed, and thus he took the Crown upon him by policy, which he had purchased with mischief.

The death of Philip fell out very well to give some delay and respit, and to gather more forces for the waging of war : for the nation of the Baltarna having been a long time follicited thereto, departed out of their own country, and with a great power as well of foot as horse, came on this

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Curvus,

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Curvus, Titus Claudius Nero, and T. Fonteius Caputo. The Roman games were exhibited again the H fecond time, by the two Ædiles of the Chair, Cn. Servilins Capio, and Ap. Clandins Cento, by occasion on of certain prodigies that hapned: for there was an earthquake; and in the publike pavilions and tabernacles, where the facred beds of the gods were folemnly spread, the heads of the gods which were laid in those beds, turned away of their own accord, and the wooll together with the other coverlets which were laid before Jupiter fell down. It was taken also for a prodigious wonder that the mice and rats had gnawn and tasted before of the olives upon the table of Jupiter: for the latisfaction and expiation of which prodigies, nothing elle was done, but the lolemnizing of those games and plaies again, as is aforesaid.

The one and fortieth Book Of the Histories of T. Livius of Padua, from the foundation of the City of Rome.

The Breviary of L. Florus upon the one and fortieth Book.

He fire in the Temple of Vesta went out. Tib. Sempronius Gracchus The Pro-Consulzvanquished & the Celtiberians, and received their submission, and for a memorial of the worthy deeds by him atchieved, he built a town in Spain called Gracchuris. Potthumius Albinus the Pro Conful, subdued the the Vacceans and Lusitans: and both of them triumphed, Antiochus, the son of King Antiochus, whom his father had given in hostage to the Romans, after the death of his brother Seleucus, who succeeded his father late deceafed, was fent from Rome into the Realm of Syria. The Cenfors held a review and numbring of the Citizens, and folemnly purged the City. There were enrolled in their books, of Roman Citizens 273244 Q. Voconius Saxa, a Tribune of the Commons, published a Law, That no mun should make a woman to be his full heir. M. Cato was the man that perswaded and spoke for this Law, and his Oracion is extant. Moreover, this book containeth the wars and exploits of many Captains against the Lieurians, Istrians, Sardinians, and Celtiberians: alfo the occasions and causes of the Macedonian war. I. which Perleus the son of Philip began : for he had fent an embassage to the Carthaginians, which they gave audience unto in the night season. Other States also and (ities of Greece he sollicited. This Perseus. Jetting religion asset (for many stately and magnificent Temples he built in divers places, and name-ly, at Athens, to Jupitet Olympius: and at Antiochia, eo Jup Capitolinus) was otherwise a King of most base demeanour and carriage.

The one and fortieth Book of T. Livius.

He beginning of this book, and the greater part thereof immediatly enfuing is loft. Im- M primis, As touching the disposition of the Provinces by lot, as well of Consuls as Pratorsi and namely, how the government of Gaulfell to A. Manlini, and of Liguria to M. Junius and how of the Prators, M. Tieinius was affigued to the hither Province of Spain, and T. Fonteins to the farther; Nero to Etruria, T. Ebutiur to Sardinia. Item, as concerning the fire of Vesta, the exploits of T. Gracehus and L. Albinus in * Biscai and * Portugal: the survey and taxing of the City of Rome holden by the Cenfors; the Law Voconia, as touching the inheritance of women, mentioned in Cicero, in S. Augustine de Civitate Dei, and others : finally, of the acts atchieved by M. Junius about Genoway. And thus it sheweth a pratupt and broken front as ye see.

To have armed the same which in peace he had received of his father: and for that cause it is said, N That he was paffing well beloved of the youth and lufty gallants, who defired nothing more than to spoil and raise booties.

Now when the Conful was in deliberation with his councill, as touching war in Istria, some were of opinion, to proceed thereunto incontinently, before that the enemies could affemble their forces; others advised, to consult first with the Senat: but their counsel imported, who were for speedy expedition. So the Consul dislodged from Aquileia, and encamped near the Lake Timavus; which lieth hard by the fea. Thither came Caius Furius (one of the navall Duumvirs) with ten ships: for two such Dunmvirs or wardens had been chosen, to make head against the Ellyrian fleet: who with twenty ships in all, keeping the upper sea, were to guard the sea-coasts so, as they had Ancona (as it were) the middle center between : for L. Cornelius took the charge of all that lay on O the right hand thereof, as far as to Tarentum; and C. Furius of the left, unto Aquileia. These ten vessels (I say) were sent to the next port; against the marches of Istrat, with other ships of burden fraughted with store of victuals and provision. The Conful followed after with his legions, and pitched his camp five miles from the fea. And within a short time there was a good and frequent market kept in the port, from whence there was conveyed all manner of provision into the camp. And to the end that this might hold in more security, good guards were set about the camp

A on every fide. Toward * I fria there was one flanding frontler garrison, confifting of a cohort of * sclavon on every fide. Toward "I first there was one randing moniter garnion," confifting of a cohort of Placentins, levied on a fudden opposed and lodged between the fea and the camp, and to the end the fame might serve for a guard to defend them that watered at the river, M. Ebmins (a Colonell of the two legions) was commanded to adjoyn two squadrons of souldiers out of the second legion. T, and C, both Lists (Colonels sixetime) had led the third legion, by the way that gooth to Aquileia, which should guard the forragers and fewellers. From which quarter about a mile dift ant was the camp of the French. And a certain petry King there was among them, one Carnelius, having the conduct of three thousand aimed souldiers, or somewhat more, So soon as the Romans were approached, the lake * Timavin with their camp, the litrians fet them down fecretly * Timeva of

in a close place behind a little hill; and from tuence followed the Roman army as it marched. Lattebia B by crois and crooked waies, espying and lying for all advantages that might be presented: for intelligence they had of all that was done either at leasor by land. And when they perceived upon a time the corps de quard before the camp feeble and weak, and that there was a great number of unarmed Merchants between the camp and the fea, without any defence at all either from land. or water, they ran at once upon the foresaid guards, to wit, the Placentine coliort, and also the squadrons of the second legion. Now their enterprise at the beginning was covered and hidden.

by occasion of a morning mist, which at the first warmth of the sun brake and scattered away. and then began somewhat to appear through it : but the light was not yet clear and come to the full; by reason whereof everything (as commonly in such a case) shewed far bigger than it was And this at that time mightily deceived the Romans, causing the army of the enemies to seem the C oreater by many degrees. At which fight, the fouldiers of the one guard as well as the other being affrighted, fled into the camp with a great tumult and alarm, and there caused far more fear than they brought with them: for neither were they able to tell why they fled thus as they did, nor give a ready answer to those that asked them the question. Over and bendes, a great noise they heard from the camp gates, as where there was no sufficient guard to suffain the first assault Besides, their running thus in a throng together in the dark, while one tumbled upon another,

made fuch a confusion, that they knew not whether the enemy was within the rampier or no No other cry was heard but this; To fea. To fea. For by occasion that one fouldier at adventure be-Other cry was not the camp prefently rung again therewith, from one end to the other.

Whereupon at first, (as if they had been commanded so to do) to the sea they ran, some sew ar-D med, but the most part without any armonr or weapons: afterwards more, and confequently at last in manner all; yea, and the Consul himself, seeing that he labouted in vaintd reclaim them, back he fled, and could prevail neither by command nor authority, nor yet with priess in the end only M. Liginius Strabo (a Tribune or Colonell of the third legion, abandoned of his own legion) remained behind with three enfigns and no more. The Istrians finding him alone, (for no man elle was fremin arms to make refistance entred joyntly into the camp ranupon him (& as he was

embattelling his fouldiers and encouraging them in the quarter about the Przetot his lodging)furpriled, and with numbers over-charged him. The skirmish and fight was more cruell, than for proportion of so few defendants; and not ended before that the Tribune himself and those about him, were slain every man; The Generall his pavilion and all about it, was overthrown: which E when the enemy had ranfacked and rifled of all that was there, they went as far as the treasurers lodging, themarket place and to the gate Quintona: where they found abundance of all things * By that gate fet out ready for their hands, and within the treasurers pavilion the tables pread and covered, was the market

fet out ready for their hands, and within the treaturers paymon the tables pread and covered, leved, and it with good sates and meat upon them. Then their chief Lord & Leader (the vert) King afore a leading ted dictily to made no more ado but late Min down, fell to his victuals and made good chear; and anon all sit. theretefollowing his example, did to likewife, and never once thought of arms, or of enemies i, and like to those who wete not wont to fare so well and feed liberally, they greedily overchare ged their belier with wine and viands: but the Romans all the while flood in far other terms.

They trembled; they wear haftily to their business both on hand and sea. Down went the shipper. men and failess with their tites and booths; and look what provision of victuals or other things were fet fochso (ale aponthe ftrand and fhore, they harried and hurried a fhipboord : the foul,

diers all affrighted ran amain to the fea-fide, for to be embarked. The mariners fearing left their veffels thould be overcharged lome pur back the preis and withflood them for coming in, o thers shove offirom the wharf, and lanched into the deep. Herenpon began a branl and broil, and from that they fell rogether by the ears, souldiers and marriners, one with another: Jome went away with knocks and wounds, and others left their lives behind them; untill at length by the Conful his commandment the fleet was retired far from the land. Which done, he began to foro the armed and unarmed apart. And hardly were there (of for great a multitude) twelve him dred found with armorabont them, and very few horsemen that had brought heir horses with them. All the rest were a confused and disordered company, resembling the raicall fort of camp G followers, as vactuallers, launders, feullions, and lackies: who had been a ready booty to have preyed upon in case the enemies could have thought upon any seats of arms. Then at last came a

mellengento retall the third legion and to surprise the grand of the Gauls; and with that, from all parts they began to return again toward their own camp, for to recover it, and wife away and blot out the shamefull stain and dishonour which they had received. The Colonels of the third legioncommanded the fouldiers to throw down upon the ground their forrage and fewell, they charged the Centutions to fet the elder and uniweildy fouldiers two and two upon the hories and

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labouring

. celsiberia. Lusit ania.

labouring beafts which they had discharged of their load ; and willed the horsemen to take up be. H labouring pears which usey man universely to make a what an house it would be to the third hind them every one a young infly footman; I freewing what an house it would be to the third legion for to regain by their valour the camp, which had been loft by the cowardice and tax of thole in the second; and early (by they) may it be supp again, if the Barbarians, while they are encumbed with the pillage might be jurprised at the waters, and be taken themselves, like as they overtook others before. This exhortation was received with great alactity and contentment of the fouldiers. Aloft were the entigns born and advanced apace, neither staid the post-entigns one whit for the fouldiers. Howbeit the Cof, and those companies which were brought from the fea. came first to the rampier. L. Atim a principall Censurion of the second legion, not only encouraged the fouldiers, but made remonstrance unto them, That if the Istrians these victories, had ever meant to guard and keep the camp with the same force of arms by which they had won it, they I would at the first have pursued the enemies to the sea, fo foon as they had turned them out of their tents; and afterwards have let a good corps de guard, at least wife before the campier and the avenues thereof: but like enough it is (faith he) that with guzling wine they were dead afleenlike beilts. And herewith he commanded A. Baculonius his own entign-bearer, a man o: approved valour and fingular prowefs, to advance his banner forward, Mary, that I shall (quoth he) full foon. if you will follow me alone that the thing may be done more quickly. With that he forced his whole frength and having flung the enfign over the trench into the camp, he was the first himfelf that entred at the campgate. On another part likewife T, and C, both Ælii, and Colonels of the third legion, were come with their Cavairy : then prefently followed those and whom they had horsed two by two upon the labouring jades and wagons of carriage, and after them the Col. K with his whole army. But of the Ithrians some few there were (such as were not stark drunk) whose wits and memory served them to runaway; the rest were dead affeep indeed and never awoke again, So the Romans recovered all their goods, lave only the wine and victuals which was devoured and confumed. The Roman fouldiers who were crazy and fick and had been left in the campafter they perceived their own fellows within the rampier found their hands again caught up, weapons, and made a great flaughter and execution. But above all others C. Populus, furnamed Sabellus, a Gentleman and Cavalier of Rome, bare himself most bravely that day. who being left in the camp (because he was hurt and maimed in one of his feet) slew the greatest number of the enemies, by far. Eight thousand Istrians fell upon the edge of the sword, and not one taken prisoner alive : for the choler and despiteous indignation of the souldiers was such, as they had no [mind at all of prizes and booties. How beit, the K, of the Istrians, drunk as he was had to good fortube as to be taken from the very board where he far, and halfily mounted on honeback by his men, and so fled a way and escaped. Of the winners there perished in all two hundred thirty seven souldiers: and of them, more died in their morning flight than in the recovery of their camp. Now itchanced lo, that Cn, and L, both named Gavilii, new Coloners and inhabitants of Agaileia as they came with victuals, had like to have flumbled ignorantly upon the camp, when it was taken & possessed by the Istrians. They being retired back in great hate to Aquisiasleaving their carriage behind them, let all on a fright & uproar not only at Aquileia but alfo at Rome within few dates after: for thither was the rumour run, That not only the camp was forced by the enemies, and (which was true indeed) the Romans put to flight, but that all was loft, and the army utterly M defeated. Whereupon, as the manner was in all judden tumuits and alarms, writs went forth for musters and levies of fouldier extraordinarily, not in the City only but also throughout all Italy. Two legions of Roman Citizens were enrolled, and the Latine ailies were commanded to let out Toboo foor with 300 horse. M. Junius the Cof, had commandment to pass over into Gulia, and to levy of the Cities and States of that Province, as many as they were able to make and furnish. It was or dained withall that T. Chadius the Przetor thould make proclimation, that the fouldiers of the fourth legion, and of the Latine allies five thouland foot and swo hundred and fifty horfe, thould meet together at Pifa ; and that in the abience of the Col.he fhould efend that Province: allo that M. Triving the Prator should appoint the Rendermona at Ariminum; that the fift legion and the like number of allies, as well foot as horse, should there assemble. Then N Nero took his Journey, clad in his rich coar of arms, toward Pifa his Province. And Timina having to Arimmum Carni Caffins a Colonel, to take the conduct of the legion there, took multers at Roma, M. Junior the Col. passed out of Ligaria into Gaul and arrived at Aguiteia, having levied aid foundiers as he went, of all the Cities of Gaul and the Colonies, to be in readine sout of hand. There he was certified that the army was fafe and found: wherenpon he dispatched his letters to Rome to advertise them that they frould not trouble themselves any more in this falle alarm, and himfeit after he had dicharged the Gauls of those aids which he had imposed upon them, wene companion in government, Great was the joy at Asme, coming thus so it did unlooked for, The musters were had aside, the fouldiers discharged who were ensolled and had taken their military outh, and the army vifited with the plague at Ariminum was dismiffed and forthome. The & Intrans albeit they were en amped with a great drangth of armed men, not far from the Cof, his camp after they heard once that the Conful was come with a new army disbanded and fips every man away on all ides to their leveral Cities, and the Confuls reased with their legions to Again leia, thereto winter.

When these soubles of the were thus at length appealed these went forth anact of the Sense, That the Coff, thould agree between themfelves, whether of them swain wasso return to Rome

A for to hold the affembly for election of Magiffrate At what time as A Liennis Nerva, and C. Paprius Turdus, two Tribunes of the Commons, in all their Grations to the people; inveighed bitcerly against Mantins in his absence, and promulged a Law to this effect, That after the Ides of March (for the Coff, had their governments sheady prorogued for one whole year) he should continue no longer in place to the end that to foon as he was out of his office, he might prefently be called to his answer judicially. Quintus Elinijone of their Collegnes withflood this bill by them propoted, and after much debate and contention prevailed fo much, that it paffed not.

About the same time Tib, Son proning Gracehus, and L. Posthumius Albinus, being returned one of Spain to Rome, had audience given them by the Prator M. Titinius in the Temple of Bellong. there to discourse of the acts by them archieved, to demand their deserved honours, to the end B that praise and shankigiving also should be rendred to the immortall gods. Moreover, at the very same time intelligence was given by letters from T. Ebutius the Prator, which his son brought and shewed to the Senat, of great troubles in Sardinia: Namely, that the Ilians, joyning unto them the firength of the Balari, had invaded the province standing in peaceable terms: neither was he able to make head against them with so seeble an army as he had & the same wasted and consumed much with the pestilence. The same news related the Embassadors likewise of the Sardinians, making humble fuit to the Senat to relieve and inecour their Cities at least wife, for that their villages and country towns were already past help. This embassage, with all other matters concerning Sardinia, put over to the new Magilirats; as pitifull an embaffage allo was presented unto them from the Lycians, who complained grievously of the Rhodians, unto whom they had been annexed and made subjects by L. Cornelius Scipio: " Indeed (fay they) we nived sometime under the jeignory of " K. Antiochus, but that fervitude of ours under the K. compared to this prefent state and condi-"tion wherein we now are feemed unto us an excellent liberty: for not only are we now yoaked "and kept under publike authority in generall, by taxes, levies and impositions, but every one in es particular endureth meer bondage and flavery. Our selves are abused, yea, and our wives and "children luffer villanies before our eyes: upon our bodies, our backs and idesthey work upon "and discharge their humour of cruelty: in our good name (an indignity unsupportable) we are " distained depraved and defamed : yea openly in the face of the world they cease not to com-"mit outrages against us, even to nour and extend their authority over us, and to try masteries "upon us with extremity: to the end that we Ly, ians might be put of all doubt, that there is no D " difference between us and flaves bought and fold for filver in open marker. The Senat moved with these remonstrances by the Lycians, addressed their letters to the Rhodians to this effect, that it was no part of their meaning and intent, that the Lycions should be slaves to the Rhodians: or that any other born free, should be enthralled by any person: but their will was, that the Lycians should in such terms live under the government and protection of the Rhodians, that both States, the one as well as the other, might range and frame themselves like good affociats under the Dominion and Empire of Rome;

After this followed two triumphs over Spain, one immediatly upon another: first, Sempronius Gracchus over the Celtiberians: and the morrow after L. Polthumius Albinus over the Lufttanians and other Spaniards of those parts. Tib. Gracehus carried in shew 40000 pound weight of E filver: and Albinartwenty thousand Both of them divided among their fouldiers twenty five Demarif aperec, to each Centurion the same double, and trebble to every horseman. Thus did they altoby allies as well as by Romans.

It fortuned about that time, that M. Junius the Conful, came out of Istriato Rome, by occasion of the election which was to be holden and when the two Tribunes of the Commons, Papriw and Escience, had in the presence of the Senat baited and wearied him with interrogatories; as conthing the affairs passed in Iftria, they brought him forth also before the body of the people. Townshippedions after that the Conful had answered. How he had not been above 11 daies "in the Province: and as for the things that hapned in his ablence, he knew no otherwise than Schey did sonly by the common brait and report: then they went on origing him fill, and asking how it came to pass that A. Manline rather came not to Rome, to give account unto the State, "why he valled out of Gane, which was his afforted Province into Ifria? and to thew, when it, "I was throughter the Seine decreed; or the people of Rome granted by their voices to enterprise " that war? But haply it may be faid (qd. he) that albeit the war was undertaken only upon his own "head allow yer no doubt, executed it was right worthity with policy and valour, Nay, I wis, but "o forcommunity and mard it is to fay, whether it were begun more lewelly; that managed incom-" fidesing. I wo entire to pride out de were on a fooden at unawares surprized by the Iffirms: the Remen Camp was forced Straken, with all the firength of hotle and foot that was therein : the e sele frattered withour arms and the Col himfelf was the formost man that Fin away to the lear fideshio the fhips: and fittely he flood render an account of all these matress, when he is a Grennan person again, fince that he frould not do it being Cof. This florm past the general affectibly for the Magistrus election was holden: wherein were created Coll.C.Claudius Palcher, and Tib Somponius Gracebus. The next day following were the Prestors chosen to wit, P. Elins Tubero the second time, C. Quintius Flamininus, C. Numifius C. Mummius, Cn. Cornelius Scipio, and C. Palerns Lavinns. The civil jurisdiction of the City fell to Tubero, the fortain to Quintius. The go-

vertinent of Sielly was allotted to Namifing of Sardiniato Mummins. Howbeit, this Province by realon of the great war therein became the charge of the Cof. And bylot it fell to Gracehas: but Iffriato Claudius his Collegue. Gaut was divided into two Provinces; whereof Scipio by lot H obtained one, and Lavinus the other.

Lison the Ides of March, on which day Sempronius and Claudius entred their Confulfinmo. ved it was only in the Senat, as touching Sardinia and Istria, and the enemies to both those Prowinces, who there had levied war. But the morrow after, the Embaffadors of the Sardinians being referred over to the new Magistrats, and L. Minutius Thermus who had been Lientenant to the Conful Manlius in Istria, entred into the Senat-house, By them the Senat was informed how dangerous the wars were in those Provinces. Moved likewise were the Senators by the embasfies of the Latine allies, who in the end were admitted into the Senat, after they had importuned the Cenfors and Confuls of the former year: the fum of their complaints was this, That their own Citizens being once enrolled at Rome, were most of them departed and removed thither to dwell: which it it might be suffered, within few reviews and cessings it would come to pais, that their Cities should be dispeopled and desolat, their villages and fields desart and waste, and able to fet out no fouldiers for the wars. Semblably the Samnits and Pelignians complained, that four thouland housholds were gone from them, and retired to Fregella; and yet neither the one nation or the other, were let at a less proportion of souldiers in all their levies. Two captelous means and devices there were brought up, whereby men changed thus their Cities at pleasure. The Law granted this indulgence to the allies of the Latine nation, as many as left iffue of their race behind them in their house, That they should be reputed Citizens of Rome. By abusing this Law, some did in jury to their allies, other wronged the people of Rome: for, both they that were to leave such issue at home, gave their children, as it were, in villenage to some Roman Citizen K or other whom they liked of; with condition to manumife and make them free that they might be Fribes or enfranchifed Citizens. And they also who wanted iffue to leave behind them were held as Citizens of Rome. But in process of time without any of these colourable pretences of right, without regard of law and respect of issue, they crept in and had the benefit of the Burgessie and freedom of Rome, by their transmigration thither to inhabit, by enrolment in the reviews, To meet with these practiles, the embassadors craved a remedy for the time to come: as also that they would peremptority command all their allies to repair again to their own Cities: with an express inhibition, that no man should receive any other to be his vasfall and villain, and so to alienat him, with intention by that means to change the City wherein helived: and that whosoever became Citizens of Rome after that manner, should not becounted for a Citizen. These L petitions were granted by the Senat. Then were decrees passed for those provinces of Isria and Sardinia which were in arms, to wit, for the enrolling of two legions into Sardinia, having either of them five thouland and two hundred foot, and three hundred horse, besides twelve thouland footmen, and 600 hortemen of the Latine allies; and ten quinquiremes or galleaces, with five banks of oars in case the Generall would warp them out of the atsenall. The like number as well of the Infantry as Cavalry, was affigned for Istria. The Confuls also were enjoyed to fend to M. Titinius in Spain one legion with three hundred horle, befides 5000 footmen of allies, and 250

Before that the Confuls cast lots for their Provinces certain prodigies were reported Namely, that in the territory of Crustimnium, there sell from heaven a stone in the lake of Mars: That in the territory of Rome, there was an infant born like a very stump, without head, seet, or hands: and a snake or serpent seen southernorm. That in the market-place of Capua, many houses were smitten with thunderbolts and lightning. Allo at Puteuli two ships were set on fire by lightning, and burnt. Whiles these prodigious wonders were by others related, there was seen a wolf allo in the day time at Rome, which having entred at the gate Collina, after much coursing and hunting, with much ado and noise of them that followed the chace, scaped away from them all, and passed through the Esquisine gate. In regard of these strange tokens, the Cost, killed greaters beats for sacrifice: and for one whole day, a solemn supplication and prayers were made at all the sprines and alarss of thegods. These sacrifices done and pass, accordingly as it appears and the Cost sadd to the cost solemn supplication and prayers were made at all the Cost sadd to the strange tokens.

After this, C. Claudins published a Law by versue of an ordinance of the Senat, in favour of alliess and proclaimed, That those allies, and namely, of the Latine nation, who either themselves, or their ances from, had, been enrolled mong the Latine allies, during the Censorship of Marcus Chadins, and Trus Quintius, or any time afterwards, should make return every mainton his own City, before the first day of Nevember next ensuing. And Lucius Munuminethe Prator had incommission to enquire and search for those that returned not accordingly. To chais Law and Edich abovesaid of the Consiul, an actalio of the Senat was adjoyned, That the Dictator, Consul, Interregent, Censor, and Lord chief Justice in the Common Pleas for the time being, should endeavour, and take order, that who seven were manumised and made free. should take an oath. That he who manumised or enfranchied him, did it not with an intent, for so ex-othings the City wherein he was: and look who would not thus swear, him they thought not worthy to be manumised. But his charge and jurisdiction was afterwards committed to C. Claudins the Consul.

Whiles these affairs passed at Rome, M. Junius and A. Manlius, who had been Consuls the year before, having wintered in Agnileia, in the beginning of the Spring entered with an army into the frontires of Jeria. Where, as they made waste and spoil far and near as they went, the

A Ifrians entred into a commotion and took arms, rather upon grief of heart and indignation to fee their goods thus pilled and ranfacked, than for any affured hope they had of their fufficience. to make head against two armies. Having therefore railed a concourse of their able youth from all their Cities and States, they affembled in hatte a fudden and tumultuary army, which at the first gave battell, and fought more in heat of courage, than with perfiftance of refolution. In conflict there were flain of them to the number of four thousand; the rest abandoned all war, and fled here and there into their Cities. From thence they tent embassadors first into the Roman camp to crave peace, and then the hostages which were demanded. After intelligence given at Rome of thele news by the letters of the Pro-Confuls, C. Claudius the Conful fearing left this occurrence might put him by the government of his Province and the conduct of the army, without io-R lemn prayers and vows made, without his Lictors clad in their coats of arms, departed suddenly ingreat haste (all of the head) by night towards his Province, and made no man privy thereto. but only his Collegue. His voyage thither was not to rash and inconfiderat, but his carriage there was more foolish and undiscreet: for being thither come, he assembled a generall audience; where after he had very unleasonably reproached Manliss for his running away out of the camp. (to the great discontenument of the fouldiers, who were the first that fied;) and with opprobrious terms shaken up M. Junius also for taking part in this dishonour with his companion: in the end he commanded them both to avoid out of the Province. Whereupon the fouldiers made anfwer again and faid, That they would then obey the Confuls commandment, when (according to the ancient custome of their fore-fathers)he had made his solemn vows within the Capitolla C and then taken his leave and departed out of the City, accompanied with his Ufhers in their. rich coats of arms, warlike. Hereat he was so far enraged with anger, that he called upon the treafurers deputy belonging to Manlins, for chains and gyves, and menaced to fend Junius and Manliss both bound to Rome. But the deputy likewise made as little reckoning of the Consuls commandment: and the more animated he was to disobey the Conful, by reason that he was backed by the whole host round about him; who as they supported the cause of their Captains and Leaders, so they hated the Consul at the heatt. In concintion, the Consul being loaden and weatied with the contumelious and railing behaviour of every one in particular, and with the frumps and taunts of the multitude in generall (for they thuck not over and befides to mock him and make a

taints of the multitude in general (for they stock not over and besides to mock him and make a laughing shock of him) he wen his waies again to Aqueleia, in the same ship wherein he came, a Prom thence he wrote unto his Collegne by an Edick, to charge those new fouldiers who were enrolled for Istrakto meet at Aqueleua: to the end that no business should keep him at Rome, but that with all speed he might depart from the City in his coat of arms, and after he had conceived and pronounced his vows accordingly, His companion in office was well content, and did all these things requisit full willingly: and a short day was affigned for the assembling of the souldiers at the Rendardona boven med. But Claudius was at Rome well-near as soon as his letters: where, at his first coming, he made an Oration in the publike audience of the people, as touching the demeanor of Marilius and Janius: and having staid no longer than, three daies at Rome, he for our with his Lictors formally in their coat-atmour, when he had made his vows solemnly in the Capitol, and so departed into his Province again with as much celerity and haste (into more) as he game from thence.

Some few daies before, Junius and Manlius began to affault by all forcible means the town Nefatium, into which the principall persons of the Inrians, and Epulo their King, were retired. Claudius, with his two new legions, presented himself before the town; and after he had discharged the old armies and their commanders; laid fiege unto it, and intended to force it with mantlets and engins of battery. The course also of the river which ran along beside the walls, and not only empeached the affailants but yielded water unto the besieged, he diverted into another new channell, and bestowed many daies work thereabout. This mightily affrighted the barbarous people to fee how they were cut off from water. Howbeit, they never thought of peace for al this; but fell in hand to kill their wives and children; and when they had so done (because they would F present to the view of their enemies, so horrible a fact and fearfull spectacle) they massacred them upon the walls openly in their fight, and then threw them headlong down. Whiles the filly women and poor infants (amidst their pitious and lamentable cries) were thus cruelly murdered the Roman fouldiers mounted over their walls and entred into the City. Their King when he once perceived by the fearfull outcries of those who fled) that the town was loft; for fear he should be taken alive stabbed himself with his dagger to the hearts. All the rest were either taken prifoners or killed. After this, two other towns, Muila and Faueria, were won by affault and raled. The pillage was greater than a man would have looked for in to poor a nation; which was bestowed every whit upon the fouldiers. Five thousand six hundred and two and thirty persons were fold out right in port fale under the guirland. The Captains of this war were first scourged with G rods and then beheaded. Thus Istria by the ruin of three towns and the death of their King, was appealed; and all the Cities and States thereof from every quarter, came in with their hoftages, made submission, and did fealty and homage to the Romans

The litrians war was no fooner ended but the Ligurians began to complot for to take arms and enter into rebellion, T.Claudius the Pro-Cot. (who the former year had been Practor) was governour and commander at that time of Pife with a garrifon of one legion. The Senat being advertifed thereof by his letters, thought good to lend the very fame letters to C.Claudius (for the other

Conful

* Vlatoriatus.

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i e. half Dena-

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Quinarius.

Conful was already passed over into Sardina;), and withall, a decree was granted outso this es. H fact. That confidering he had performed his commission in Isria, so as there remained no mote for him to do there, he should (if he thought so good) transport his army into Liguria, Mortover. monthe Conful his letters, wherein he wrote what exploits he had atchieved in Ifria, there was ordained a solemn procession for two daies together, Semblably, the other Contul Tib Sempronius, managed his affairs as happily in Sardinia: he entred with an army into the country of the Sardinian Ilians, Great aids were come from the Balarans to relieve and inccour those Ilians; with both these nations he fought a battell in pirched field. The enemies were discomfitted and mut to flight, turned out of their camp, and 12000 armed men flain. The morrow atter, the Col. commanded all their armor and weapons to be gathered together and laid on an heap; and this he burned as a facrifice to the honour of Valcan. Which done, he retired with his victorious at- 1 my into the affociat Cities, there to pass the winter.

C.Claudius likewise, upon receit of the letters of T.Claudius, and the commission directed from the Senat marched with his legions out of Istriainto Ligaria: where, the enemies werecome downinto the plains, and lay encamped near the river Scultenna. In which place there was a battell fought: 15000 of them were put to the fword, and not fo few as 700 taken priloners, either in the conflict, or within the Camp ; for that also was forced and won : besides, 51 ensigns they loft. The Ligurians, as many as escaped the execution, fled on all sides to the mountains for refuge and notwithstanding that the Consul spoiled and wasted their champain country, there was not one man made shew of arms. Thus Clandins having in one year vanquished and subdued two nations, and in one Confulship (a rare selicity in any other man) reduced other two Provinces into w quietness and peace returned to Rome.

Certain prodigious and monstrous fights were that year reported, to wit, in the territory of Crustumium, a certain foul called Sangualis, with her bill pierced into a facred stone. In Campain a Bref spake: at Syracusa a bull that straied out of the fields from the herd, lept the brazen cow there in the City, and did his kind. In the territory of Crustumium, there was a supplication and procession holden one day long in the very place of the foresaid prodigious sign, In Campain, the beef or cow aforefaid, was put out to be kept and fed at the charges of the City. Last of all the prodigy of Syracula, was expiat by a purgatory facrifice, by direction from the foothsaiers to what gods, inpplications & facrifice should be made. That year died M. Claudius Marcellus the Bishop, who had been Col, and Cenfor In his stead M. Marcedus his fon was consecrated Bishop, Like-1 wise in the same year, there was a Colony of 2000 Citizens of Rome planted at Luca. The Triumvirs or the Commissioners who had the conduct and placing of them, were P. Elius, L. Egilius, and Cn. Sicinius: one and fifty acres of land and an half was fet out for them apiece to occupy out of the territory late conquered from the Ligurians, and which had been sometime the possession of the Tuscans, before it was holden by the Ligurians.

Then came the Conful C. Clandius to the City of Rome, where after he had discoursed before the Senat, as touching the prosperous execution of his affairs, as well in Isria as Liguria, & thereupon demanded a triumph, he foon obtained that honour; and during his Magistracy triumphed at once over those two nations. In which solemnity of his triumph, he carried in shew 307000 Deniers, and * 85702 Victoriats, He gave to every common [Roman] fouldier fifteen Denarii 2- M peece, adouble proportion to the Centurions, and thrice as much to every horieman. But upon the allies he bestowed less by the one moity than to natural Citizens : and therefore as they followed his chariot, they were filent and faid never a word: a man that had feen them would have faid they were malecontent.

Story Stamped During the time of this triumph, the Ligurians perceiving that not only the Conful his army was brought home to Rome, but the legionalio at Pifadischarged by T. Claudius: thinking now all fear past and overblown, secretly levied a power; and having passed over the cross frontiers, by traverling the waies through the muontains, descended into the downs, and wasted the demains of Modena, and by sudden assault surprised the very Colony. The news hereof wasno sooner arrive ved at Rome, but the Senat commanded C. Claudius the Conful to hold the high Court for the for N lemn election, with all convenient speed: that so soon as new annual! Magistrates were created, he might return into his Province, and perforce recover this Colony out of their hands. So accoreing to the advice and ordinance of the Senat the faid affembly was holden; wherein were lected Confuls Co. Cornelius Scipio Hilpalus, and Q. Petilius Spurinus. Then were the Prators afterwardscholen, to wit, M. Popilius Lenas, P. Licinius Craffus, M. Cornelius Scipio, L. Papprius Mafo, M. Alburius, and L. Aquilius Gallus. The Conful C. Clandius had his Patent lealed again for one year longer, to continue in command of the army, and government of the Province Gallia. And for fear lest the list rians likewise should follow the example of the Ligurians, he had commission to lend those alies of the Latine nation, whom he had brought out of his Province for to tolemnize his triumph.

Upon that very day, on which the Confuls, Cneus Cornelius and Quintus Pesilius entered their Magnitracy, and facrificed each of them an oxe as the manner was, in the honour of Jupiter: In that beaft which Q Parilinecaused to be flain, the liver was found headless. When he had reported this accident unto the Senat, he was enjoyned to facrifice another beef, for to appeale the wrath of the gods. Moved then it was in the Senathouse as concerning the Provinces, and a decree paffed, that both Comiuls should be sent to Pifa, and against the Ligurians : but order was given,

A that whether of them had the charge of Pifa allotted unto him, he should (when the time came) repair to Rome against the election of yearly Magistrats. Moreover, there was another branch of this decree, that either of them should enroll two new legions, and three hundred horsemen and levy of the Latine allies ten thousand foot apiece, and fix hundred horse, And T. Claudius continued still in full command, untill such time as the Consul was arrived in his Province. Whiles these matters were thus debated and passed in the Councill House, Cn. Cornelius was called forth by a bailiff or Ufher. And within while after he was gone out of the Temple, he returned thither again with an heavy and dismaied countenance, and declared unto the LL, of the Senat, that the liver of that oxe which he also had killed for facrifice, a beast of fix years old and well liking, was

confumed and come to nothing; and when he hardly beleeved the Minister attending upon the R facrifice, who told him hereof, that himself caused the water to be poured forth of the pot wherein the tripes and inwards were fodden, where he saw the rest of the tripes and entrales full and whole but all the liver wasted away, after a wonderful and miraculous manner, not to be spoken. The LL, were much terrified and amazed at this prodigious object; and the more perplexed were they, for that the other Conful likewife related unto them, how in regard that in his facrifice the liver wanted an head, he had killed three oxen more, one after another, and yet could not procure the favour and grace of the gods. Hereupon the Senat commanded him fill to facrifice these greater beafts, untill such time as he had his desire, and the gods were pleased again. Now it is faid, that all the other gods were well enough contented, and their ire mitigated and appealed,

only the goddess * Salus, Petilius could not be reconciled unto, for all that ever he might do. Then * H. alth. C the Cost, and Prators committed the disposition of their Provinces to the arbitrement of the lots. Pifafell to Cornelius, and Liguria to Petilius. As for the Prators, L. P. pyrius Mafo was Lord chief Justice by lot appointed, within the City of all Citizens pleas, and M. Aburius had the jurisdiction over strangers: M. Cornelius Scipio M. Luginensis had the charge to govern the lower Spain, and L. Aquilius Gallus, Sicily, The two Prators behind, requested earnestly that they might not be fent into their Provinces, and namely, M. Popilius into Sardinia: alledging, that Gracehus was able to quiet that Island; and the rather, for that T. Ebutius the Prætor was by the Senat adiovned to him for affiftance: neither was it good to interrupt courses begun, the continuity whereof is the most effectuall means to exploit any great important affairs. For what with delivering up the sword by the old L. Deputy, and receiving it by the new successor (whom it were

n more meet first to be trained up in knowledge of the State, than to be put to the managing of State-matters) of tentimes the good opportunities of atchieving brave enterprises pass by and are loft. This excuse of Popilius was held for good, and so approved. Then comes P. Licinius Craffus, and he for his part made allegations why he might not go into his Province: namely, by occasion of the solemn sacrifice, that he was to give his attendance upon. Now the higher part of Spain was allotted unto him. But commanded was he either to go into his Province, or else to take oath in a frequent and full affembly of the people, that the folemn facrifice (as he pretended) was the thing that hindered him, and nothing elie. This order being fet down and thus passed in the behalf of P. Licinius: then steps me up M. Cornelius, and required them to take an oath of him likewise, that he might not go into the nether Province of Spain. So both these Prators were E fivorn according to one and the same form of oath. Whereupon M. Titinius and T. Fonte us were

commanded to remain in quality and place of Pro-Confuls within Spiin, and retain fill the same authority and power of command: and order was granted, that for to supply their forces, there should be sent unto them three thouland Citizens of Rome with two hundred horse, and also five thousand I atine allies, and three hundred horsemen,

The folemairy of the Latine holydaies began the * third day before the Nones of May: where- * 5.0f May. in, because at the sacrificing of one beast the Magistrate of Landvium in his prayer left out these words [Repuli Romani Quiritium] and prayed not for the good effate of the people of Rome, and the Quirits, it bred a scruple. The matter was moved in the Senat, and the Senat referred it over to the Colledge of the Bishops and Prelats of the Church, And they pronounced this award, That F foralmuch as those Latine seasts were not solemnized as they ought, they should begin again anew: and that the Citizens of Lannvium, by whose default they were thus to be renewed should be at the charges of all the beafts for facrifice. Moreover, to breed more fearfull scrupulosity in mens minds, it fortuned that Cneus Cornelius the Conful as he returned from that folemnity out of the Alban mountain fell down in a fit of Apoplexy: which turned into an Hemiplegia or dead palsie all the one fide of his body, and to he was conveyed to the bath and hot waters at Cumes: where by occasionthat his disease grew upon him still, he departed this life; from whence he was brought to Rome, and there carried forth in all magnificence of funerall oblequies, and right honourably interred. He had been Bishop also as well as Conful. Q. Petelius the other Confut, being commanded to hold an affembly for the jurrogation of a Collegue unto him, fo foon as possi-G bly he might be warranted by the anspices and approbation of the facted birds) and withall, to proclaim and publish the Latine feasts and holydaies aforesaid: summoned the election against

the 'third day before the Nones of Sexailis: and the Latine folemnity, the third day likewife be- 3, of August. forethe 'Ides of the fame month, Whiles mens minds were much possessed already with religion, and set upon their devotions, word was brought moreover of certain fearfull prodigies: to wit, that at Tusculum there was seen a burning slame in the sky: that at Gabes, the Temple of Apollo, and many privatemens

houses: likewise at Gravifes the town wall and one of the gates were smith thunderbokes. It For the procuration whereof, the LL, of the Senat ordained that the Bishops should give order

Whiles the Confuls were thus flaid first both, by their form firminless holiness; then one of them by the death of the other; and afterwards by occasion of this new election and the rentes ing of the Latine festivall solemnity: C. Clandius in the mean time approached with his army to Modena, which the Ligurians the year before had won. He had not continued the fiege full three daies, but he forced the Colony: and having thus recovered infrom the enemies, he reflor red it again to the former inhabitants. Eight thouland Ligurians died there within the walls upon the tword : and immediatly he dispatched his letters to Rome, wherein he not only declared the timple news, but glorified him and made his boaft. That through his fortingde and fortune, I both the Romans had not an enemy that durft thew his head on this fide the Alpa ; and that he had conquered fo much land as might ferve for to be divided by the poil, among many thousands. Tib, Sempronius likewile at the same time, fought many fortunat battels in Sardinias and utterly tamed and subdued the Islanders: 15000 enemies he there flew: all the States of that nation which had revolted, were reduced to obedience under the people of Rome: the old tributaries had an imposition and exaction laid upon them of a double tribute, which they surely paid: the reft were put to a contribution of corn. After he had fet the Province in quietness, and received out of the whole Island two hundred and thirty hostages, he sent certain Lieutenants as messengers to make report at Rome of all his proceedings: who also in his behalf should make suit unto the Senat, That in regard of the happy success in those exploits under the charge, conduct, and fortune of Tib, Sempronius, fift, due honour, praise, and thankigiving might be rendred to the immortal gods; and then, that himself might be allowed at his departure out of the Province, to bring away his army with him. The Senat gave audience to the messengers above aid within the Temple of Apollo: and upon their relation ordained a generall procession for two daies: commanding the Coff. to facrifice 40 head of greater beafts: and withall, enjoying Tib. Sempronius the Pro-Conful to continue that year with his army in that Province. Then the election which had been published against the third day before the Nones of Sexulis for the substitution of one of the Coff.

was the same day accomplished. And Q. Petilius the Cos. created for his Collegue, M. Valevius Le-

vinus, for to enter immediatly into his Magistracy. This Levinus had been a long time desirous

"The third of August.

to be employed in some Province or other; and fitly it fell out for his longing defire that letters I

came importing how the Ligurians rebelled and were gone out again in arms. So after he once heard the contents of these letters, he made no longer stay, but upon the very * Nones of Santilis all goodly to be feen in his warriors coat of arms, he commanded the third legion (by occase) on of this alarm) to go into France, to C. Clandius the Pro Conful: also the Duumvirs or two wardens for the ports and navy to go to sea, and with a fleet to make fail for Pifa & from thence to coast about all Ligaria, and thus by hovering upon the seas, to terrifie the enemies that way alfo, Q. Petilius likewise the Cos, had appointed a day for his army to meet in the same place. More-

over, C.Claudius the Pro-Conful advertised of the Ligurians revolt, over and besides those for ces which he had about him at Parma, levied in hafte a strength of more fouldiers; and so with his complear army approached the borders of the Ligurians. The enemies upon the arrivall of C. M Claudian by whole conduct they well remembred how late they had been discomfited and put to flight near the river Scultenna, minding to feek for defence rather by the strength of advantagious places than force of arms, against that power of his which to their cost they had before tried, feized the two hils, * Letus and Baliffa, about which they raifed a mure also for their better safes ty. But such as lagged behind and quit the champain plaines and lower grounds with the latest, were surprised and cut short, to the number of fitteen hundred. The rest kept within the mount tains: who albeit they were in fear and danger of their own parts, yet folgot nor their inbred craelty; but ranupon the booties and prizes which they had taken at Modena, their poor priloners whom they held captive they pitionfly mangled, and killed most villanously: as for the beasts in the Temples every where they rather hacked hewed, and cut in peeces butcher like, than facrifi- N ced in decent, seemly, and religious manner. Thus being satisfied with the bloud and maffacre of living creatures, they took all their breathless things they had, and reared and stuck them upon the wals; and namely, implements of all forts, made rather for use and necessity than ornament and thew, Q. Perdine the Conful, for fear left the war would be ended in his absence, dispatched his letters to M.Claudius, to hasteaway with his army into France, for he would attend his coming upon the plains called Macri, Upon the receit of which letters, Claudius dislodged out of Liguria, and delivered unto the Conful his army at the faid plains called Maeri, Few daies after came Cains Valerius the other Conful thinher also. There they divided their forces, and before they departed one from the other, they both together made a survey and review of their severall atmies. This done, they caft lots into what quarters they should either of them go, for that they o held it not good policy to charge the enemy both of them joyntly in one part. Now certain it is, that Valerius received his lot according to the auspices, in that he was within the precinct of the Temple or prospect by the Augur assigned. But Perilius herein made default (asthe August pronounced afterwards) and namely theerror was herein, because he being himself without the compais aforefaid, had put the lot into the casket, which was carried afterwards within the cashet. cuit of the faid Temple, This done, they went into divers quarters: Pastins encamped affiont that

bank and rising of the hill between Balife and Katurawhich by a coational ridge unitesh and joyneth the one mountain to the other. There, as he was entersing his fouldiers in open andience, he let fall (by report) an ominous word prefacing his own death never thinking of the ambiguihe let tall (by report,) an empression and the world this very day repercheton. In two lever-ty and duple confinction abereolisying that he would this very day repercheton. In two lever-elplaces at once he began to mount up the hills. That regiment wherein was fittelliad vanced thus written a place at one in contract which was repulled and beaten back by the enemies: whereapon with a ciprit the Conful rode full gallop to help that fall which went down and in very truth reclaim his men. L. fignifieth. the Contin reacting garage way that whiles without good regard of his own perion he kept before the To gain the he did from running away that whiles without good regard of his own perion he kept before the full term; but the did from tuning and the chanced to be though with a dart, and to fell down dead in the with the lift with the lift. place. The enemies were not aware of the Generals death; but fome few of his own men who h. (which the Blaw him fall, made half (as knowing well that in it confided now the main victory) to cover his ear cannot dibody. So the rest of the multirude, as well cavalry as infantry, captainless as they were, differed the singuish) imenemies and were matters of the mountains, Of Ligurians there were flain 3000: of the Roman porteth, To take his death; army not above two and fifty. Now besides this evident issue and event which sell out upon so * Valorius Ma. heavy and deadly a presage by the * omen aforesaid, the pulletter also was heard to say, that all x mus trootwas not well in the autipices of the birds; neither was the Conful himself ignorant thereof.

this Omen of his (which I commonly interpret [Ode] fortnitum vocis jactum; When a man casteth forth a word at a recture, and this Office of the County and commonly merget, your promotions of patients; your amount cancer motion a word at a posterior, and injustication truly than the aware. For meant a proper tearn to expect the Larme [One, 141] or an interest and there, French, Italia, and English, have been pure to her thirts, and helpsthemselves with [Pexispe.] Which in mine opinion is not appropriate to the an, and copy in, one as comprising other tokens; of birds, whether they be augure or auspice; of beatts inwards to lightning and thing, but common, as ecoprime, once token a per sures, whereast may be augment or uniques; of beauts inwards to blightning and the reft, or rather implying objecting, the fire detailing by those figures yea, and extended to the foreign general term in d. Whereaster word [Off-] is very figurificant, and in analogic equivalent to [9 mm.] I marved much therefore, why is a thought either through each new ficienting its English, inclin on about commonly in times path, and are this dy current when the new party in the people haply are more observant of such prefages) rather than many other foreign words, providing into our language, and target desirate the many other than a proposition our language, and target desirate the many other than many other torsein words, providing into our language, and target desirate the many other than many other torsein words, providing into our language, and target desirate the many other torsein words, providing the contraction of the many other torsein words, providing the contraction of the many of the many other torsein words, providing the contraction of the many of the man with the English or why it should be condemned as absonant and not pleasing to the car, more than some in Greek, which commonly betokeneth (a voice) and more properly in Plate (as Budeus hath well observed) is taken for [Omea] like as deresty for ominari. & outer per de Charles of Euflathias noteth upon Homer, Iliad, & From whence, who feeth not that [Offe and Offing both] are during of the word then being torbafely born, but descended from the mother of all learning, the Greek tongue, and entranchised in this illand time our of mind (howloever ichath been confined into the North) would not be exiled clean, but rather reduced and received for a free denizen, quali postliminio.

The great clerks and deep This within C. Valerius having heard divins, those also were profoundly seen in the common law, gave it forth, That seeing the two these marks D ordinary Confuls (Cn. Cornelins Scipio Hispatus, and Q. Petilini Spurinus) of that year, were both copies have dead, the one by ficknes, the other by the iword, it was not lawful for the other Conful (C. Vale-not, buris. rius Lavinus) subrogued in the place of the deceased, to hold the assembly general for the election partly supof new Magistrats.

* conducted. On this fide the Apennine were the Garuls, Lapirins, and Hercatian: beyond the Priftim in his Apennine were the Briniars. Against them that had nilled and rangaked Pile and Lung O. 44. 17 book, Apennine were the Briniats. Against them that had pilled and rantacked Pilaand Luna, Q. Mutim made war within the compats of the River Andena: and when he had brought them in fubjection, he took from them their arms. For which exploits archieved in France and Liguria under the conduct and happy fortune of the two Confuls, the Senate ordained that there should be pu-E blick procession for three daies, and commanded to facrifice forty greater beasts. And thus verily the tumultuous wars of the French and the Ligurians, which arose in the beginning of the year, were in those time and without any great mattry dashed and appealed.

But now in lienthereof great care was taken for the Macedonian war by occasion that Perfeut fowed the feeds of debate and quarrel between the Dardanians and the Baffarnians. Besides, the Roman Embaffadors who were fent into Macadony, to fee in what terms things there flood, were now returned to Rome, and had brought word, That in Dardania they were up in arms. With them there came also from King Perseus certain Orators to make excuse in his behalf, and to cleer him in the action, namely, that the Baftarnians neither were by him fent for nor entred into any execution by his motive. The Senat would neither acquit the King as unguilty, nor yet directly accuse him as culpable in that point. Only they required that he should be advertised and admonished, to be very well advised and careful to keep that league and accord inviolable, which he would feem to entertain with the Romans.

The Dardanians feeing that the Baffarna were fo far off from departing out of their countrey (as they well hoped they would) that they endamaged and endangered them fill every day more than other, as bearing themselves bold upon the succours of the Thracians neer neighbours, and the Scordifei; thought it their best course in policy, to adventure upon some hardy enterprise, although it were ralh and inconsiderate: whereupon they assembled all in arms, and from every quarter of their countrey Thewed and advanced before the next Town, to the camp of the Bastagmans. Winter time it was, a leason of the year which they made choice of, that the Thracians and the Soordifei might be retired home into their own countries: which when they were advertised of and that there remained none but the Baffarna alone, they divided their forces in two parts: with the one, to march directly forward and openly to make head against them affront; with the other; to fetch a compais through by-waies and blind forrefts, and fo to charge upon their backs. But before they could wheel about the enemies camp, the battail was begun: wherein the Dardanians had the overthrow and were driven to put themselves within their City, which was almost twelve miles distant from the camp of the Bastarne. The conquerors followed the train of victory, Gggg

* L'Aloi del

Pelegrino,

There wanseth the begining of a difcourle as rouching the demeanor of K.Perfeus.

and incontinently invested the Town making fill account, that the next day either the enemies Ha would yeeld, or effethey should be able to win the place by mere force. In the mean time, the other regiment above aid of the Dardanians, which cast about, knowing nothing at all of their fellows deleat, began to affail the camp of the Baffarmans, left without a fufficient guard for defence, * As the manner of the Kings was he fate in a flately throne of Ivory to hear pleas and decide controversies of the smallest and most trifling matters. So transported was he and caried away with an humor of levity and spirit of inconstancy, so distracted & wandering in all the course of his life, that he was never feeled and well contented in any condition or state what foeter: in such fort, as neither he knew his own self, nor any man else wist well what to make of him. He would not feem to speak unto his friends, and hardly was feen to laugh-familiarly among those of his neerest acquaintance. He made a fool of himself; and mocked others likewile; such was his in- I ordinate and irregular munificence. To men of honorflanding highly upon their worth and reputation his manner was to beliew childifh trifles, as fugar-plums to eat or to play withal, toyes and gewgawes inflead of great and pretious prefents: others again that looked for nothing those he enriched. And therefore some deemed, that he knew not what he did: others gave it out that he did all in plain mockage, and therewere again that let not to fay, how he was out of his right wits, and clean besides himself. Yet in two things, which were both great and laudable, he carried with him a Princely and Royal mind indeed; to wit, in adoming Cities with stately gifts, and honouring the Gods with divine worship, He promised the Megapolitans in Arcada to raise a wall about their City; and in truth the better part of the money to defray the charges thereof, he fent unto them. He went in hand to build a magnificent Theatre of marble at Togas: at Cizicum, he R gave freely to the Prytaneum (a fair hall by it felf in the heart of the City, where at the common charges, certain had their diet offree coff) by way of honourable reward, a cupbord of golden plate sufficient for the surniture and service of one table, As for the Rhodians, I cannot say, what one special gift singular above the rest, he bestowed upon them; so liberally minded was he to them-ward, and his hand ever open to give them of all forts whattoever they needed or required, Now, his magnificence in honoring the Gods, what it was (if there were nothing elie) the Temple of Iupiter Olympius begun by him in Athens (10 answerable every way to the Majelly of that great God, that the like to it is not to be found again in the whole world) may tellify infliciently. Moreovet, he beautified Delos with goodly fea-enfigns, and with a great number of statuts and images, Likewise he promised to edity at Antiochia, a stately Temple in the honor of Inpiter Capi- E. tolinus; not only arched above-head with a golden embowed roof, but feeled all over the wall fides with plates of gold: befides many other things in divers places, which by reason that he reigned but a very short time, he could not finish and perform. In magnificence also of playes, publick shews, and pageants of every fort, he over-went all the Kings his progenitors before him, as well in regard of Grecian actors and gamesters, whereof he had many about him as of the rest who were acquainted with the fashions of his own countrey. He represented the fight of sword-players at the sharp with unrebated swords, after the custome of the Romans; with greater terror and fear at first, than pleasure and delight of men, who were not used to behold such fights; but afterwards by often exhibiting the same, in such manner, as sometime they drew blood one of another, yea, and otherwhiles gave not over 10, but fought to the uttermost, even to death, he made it a familiat M exercile & a pleasant speciacieto the eye; and thereby set an edge upon the courage of many yong gallants, and emboldned them to embrace chivalry and follow feats of arms. So as in process of time, he that was wont at the beginning to fend as far as Rome for these sensers, and to hire them for great wages and reward, now with his own * * * L. Cornelius Scipio (had the jurisdiction) over for rainers. To M. Attilius the Pretor, the government of Sardinia by lot was fallen, but he was enjoyned to pass over into Corfica with the new legion which the Confuls had enrolled, confilling of 5000 foot and 300 horse. And during the time that he should be employed there in, the wars, Cornelius had commission to continue in his charge and place of command, within Sardinia, Unto Cn. Servilius Capio for low Spain & P. Furius Philus for the higher, were affigned 3000 Roman footmen and an 150 horfe; but of Latine allies, 5000 of the one and 300 of the other, N As for L. Claudius, he was appointed to Sicily without any supply at all, Moreover, the Consuls had commandment to enrol two legions bendes, with the full number as well of foot as horse and to charge the [Latine] allies, with the fetting out and maintenance of a Y000 footmen & 600 horle. This levy and taking of musters, the Confuls went through with, in more difficulty, by reason of a great mortality, which beginning the year before with a murrein of kine & oxen, turned this year into pefillent epidemical diseases of men. Look who fell fick once, lightly they died before the seventh day: and those that overlived and escaped that erifis, lay long fire by it, and commonly of the quartan ague. The most that went of this malady were slaves, whose breathless carkasses lay ordinarily along every fireet unburied: and more than that, * men were not able to inter so much 4 Libiting non as the dead bodies of free perions they died to thick; in Inch fort, as they purified and rotted a- o bove ground : forneither hungry dog nor greedy gripe, would once touch them. And for certain it was known and noted, that neither all that year nor in the former, during the mortality of man and beast, there was not a vultur or gripe any where to be seen, Divers Prelats and Priests of State dropt away of this plague, and namely Cn. Servilius Capso a Bish op, the father of the Pretor: Tibe Sempronius Longus the ion of Titus one of the Decemvirs for facreed rices and divine service: P.

Eins Parus the Augur: Tib Sempronius Gracebus, C. Artelius Amplius the chief superintendent

of all the parish-priests, and AdSemp. Tudicome a Bishop, These were substituted Bishops in place or all the partin-processing activity of the state of the orth by rises were elected, C. Semp, Longue and C. Scribban: furnamed Carie, supplied the want of the grand hipspilices are refaid. Seill.confibred the peffilence; whenpon the Senar ordain ned. That she Decemvire should have recourse to the books of Sibylla: by whose order and direction, publistic hipplications held for one day long and aftera devout manner, the people conseeived and made a folerm vow in the common place, according to that form of words which O Martin Philippes indited and prompted unto them to this effect: That if this malady and pettilene difenter were removed out of the territory of Rome, they would for two daies space folemnize marfeast govin procession and pour out their prayers with all devotion. In the Veientian countrey a man child was born with two heads; and another at Sinueffa but with one hand. At Oximiana a maid child came into the world with teeth in the head; and over the Temple of Saturn (flanding in the market place of Rome) there was feen in the skie a bow full bent all the day lone, if the air were cleer and the weather fain and at one time there shone out three suns. Also in one night, there evidently appeared many flaming lights and fire drakes shooting along in the air. The men of Lanutum and Care affirmed plainly, That within their Town they faw a Serpent with a creft and mane, yea, and the fame marked all over with yellow spots like gold : and it was held for cer-

tain, that in the territory of Cana an oxe fpake. Now were the Embaffadors returned out of Affrick by the Nones of June, those I mean who went to Carthage, after they had been with King Maf miffs, and spoken with him. But better & more certain intelligence they had by this King, than from the Carthaginians themselves, as touching the affairs that had paffed in Carthage. Howbeit thus much they reported upon their affured knowledge, that Embassadors came from King Perfess, and had audience in the Senat secretly by inight within the Temple of A Coulspins. Also both the King affirmed flatly, and the Carthaginians themselves but faintly denied that Embassadors likewise had been sent from Carthage into Maca dony. Whereupon the Senatives of advice and refolved to dispatch their Embass, also into Macedony. And thete three were tehr to wit, O. Latim, M. Valerius Meffala, and Sext, Digitius 5. During this time, Perfetts by occasion that certain Doloprand obeied him not, and of some matents in controverly and difference referred the audience and decision to the Romans, and refused The arbitrement of the King ledforth an anny against them, and reduced the whole nation under his obedience and jurisdiction, From then che passed over the Octwan mountains, and upon cermain religious motions arising in his mind, he went up to Priphos for to visit the Oracle. Being thus

on a finddain fees iff the Jery tieare and midt of Greece, he first ka terror not only into the cities

next adjoining, but also the bruit of this tamultuous alarm was blown asfar as to K. Eumenes. After

he had stated at Delphi nor above 3 daies, he returned into his own realm, by the way of Phihio-

tis; Achaid and The fall, without any dammage done or wrong offered to the territories through

which he paffed Neither thought he it sufficient thus only to win the love and favor of those Ci-

ties & Hates through which he was to journey, but he addressed either Embassacors or wrote his letters, praying them to bear no longer in mind the enmitties which had been between them and he his farher for almuch as they were not fo bitter and deadly but they might well enough, yea, and ought to end and die wigh him as for him felithe faw no let or hindrance in the world to empeach them for entertaining a faithful amity with him. But above all others he fought means to be reconciled to the Achains, and to reenter into grace and favor with them. This nation alone of all Greese, together with the City of Athens, were grown into those terms of despight and malice against the Macedonians, that they debatred them from once fetting foot within their confines. And hereupon it came that when certain flaves fled out of Achan, they retired into Macedon; for refuge, and there remained: and because the Achauns had forbidden the Macedonians to come within their liberties they dust not likewise for their parts enter into the marches and frontiers of his Kingdom co recover their bondmen. Which when Perfour perceived he caused all those fugitive flaves to apprehended; and he dispatched his letters unto the Achaans, wherein he wrote, That he would right courteoully fend back their flaves home again, although they were run away from them unto him; adverting and advising them to beware and look well unto it, that there were no more any such escapes and sunnings away of their bond servants hereafter. When these letters were reed by Xonarchastheir Pretor, who fought to merry fome favor and to wind himfelt into grave with the Kingmoft of them that were prefent judged the letters to have been written right gracionly and with great government and moderation, but principally those persons, who beyond their hope were to recover and receive their flaves whom they had loft. But Callicrates one of them who were fully perswaded, that the safety of their whole estate depended upon the foisil oblevance and inviolable maintenance of the accord contracted with the Romans, spake thus or to this effection wing." It may feem to some here (qd, he)my masters of Achaa that we The oration of the ortesting enection owing, at may reem to roune specific or only out I for my part am collistes the find are iniquicities at this profess of a final matter and of mean importance: but I for my part am collistes the final matter and of mean importance of the first of the formal of the first of the fir

14 terdicted the KK of Macidom and the Macedonians to come within our borders, and have de-

" sreed that this edict may hand firm and irrevocable, and that for this intent especially, Because we would admit melder Embafadors not mellengers from the KK. for fear left by encercourse Gggg 3

of opinion, that we are not now in hand to treat, but have already debated, and after a fort con. Achana. As didded some of the greatest affairs and of most consequence that we know. For we who have in-

" of them, the hearts of some among us might be sollicited and tempted to novelty and alterati- w on we now are content to hear the King, although abient in perion, preaching intome fort to es us, vez, and more than that (God fend us good suck) approve and appland his Oration, And whereas the very wild beafts refuse (for the most part) the meat which is laid for a bait tode-" ceive and hurt them, yea, and have the wit to thun and a void the fame; we, blind beetles that we "are, suffer our selves to be caught and sed with the vain apparence and colorable shew of a little 64 kindness, and for hope to recover some poor slaves (a matter of small worth & reckoning) suffer "our own freedom to be undermined, and in danger of subversion. For who feeth not, that the "overture is made, and the way laid open for entrance into confederacy with the King, only to e' violate and break on: affociation with the Romans, wherin flanceth all our weal and welfare? "Unless some man peradventure wil make a question, whether the Romans must lessy waragainst a " Perfemi & no doubt therof now after Philip is dead which in his life time was expected and by "his death only interrupted? Two ions, ye know full well, K. Phil. p had, Demerrins and Perleus "For noblenels of parentage by the mothers fide, for vertice, for wit for the love and affection of "the Macedonians, Demetrius far surpassed his brother. But for that the father intended ever & "meant, that whether of his two forshated the Romans, he should have the crown after him for " recompence he caused Demetrins to be murdered for no other crime in the world that could be " laid to his charge, fave only that he was entred into amity with the Romans : but Perfequipe "made the King, whom he knew that the people of Rome judged more worthy to fuffer pupilse ment than to inherit a Kingdom, And this Perfeut, what other thong hath he done elfe afterhis "fathers deceafe, but made preparation for war? First and formost, he procured the Bastamians to w es the terror of al the world for to invade * Dardania; who if they had lettled there Greege should " have had more troublesome neighbors of them than Asia hath of the Galatians, And albeit he "was disappointed of this hope, yet he gave not over to design and plot for war; nay, if we will " speak a truth, he hath already begun the war, Dolop's he hath subdued by force of arms & could "not abide to hear that the determination of certain provinces which were debatable and little es grous, should be referred to the award of the people of Rome. From thence having passed over "the mountain Octos that all upon a suddain he might shew himself in the very centre of Greece, " he ascended up to Delphi. And to what end, think ye, hath he taken this difwonted voiage and " unaccustomed expedition? After this he made his progress all over Tressaly: And what if he am " sojed and hustinone of them all, whom he hated in his heart? I fear me so much the more this a same no dealing, and that it is a bait to catch them withal. Then, for sooth, he lendeth his letters." "unto us, with a goodly shew of a bon-present, and willethus to think sections how to prevent se from henceforth, that we never had need again of the like bounty of his. What is that but to "anul and repeal that edict of ours wherin the Macedonians are debarred from lettingdoor withce in * Peloponnefue? and to bring about, that we may have again the Kings Embaffadors to come unto us, that we may entertain mutual hospitality between their Princes and ours? and anon after, fee the Macedonian armies, yea, and the King alfo in per on to crofs from Delphistor a imal arm of the Sea lieth between) fireight over into Pelaponne furland finally, that we band and come bine with the Macedonians, when they shall take arms against the Romans? Assorme, this is

• Мореа•

* Servia, 25 fome think-

The Ovarion

or fear only our own shadows? If the league shale ontinue firm and sure between the Romans & 66 the Macedonians, then may we have entercourse of friendship, of commerce and weaffich with them, But for this present to think & confider hereof, in my simple judgment, is a niceand ticklish point, & besides, out of season untimely, and some what with the soonest. When he had thus faid, Arco brother to Xenarchus the Pretor discoursed in this manner following, "Callicrates (qd,he)hath caused both me and all of us besides, who are of contrary opinion to him for to find e'the more difficulty in speaking our minds to the cause in quetion. For whiles in maintenance of the affociation which we have with the Romans, he faith that it is diffurbed and troubled, (albeit there be no man about either to diffurb or trouble it) he hath wrought cunningly and N a contrived, that who foever feemeth to gainfay him may be thought to oppose and fet himself a egainst the Romans. In the first place, as if he had been a man, not converting here among us, but a one come from the Senat of Rome, or forme inward secretary and of the privy councel to the KK. " he knoweth forfooth and utteres all that in great fecrecy hath been done, Nay, he foreteleth ike a wife man what would have enfued, in cale Philip had lived longer & namely, how it came "about that Paffens thus inherited the crown : what the Macedonian defigns are; and what the "Romans intend to do. But we, who know neitherfor what cause, nor in what manner Demetrials " came by his death, nor yet what Philip meant to have done if he had lived fill, must accommo-"dat & frame our counsel to those occurrents which have openly passed in the view of the world. "We take knowledge, that Perfeus, after he was invefted in his throne and crowned King, repair-Q "ed to the Roman Embassadors; and we know likewise that he was intituled by the people of " Rome with the flyle of (King Perfeus.) We hear besides, that Roman Embassadors came to the "King and were by him well received and gracionity entertained. If I have any judgment, these " be all figns of peace and not of war neither can the Romans take offence; if, as we followed them "when they bare arms fo we follow them now likewife, as the authors of peace. And verily Lice "no reason why we alone of all other Greeks, should make so monal and inexpiable war against

mine advice to make no new ordinance, but to let all alone in their entire order as they now w

thand until such time as we are come to some certain terms. Whether we have canse to be afraid,

webe walm of Marchin, What is in became we are lo mer unto the Marcelonia est and by the "vicinity opposed to all dangers from thence of that we are the weaken of all the rett and like to *the Dolopians, whom Parism of late light fabeled Nay Twis, it is far otherwise and clean contray, Sare atough we steller my harm they can do na, in regard either of the own fort es (Whitel to fact case we be as much rab ject as the Theffalirens and Etolians: Say, we are of no more credit and "authority among the Romans (albeit we have been aiwaies their affociats and friends) than the * Erokans be, who were their open enemies but the other day. Then, what right, what priviled and commerce, the Erolians, the Theffalians, the Epirots, and in one word, all Greece befides " have and the with the Macedonians, we also may have and hold the same. How is it then that we B " alone like curled and damned creatures, Thould thus practife to abandon the common law of "men.and (as it were) rehounce all human (ociety, Be it that Philip (when time was) did somewhat, and gave us just cause, armed as he was and ever warring upon us, to pass this decree and "edict against him: what hath Perfeus deserved? Perfeus (I say) the new King a harmless Prince that "never did us injury; nay, who is willing and teeketh by contrefies and good turns to cancel and " rafe out all former quarrels and enmities of his father? why are we the only enemies that he s hath in the world? And yet I might full well & truly fay, that from the former Kings of Macidon we have received so great favors and benefits, that in regard thereof, we should put up and for-" get the wrongs of Philip alone (if haply he have done is any) at least wile now after he is dead "and his head laid, Indeed, at what time as the Roman fleet rid in the harbor of Cenchrea, and the C a Conful lay encamped with his army betore Elana, we fat in coun el three daies together, deba-"ting and devising, Whether we should band with the Romans or side with Philp? And albeit the " prefent fear of the Romans before our eies, might have made us in our opinions to encline se somewhat and lean toward them: yet there was something in it doubtlets, that it was so long ere « we could refolve and to fay a truth, it was the ancient acquaintance and am ty that we had with "the Macedonians, and the great benefits which in old time we had re eived from their Kings, Why then me thinks, those feif fame regards should be of some force and a sfir acy to move us. If at not to be their special and best friends, yet at least wife not to be their principal and greatest ebess mies. Let us not. Callicrater, make semblance and shew of that which we are not in hand withse all, and is no point of this pre ent question. There is no motive made of a new fociety: there is D " no perion about to draw any capitulations of a new alliance, wherein we should rashly enwrap s and entangle our felves, and be tied to any inconvenience. Only let there be a mutual commerce w between us, and an alternative intercourse of yeelding and demanding right to and fro, as apex pertainethilet us not by interdicting and forbidding them to enter and t affi kwithin our coun-"try.debar our selves likewise from all negotiation and dealing with them in their Kingdom that "by this means our flaves may have no place of retreat and tefuge to flie unto. And what preju-"dice is this to the Roman confederacy? Wherfore make we thus of a small thing and evident, to 66 great a matter and inspicious? Wherfore raise we such troubles of nothing? Wherfore seek we to " draw others into jeloufy and hatred with the Romans, and all this to find means of contring & "flattering them? If there will be war, Perfeus (ye may be fure) maketh no doubt but that we alto-E gether wilfollow the Romans: yet to long as the peace holdeth, furecase and suspend we in some fort our malice and hatred for the while if ended for ever it may not be. When the same men who had consented to the Kings letters before, gave their accord now all o to this propose, the chief and principal persons among them took great indignation and disdain that Perf us should feem to demand and obtain that by a few lines in writing; which he deemed was not worth the sending an embaffage. Whetenpon the time was deferred and no decree paffed at this Seffion, Afgerwards were Embaffadors addreffed untothem from the King at what time as a Diet was holy den'in Mogalepolie a but the fide which was for the Romans and feared to give them occasion of displeasine and offence, did what they could to debar them of access and entrance into the Compcel, And much about this time, by reason of these jars the Ecolians grew enraged among themfelves, and by dikharging their mutual fury in killing one another, had like to have brought the fare to a final ruin and defolation. But being weary thereof, they in the end as well of the one fide as the other, fent their Embaffadots to Rome, and also laboured at home to have the quafre taken up, and to be made friends and reconciled together. Howbeit this was croffed by a new mile hief that came between which also subbed the forther galls and freited the old tores. For whereas cetcain Hyparears, exiled persons, and being of the taction of Praxenus were promited liberty to return home again into their country, with lafe conduct also granted by Eupolemin one of the chief & principal men of the City : folit was, that fontione of them, men of mark and quality whom to meetuponthe way at they returned, Enpolemus himeli wenr out with the multitude Jafter they had been richtely received with conricous greetings, fallitations, and thaking of hards, had no Cooper carried within the gare of the City, but they were maffacted not withfranding they pleaded the faithme promise of protection and called the Gods to wirners, but all in vain. By this occasion the civil war bet ween them word much hotter than before and corned in the end to a light fire, Now diete arrived C. Valerins Lavinus, Ap Claudius Pulchers, C. Mimimim, M. Popilius and L. Canaprima as fent from the Senet of Rome, Before these commissioners the Embassadors from both factitons appeared at Delphi, and debated the marrer with great earneffnes and vehementy where Promanue located to have the better hand as well in hight of the cause as through his cloquent consucProcesses (1 say) who within few dates after, drank a cup of poisson of his wives tempering where M he died & she ondemned therefore, departed into exile. The like madnets haunced, the Candiots also & diffracted them with intestine differation. But upon the coming of \$\mathbb{Q}_2\$ Montius, the Licatenaire General, who was sent accompanied with a fleet, of ten sail, to appeale sheir debates, itsyleft to some terms of peace and attonement. There had been a true also before of its months but after wards the war samed out much more terrible. The Lycians likewife at the same time, were inselted & plagued with war by the Rhodians. But my meaning is not meither is it any part of my purpose, to describe the wars of forain nations, not to discourse of the circumstances how to proceeded for thought I have to do, & more than I can well discharge, to write the a & so play of the people of Rome.

The Celtiberians in Spain, who being tamed by force of arms, had submitted to I Gracehus remained quiet ali the time that M. Titinius the Pretor continued there in government, But imme-I diath upon the arrival of Ap. Claudius they revolted and began to shew themselves in openaction of rebellion, by giving a suddain assault upon the Roman camp. It was about the break of days when the tentinels upon the rampier and Corps de guard about the gates, might discover enemies coming a far off and to they gave the alarm. Ap. Claudins having put ont the fignal of battail & in few words exhorted his fouldiers to fight and play the men, led them forth at three gates at once. The Celtiberians made head and opposed their forces as they issued forth. At the first the skirmish was equal on both parts: for that by reason of the streights of the passage, all the Romans could not fight: but after that one had put forward another, and followed fail apace, they were all at length gotten without the trench, so as they were able now to diplay their battaillons & to confrom their enemies from one point of their battail to the other, wherewith before they were en- * vironed: and then they made to forcible a fally upon them, that the Celtiberians were not able to endure their violence. For before the fecond hour of the day, they were dift omfitted; and I spoo of them either died in the place, or yeelded their bodies prisoners: 32 military enfigns they loft and were turned out of the camp the same day; and here is an end of that war. For as many as escaped the conflict gat them home to their own towns & quietly afterwards bare the yoke of subjection.

That year were created Cenfors, Q. Fulvius Flaceus & A. Poßhumius Albimus: who made a review of Senators and chofe new, For Preident of the Senat they elected M. Emplius Lepidus the Archibiftop. Nine they put out of the Senat-houfe. The principal perfors noted and dispraced, were thefe. M. Corn. Maluginenfis, who two years before had been Pretor in Spains; L. Corn. Scipio, Pretor for the time being, and L. chief Juftice of the common pleas, as well among citizens as aliens; and L. Fulvius, who was wholebrother to the Cenfor himlelif, & as Y. Antiate reporterb, equal in degree of calling, and his fellow every way. The Confuls also after they had made their vows within the Capitol, went forth for their Provinces. The one of them, (to wit, M. . Emplius) had in charge given him by the Senat. to appeale the fedition of the Padoans in Venice, who as their Emballadors made report, by factious fiding and part-taking, were all on a fire with civil war.

The Embassadors who were gone into Essiss for to pacify the like troubles, brought word back, That it was not possible to bridle and refrain the furious rage of that nation. But the coming of the Consin made all whole among the Padoans and cured the malady: who having nothing else to do in the province, returned to Rome.

These Censors were the first that caused the streets of Rome to be paved with hard flint and M pebble from within the City and the high waies and causeys without to be raised with gravel.& the fides therof to be wel banked and kept in reparations: also bridges to be made indivers places: a scaffold besides for the Ædiles and Pretors to behold the games & p aies, Moreover the barriers in the race from whence the horses begin to run, and the Ovales to mark and score up the number of courses * . * Overand besides the goles beyond * . * the iron gates and cages * . * and at the feafts in the mount Albane for the Confuls. They took order besides all this for the paving with flint of the cliff or descent from the Capitol, and from the gallery or porch before the temple of Sourn looking toward the Capitol, unto the place called Senaculum, and the court Hoffilia ar bove it, Alio the merchants Hall or burie without the gate Tergemina they paved with flore, and fenced it about with strong stakes and posts of wood. The gallery also Emplia they cansed to be ! repaired; and made an accent by stairs from the Tiber to the burie or merchants Hall aforesaid-Without the same gate also, they paved with pebble stone the gallery or walking place into the Aventine * . * from the Temple of Venus. The same Censors hargained for the making of walls about Calatia and Oxymum: and having made tale of some publick edifices there, they employed the mony raised therof, in making of shops & stalls round about both the market places. The one of them, that is to fay, M. Fulvius, (for Pofthumius faid plainly, that unless it were by vergue either of an act of the Senat, or grant of the people of Rome, he would put forth no works to be made with dispense of their money) agreed upon a price for the building of a Temple to Impier at Fifangum & at Fund: also make a conduit, for water to be conveighed to Pollentia; and at Pilaurum for a way to be paved, and Sinueffa . . In these colonies, he caused also a fink or vault to be made about them to carry away all filthiness into the river also the market place to be enclosed with porches, galleries, and shops; and three stately halls called Iani, with quarrefours or four throughfares, and as many fronts. For these works, one of the Confuls disbursed the money, and bargained with the Publicans and undertakers. In which regard, the inhabitants of those colonies above-named gave him great thanks. These Censors were likewise severe and precise in exercising their office for the redreffing and reformation of mens maners: for many Gentlemen had their bories of fervice taken from them, which were allowed them by the City.

A little before the years end there was a folemn procedion holden one whole day for the happy archievement of the affairs in Spain, under the conduct and good forme of Appina Clauding the Proceeding and twenty head of great beatts were killed in facrifice. And the morrow after they went in another procedion with happlications, at the Temples of Ceres, Liber, and Libera: for that there was reported from the Sabines country, a mighty earthquake, which over-turned many thouses.

After that App. Claudius was returned out of Spain to Rome, the Senat ordained, that he should enter the City with the pomp of an Ovation. And now approached the time tor the election of new Consuls. Much ado there was and hard hold at this assembly, by reason of the multitude of competitors: but in the end, L. Postbumius Albimus and M. Poptius Lana, were elected Consuls which done, the Pretors allowere created, to wit, Cn. Fabius Bureo, M. Matienus, C. Ciccreius M.

By which done, the Pretors allo were created, to wit, Cn. Fabius Butco, M. Matienus, C. Ciccreius IM.

Fur, Craffipes, A. Artifius Servanus, & C. Cluvius Saxula, thefe three last rehearied, the second time.

This business and folemnity finished, Ap. Claudius Cento entring with Ovant pomp into the Ciry
for his victory of the Celtiberians, brought into the common treasury 10000 pound weight of
filver, and 5000 of gold. Cn. Cornelius was conjectated the Flamin of Inpiter.

The same year there was set up a painted Table in the Temple of the goddels Mauta with this inscription, bader the conduct and happy government of Tib. Sempronius Gracchus, Conful, the legion and any of the people of Rome, shokaed Satdinia. In which Province, there were sain and taken primare soon one mense. When b Gracchus (Aier he hadmanaged the assets of state most forumats), delivered many captives out of bondage, and recovered the tributes and cossomet to the Commonweal).

C brought home with him his army soft and sounds charged with an exceeding tiok boar, and reserved the City of Rome, in a second triumsh. In microvial of which explot, he cansed the rable to be set up

As a present in the honour of Jupitet.

Now this table contained the portraiture of the Iland Sardinia, and the picture also and refemblance of fundry battails. Moreover, in this year were represented to the people certain palitimes and thews of sword-players, whereof some were small and of no account: but one above the rest; exhibited by T.Flaminian, surgassed, And this he did in honour of his stather dee eased; with a dole of stell among the people. a great publick seast betides, and stage-playes for four dayes together. But the principal matter in this sessival folembity, was this. That in three daies space there sought at utterange with purebased swords, threescore and sources champions,

The two and fortieth Book

Of the Histories of T. Livius of Padua, from the Foundation of the City of Rome.

The Breviary of L. Florus upon the two and fortleth Book.

E Tillvins Flaccus the Confor uncovered the roof of the Church of Juno Lacinia, which was schuted Fwith marble, and all to cover a Temple which he had dedicated. But by an all of the Senat be wai forced to besome the selections of the Senat be wai forced to besome the selections. The senat, of Pericus Ring of Macedony, His immries done to the prople of Rome are her reported if or the which, defiance wai schiland war proclaimed agains hims. P. Licinius Crassus the Conful unto whom the Province of Macedony was offigned, possed over thister, and in certain light expeditions, sought suntry battels with Perseus in Thessay, all by horse-f-roice but with bad success. The Senar appointed adop of hearing between Masmistand the Carthagainians, touching the territory in question. Embissadors were sens to the associate Cities and States, and to the confederat Kirgs, to requise them to continuctional and safet in Friendship, by reason that the Roddens stood understite carms. The Cenfors took arceive and summired the cities and States, and to the confederat Kirgs, to requise them to continue with a summired the cities and States, and to the confederat Kirgs, to requise them to continue and summired the cities and States, and to the confederat Kirgs, to requise them to continue to the summired the cities and States, and to the confederat kirgs, to requise them to continue and summired the cities and States, and to the confederat kirgs, to requise them to continue and summired the cities and States, and to the confederat kirgs, to requise them to continue and the confederation of the confederation. The conference are not the summired the confederation of the confederation of the confederation of the confederation. The conference are continued as the confederation of the confedera

The two and fortieth Book of T. Livius.

For that L. Postbamint Albinus and M. Popilint Lanas the Confuls had before all other shines proposed unto the Senat as touching the government of the Provinces & conduct the same as the other had been as at touching the government of the Provinces & conduct them as the other. Also that both of them should key new legions, (and two a peace they showed to have) sherewish to defend the said grovince and keep it in obedience, besides 100000 soutmen and Soo horse of Laurent and said on some of Romans for a supplyin Spain, Last of all, commanded they were to press 1500 soutmen and a 1000 borse of Comman citizens: with which strength, that Pretor sum open time to see unato the government of Sardinas. This done, the Pretors went to cast lots for their provinces. A stilling government of Sardinas. This done, the Pretors went to cast lots for their provinces. A stilling to show had the place of Lord chief justice within the City and G. Clapins Sazula the jurisdiction.

De ween cutzens and organicis. Unto C.n. Fabini. Buta. fell the figuer Spain, to Arganization Bower.

Jower. M. Farini Craffiper was to govern Scotly, and C. Cher man Sardania.

Before that these Magistrats took their journey, the Schar was or advined the Profitation of the Control should go into Company for to limit out the City-lands apart from the ground should be persons: for that it was seen and known, that partitle at men returns our their both as and each persons: exonabling by little and little upon the Commons, in process of time head a great part of it which own possession. This Col, was angry and offended with the Prancision that upon a time when he went thither amongst them (in quality then of a privat person its offer acrifice in the temple of Engine, they did him no honor neither in publike hor private. Wherupon before ne departed no iron Rome, he addressed his letters beiore him to Praneste, that the chief Magistrate should come and meet him upon the way, provide him a lodging at their Cities charges, and at his departture from thence to fee that there were sumpter houses and beatis of cariage ready for him, Now before this mans Confulfhip, the Magistrats of Rome had never been chargeable to their allies nor put them to cost for any thing whatloever, and there ore allowed they were from the City their mules; let out they were with tents and pavilions, and all other infinitere and provision for the wars, to the end that they should not lay upon the allies any inch burden, Privat lodging they had in friends honfes, which they entertained courteously & liberally with reciprocal holpitality. For at Rome likewife their houles were open to receive those hous of theirs, with whom they were wont before to have kind ulage, and who had bidden them welcome, In like maner Emballadors (if they were lent by chance to any place of a fuddain) imposed upon the towns & cities through they were ten by chance of any plane to any plane to any plane to plane to any plane to plane from the plane from the plane to plane from the plane to plane man Magistrats. This revenge of the Consul for a discourtely offered, due & just though it were, yet not to have been exercised during his magistracy) and the stience of the Prenestins (proceeding either of too much modelly or over-great fear gave occasion to the magistrats ever since to take it for a priviledge and custome to do the lemblable, yea, and to charge their allies with more grievous impositions every day than other in the same kind, as if the precedent example had been ap-

In the beginning of this year, the Embaffadors who had been fent into Exclinated Macedony, made report. That they might not come to the speech of K. Per sent, for that some said hie was absent other was untrue: howbeit, they might evidently perceive and free, that preparation was made for war, and hat he would delay no longer, but enter into arms, in like fort they related, that in Exclinathe civil differnition and technicans was made for war, and that he would delay no longer, and any more rememore, neither could the captains of these factions distorted by representations and technicans was made by their countenance and authority.

As the City of Roois was annied upon the continual especiality of the Macedonian war, before any enterprise thereof begun, thought good it was and requitite, that order frit should be taken for the explation of prodigies and the pacification of the Goods, by way of humbly praiers, such as were represented and delivered annot them out of the statibooks of Solylla, For at Landonian were feen, as the common voice went, certain shews and relemblances of a mighty great nay. I tem, At Priveryman there grew black wooll out of the earth. Also in the Veientian territory, neer a Royn called Romany, trained flores. Moreover, all she country Pampinams was soft assymith the clouds of Lou use, and within the Land of Gallia, there were seen certain fishes to leap irom under the cloth of earth, that were turned with the plow as it took slitch and made furrow. For these stratege and learns against the torsial books were looked into and permedy and our of them the December of the control of the cont

The very same year was the Church of Juno Lacimann covered, upon this occasion : Q.F. ulvins Flacesus the Centor was building of a temple to Fortuna equestries, which he had so wed during the N war against the Celtiberians, when he mas Lord Pretor in Spain. His delite and earnest endever was to first in himself, that there might not be in Rome a temple of more flate and magnificence than this. And inpposing that it would be a great beauty and ornament unto it, in case the roof were covered with tiles of marbie he went into the Brintanser bunder, it there he was so bold with the Church abovesaid of Juno Lacinia, as to untile the one half thereof, making full account, that to Affich would ferre for to cover that temple which he was a building, Boars and Berger lie had redy for re receive and carry away the faid tiles or sclates; without being empeached one on teles To this facti edg by die allies, whom he held in awe and frighted by his Genforan anthorig. Now after the Certor was returned to Rome, those marbie foliares were dis basked out of the foreign wellels and convergited to the temple. And albeit ho worth were made from whence sing same, o yet concealed it could not be. And hereopen stole much anattering mehe Senat and from ell ports Percof they called hard upon the Conful no have the matter put to quellion and debated of the Cenfor was fent for who was no fooner evered into the Genet dont boots all in general, & also every one in particular had a fling at him and much more thanhy reproached him to his face in thefe terms, That he could not be content to abuse or diviolat the most holy and fately. Church in these parts, which neither Pyrihus het Annibal ever offered viblence appopulate he untanged is also in

in for fand in manner laid, is ruinas. The lantem thereaf, was taken away and gone, the roof left bare and naked, exposed, and open to rain and loud, weather sand thereby subject to rot what he being choices. Genor for to reform the manners of other is 10,000 mm in appertained by his office to fee that the Templer mease of the and copen is to cally poor, that all publick places be kept wind-tight and water-tight, and is sufficient eposit, that he (1 kay) of all others should range, over the Cities of allies & considerat. States pulling down their Temples as he goeth. States movering the roofs of the farced edifices and in demolifacing the Churches of the immortal Gods, commit that, which if he did buspractic upon the privat houses of allies, might feem an unworthy act and a great indignity; and finally, by reping one Temple with the ruin of another, oblige the people of Rome with these type ultra for this own crime; as if (Twis) the immortal Gods were not the same in all B places, but that we multiple the control of them, with the spoil of others. Now as if was a superior of the same and which we were the Column of the Small which was the II temple with the ruin of another, when II temple with the spoil of others. Now as if was

B places but the nave multiwaner and adorn lone of them, with the ipoil of others. Now as it was appearen (before the matter was put to the centure of the Senate) which way the LL; enclined in opinion; this immediately, upon the proposing thereof, they all opined and gave unelentence. That order should be taken with the publicans of the Chity works, for the carrying back again of the tame states to the former. Tample, and that certain propitiatory facilities should be offered for the pacification of Iuno. As for all ceremonies requiit toward the divine service aforefaid, they were with all complements performed accordingly; but the farmers who had undertaken at a price to recay to recary those ties, brought word that they had landed them in the churchyard, and there left them; becaule they might not meet with any workwan, who could devise with all the skill and cunning he had, how to be thow them as they were laid and couched before.

Ot those Pretors who were gone into their Provinces, M. Fabrus as he was in his johnney toward high Spain, died at Majilius by the way; and therefore upon intelligence given thereof by the Majilian Embajidators, the Sent ordained that P. Farrius and Cn. Servillius whom to fucced others were to be fent thould caft lots between themselves, whether of them should continue still in government, and have the charge of high Spain. And the lot fell out very well and fit, that the sidd Primrus who had ruled the faid province before, should there remain.

The same year, by occasion that a good part of the Ligurians and Gawls territory won by conquest lay soid and was not as yet in the tenure and occupation of any man there passed an Act of the Sense, that it should be divided by the pall. So, A. Antilius the L.chief justice of the City of Rome, by service of a decree granted out of the Sense, treated ten December sport commission commissions for D that purpose, to wit, M. Sommission Lepidus, C. Cassius, T. Edwins Parrate C. Termessus P. Cornelius

B that purpole, to wife Me. Admitius Legidus, C. Aljuis, I. Louius e arriat. C. termous e . Cornetus Cerbeggus Q. and L. both named Apuleius M. Caclius (C. S. Jonius, and C. Munatius, To every Roman kizenthey for out to a test speece; and to the Latine allies three.

About the lame time that these affairs possed at Rome there arrived thirher Embassadors out of Acidia about their ownsival discords and teditions. Likewise there came others from These dynamics what was a doing in Macedon. For "re-fue (catting now in his mind how to compass that war, which during his statures like he devided and thought upon) endevoured to draw and win used him not only all the nations but the cities of Greece, by sending his embassages among them, & promising liberally moze than he performed. Howheir the hearts of themosh part were inclined to him and ravoured his designs, yea, and much more associate that to him and provided his designs, yea, and much more associate save obliged unto Eumenes; and in secas, it were with him, in regard of many courteries and gracious favours received at his hands; & that he carried himself to in his own realm that the cities which were subject unto him; were not willing the change their condition, with any of the free States whatdoever. Whereas contrary wise they brink more that Persons after his fathers decase, killed his wife with his own hands and like which go return hundred. A peller, whose ministry and service in former time he had used in

for him appenhis fathers death; and procured him to come anto him, with great promifes to recompany, him hields for the execution of the forefaid fact. Yet as infamous as he was with these
F domential anurelers, and for no good part and worthy defert otherwise commendable; he was
Commonly, better regarded of the States of this worthy defert otherwise commendable; he was
Good to his kinsfolk to full and righteous to his subjects to bount cons and respective to all men
whether, it were that they posselled a forehand with the same and majetty of the Macedonia
Kings-despited the rising of this new Kings on that they were definous of novelties and a retions; gradally this they wished and had a despe that he should make head against the Romans.

taking away she life of his heather Demetrias for which cause he lived in exile, because Pholos made

fearch after him for to have him punished accordingly him (I ay) he murdered after he had fent

without it war. And when he law that they contained and more multire they so be another in the fall to our fee and animal our; the would by his decree and they have they have the party and they have been party. morethan the other bur he requested them indifferenting both likes to break Roll wit. to make an end of differed and difference that make an expedit in personal oblivion; where they were reconciled; and this their archefords was retified in her the difference that they are the personal oblivion; where interchangeably given: and accorded it was they fronid interest Christophere to bellow then hoftages, From Delphi and that general dier of Evelia, New Charce of the the Seas and Peloponic fut, where he had appointed and published a felemm affembly and counted of the Achaini Wherein he highly praised and commended the whole parties, for ablesting calledialty their pld demee, whereby they debarred and excluded the Matedonian Kinge out of their confines he dedence, wherever the vector to the view of all the world, what middled hatred his Roman que bare to Perfeus. And that it might break out the foonet into open wasse Ring Emitch frame to Rome, and brought with him a note or abstract of all the preparations for the war, which with diligent fearch and enquiry into particulars, he had gathered.

Much about the same time, the five Embassadors fent unto K. Perfessi for to fee into the affairs of Macedony, were commanded to take a voyage as far as Alexandria for to renew the old amity with King Prolomans, The names of them were thefe, O. Falerinis, On Entarinis Carco, Q. Babials Sulca, M. Cornelius Mammula, and M. Cacilius Denter. And eventhen of not much affet, there came Embaffadors from King Antiochus: and the chief and principal perion among them, one Apollonias was admitted to come into the Senat, where he excused the King his mafter for many good and just reasons in that he had not sent his tribute & made palment in soon as he ought by K theday appointed : but now (be faid) that he had brought it all, to the end that the King thould be to them beholden for nothing but the respite of time only. And besides, that they were come with a present of certain place of gold, weighing 300 pound. That the King his petition was, That the fociety and friendship which had been contracted between his father and them, might be renued also with him: promiting, that if the people of Rome would import any thing upon him to be done, which were meet to be laid upon a good andfaithful ally he would not fail in his devoir to perform all offices what loever. For why, the Senat had lo well deserved of him at what time as he fo journed in Rome, and such courtefy he found among the flour of the Roman your Gentlemen, that of all degrees and forts of men, he was reputed and used more like a King indeed than an hoftage for the time. These Embassadors received a gracious aniwer and withal A. Million L. the Pretor of the City was enjoyeed to renew the league with Animohia, which had been concluded with his father. As for the tribute, the treasurers of the City reterved it: and the Cenfors took all the golden veffels aforefaid; who had the charge to befow the same in what Temples they thought good. Unto the chief Emballador was fent a preferr in money, amounting to the fum of one 100000 Affet: who also was allowed as house to lodg in at his pleasure of free cost t and all his charges were defraied by the City, during the time that he made abode in half. The Embaffadors who had been in Sprid, gave this report of him, That he was a man in great favour and highly honoured with the King: and befides, fingulatly well aftered to the people of Rome. Now concerning the affairs of the provinces for that year, thus much as followeth, bear

C. Cicreius the Pretor fought in ranged battail with the enternies in Corfes, wherein 7000 of M the Handers were flain: and 1700 and better taken perioners. In the couffet the Pretor had vowed to build the Chappel of Juno Monda. After this, was peace granted to the Coffinn at their own fair and feeking but they were compelled two pay to hindred thousand weight of was Cicereins having thus jubdaed Corfica, paffed from thence over into Sardinia. A field alla was fought in Ligaria. Within the territory of the Statellats, neer the Town Croffie: for thither affembled a . great army of the Lightians. At first upon the arrival of M. Popilius the Conful they kept close within the walls bue afterwards feeing the Romans as the point to give affault and to lay battery to the walls, they issued forth of the gates and embattailed themselves. The Committor his part forflowed not to come to hand-fight, the only thing he fought for in threathing to give affeule. The conflict continued above 3 hours, and the hope of victory hung in equal ballence: N which when the Cot perceived, namely, how the Ligurian enfigurations and gave no ground; he commanded his Cavalry to mount on horieback, and to charge with all their force and violence upon their enemies in three leveral places! many of these horiemen plerced quite through the atiditof the battail, and paffed fo far, that they charged the enemies upon the back as theylought. Whereupon the Ligurians were much setrified and began to flie from all parts: very few retired back anto the City, by reason that the horsemen made head against them that avay month bendes, many of the Ligurians were left dead in the place; luch was their refoute persistance in fight: killed alfo they were every where as they fled." Ten thouland (by report) fell apponatic edge of the freezd, above feven hundred raken priloners in our place or other, and 82 military enfigns were ceried away. And yet was not this victory without effution of Roman o blood rior there died of them not fofew as three thouland (ouldiers, by reason that the formost of both fides fought to manfully in the forestont; and while they would not give ground one to the other, were firiken down and flain without mercy. After this battail, the Ligurians raillied themselves into one place, out of all parts where they were stattered in the routiand seeing that more of shelr men were lost than lest behield (for in all they were not above terriboufand) they yeelded famply without any composition? Howbeit in good hope they were that the

Control would not deal worle by them torin those rigorous manner than other Generals before him. But he disarmed themall, rased their Townstold their bodies & all that they had and sent let-Hers to the Senat of these exploits of his. Which when A Attitus the Pretor had read in the Senat for the other Confine I fill his insivas able to by occasion that he was employed in the furrey and vifiting of the Lands in Cabi planing the Brought it a very hard and cruel course, that the Statellats, who only of all the Ligurians had not born arms against the Romans, who were then affailed first, when as they began not of their own accord to make war, who also pur themselves into the protection of the Romans, should be thus rigorously intreated, thus torn, di membred and contimed in most cruel manner; that so many thousands of frank condition, innocent persons, and imploring the mercy of the Romans, Mohld be this fold out-right, (a most dangerous example, B that never hereafter any one will venture to submit himself again:) and finally, that they should he diffra ded and carried away into all parts, to live in flavery under them, who having been somerimes professed enemies of the Romans, now enjoy peace and repose. In regard hereof, there passed an areft or act of the Senar that M. Populius the Conful should pay back the price unto the buyers, and reffore the Ligurians to their former liberty; to take order also that their goods (asmuch as possibly might be recovered) should be rendred unso them also that armour should be made in that nation with all speed possible, and that the Consul so soon as he had reestablished the Lieurians (upon their submission) in their former estate should depart out of the Provinces for asmuch as the honour of victory confifted not in exercising cruelty upon the poor and afflicted but in vanquishing the obstinat. But the Consul as he bare himself proud and cruel against the Ligurians so C he she wed as great frowardness and disobedience to the Senar, And having sent away the legions to winter in Pifa, he returned to Rome, carrying a fell and angry fromack against the LL, and as fpightful and malicious a mind to the Pretor: where immediatly he affembled the Senat in the Temple of Bellana, and ratled up the Pretor in broad and gross terms. Forthat he, whose part it had been to have moved the Senat for thank (giving to the immortal Gods, in regard of the happy atchievement of the wars, in flead thereof passed an act of the Senat against him and in favor of the enemies, for to put him by his victory and to give it away from him to the Ligurians; and finally being no better than a Pretor, would have had the Conful yeelded in manner up into their hands. Whereupon he faid that he would be so bold as set a fine on his head: and with al, he required the LL, of the Senat to command and ordain, That the sreft devised against him might be p reversed; and to give order, that the processions which in his absence they ought to have decreed upon his letters sent of his good success) might now be holden; in consideration first of the honour due to the immortal Gods, and then respectively in some measure for his own desert. But after he was checked by some of the Senators to his face, and that in no milder tearms than he had been rebuked in his absence, he went his waies into his Province again, and obtained neither

the one fuit nor the other. The other Conful Posthumius having spent the whole summer in surveying the Lands only, and never formuch as feen his own Province returned to Rome against the general assembly for election, and created Confuls C. Popilius Lunas. Confequently welle Pretors elected, to wit, C. Licinius Craffus, M. Iunius Panus, Sp. Lucretius, Sp! Cluvius, Cn. Sicinius, and C. Memmius, the fecond E time. In that year was holden a review of the City and the number taken of citizens, (when as Q. Fulvius Flaccus and L. Post humius Albinus were Centors:) wherein were found and enrolled of Roman citizens 26901 5. The number was somewhat the less by reason that L. Posthumius the Conful had proclaimed in a publick audience, That no person of those Latine allies, who were to return into their own Cities (by vertue of an edict made when C. Claudius was Conful) should be enrolled into the libbidy book at Rome, but every man in his feveral City. This Cenforthip was administred with concord-and unity, yea and to the good and profit of the common-weal. What Senators foever they deposed from their place and dignity, and so many Gentlemen of Rome as they took their Horsesfrom, they made them all no better than contributaries to pay all scot and lor, yea, and displaced them out of their tribes. And look whomsoever the one of them noted F. with diffrace and ignominy, he was not relieved nor allowed again by the other. This Fulvius

dedicated the Temple of Fortuna equestris, now fix years after he had vowed the same in a bat- * The fortune tail which hefought with the Celtiberians, at what time as he was Pro-conful in Spain: likewife of horfe fight. he exhibited the stage-plates for four daies together, and one day in the cirque or shew-place. Corn, L'intului (a Decemvir for the holy rites and facrifices) that year died; in whole room was substituted A Post humius Albinus. There were such mighty drifts and clouds as it were of locusts, brought fuddainly at once by a wind from the Sea into Apulia; that with their swarms they overspread all the fields far and neer. For the riddance of which notione vermine consuming the fruits of the earth, Cn. Sicinias, Pretor elect, was fent with his full commission of command into Applia, who effembled a mighty number of people for to gather them up, and emploied much G time thereabout.

In the beginning of the year enfuing, wherein O. Popilius and D. Elius were Confuls, the remnant of the denates which arose the year before was seron food again. The LL of the Senat would have had the marter propoled & debated adamas touching the Ligurians, and the ordinance of the Senat in that behalf renewed But, as Alius the one Conful pur up a biltherof, so Popilius the other was an earnest sitter, & besought both his collegue & also the Senat in the behalf of his brother; nay, he proceeded to far, that he gave the house to understand, in cale they went about any such

of Eumenes.

decree prejudicial unto him, he would cross and seroke the James by which counterance of his he H afrighted his colleague; but the LL, were offended to much the more and horned assume both the Confuls, yearand perfifted fill in their enterprise. And therefore when it was debated in countel as concerning the Provinces, albeit the Coff made means to be fent into Macedony the capte the war of Perfess was fo neer at hand) yet Liguria was affigued to both of them: for the Lil properted and faid, That they would not pass a decree for the government of Macchemonies the case of Pemilius were p opounded, and an act thereof entred Afterwards, when they demanded a wattant to enrol new armies, or at least-wife to levy a supply for making up the old, both the operacion and the otherwas denied. The Pretors also, who required to have a supplement with them into Spain, had a nay and namely, M. Junius into the hither province, and P. Lucretias into the larther As for C. Licinius Crassus, to him there fell by lot the jurisdiction within the City overcitizens, and r to Cu, Sicinius that other over forrainers. C. Memmius was allotted to Sigily, and Sp. Clavius to Sardinia. The Consuls for these causes being highly offended and angry with the Senat, caused the Latine feafts and holydaies to be published against the very first day that possibly they might, with an intimation that they would go straight into their province, and not attend the managing of any affairs touching the State, but only that which directly pertained to their government. Valerius Astias writeth, that in these Confulsyear, Attalus the brother of K. Exmenes came in

embassage to Rome, to inform criminous matter against Perseus, and to give the particulars of the preparation that he made for war. But the Annals of many other writers (more worthy of credit than he) deliver unto us, that K. Exmenes presented himself in proper person : where he was received with such honor, as the people of Rome thought not only meet & agreeable for his deferts, K but also fit and surable to their own favours and benefits, which they had in ample manner conferred and in great number heaped upon him. And then he had audience given him in the Senate, where he shewed the cause of his coming to Rome what it was; namely, " (besides a terrent de-The Ocarion " fire that he had to see those gods and men by whose grace favour he enjoyed so good estate, as

"better he durst not wish) because he gladly would advertise the Senat by word of mouth, to " prevent and withfrand the deligns of Perfem. And beginning his speech with the platforms and " enterprises of Philip, he recounted withal, how it soft his ion Demetries his life, for that he food against the war with the Romans: moreover, how he had caused the whole nation of the "Bastarnians to quit their own countrey where they were born and bred, to the end that by their "aid he might pass over into Italy: but whiles (qd.he) these matters he projected and cast in his L " head his time was come, and arrested he was by death: but he left his Kingdom to him, whom " he knew to be the most spiteful enemy that the Romans had. And therefore Perfeus having re-" ceived this war (as a man would fay) by way of inheritance left him by his father even together with the crown and scepter, from the very first day of his raign, doth nought else but enter-"tain, softer, and promote the same by all the means and devices that possibly he can. Mighty and " puissant he is besides in number of yong, lusty, and able men for service, who during the time of 4 long peace have forung up and multiplied exceedingly. In wealth and riches a great potentathe " is, and befides in his flourishing years and the best time of his age, which as it is accompanied " with the very firength and vigor of his body, so his spirit and mind is inured and hardned with "skilfull experience and long practife of marrial feats. For from his very infancy nuzled hath he M "been in the field and camp, converting ordinarily within the royal tent and pavillion of his fa-"ther, acquainted with the wars, not only waged against neighbour nations, but also against the "Romans; and that which more is, emploied by his father in many and fundry expeditions and "executions of service, But since that him eleentred upon the Kingdom, and swaied the regal scep-"ter in his own hand, he hath exploited & accomplished many things with materellous selicity and "fuccefs, which his father Ph. Ly before him could never compais and effect, not withflanding he

"throughout the States of Greece and Africall men reverence his majefty. For what good turns, N " for what pleasures done, for what bounty of his they should thus do and honour him so much, "neither see I neuher can I say for certainty; whether it happen by a special gift and sortune that " he hath of his own or that (which I am my felf afraid to speak) it be the deep malice and hatted "which he hath conceived against the Romans, which is the cause that he is of that countenance "and so gracious among them. Nay, with the very Kings and Princes of other nations he is high-" ly effeemed and of paffing authority. The daughter of Seleness he hathtaken to wife, without " any fuit of his own but being earneftly woed and requested thereunto. And to Profes he hath "given his own fifter in marriage, after much feeking and instant intreaty. These two weddings "were folemnized with the exceeding joy and innumerable prefents of infinite embaffages: and

"tried and affaied all means as well of open force as fecret fraud. To augment this greatness of his,

"he hath purchased already that authority and reputation in the world, which others hardly in

" continuance of long time. and by many favors and ample benefits attain unto: and namely,

"who should be present to celebrat the Auspices and complements, yea and give those spoules in O " marriage, but the nobleft and most senowned States that were? The Brottan nation had been "much follicited by Philip, yet could never be induced to draw or pen any covenants of accord "and amity with him : but now there is to be feen a league engroffed, yea, and engraven in three "feveral conspicuous places, the one in Thebes, a second at Sidenam, within a most holy, sacred and

"renowned Temple, and the third at Delphi. What should I speak of the general Councel of the "Acharans? wherein, had not the defign been dashed by some there in place, who insimated and

" silediged mard the feignory and empire of the Romans, it would have gone very hard, but that he schoold have fet forth even within Aches. But contratiwife I affare you my due and deferved honors (unto whom it is thard to fay, whether they be more bounden, and obliged for private phasintes or publick benefits) are either forlent through retebleffe difute and negligence, or elfe amulied and abolithed of wilfull malice and boltile batred. As for the Reclians, who knoweth " not, that in his civil broils, and fedicions they lought to Perfess for to reliefe and luccour, and " not to the Romans P Being thus upheld with focieties and amities, he hath provided fuch furni-"ture of his own, and made that preparation for war at home, as he needs none from abroad, Of thimfall ha is thirty thousand strong in foot & yooo in borte. For ten years he is stored with corn "aforehand , fo as for that kind of purveiance he may spare his own territories, and also forbear "his enemies. As for mony in ready coin, he hath fuch abundance, that over and above the forces B of of natural Matedonians, he wageth 10000 mercenary fouldiers, and hath where with to make " pay for as many years, belides the yearly cultomes & profits that arife out of their Kings mines. "Now for armour, he hath gathered together into his arcenals and armories, sufficient to furnish of three fuch armies. What should I speak of the youth and serviceable men of war? Set the case that Mart dony failed him and were not able to find enough; all Thrace is subject unto him from " whence he may ferve his turn as out of his ever running fountain and living fpring. The relt of his speech be knit up with a exhortation in this manner. " I relate not these things (cd. he) my LL. of Rome, as blown abroad and vented by headlesse heartsay and doubtfull rumors; neither " have I been forcady to believe them, as a man defirous that fuch criminous imputations 66 (thould be verified upon my enemy 3 but as undoubted and certain reports upon my own knowo ledg, asif I had been fern by you of special purpole to be a spice and declared that and no more. C c. which I had feen with mine eyes and not otherwife. Neither would I have left mine own realm " wherein (by your meanes and goodness) in glorious and magnificent State I fit warm enough, c forto fail, over fo large a fea as I have done and to carry vain rales and untruths to you therby to et crack my credit with you for ever hereafter. But I tell you thele eies of mine have feen the molt-" renowned and nobleft Civies of Afia and Greece discovering more and more from cay to day, " what they intend and what their meaning is who if they be let alone and permitted to run on as e they begin, would be engaged to far, as they might not possibly return again & fave themselves es by any supersance. Beneld I have Perfens (1 fay) how he containeth not within the realm of .c Macedony, but one while feizeth upon this by force of arms, another while gainer and getteth es that by favour and good will, which with violence he could never have conquered. I perceived D c, and confidered well how anequall the match and condition is, whiles he upon you prepareth war, and you again perform to him fecurity of peace. Although in my conceit, and to far as I « could see into it, he made no more any preparation thereof, but was already upon action and execution. For he chaired Abrupolis, a confederar prince and friend of yours, forth of his Kingas dom. And Arterarus the Illyrian, another of your affociats and allies, he killed outright, bea caule he found that he had written some letters unto you. As for Eversa & Callicrates, both Thece bans, & two principal States of that City, for no other reason, but because in a Parliament of the Ce Baotians, they had spoken their mind against him too frankly, and avowed that they would resepest auto you what things had passed, he caused to be murdered. The Bizantines he tuc-" coured against the order taken in the accord : upon Dolopia he levied war : The flat and Doris E as both he invaded and overran with his army, to the end, that in some intestine and civil war, by the help of most parts he might afflict and plague the better. He shuffled all together, and made " a very confusion of the State in Theffal, and Perrhabia, monthe hope and cancelling all bonds er and erossing out affects books; that thus by a power and multitude of bankrupts, fuch as were "over-deeply engaged, and whom he had obliged and bound to himfelf, he might depreffe and " oppresse the great men and principall personages, Having wrought these practices uncontrolled,

se whiles you fie still looking on and luffring all, he feeing you to let him do with Greece what he et lift, making full account, that no man will put him on arms and make head against him, before he "be paffed over into Italy. How fafe this may be to you, nay, how this can stand with credit, fee you " eo that and be advised. For my self, I alsure you, I thought it meer shame and very villany, that 4. Perfetts your enemy should enter into Italy to make war upon you, before that I your friend and "allie; came so give your warming for to take heed and ftand upon your guard. Now fince I have "in this matter performed my devoir, done that office which I was bound upon necessity, and in "forme mosture acquit my felf and discharged my bounden duty and obligation of fidelity; what re-"maineth behind for me to do, but to be your beadsman to all the god; & goddefses, to vouchiate wou that grace, that you may provide for your own Commonweal, and also for us your friends and "allies, who depend wholly upon you? In this last speech be came neer unto the LL of the Senat; But for the prefere no then might know any thing, but only that the K. had been in the Senat; fo fi-

C lone were they at , so kept the councel-honfe elofathus with fecteffe. But after the war was brought to an endithen came sproud, both what the M tpake, and what antwer was returned to him again. Some leve dites after, the Senat fee to give andience unto the Emballadors of King Perfest; bit baving chale animed and cars both, possessed aforehand by King Eumenes, all the defence that the Einbaffander madey and mi the entreaty they uled, was rejected. Befides, the ftoutnefsuled

the Harpanapella principal person of the embasic) moved their parience and exasperated their stosmeks. For he faid, that indeed the KK. defire & endevour was, to be credited and beleeved in his

Apology

Apology and and defence, that he neither hat faid nor done say thing founding to holdlitty . mary H . in tale he perceived and faw, that they came upon him thus and swould needs pick quarter and give occasion of war, he would stand upon his guard; and defend immelt with a reloute and vaa liant courage. For the hazard of the field was common, and the iffue of war uncertain, Now all the Cities of Greece and Afia both, would rather their lives have known what the Em es haffadors of Perfeus, and what Eumenes had done in the Senat : for in regard of his coming mon of the states (supposing verily that he would stir coales and make some work) had lent their Embaffadors to Rome, precending colourably other matters in femblance, but indeed to liften after news; and among the reft, was the Embaffage of the Rhedians, and the chief thereof was one Satyrus, who made no question nor doubt, but that Eumenes had done their errand, and put their City and Perfeus together in all their criminall matters laid to his charge. And therefore he made all the means that possibly he could by the mediation of patrons; friends, and acquaintance, to debate the matter with King Eumenes before the body of the Senat : which when he had obtained, his tongue walked at large, and overbold he w s and too round with the King, in broad invectives and intemperat termes; namely, that he had follicited and ftirred up the nation of the Lycians against the Rhodians, and was an heavier friend unto Afiathen Antiochus had been, Which speech of his as it was plaufible enough and pleafing to the States of Afia (for they likewide by this time inclined to affect and favour Perfous) to it was unfavory altogether and odious to the Senat, and nothing profitable to themselves and their City. But contrariwite, this banding and conspirate against Eumenes, wan him the more grace and favor among the Romans ; to asthey did him all they honour they could, gave him most rich and costly presents, and endowed him with a curule it chair of estate, and a staffe or feepter, both of ivory.

After thele embassages had their disparch and were dismissed, Harpalus returned into Macedann in all speed and hast possible, relating unto the King, how he had left the Romans not preparing as yet for war ; but fo far out with him and to highly offended, that it appeared evidently it would not be long ere they began. And Perfeus again for his part, befides that he looked for no other. was well enough pleated therwith, prefuming upon the flour and firength of his forces, But above all other he maliced Eumenes molt: with whole bloud he laid the first foundation of the war : for he informed one Evander a Candiot and captain under him of certain auxiliary fouldiers, and three Macedonians besides (whole service and ministry he had used in the like feats) to murder the King. He gave them letters addressed to one Praco an hosteste of his, a jolly dame in I. Delphi, and of greatest credit and wealth among them. For affured he was, that Enteres minded to go up to Delphi, there to factifice unto Apollo. Thele traitors together with Evander let forward; and to execute this their defigned enterprise, they looked all about and fought for nothing but the opportunity of some place or other. Now, as men ascend from Girrba to the temple. before they come to any place much peopled and frequented with houses, there stood a mound or mud wal on the left hand of the path or way, rinfig tome what higher than the foundations and ground-work; along which wall there was passage for one by one and no more; for on the right hand the earth was broken down and fallen, and breach made of some a good depth, Behind that mound aforefaid, these traitors had hidden themselves, and raised some steps like stairs; to the end that from above, as from the top of a wal, they might discharge their shot upon K. Enmenes as he M passed by. Before him there marched from the fea, at the first a fort of his friends and followers. together with his guard intermingled one with another; but afterwards as the way grew more fireight and narrow, the train waxed thinner. But when they were one come to the place where they could not go but by one at once, Panialcon one of the States and princes of Etolia, with whom the King had begun some communication, entred first into the narrow path aforesaid . with that, the knaves that lay in wait behind, role up and rolled down two hige stones, wheref the one more the King upon the head, the other aftonished his shoulder. And verily all the rest of his friends and followers, teeing him fall with the blow, fled fome one way, fome another sonly Pania con Itaid behind all, fearleffe, to protect and guard the King. The murderous villaines might have fetched a short compals about the wall, and soon run to the King to make sure work and dif- N patch him quites but they supposing they had done the deed already, fied to the pitch of the mount Parnaffus, and made such halt, that when one of the companie hindred and staied their running, because he dragged behind and could not keep pace and follow them hard at heels through those freep and blind wates, they made no more ado but killed him out-right, for fear left if he were taken, he should be wray and disclose the whole treason. The body of the King lay slong on the ground; and first his friends came running about him, then his guard and houshold servants. When they reared him up, they found him afterned with the stroke and altogether senseles in a trance. howbeit, by fome heat remaining, and the heating of his heart, they perceived there was fome life, but little or no hope they had that he could escape and live. Some there were of his guard and pensioners about him that made pursuit after these murderers by their tracks and when they had O held on their chale as fat as unto the creft of Parnaffus, wearying themselves to no purpose. they gave over and returned as wife as they went. The Macedoniaus as they had begun an audacious enterprise incenfiderately, so they left it undone as tearfully and without advice. Now by this time was the King come again to himself. And the morrow after, his friends conveigned him to his ship: from thence to Corine b: & from Corine b along the streights I showe they brought their velsels, & crossed over to Egina : where his cure was carried to close & fecret, without admitting

A person to come unto him, that the bamor rap into Afa hiw he was dead. And Aitalus his brother by your leave gave good car thereto, & beleeved the news sooner then was beleeming brother-by love and unity. For he entred into such that both with his brothest wise, and also, with the captain of the calledgas is he had been the indonbeted beir and afford inhetitor of the crows. All this Essences knew full well afterwards s who about he purposed to differable the matter, and to put it up at least wife with fillence; at their first encounter and meeting together, he could not hold, but it up at least line of the crown to knew, and a report there was of the death of K. Essences.

About the lange time C. F. delvish was returned out of Greece, who had been the second of the count and was the second out of the count of th

About the same time C. V elerites Was returned out of Greece, who had been sont thither as Embaffador to look into the flate of the countrey ato mark also and oblerve the plots and proceedings B of Perfens. He reported all things sutable and agreeable to the intelligences given by King Enne. nes, and withall, brought with him from Delphi dame Proxe, in whole fiouse those villanous traintors were lodged and harboured : also one L. Ramnins a Brandusian, who informed moreover and gave evidence as followeth. This Ramnins was one of the principall citizens of Brandafans: and used to lodg and entertain in his house, not only of the Roman captains, when they came to town, but also the Embassadors of forcein nations, such as were of greatest mark, and principally those that were sent from any Kings. By this meanes, acquainted he grew with Perfess, albein they never had teen one anothers face. And being invited by the King his letters, wherein he was promited great hope of fome neer and inward friendship above others, and confequently of great preferments thereby, he made a journey unto him. Within a short time he was wound into yery familiar acquaintaince with the King, and drawn into privat conference and diffcourse of fectors. C farther, I wis, then himfelf was willing or liked of. For the King dealt with him, yea, and importuned him with inkant prairie and large behelts of rich rewards, that for almuch as the Roman captains and Embaffadors uied to take his house for their Inne, he would cause as many of them as he write for, to be poisoned. Now for that he knew it was a right difficult and dangerous matter to come by fach a poilon and compaffe this project, especially if many were party and privy to him , and befides, the eventuncertain, either in the effect of the drug it felf to be ftrong; quick and foreible enough to do the feat : or in the feeret working thereof, left it (hould be found and fried ; he would therefore put into his hands fuch a porton, as neither in the giving nor after it was given, might be known by any fign whatfoever. Rammins fearing left if he refuted & denied, he should be the first man to make affay and make experiment of the poison, promited so D to do, & then departed, But return to Brundufinm be would not before he had spoken with C. Fan lerius the Embaffador, who then fojourned (as he beard lay) about Chaleit. First unto bim he revealed this plot, and by his commandment came along with him to Rome: where being brought into the Senat, after audience given, he laid abroad in every point all that had paffed. This new matter, over and besides those which Enments had reported, was the cause that Perfens was the fooner taken, for an enemy, and to declared the rather because they faw him not only about to make open war war of a princely and royall mind, but also to practife and execute priwilv all kind of milehief, by way of covert brigandage, theevifh ftealth, and fecret poifon . The managing of this war was 'put off and referred to the new Confuls : howbeit for the prefent ordain ned it was, that Co. Cocinius the Pretor who had the juriffiction between citizens and frangers. E should levy and enroll souldiers who being conducted to Brundusium should with all convenient faced commit to fes, and fail over to Apollonis in Epirus, for to leizupon the maritime Cities : to the end that the Conful unto whom the Province of Macedonia should be allotted, might arrive there with his veffels in tafety, and fet his forces on land with eafe.

Equapor, after he had been kept a long while at Egina, during the time of his hard and dangerous erre, so soon as ever he might go safely abroad, went-to Pergians; where, over and besides the old harted field in his breast, being prieked sile with this fresh and bleeding villany
practiced by Person, he prepared war with all his power to the utterment; and shinter repaired;
unto him Embassions from Remer to teltific their joy for his evasion and cleape out of so neer and
great a danger.

When the Macedonian war was delaied and put off for one year, and the reft of the Pretors gone already into their provinces, M. Jamus and Sp. Lucretius (unto whom be fell the government of Spales) after that they had importuned and we ried the Senat, in using to long for one thing, obtained at the length a commission for a fupply of fouldiers to make up the army; by vertue whereof they enrolled 3000 foot, and 130 horse for the legions 1, and evied 3000 foot and three hundred horse for the army of the alices. These forces were transported into Spain with the new Pretors.

The fame year, after that a great part of the Campain tetritory, which privat perions here and there held in occupation withour regard of hawful title & tenure, was upon diligent furvey made by Poffsmins the Conful! recovered again for the public the of the City of Rome; M. Lucrot sime a Tribune of the Coga, preferred a law, that the Cenfors should let out to farm the Campain lands to tenants for yeefly reat. A thing that had not been done for many years after the winning of Capma, namely, that particular men should be so greedy as to encroach thus beyond their bounds appose the common walt.

The Macconjun was being now concluded, but not as yet published and proclaimed, whiles the Senat was in doubtul especiation what KK, would friend them, 8c who would fide with Profession H h h h 2

there came to Rosse Embaliadors from Arientes, beinging with them the Kings fon, a very H. thild. The speech they made was to this purpose, that the Kings their malier had been his form to Reissis, thereto have his education a to the emotion here to trought up, might freed the infantises of the secondary of the heir fall library of the property of the breinty, entertainment and protection was, that they would repetifying pro him not only the breinty, entertainment and protection that privat persons, afford to their guelts but also to take the their or the Senat & pleased them highly. Whereupon they ordined they are the first was well taken of the Senat & pleased them highly. Whereupon they ordined they are the first of the senation house with all the furniture, wherein the yord prince and his train might keep their refusince.

The Threcian Embaliadors likewise prefenced themselves before the Senat to debate their own controverties in their hearing. and withall defined their friending and any in the Senation of the Senation

controverties in their hearing, and withall defired their friendthip and amiry. They obtained their fuit, and befides there was fent unto them by was of prefent, the fum of 2000 Affes a peece ? Ghd were the LL of the Senat that thele States were received into their lociety, by reason Thracia lyeth hard on the back fide of Macedony; but to the end that they might have perfect intelligence and notice how all things went in Afa and the Ilands, they fent thither C. Clanding Noro, and M. Decimins in embaffage : whom they commanded also to wift Creet and Rhodes; and withall, both to renew the amity, and also spie and observe whether the hearts of those allies had been follicited and tempted by K. Perfeut. As the City was thus in doubtfull suspence and expectation of the event of this new war he-

hold in a tempelt that role in the night, a certain column or pillar, garnished and fet our with the beak-heads of war thips (which had been erected in the Capitoll during the first punick war by K M. Am lius the Conful, who had for his companion in government Serg. Fulviur) wasby a clap of thunder and lightning rent and cloven from the very base to the chapter. This was taken for a produgious token, and report thereof was made to the Senat. The LL gave order, that the Arutpices should be conferred with about it, and their advice taken : likewise they commanded the Decemvirs to look into their books of Sibyla. The Decemvirs for their part declared, that the City thould be purged and hallowed, publick (upplications and prairies made to the gods; and greater beatts killed for iactifice, as well at Rome in the Capitoli, as in Campain neer the promontory of Minerva. Also that with all convenient speed, there should be places solemnly exhibited for ten daies together, in the honour of most gracious Japiter. All this was done with diligence accordingly : but the Atu peces aforelaid, made answer out of their learning, that this prodigy I. portended good and fignified the advancement of their own territories - together with the deliruction of their enemies; for that those beak heads which the form overthrew, had been the spoils of fhips won from the enemies. There trapned other occurrents belides to encreale the frupulous religion & devotion of men: for reported it was, how at Saturnia within the town it rainedblood three daies together. Item, at Calatia an affe was foled with three feet; and a bull together with five kine were frucken ftark dead with one thunderbolt and flash of lighting : last of allast Oximum there was a showr of very carth and nothing else In regard of these wonders also, see in the

were celebrated, supplications made, and one day kept holiday and all shop-windows shat. Yet were not the Confuls departed into their provinces, because they neither would obey and condescend unto the Senat in proposing the matter as touching Populish at the connect table; and M the LL, were as resolut for their parts to let no decree paile, before that were done. The fpight and heart-burning they have against M. Popilius, grew the more by occasion of his own letters, wherein he wrote and gave them to understand, that being Proconclude had now's second time fought with the Statellats in Ligaria, and put ten thouland of them: o the fword, by reason of which hard courses and extreamities of war, the other nations likewife of the Ligurians were entred into arms. At which news not only Popilins was blamed behind his back of making war against all law and equity upon them that had yeelded, and thereby provoking those who before were quiet to go out and pur themselves in action of rebellion ; but the Confins allo were checked to their races in the Senat, because they fet not forward to their charge and government. M. Matters Serme and Quintins Marins Serlla, two Tribunes of the Commons, feeing the LL, of the Senat thus N drawing all in a line, took heart unto them, and both menaced the Confuls to fine their, unless they made more half unto their province ; and also recited in the Senat a law which they had drawn and framed, and were upon the point to promulge, as touching the forfaid ligurises who had fabmitted. The tenor whereof rin in this form, That what perfor four of Statella had peoled Bimfelf and was not restored to Liberty and freedom before the calends of " Sextilis neme ensuing, a i of August. the Senat upon : best oath [hould ordain one frecial commifficate to make in que fitton by whose fraud, coven, and nosice he was in villenage and punish the party accordingly. Then by authority and approbation of the Senat they published this for a law. Now before that the Confest took their journey, The Senataliembled in the Temple of Bellows in regard and favour of C. Ciercius the Percor of the former yeer. Where sudence was given him: and after he had declared what exploits he had performed in Carlea, thereupon demanded triumph; which when he could not obtain, he made no more ado, but rode triumphant is the Albane hill; for now it was taken up and grown for a cultone for to "oo," and aske the authority and the Stare no

The forfaid law proposed by the Mertii the commons with a generall consent by their voices

A question in the Senat, Whom they would have fix upon their inquisition according to the form of the faid law. And the LL ordained himfelt so be the inquificer, Thenat length and not store the Confuls put themlelves in their way toward their province, and received the charge of the arms from M. Popilini. This Popiline duft not yet return to Rome, for fear he flooid bescalled in cuefilon and put to his answer before that Presos and inpreme judg; who had required the advice of the Senat as touching that enquest framed and drawn of purpole against him t knowing full well how the Senar was not well affected to him, and the people much more maliciorfly bent and fer against film. But the Tribunes of the Commons thought they would prevent and meet with this flinching of his and absenting blenself, by intimation of another act and law provided in that her half namely, that if he entered not into the City of Rome before the * Ides of Newtonber jumes B diath following, it should be lawfull for C. Livinus to proceed in judgment, and give sentence 13. of November 1 against him in his absence. This cord towed and haled him to Rome with a witnesse; and when he was returned and entred into the Senat, they were upon his top, and gave him fuch a welcome thither, asteftified their displeature and hard conceit of him. After he had been well baited and

had not been enemies, after the time that Q. Fulvins and L. Marlins were Confuls, those the Pretors, C. Licinius and Cn. Sicinius, should reftore and establish in their formerstate of freedomic and that the Conful C. Popilises thould fet them out lands to occupy and poffeffe beyond the Po. By vertue of this arrelt, many a 100 were let free and enfranchiled, who being transported over the river Po, had land affigned unto them accordingly. Now M. Popilins upon the law Martia (promulged by the two Marris, Tribunes of the Com.) answered for bimielf judicially twice before C. C. Licinius. At the third time, the Pretor overcome with a respective grace and favour to the Cof. a blent, and the earnest praiers of the whole name and house of the Popelis, adjourned the dee fendant to make appearance into the court upon the * Ides of March on which day the new magiltrats were of enter into their offices: and this he did, because himself by that time should be 15. of Mars's a privat person again & therfore not to fit upon the bench as judg to hear pleas and to determine. Thus the aforefaid act as touching the Ligurians, finely finited and cunningly avoided, came for At that time the Carthaginian Embaffadors were at Rome, with Galuffa the fon of Malaniffa; between whom hard hold and much debating there was in the Senat. The Carthaginians complained, that over and besides the lands (about which there had been fent commissioners from D Rome before time, to view the place and to enquire into the cause) Majanifis within the last two yeers and by force and arms poffeffed himfelf of more then threefcore and cen towns and callies.

within the Carthaginian dominion and territory, and an eatie matter was it for him to to do, who

made reckoning of nothing nor had regard of any person; whereas the Carthaginians; were so tyed

and obliged by their capitulations to the good-abearing, that they beld their peace for, inhibited

they were to bear arms without their own countrey. And albeit they knew affuredly, that they

Ibaken up among them, an act of Senat was entred in this wife, that to many of the Ligurians as

should war within their own confines, if they dissiezed the Numidians of thole peeces, yet feared they that one express article of the accord, where they were debarred in plain terms to wage against the associats of the people of Rome. Howbeit, the Carthaginians could no longer endure this pride? cruelty, and avaries. Sent therefore they were unto the Senar as humble orators that it might E please them to grant one of these three requests : to wir, That either they might debate with lad different audience before them (being allies to both alike) astouching the right of the one and the other : or that they would permit the Carthaginians to datend themselves by just and la whith arms, against unjust and ungodly force for elle finally (it partial favour swayed more with them then the truth of the canle I to let down at once what their pleature was should be given away out of their own, to Mafariffa. For they yet, would have tome gage of their hand, and know. what they gave ; whereas he himfelf had no ftayiner would ever fee to make an and ; fo unfatishle was his luft and appetite. But in cate they might obtain none of these points, and that there could be found any fault or trespais of theirs, committed fince the peace granted unto them by School then, that they rather then any other would chaftifethem. For rather they had to live in ferrie tude under the figenory of Romans with fafety, then enjoy such a liberty as should be exposed to the injuries of Mafanifa. And better it were for them to perifh and die once tor all, then to live and languish under the yoke of a most cruell and bloudy batcher. At which words the tears trickled down their cheeks, and down they fell at their feet. Lying thus profitate upon the the ground, as they moved pity and compalsion to themselves, to they procured despight and may lice against the King. Then thought good it was to demand of Guluffa; what he had to an fiver as conching these matters ? or else (if he had to rather himles) to declare before, for what cause and upon what occasion he was come to Rome. Gulassa made answer, share acither it was ea-

was known, that there was a close councel holden for certain nights, by the principal States of Cartlage Within the Temple of Efentametrom whence Embajanders were dispatched to Rome with hidden melsages, And this was the confector bad less him to Reme, to befeech the Senat not to give credit to the flanderous acculations that flound he preferred against himby thole that were common enemies as well thathem as bion : who hard him for an other cable but

fie for him to deal in those points; wherefibe had no commission from his father a nor for his father. to give him any such charge, considering that the Catthaginians, shewed not unso him of what bulinels they would treat; nor yet made him to much as privy of their coming to Reme, This only

for that he had continued to conflant in his fealty and allegeance to the people of Reme. The Se- H nat theshaving heard what they could say of both fides, las in councell as touching the demands of the C rehaginians : and at length commanded this answer to be returned, how their advice and pleasure was, that Galaffa should presently depart and go into Numidia, and give his father to miderstandfrom them, that with all speed he send his Embassadors to the Senat, as concerning those complaints which the Carthaginians had made of hims also to give intimation and knowledg unto the Carchagimans, that they repair like wife thither to debate their controversies & differences between them. And if it lay in their power to effect ought for the bonor of Majariffa, they would be as willing to do it hereafter, as they had been ready heretofore. Mary, to minister justice for favour and affection, that they would not do it in any wife. Willing they were that every man thould know and hold his own, and keep him within compatte; neither minded they to fet out; new limits, but to observe the old bounds. Indeed they had granted to the Carthaginians, after they were conquered, both towns to inhabit, and territories to posselle; not to this end, that in time of peace they should plack that away by wrong and outrage, which during the wars they could not take from them by martial law and force of arms. Thus was the yong prince, together with the Carthaginians, difmiffed. Prelents were given both to the one and the other according to the order. and other courtefies of holpit-lity were friendly observed

Much about the same time Cn. Servilius Capio, App. Claudius Cento, and T. Annius Luscus. Embassadors sent into Macedony, for to demand amends and restitution, and withall to disclaim and renounce the Kings amity, returned to Rome. Who having related in order what they had fren and heard, enflamed the Senat more against Perfens, who were alreay of themselves enkind. led enough. They made report, "That throughall the cities of Macedony they faw prep ration "for war in all forcible manner; that when they came to the court, for many daies they could "find no means of accesse to the speech of the King; and in the end, after they were departed "from thence homeward (as being part all hope of parley with him) then and not afore, they were "called back again out of their way, and so brought unto his presence : that the sum of their em-" baffage and speech unto him was this, namely, to put him in mind of the league first contracted " with Philip, & afterwards renued with himfelf fince the death of his father; wherein by express "words he was inhibited to bear arms without his own frontiers, and likwife debared to levy st war upon any confederat allies of the people of Rome : after this, that they had recounted and " laid abroad from point to point those specialties, which they themselves had lately heard King 1. " Emmenos to declare and discourse, which were all apparent trusts, upon his own affured know-"ledg. Moreover, that the King held a secret councel for many daies together, with the Embas-" fages of the Cities of Affa: in regard of which injuries, that the Senat thought it reason and e-"quity that he should make satisfaction, yea, and restore back both to them and also to their f affociats, what foever he held contrary to right, contained in the accord. That the King here-upon at the first fell into a fit of choler and indignation, and gave them hard terms, reproaching st at every other word the Romans for their covetonineis and infolency. And as for their Embaffadors that came unto him one after another, he said they were but spies, to liften and see what he "did or faid; & no marvel, for they thought it meet that he should conform and frame himself in "all his words and deeds, according to their beck and commandment. At the last, when he had in 4 this wife discharged his choler with high words & broad speeches for a long time, that he com-" manded them to repair again unto him the next morrow, for that he would give them their "answer in writing and then he delivered unto them a script to this effect as followeth. First, as "touching the accord & covenant concluded with my father, that is nothing to me at al. If I inffer-"ed it to be renued, it was not for any liking or approbation therof, but because I being new come " to the crown, and lately poffessed of the Kingdome, I was to bear and endure all things what-"loever. But in cale they will enter into a new league with me, requilit it is that a treaty and a-" greement paffe first of the conditions. And if they could be content that a covenant were drawn 4. with equall and indifferent capitalations, set I will fleep upon it and be well advised what to do "for the belt, as I doubt not but they likewise will have a good regard to the profit of the Com- N I mon-weal. And herewith, that he inddainly flung away from them, and we all began to avoid "out of the pallace. Whereupon we proceeded according to our commission to abandon and "disavow his amity and fociety. At which word of ours, he Italed in great wrath and fury, and "with a loud and thrill voice, warned us upon our own perill and hazard, to be gone out of the "marches of his realm within three daies : finally, in this maner we departed and put our felves "in our journey, and found neither friendly welcome at our first coming, nor any courteous en-"tertainment while we were there, nor yet a kind farewell at our departure. When they had once done, the Theffalian and Ætolian Embaffadors had audience.

The Senat, to the end that they might know out of hand, what captains and commanders the commonweal was to employ, thought good to write annothe Coff, that the one of other of them (who first might) should repair to Rous for the creation of new megistrats. And no great matre? to ipeak of, as concerning the flate, was that year done by the Colf. But more expedient it was shought for the commonwest, to suppress and appeals the Ligurians, whose blood was up and shafed against them, considering that the Macedonian war was in 4419 expectance. Morcover, the Embalisders of Ha gave occasion, that Gentine allo King of Ispricate was had in jealousie : who at one time both complained of him, that now swice he had walled to

A their country and also made report, how the Macedonian and Higgs were all operand to great together, that with ones confent and common comfetthey prepared to war upon the Ro mans : finally that the Illyrians were now at Rome in thew and femblance of smbaffage, but indeed and very truth,no better then fpier,addreffedon purpole by the mostve and advice of Peifer to hearken and learn, whereabout they went at Rome. These Illyrians were sene for into the Sener houle, and when they had faid, that they were emploied in embassage from King Genting, to answer unto those acculations which it might be the lifeans framed against him , it was againstemanded of them, How it hapned that they went not directly nor the wed themselves in such fort to the magistrat, that according to the maner and custome, they might have had their lodging prowided and prefents given them, with the ordinary allowance of the City, meet for them during B their abode, that thereby knowledg might have been taken as well of their coming, as also of their businesse and errand? But being taken tripping and failing in their answersthey were commanded to void out of the Councel chamber. For thought it was not meer, to give them their difparch as Embaffadors, fince they made no means to prefent themselves unto the Senat : but rather they were of advice, to dispatch Embassadors of their own to the King, to fignific unto him, which of his affociats had complained unto the Senat, how he had burnt their villages within their territoties: yes, and to tell you it plainly, that it was not well done of him, that he could not forbest but do wrong to his own allies. In this embassie were fent, A. Terentins Varro, C. Pletorins, and

Likewise those Embassadors, whose commission was vilit the affociat Kings, returned out of A-

Ga, and reported that in the faid Affa they had communication with Eumenes; in Syria with An-

fies of Perfem, howbeit they perfifted firm and falt in their professed fealty, and promised to per-

C sinchus, and in Alexandria with Ptolomens: who all of them had been follierted by fundry embaf-

form what loever the people of Rome would command them. Also that they went to the confederat flates, whom they found true and loiall enough, excepting the Rhodians only, whom they perceived to be floring & wavering, as altogether infected & poisoned with the counsel of Persons. Now were the Rhodian Embaffadors come to answer those things which they knew were commonly bruited aboad touching their City : howbeit the Senst was not of mind to give them andience, before the new Confuls entred into their office. But they were all of advice to delay no longer the preparation for war. C. Licinius the Pretor had in charge, out of the old Quinqueremes which were laid up in the docks and harbors, to repair as many as might ferve at fea; to D rig also and prepare a fleet of 30 fail. But if he could not come to make up that full number, then to write unto his colleague C. Memmius in Sivily, for to repair, calk and trim those thips which were in Sieily, that with all speed possible they might be sent to Branda Faire. The faid Pretor C. Licinins was commanded to enroll of Roman citizens (and thole, Libertins, such as of bondmen born, had been enfanchiled) for mariners and failers, as m.ny as might ferve 25 thips: and Ca. Licivius had commission to levy as many of Latine allies for the like number of thips; also the Pretor was enjoined to charge the Latime allies with 8000 foot, and 400 Horfe. A. Attiline Serranus, who had been Pretor the yeer before, was cholen to receive thefe forces at Branda fie um, and to conduct them over into Macedon; and Ca. Sicionas the Pretor was appointed to have the army in readiness for to be transported. As for C. Lieinius the Pretor, he by authority E from the Senat, wrote to C. Popilius the Confel that he should command the second legion, which had been longest emploied in Ligaria, and constitted of the most experienced fouldiers, together with four thousand footmen and two hundred horse of the Latine allies, to be ready at Brands finm upon the * Ides of February. With this fleet of ships and forces of fouldiers, Ca. Siemins 13 of Neuertr was commanded to keep Macedomy, untill one were appointed to succeed him ; and for this parpose his charge of command was continued for a yeer longer. All these directions of the Senge were put in execution with great diligence and expedition. Eight and forty Quinquerems were fet affore out of their docks : and L. Percins Licinius was ordained to conduct them to Bundufium ! the other 12 were fent out of Sicily. Three Embaffadors were dispatched into Apulia and Calabria, to Wit, Sex Digitins, T. Inventins, and M. Cacilins, for to buy corn to ferve the fleet and the army. Now when all things were provided and in readiness, C. Siemen the Pretor departed from the City in his watlike coat of arms, and arrived at Brundushum. About the end of the year C Populiar the Conful returned to Rome, fornewhat latter then the Senat had ordained; who was commanded to take the first time, and withall speed to creat new magistrate, considering that so great a war approached to neer. And therefore when the Confull discourfed in the temple of Bellong as touching his exploits in Liguria, the LL, of the Senat were nothing well pleased to hear him? but in Read thereof, they muttered every where, and asked him oftentimes, Why he had not reflored to liberty those Ligarians, who were oppressed through the wicked proceedings of his father? The election of the Confuls was holden upon the twelfth day before the Calends of March G according to the writs that went out: wherein were created Confuls, Pab Liemins Gracebas and Cains Coffins Longings. The morrow following, the Pretors were elected, to wit, Cains Sulpining Galba, L. Parini Philar, L. Canillas Diver, C. Lucrerias Gallus, C. Canining Rebusins and LViline Annalis. To these Pretors the provinces were affigued in this manner s that two of them (hould fit as LL chief justices in Read for civil juildiction: three other to have the government of Spain, Sicily, and Sardinta: to as the fixt only friend remain not allotted to any place. for to be emploied whereforee the Sense would think good and precine The Confuls elect

were commanded by the Sense, upon the folerandsy when they ware to enter into their magic it threy, after they had facrificed greaten beats, as it appearaised any it full forth, that the gods would vouchate the war which the people of the man intended now to enterpring to Theel well and come to happy file. The fame day the Sense decreed, that C, forth in the Colling from a feet our plains for ten daises together in the bonor of Ing. Ope. Mag., and the offerings highligher made at all the forines and alters, it to be commonweal continued for ten yeers in the fame wood effate as now it flood. And as the Senat ordained, the Conful wowed into the Capitoli, that the faid plaies should be exhibited, & offrings were presented of as great value as it pleased them to fee down. This yow was pronounced by the Contal in the prefence of no fewer then 140 Sense ters and according to that form of words which Lepides the high-prieft or loveraign Bifhon indited. That yeer died certain Prelats of State, to wit, L. Amplion Pappus one of the Decement virsor superindents over the holy rices, and Q. Fulring Flacens a Bishop, who the yeer before had b.en Cenfor. This man had a il and he fortuned that news came unto him of his two fons, who then Served in the wars of Illgricum, how the one was departed out of this life, and the other law fick of a grievous and dangerous malady. The forrow for the one, and the fear for the other, happing to just at one time, brake his heart and oppressed his spirits; intomuch as the next morning, when his fervants entred betimes in to his bed-chamber, they found him banged by a cord. and strangled. It was thought abroad, that he had never been his own man, fince he was Centor. and commonly it was spoken, that Juno Lacinia in wrathfull displeasure against him for spoiling ber temple, bereit him of his right wits. In the room of Emilius, M. Valerius Maffala was Substituted Decemvir : and in Stead of Fulvius there was elected Archaishop, Cheus Domitius K Engharbur, who to lay the truth was very yong to be made a prieff. In the year wherein P. Licanus and C. Cafiins were Confuls, not only the City of Rome, and

the whole land of lealy, but all the Princes and States of Europe & Alia, were amused respectively upon the war between the Macedonians and Romans. Enmenes (King of Asia) nor only carried an old cankred malice against Philip, but also was pricked forward with new despite and anger upon a fresh occasion, in that by the wicked practise of Perfens, he had like to have been facriffe ced at Delphi. Prusias King of Birbynia, was resolved not to enter into arms, but attend the ifsue of the war. For he thought it not reason and seemly for him to take arms in the defence of the Romans against his wives brother; and this account was made, that if Perfens hapned to have the better, he might foon obtain pardon at his bands by the mediation of his fifter, Ariarates King L of the Cappadocians, over and belides that he had promited aid to the Romans in his own name, ever fince that he bad linked in affinity to Eumenes, drew the lame way which he went, and joyned with him in all his counsels both of wer and peace. As for Antiochus [King of Syria his teeth watered verily at the Kingdome of Egypt, as he, who despited as well the childhood of the yong King in his nonage, as the weaknesse and negligence of his guardians: and confidering there was some controversic about the title of Caleforia, he supposed that he should have good occasion to levy war, to manage also and exploit the same without empeachment, whiles the Romans were bulled in the Macedonian war; howbeit as well by his own Embalfadors fent into the Senat, as also unto theirs addressed unto him, he promised stoutly to be for them. Prolome. wil the yong King of Alegor being yet ander age, was at the disposition of others : his tutors and M protectors, as they prepared to wage war against Antiochus for the recovery of Calofyria, fo they promifed the Romans withall to do their devoir in the Macedonian war. Maffaniffa [King of the Numidians I was altogether for the Romans ; he furnished them with com, and intended to fend his fon Mafagenes with sids both of men and elephants in that fervice. Howbeit he fo dilpoled of his deligns, as might ferve his turn which way loever the world went for if the victory fell to the Romans, he ordered that his affairs should remain still in the same flace; and better he was not to look for, because the Romans would not luffer any violence to be offered unto the Carthaginians; but in case the Romans went down and had the overthrow (who then protected the Carthaginians) then he made full reckoning of Afato be his own. Gentini [King of Illyria cum I had lo demeaned himfelf, that he was inspected of the Romans ; yet was hence fully resol- N wed which fide to take unto and it feemed he would joyn to one or the other, more upon a fit as ittook him in the head, than with any discretion or advice. Corps the Thracian, King of the O. drylians, took part evidently with the M cedonians. In thele terms (I fay) flood the KK. as touching this prefent war. As for the free Cities and Seates befides, the common people every where (as al wates lightly it is feen)enclined to the worle part, and rate with the K.& the Macedonians: but the principal persons and men of quality, a man might perceive affected diversly. Some went with the Romans all upon the head, infomuch as they greatly empaired their authority in excessive favour to them : few of them were induced by the just and upright government of the Romans, but the most part were carried away with the strong conceit, that the more they emploied themselves for them, the greater men they should be at home in their own Cities. Another Q fort there were of the Kings flattering favorits, who being deeply drenched in debt, and desprit of bettering their fortune (if the present flate held fall) abandoned and gave themselves over to entertain all changes and innovations. And somethere were besides, possessed with a vain humor of their own, because Perfeus icemed to have more favour of the common people. Athird fort there were (and those of the best and wifest of all other) who if it had liven in their hands to deA they would have to be greated lord, within the modern made the Romans rather then the K. Mary if they might have had their liverty, so be shafers finished of their foreste, by their good will they would not have had the one part advanced by modern their containing their foresten, by their good will but the forest and pullateness shafe both remaining material and subvisions of the other; but that the forest and is between short both shockate of the Cities should continue in the belt takes when as the one part night overproved the weaker fide from the injuries of the: mighties. And this fet that five defends the first that the deposit of the containing the state of the cities of the mighties. And the behaviour and deposit head to those has were the partalers and favourers of either side.

The Contain that day wherein they entered their government, when the lacetificed deposition does not be supported to the contain were the partalers and favourers of either side.

The Confish that day wherein they enterdebing overce the purtakers and favourars of either fide.

The Confish that day wherein they enterdebing overcoment, when they favoificed according to the ordinance of the Schat) with genare bealth in all the temples and chappelly wherein for B molt pair of the year like facted beds and coubles for the gods were prepared; and thereby had prefaged by good tokens, that their paires were acceptable to the immortall gods, made report unto the Senat, That their facultices were as they ought to be, as allo their paires, which they conceived as too their general theorem. The Bowell-priers like wife by their learning declared, that if they wentabout any new enterprise, they should make speed; for why? alloid prognolicate visitory, triumph, and enlargement of their feigners. Whereupon the Lighthe Senat commanded the Consults to propose to the people the first day of the general assembly of the Centures in this maner: In the name of God, and to the welfare and happiness of the Commonwealth induced as Perfection of Philip K. of Maccolony, against the accord and sevenant excluded with his father fifth and after his dath sevened with him hath lexited was upon the allies of the speak of Rome, waste their territories, seized their Cities, complotetals center into arms against the people of Rome, waste you that was be enterprised and waged against him. This bill passed by all the intrages of the people.

C that ind but previded larmer, fouldiers and a fleet: multiplic to make fattifallin, steafeth it you that war be enterprised and waged against him. This bill patied by all the intrigues of the people. Then was there an act of the Senatlikewise entered, that the Confuls should either agree together, or edge call tous for the provinces of least and Microdony: and look whose lot fell to Maccedony, he should be nevel entrolled, for either Conful twain: with that seed and faction, which took is part, unless they made amends to the people of Rome. It was concluded also, that four legions should be nevel entrolled, for either Conful twain: with this preheminence and advantage to the province of Macedony, that whereas to the legions of the other Conful (according to the ancient custome) there went but five thousand foot and two hundred shorse speece, there should be enrolled for Macedony fix thousand foot and two hundred shorse equally to a less possible of the confusion of the Considering to the amount of the considering the same of the considering the same of the considering to the other confusion of the other confusions, and the sundred horse equally to a less besides those fix hundred horse make the confusion of the other confusions, he hould of those

allies transport over into Macedony, fixteen thousand footmen and eight hundred hories. As for Italy, twelve thousand footmen of allies and fix hundred horse were thought infficient. Moreover this prerogative had the Province of Macedon; that for Centurions and fouldiers the Conful might enroll of the elder loft whom he thought good as many as were not above fifty yeers of age . In chooling of Tribunes military and colonels, the old maner was this yeer changed, in regard of the Macedonian war, to wit, that the Confus (by advice and authority of the Senat) (hould move unto the people, that the faid Tribunes might not that year be elected by voices of the people, but that their elections should be referred to the njudgment and discretion of the Confuls and Pretors. The charge of command was thus divided among the Pretors as followeth. That Pretor whose let fell to go whither it pleased the Sense to send, was assigned to take his journey to the fleet at Brundufinm, and there to furvey and revise the lea-lervitors, and look how muny he thought not meet for fervice, them to discharge, & to make up the number with chosen Libertines; and in any wife to order it fo, shartwo third parts conflitted of Roman naturall citizens, and the other third of allies. Item, That provision of victuals for the navy and the army. frould be brought out of Sicil, and Sardinia. And the Pretors of those two provinces had in charge to exact a double tenth of the Sicilians and Sardinians, and this grain to be conveighed into Macedony for the army. Now Sicily fell to C. Canning Rebulm, Sardiniato L. Furins Philate.

and Spain to E. Camblems. G. Subjetum Galba was L. chief tultuse for the curves of Rome, and L. Jamus Ambalia for the firstingers our C. Lucress Gallas his lot was to gowhere the Senat would employ him. Between the two Confuls there was fome just and wrangling, rather then any great debate about their province. Captus for his pate faid, That he was by the right to war in Macedony without any citting of lots for the matter, for simuch as his colleague might not enter into lot with him, and fave his oath. For he being Pretor, had twom folemnly in a frequent afferholy of the people foceasite he would thitt off and not go into his province, it that he had octain to selectrize figrifices in a certain place and apon for dates, which could not be performed (as they juggle) if he were actes. And the famely a loss is leasanch be well done during his abtence now that he is Cosful no more then whiles he was Pretor. Howhels if the Senat be of opinion and long, that more confidention is to be had location of the confidential regard of the out he josok before in the Pretorfilm, yearwill now in the Confulmin, their regard of the out he josok before in the Pretorfilm, yearwill now with the fooding confined and the pleasure of the Sanas. The LL, were confuled with hereafoult, who

sommout my left to the pleafure of the Sense. The LL: were consulted with the restorit, who lighting that were a proud-part to deny lime the government of a province; and whom the people of Rose; had granted the disputy of a Confulting comminded the Confuls to eath lots. These Manual of the Confust of the

and emploiment of the legions 1. whereby the first and third were to be transported into it Macrobay, the second and fourth to remain in test,. In the must letting, and choise of soil-diers, the Conful went more neerly and Breightly to work by first, then, enthumbly they aided at other times. As for Léctures, he concluded the elderfact, also, as well for foundifiers as centurious; and m ny there were who no imparity entred their names. Second they say how those their one of the continuous war, against Anisebus in Afa. Now when as the marshale Colonels called forth the centurious by name one after another, and the principal first; there happed to be three a not wenty commit-

* The Centuri- ops of them, who beforetime had been * Primipalares, had led in the chief and belt place , and ons in the vere- when they were cited, they called unto the Trib, of the Com, for to be relieved by their lawfull ward over the affiliance, But two of that fellowship and society of Tribunes, namely, M. Falvins N. bilior, and J. called also Pi. M. Fulvino Marcellus, referred them to the Confuls, alledging, that by right, the knowledg of lani. For to be- thefe marrers pertaining to those who had plenary commission to take multers, and to manage fides many of the war-affairs. But all the rest of the Tribunes avowed that they would affume it into their own the, witnesseth hands, and determine of that for which they were called unto as competent judges; yea, and if Ovid 3F 48. injurie were offered to their fellow-citizens, they would not fail but help and fuccour them. All Inde pares cen. this was debated in the Tribunes-court. Thither was M. Popilius, a Confular man, called to the tum denos fe- hearing of this matter, and thither repaired the centurions and the Conful also. And when the grevit in abe Conful required that the case should be heard and decided in a generall assembly, thereupon the Romatus, Hapeople was immoned to meet in publick together. In which follows congregation M. Popiling who que decem : Et had been Conful two years before, spake in behalf of the centurions to this effect. "These martial! K totidem Princers" men (quoth he) have accomplished their full time of service required by law; they carry about sotidem Pilanns them bodies as well spent and crasse for age, as broken by cominual travels : howbeit refuse they habebas Corpora is will nothing, but are ready to do their devoir unto the Commonweal. This only they hambly legitmo quifque "crave and requelt, that they may not be affigued to baler places of command, then, wherein they merchat igno "Crave and request marties may not be amgued to outer places of confining the Configuration and that it "have been emploied already when they bare arms. Then P. Lieming the Configuration and configuration and the configuration of the configuration and was the chief- the act of the Senat to be openly read : wherein it was ordeined first colery war upon Perfess eft place of the n to enroll as many as they could of the old experienced Centurions for that war, and last of all of Centerions exempt none from fouldiery but fuchonly as were above fifty years of age, "After this he earappreareth by " nelily belought them in this new war fo neer to Italy, and against a Prince so puissant, neither to Ligustinus in "hinder the Colonels in levying fouldiers, nor forbid the Conful but that he might appoint to each L his oration fol. "man what place and degree was thought to fland most for the good of the Commonweal And in " cale there arole any doubt and difficulty in this bufinets, to submit the decision thereof to the Seonat. After that the Conful had delivered his mind, Sp. Lignstinus one of them who had appear led to the Tribunes of the Commons, requested both the Conful and the Tribunes to give him The oration of the tribe (rull umina, am delcended from the Sabins. My father left me an acre of land and alit-Sp. Legastimus, se the cottage to it, wherein I was born, bred and brought up, and whereupon at this day I dwell, "So foon as I was come to mans cltate, my father gave me to wife my coulin german, his neece

leave for to speak a few words unto the people : who having liberty granted with all their good wils, made a peech unto them in this wile. " My malters, you Quittes, I Spurius Liguftimus of by the brother, who brought nothing with her former marriage-good, but freedom of birth, ho- M "nefty of life, and therewith fruitfulneffe of womb, as much (I may fay to you) as a rich man of "fome wealty house may well maintain. Six fons God hath fent between us, and two daughters "to them, both maidens marriageable. Four of our sons are men grown, and have put on their " mans robe ; two are boies thill in their Preteated, under feventeen years old. I my felt was preft "to the wars, the year when P. Sulpitias and C. Aurelius were Confuls. In that army which " paffed over fea into Macedony, I terved in quality of a common fouldier for the fpace of two " years against King Philip. In the third year T. Quintins Flamininus, in regard of my forwards. " neffe alsigned me the tenth place of leading among the Hallati in the vanguard. After that Phi-" lip and the Macedonians were vanquished, and we brought over again into lialy and discharged, " I went immediatly as a voluntary fervitor into Spain with M. Porcius the Conful. And there N is not a commander alive at thisday, who law farther into a fouldier, and could judg better of " vertne and valour then he asthey know full well who by long warfare have had experience both, 44 of him and also of other leaders. He being my captain reputed me worthy to have the first place, "and leading of the formost century of the Hastati. A third time I became a voluntary again in "the expedition against the Atolians and K. Amiochus; and M. Calius advanced me to the Capstainship of the Principes, in the very first place of the formost centurie. When King Amischus, "was cha fed and the Ætolians subdued, we were brought back again into Italy, and two years, "together I was in pay of the legions that received yearly wages and allowance. Twice after, "this, I bare arms and lerved in Spain, once under Q. Fulvius Flacous, a fecond time under Tib. 6" Semprenius Gracehus the Pretor, By Flacens I was brought home among others, whom for their @ "valour and prowelle he thought good to have in train for the honour of his triumph : and at the "request and entresty of Tib. Gracebus I accompanied him into the Province. Where within few, " years space I had the leading of the first company of the Pilani or Triarii in the rereguard. Four "and thirty times have I been rewarded with prefents at my General hands, in token of vertue "and prowels. Six civick coroners have I received : two and thirty years full have I followed the "wats & morether tity years old I am. New if neither I had ferved out all the years required by

A Glaw, nor might plead exemption and immunity by mine age, yet feeing I am able to the wefour fouldiers for one, my four lons [I lay for my felf alone] me thinks it were reason, O P. Lates. " niss, that I were now freed and discharged. And all this I pray you take, as poken for the be-"hoof of my caute. Nowas touching my person thus much, So long as any man who hath autho-"rity to coroll fouldiers, shall judg me sufficient and able to bear arms, I will not go about to ex-" cule and fhiftit off. And look what place the Colonels and Marshals shall suppose me worthy " of, it lyeth in his good will and pleasure to assigne me unto it a but to perform that no one perof fon in the whole army furm ount me in valor, that thall be my own indeavor; like as not only " my captains, but those also who have served with me are able to tellifie, That Lever had so care " ried my felf and performed as much. And you likewife my fellow fouldiers, albeit you practife B " and keep in are the priviledg and benefit of appealing to the Trib mes, yet meet and reason it is "fince in your youthfull daies ye never did ought in any place against the authority of the Senat "and the Confuls, ye now also in your declining age be at the disposition of the Senat and the "Confuls; yes, and to efteem all places worthipfull, wherein you thall defend and maintain the "Common weal. When he had thus faid, the Confuls highly commended him, and from before the people brought him into the Senat. And there also by the advice and authority of thit honor rable house, thanked he was, and the Marshal-Colonels, in regard of his vertue, appointed him to be the principall Centurion of the Pilani in the first legion. So the relt of the Centurions renouncing their appeal to the Tribunes, yeelded obedience in the muster and levy above said.

To the end that the Magistrars and great commanders might go more timely into their governments, the Latine feasts and holydaies were published to be holden upon the Calends of June's C Which foldermity being sinished. C. Latertisis the Petert took his journey to Brundassum, having fent before all necessary furniture and provision for the sleet. Besides, those armies which the Consul's levied, a commission was directed out to C. Sulpinius Galat the Pretore, to enroll sour legions of Roman citizens, with the ordinary full proportion of intantery and cavalry, and to chuic out of the body of the Senat four Colonels to command them. Also to levy Latin allies 15000 foot, and 1200 horse, and to take order that his army should be ready togo whithersoever the Senat chaught good. P. Licinius the Col. at his own instant request (that over and above the armies of citizens and allies, he might have an addition of auxiliaties) obtained of Ligurians 2000 of Candiot archers an uncertain number, namely, as many as the Candiots upon request would fend Moreigness and allies, he might have an addition of auxiliaties propose. Pelbinnius Albinnis, Q. Terentius Calleo and C. Abusius were sent in embassage to Masaissand the Carthaginianns. Semblably it was thought good to send three Eimbassadors into Grees, to wit, A. Passamia Albinnis, Q. Decimius, and A. Licinius Nerva.

At the very fame time therelatived Embassadors from King Perfeus. But suffered they were not to enter into the City; confidering that both the Senat had ordained, and the people affented ald ready to make war upon their King and the Macedonians. So, admitted they were into the Temple of Bellona before the Senat, where they delivered their mestage in this manner : That King Perfens marvelled why there were armies transported over into Macedony? And if the Senat might be intreated to much, as to recall them home, the King would make fatisfaction for the wrongs done unto their allies, in such sort as the Senat in their discretion would appoint. Now there was in the Senat-house at that time Sp. Carvilius, fent back for that very purpose out of Greece from Cn. Sicinius. He made report and remonstrance, how Perrhabia was forced by arms, and certain Cities of Theffely won: with other exploits that King Perfens had either performed, or elle was in band to enterprise. To which challenges the Embassadors were commanded to make answer. But after they were seen once to falter in their speech, saying they h d no farther commission then that they had delivered already; they were willed to relate unto the King their mafter th t P. Lieinia so the Confal would shortly be in Macedony with an army, unto whom the King might address his Embassadors, if he minded to do as he faid and to make amends. As for tending any more to Rame, there was no need nor cause, for almuch as they would not suffer any of them to pals through Italy. When they were dismissed with this short dispatch, P. Licinius the Consul had in charge, to F command them to go out of Italy within 11 daies, and to fend Sparing Carvelins for to guard them all the way to the lea-fide untill they were shipped. These occurrents passed in Rome before the Confuls were gone into their provinces.

Now by this time Cn. Sicinius (who cre that he left his magiftracy, was fent before as far as to Brandafium to the fleet and the army) having put over into Epirus 50c0 foot and 300 horfe, was encamped before Nymphenum in the territory of the Apollomets. From thence he tent certain colonels with 2000 fouldiers, to feez theforts and califies of the Daisarctians and illyrians, by occasion that they of their own accord made meanes and lent for garrillons, to the end they mighe bebetter guarded &fecured from the violence and invation of the Macedonians bordering upon their confines.

Some few daies after, Q. Martins, A. Attilius, P. and Ser. both Cornelli and Lentali, together with L. Decimins, who all had been fent in embatsic into Greece, brought them to Coreyra one thousand footners; where they both parted between themselves their feveral quarters whither they would go, and also their fouldiers. Decimins was fent to General King of the Myrians, with commandment, it he saw him any waits coming on and enclined to entertain analy, with the Romans, to found him and give the alsay, yes, and to draw him into the also ciation of this wise.

The two Lentels were fent into Cophalenia, from thence to traverie and croffe other into Pale in pennefus, and before winter to feeth about and compatie the coast of the Welt-fee Mering A Attions were afsigned to vifit Epirais, Erolis and Theffalis. From thence they were enjoyeed to have an eye into Buotia and Engas, and to to fail into Peloponne fut where they appointed to meet with the Lentuli. But before that they departed from Core, ra, letters were brought from Paylen. wherin he demanded what reason the Romans had either to transport any forces into Green dere feiz upon the Cities? thought good it was to return him no answer by writting, but only by wind of mouth thus much to fay unto the meffenger that brought the letters, That the Romans did it for the defence and fafeguard of the faid towns. The Loniuli as they rode their circuit vifiting the Cities and towns of Poloponnofas, exhorting the States and commonakties thereof ind ferently one as well as another. To sid the Romans at this, prefers against Perfeur, with fembiable coarses and like fidelty as they had flood with them first in the war against Philip, and afterwards in that with Antiochas; might here in their publick assemblies much muttering and grundling thereas. The Achaens (who from the very beginning of the Macedonian war had been eltogether for the Romans, and during the war against Philip, enemies to the Macedonians) took it in didain that they were reputed in the same ranke with the Messeni ns and Eleans, and no better then they who had born arms against the people of Rome, for Antrochus their enemierand who but the other day. being enrolled into the commonality and countell of the Achaens, complained that they were delivered unto the victorious Achaens, as the recompence and guerdon of their conquest, Mar-Lus and Attilius as they went up to Gitana a town of Epirus, ten miles from the fea, in a general Councel holden there of al the Epiross, had audience with great contentment of them als Four hun- K dred of their yong and able lufty men they fent into the Oriftians countrey to lie in garrifon for defence of those Macedonians who by them were fet at liberty. From thence, they held on their progreis into Atolia : and after they had lo jorned there tome few daies (whiles a new Pretor was elected in the room of him that was deceated, and Licifens appointed the governor, a man known for certain to favour the Romans) they paised over into Theffaly. Thither repaired the Embassadors of the Acarmanians and the banished persons of Atolia. The Acarmanians were enjoyned to utter and declare before them what they had committed and done against the people of Rome, being inveigled and deceived by the promites of the two Kings Philip and Antiochar during the wars against the one and the other; fince occasion was now presented unto them, for to make amends and falve all that was smile. For if upon their ill demerits towards the people y

of Rome, they had made trill and tafted of their elemency, they might now by good detent prove

their boundy another while. As for the Bostians, they were reproved and upbraided for entring

into association with Perfens: and when they seemed to lay the whole fault upon Ismenias a cap-

tain of one of the two factions, and certain Cities and States which being of a different opinion

were drawn to the fide; Say ye fo ? (quoth Martins again) and that shall foon appear, for we all permit every commonalty and City to answer spart and severally for themselves the best shey can-Now was the Diet of the Theis lians holden at Lariffa : where, as the Theis lians took good occasion and found ample matter of thankigiving the Romans, for the liberty which by their goodness they had obtained: to as the Roman legats had as copions an argument to render them thanks, for that first in the war with Philip, and afterwards of Antischar, they had been so mightily aided by the Thefsalian nation. Thus by this mutuall rehearfall of pleasures and good turns M given and taken, the hearts of the multitude were enkindled with a fervent zeal to decree and ordain whatfoever it pleafed the Romans to defire. After this councell was diffolved, there came Embaisadors from K. Perfeus unto Martins, upon a speciali assistance of the privat friendship and hospitality which had passed between his father King Philip, and the said Marsins Land his father.] These Embassadors began the speech with a commemoration of the said familiar and inward acquaintance, requesting bin: to permit the K, for to have access unto him, and to commun. together. Martins answered, that he also had heard his father speak of the aminy and mutuall holpitality between him and K. Philip: in regard and remembrance of which neer bond of familisty be was the more willing to take upon him the charge of that embassage and commission. As to the parly, he would not have deferred it at all, if he might commodicately have wrought it : & N now for this present he promised (to soon as he possibly could) to send his commers before to advertife the King, that they might come to the river Penens, whereas the paisage lieth from Omolium over to Dium. And verily at that time, Perfins was retired from Dium into the inland quarters of his realm, and had gathered some prety gate of hope, in that Marsens had given sit, how for love of him he had undertaken this embassie. After some few daies they repaired to the place appointed. This King accompanied with a great train as well of his friends, as his courtiers and penfioners which guarded his person. The legats likewife were attended spon with no leffe a troop, by reason as well of many that followed them from Lauffe, as also of diversemba sages from the States which assembled at Lariffa, and were desirous to carry home with them certain news of the fequel, which they fhould bear. Every man bad an inward defire felled in his beart O to feethe maner of the meeting of this noble K. & thefe high commissioners from the foveraign state and mightiestypeople of the whole world. Being come to the enterview one of another, they ftond fill on either fide of the river, which only parted them alunder. For a while there palsed entercourriers between whiles they made it strange on both parts, who should pass the river full, for the Macedonians food tomewhat upon the totall majefty of a King; & the Romans were as

A respective to the reputation of the people of Rome, considering withall, that Petfens lought the means & made first motion for this parley, Whereupon, to end this controverse, Martius cast out a merry word. What needs all this (qd, he) let the younger come to the elder without more ado, and the fon to the father this he spake, for that himself and was surnamed Philip. The K. soon condescended thereunto. But then arose another doubt and difference, namely, with what number he should pass over. The K. thought it meet & convenient to come with his whole train : but the legats would have had him either to bring over with him three persons, and ho more; or else if he were minded to pass with fo great a company; to put in hostages for assurance, that during the time of the parley no outrage should be committed. So Perfous sent as pledges, Hippias & Pansanchus, the principal and most especial friends that were about him, whom also he had employed B in the embaffage. Now were these hostages required, not so much for a gage & pawn of security, as that it might appear unto the allies there present, that the K in meeting and communing with the Roman Commissioners, should not keep state comparable with him, but abate somewhat of of the port and majecty which they carried. Their mutual greeting and faluration was nothing ftrange, as between enemies; but kind and amiable, as among familiar triends. Which done, they

fat them down upon their chairs fet ready for them. After they had thus fitten a while in filence and faid nothing, Martius began in this manner: "You expect (Isuppose gd, he) that we should The Ocation "answer to your letters which you sent to Corcyra, wherein you demand, Why we are come in of Martime bi-"embaffie and commission after this manner with armed souldiers, and plant garrisons as we do line at the King " in every City ? To which question of yours not to answer at all, I searme you would take it to mevery cary r 10 winterquentions of your a truth, I doubt it will be too harfth and unpleasantto your be pride in me; and again, to answer a truth, I doubt it will be too harfth and unpleasantto your "ears. But seeing that he who breaketh a covenant must be chastised either by word or sword, "(like as I had rather that any other but my felt should have commission to make war upon

(you;) To I will be so bold (however it fall out) to speak rough and tast unto you as to my friend: " and herein will I follow the manner of Phylicians, who for the health of their patients, other-"whiles minister bitter medicins and apply stinking corrosives. Since time that you first attained "unto the crown, the Senat thinketh you have done but one only thing of all that you ought to "havedone, namely, that you fent your emballadors to Rome for to renew the league; and yet "they judge you had done better in not renewing it, than after it was renewed, to violate the "fame. Chaled you have out of the Realm * Abrapolis, a confederat and friend of the people of * The King of D. " Rome. The murderers of Artetarus you have received and entertained, yea, and given the world the Saptam. "thereby to understand, that you were well pleased (to say no worse) with his death : and killed and way Toby "they have a Prince most fast and faithfull to the Romans, of all others in Illyricum. Thorough Basinkasis-"The flaty and the territory of Malia, you have marched with an army against the tenor of the

"ciation and bound the same with an oath, which by right you ought not to have done. Who it was that murdered the Theban embassadors Eversa and Callierius who came directly from us, "I had rather enquite than charge any man and declare. The civil wars in Etclia the massacres "of their Princes & States, unto whom may they be imputed in any likelihood, but to your peo-E a ple? As for the Dolopians, wasted they were by your self in person and by no other. It grieveth "me and goeth to my heart, to speak who it is that K. Eumenes challengeth and burdeneth with "this, That in his return from Rome into his own kingdom, he was like to have been killed as a beaft for facrifice & that at Delphi, in a facred and hallowed place, even before the altars. As for " the fecret practices which your host of Brundustum hath disclosed and set abroad, I know right " well, that not only you have received letters thereof from Rome, but your own emballadors also thave rold you all by word of mouth. You might have foon avoided all this, and heard nothing "thereof from me, if you would have forborn only to ask & demand, Wherefore our forces were "transported over into Macedony, & why we sent garrisons into our confederat Cities? But fince "you would needs put out futh a question more pride it had been in us to have held our peace, chan to inter the plain truth as we have done, Verily, for mine own part, in regard of the hospi-

« tall and friendly currefies that have passed between your father and us, I favour you, and will " gladly make the best of your cause and would to God I had some good occasion ministred from " your felf, to follicit and further your fuit before the Senar. To these challenges and imputations, the K, framed his answer in this wise: "Content I am to The answer of "plead my cante before you, the parties appellants and judges both, which would be found (I King Perfess." doubt not) good, if it were debated and handled in the preferre of indifferent and equal arbitrators. And firth as touching those matters which are objected against me, they are such as in

"part, I wor not well, whether I may not glory in them, or at leaftwife not bloth in the confelling and avowing thereof. As for the reft, as they are charged upon me in bare words, to plain words G amay fervie flatly and simply to deby them. For faythat this day I were subject unto your laws, "and bythem to have mytriall, what can either that promoter of Brundusum, or K. Eumenes ince form against me, but it will appear, that they actuse me nor so much with matter of truth, as exthibit only flanderous and reproachfull terms? A like matter, I wis, it is, that neither Eumenes had "had any other enemy but me. (he, I fay, who hath done fuch wrong and injury to fo many both in common and also in particular:) nor I could find a fitter person to serve my turn in the execution of my projects blit this Rammin, a fellow that I neverhad feen before, nor was ever like

"league, as far as to Delphi: and more than that, contrary unto the faid accord, fert you have aid deadis, and furcour to the Busentine With our allies the Broatine wou have entred into force and deadists. "and succour to the Byzantins. With our allies the Bootians, you have entred into a secret asso-

"to see again hereaster, I must (sorsooth) give account for the Thebans, who as it is well known. H "perified by flaipwrack: as allo for the murder of Arterarin; and yet therein I am podeeper charged than thus, that the murderers of him lited in exile & were shadowed within my sealing "Now forely this hard conclusion and unreasonable condition I will not refuse to undergo, in case er you also will be content to take upon you and avow all those crimes and facts, for which they "fland condemned, who as banished perions have fled either to Rome or into Italy: but incale " both you and all other nations will disayow that, I also will be one among the rest. And in good er faith, to speak uprightly, to what end should any man be banished from one country, if he may " not find a place in another, and be permitted there to live in exile? And yet (fo foon as ever " found by advertisement from you that they were within Macedony) I for my part, made diligent " fearch untill I had them, and then I commanded them to depart out of my kingdom, yea, and ex- t " pressely forbad them for ever setting foot again within my dominions. And thus much verile "concerning the criminal matters objected unro me as a defendant pleading at the bar. Now let er us argue and debate the rest, inforced and laid against me in quality of a King, namely, which "concern and touch the accord contracted between me and you. For if the words run in this fort "and are thus written in the foresaid covenants of accord, That I may not be inferred to defend "my felf and my realm, no, not if any enemy of mine levy war against me; then I must confess "indeed, that the league I have broken, in that I flood upon my guard and defence by force of er arms against Abrupolis, an affociat of the people of Rome, But if it were lawfull for me to to do "by warrant of the accord and allowed also by the law of nations, by force to repell force; what " should I leis nay, what could I else have done I pray you? When Abrupole had laid waste the " frontiers of my kingdom even as far as to Amphipolis, led into captivity many persons free-" born, carried away a mighty number of flaves, and driven before him many thousand head of c' cattell; should I have sitten still and suffered him untill he had come armed to Pella, even unto "my royall palace? But some man may haply say, You did well indeed and justly, in making head "and pursuing him by force of arms, mary, vanquished he should not have been neither ought be "to have inffered those calamities which follow men vanquished. Why?if I have endured the for-"tune therof, provoked as I was to war, how can he juftly complain of tafting the like, being himce felf the cause and first motive of all? I will not use the same manner of desence (O Romans to "this, that by force of arms I have repressed the Dolopians: for if I have not done by them accor-"ding to their demerits, yet I am fure I have dealt by the vertue of the right I have over them be-L. "ing as they are of mine own kingdom, under my obeylance, and made subjects to my father even "by a decree of your own drawing. And yet, were I to render a reason of my proceedings against "them, Ifay, not unto you nor unto my allies, but even to those who like not of any cruel com-"mand fo much as over bondflaves; can I be thought to have exercised more rigor against them, than equity and reason would beat? For, Enpiranor, whom I deputed governor over them, they it little in such sort, that death is too good for them, and the jeast punishment of all others than "they have deferved. And as I marched torward in my progress from thence to visit the Cities of Lariffa, Antron & Pylleon, I alcended up to Delphi, there for to lacrifice, to the end that I might "discharge my conscience & pay those vows which I had of long time owed Now to aggravate "matter in this also against me, it is said moreover, that I was there with my army, and intended w "(no doubt) for to feiz Cities into my hands, and put garrifons into fortreffes; for which at this prefent I complain of you. Call the States and Cities of Greece together to a generall affembly, through which I passed. Let any one man come forth & make complaint of the least harm done "by any of my fouldiers; then will I not refuse to be reputed for one who under pretence of diec vine facrifice, went about another thing. We fent indeed garrifons to the Ætolians and Bizan-"tins, yea, and with the Bootians we contracted amity. But thefe things, in what fort & for what " purpose they were done, my embassadors have not only declared, but also excused oftentimes 66 before your Senat: where I found some Umpires to hear and decide my caule, although not so " indifferent and favourable to me-ward, as your felf are, O Marijus, my fathers old friend and fa-"miliar. For as yet Eum. ner my accuser was not come to Rome, who by falle luggestions, wresting N "at his plerfure every thing to the worft, to make all suspicious and odious unto you, went about "to make you beleeve that Greece could not possibly be restored to freedom, & enjoy the fruit of your gratious benefit, so long as the kingdom of Macedom shood entire and upright. Well, the "world you shall see, will turn about; and anon one or other will be here, to make remonstrance "and prove, That to no purpose Antiochia is removed and confined beyond the mountains of "Taurus; that Eumenes is become much more grievous and unitopportable to all Afathan An-"tiochus ever was : and that your allies cannot be at rest nor live in quiet, so long as he keepeth "his royal court in Pergamus, a Cittadel(as it were Joverlooking and commanding all the neigh-"bour Cities bordering thereupon, Right well I know, O Q. Martius, and you A. Attilius, that "what loever either you have objected against me, or I answered for my defence & purgation, is o "fuch as the ears and affections are of the hearers; neither what Thave done, nor what mind and "intention I have carried in mine actions will be so much regarded, as how you take every thing "either done or intended. Mine own confeience beareth me witness, that willingly I have not "faulted; now, if for want of knowledge and forelight I have been overleen and done for what "amils it may be corrected and amended by this present chastisement. This I am sure, my trespass "is not incurable, neither have I committed ought that you fhould deem worthy to be purfued

A "by war & force of arms, And if ye doction jurity, is for nought, that there goe in this name as broad thoughour all nations of your clemons, and gravity both of I lay to it of light occasions which hardly are worth the complaint and the restoring about, you be ready to enter time arms "and levy war upon your considerant Princes. Markin for that time accorded to his freech, and moved him to address emballadors to Romo beging of advice and opinion himlest to try all means to the very last point, and to the tilp posthing wheterof fome hope of good might artie. It remained only to be debated in councill, how emballadors might pais in latery. And to this purpole, when Only to be designed in the K.to request a increase of arms, a best Marriss himself was willing and set-firous thereof (for that his diffe was to nothing elle by all this conference and parkey yet the feemed to make a hard matter and difficulty of it, and to do a special favour and pleasure unto Persons in B granting his petition. The truth was, the Romans yet were not ready nor throughly appointed at this present forthe war; they had neither army pulsant enough, nor captains inflicient; whereas Perfess (but that he was blinded in all fils councils with a vain hope of peace) had all things prepared and in readiness, and might then have begun to wage war, as in the best and most opportone featon for himfelf, to the worst and unfittest of all other times for his enemies,

After this parley and the abilimence of war afford faithfully on both parts, the Roman Commissioners were appointed and resolved to go into Bantia, where there was begun already some trouble and commotion, by reason that certain States of the Bootians were departed from the fociety of the common Conneill, ever fince it was reported back, how the Roman Legats made answer that it should appear and be seen, what Cities they were indeed which took no pleasure C to have any affociation with the King. And first, the embassadors from Cheroneas asterwards from Thebes encountred them sponthe way, who assured them, that they were not present in that Diet and Councill, where this affociation was concluded. To thete embassages no answer for this time was made, but willed they were only to give their attendance and follow them to Chalcia.

At Thebes great variance there was, which arose by occasion of another strife and debate. In their folemin affembly for the election of the Prator of the Bootians that pare which had the repulle, in revenige of that in jury and dilgrace, affembled the multitude and made a decree at Theler, That the Recotarches should not be received within their Cities: in such fort, as like banished men they retired to Thefinim: from whence for received there they were incontinently without any flay theing called again to Thebe, upon better advicement and change of mind, they made

Inature secorations in our not be received within their Cities: in inchiert, as like lanished men they retried to Thephins: from whence for received there they were incontinently without any say jbeing called again to Theba your better advisement and change of mind, they made to ordinance. That it to the number of swelve private persons field any conventide or publike meeting rogetter, they should be condemned so wise. After mind mens the new Prators, a not ble berrivage and of great pussance, by church of a decrete adjudged, them in their aphene for to lose their fiver. To Coalast they were field, and from thence to the Romans at Larifa they went where they declared that singuish was the cambe of their affoctation with King Perfeus. Upon that stitled difference, they grew to hot contentions, yet embalfadors from both parts came to the Romans, a well the bandhed persons and accurace of signatures, as also since whoever ry one by a factual decree of their own had renounced assistant heads of other Cities (whoever ry one by a factual decree of their own had renounced assistant heads of other Cities (whoever ry one by a factual decree of their own had renounced assistant with King stream, so you should be summalised by the said existence and joy. Is ment at mought with the Romans whereas they took exceeding reat contentions and joy. Is ment at mought man, whereasons stole a numulations fray, to find the field my the Fall excited persons, with the help excited persons and trades of any will find be committed to the processor of the Roman stole of the said and the said of the said of the said excited persons, with the help excited the said of the said and the said of the sai

for the Romans. And the mightier and more, we aliny any City was the more carnelly travelled in they there; became the interior States were like to fraine and out them here is unable to the peater ample and anthority of the greater and interior. Now of all others here the food manner of most import and confidence every way, for that they were able not only to take with their counterance, but allo said and maintain with their forces the way, and by the periwation of the counterance, but allo said and maintain with their forces the way, and by the periwation of their counterance, but also said and maintain with their forces the way, and by the periwation of their grafts they had got together a fleet of forty fair.

"I whom they call Privage." had by many reatons her lifed what the Rhoddians to abandon the hope they had by enternaming their KK. (which they had got of the Romans, when the first hold of all the others at that time in the world, as well for thrength of forces as study affirmach and fidelity. "There is intended was by them (ad he) lagainst Profess, and no doubt the Romans, will require a of us the lame provision and intuitive of losps and less forces, which they have feel in their work of the relation of they have feel in their works." "lately against Antiochus, and before that, against King Philip: and then you will be to feel and "forced in great hafte to provide a fleet, when it were those time it should be seen and for "forth, unless ye begin betimes to repair and rig your thips, unless, I lay, you let in hand to furnish "the same with failers and mariners. And with so much more endeavour ought ye thus to do. "that by your deed and effectuall employment, you may refute and disprove the falle imputations "wherewith Eumenes hath charged you. By these remobilitances induced they were insomed as at the arrival of the Roman Legats atoresaid, they were able to show unto them an atmato of 40 thips ready rigged and well appointed, that they might know and lee, they looked not for to be exhoned thereunto. And this embassage was of great moment and importance also to gain the hearts of the States in Afia. Only Decimin returned to Rome without any effect of his errand and commission, nay, he ran into an ill name and obloquy, upon supportion that he had received certain bribes of the Princes in Illyricum,

Perlan upon the conference and communication had with the Romans, retired into Macedon and fent his Embassadors to Rome, to treat about the conditions of peace begun already with Matina: to other Embaffadors alfo of his he gave his letters to carry to Byzantium and Resist the tenor of which letters was one and the fame directed to them all: namely. That he had comthe tenor of which letters was one and the fame directed to them all 1 manely. That heligal common or which letters was one and the fame directed to them all 1 manely. That heligal common or which letters was one and the fame directed to them all 1 manely. That heligal common or which letters was the pale of the better fund in that he pale of the better fund in that diffuse & debating with them. The Embalfacion added moreover and fail pursor the Phodians, I. That they hoped affordly there would be a peace. For that they by the motion and adviced the manner of accord proceeded to levy wis them the Robolins where the embaliance of the whole would well not be the teedit and power they have, to remite the pale the Robolins with the pale of the treath of the treath and power they have, to remite the pale to be about and distribute the own with all with the covenants of accord proceeded to levy wis them the Robolins for the panel of the treath of the pale of the treath of the pale of the treath muned with the Roman Legats, but he had to placed and couched as well what he heard as what

theirs as performed with fingular difference and deiterity: But the old Senators and those that held in remembrance the incient manner and diffeome of the Romans, his plantify. " That in all the course of that emballie, they could leave to Roman practice and dealing at all." Our ancet or (lay they) were wone to war dot by wait-laying and ferrer ambifiles, nor by skifmillies in the "night-lealon, nor yet by falle femblant of rupting away and fidden turning their face against mawates upon their more object they to glorifie them it? is by subtill mawates upon their maprovided epemiers; neither tought they to glorifie them it? is by subtill "flights more than by true vertue and valour: Their use and manner was, to intimate and publish wars before they made any; yea, and to denounce and proclaim the tame : otherwhiles also to "aftign and appoint the very place where they went to finke a battell. According to this plain and "airfull dealing, they detected and disclosed unto K. Pyrrbus, the Physician that would by poy- "son have taken away his life; by the lame they delivered bound unto the Faliscians the villanous "traitor that would have betrated the children of their K. These are the Roman fashions (lay "they)not to use the cuming talks and slie shifts of the Carthaginians, por the chafty policies of "Grecians, who ever reputed it more glorions and honourable by fraud to compais than by force "to furpais the enemy. Indeed other whiles for the prefent time, more good is done and greater "matters are effected by guile and following by valour and vertue; but to fay a truth the conductive time, and the conductive time to the conductive time. The conductive time to the conductive time to the conductive time to the conductive time time. "by cunning nor by venture, but in just and lawfull war by main fireight and close fight at handy "gripes. Thus spake the ancients, who had no great liking to the new-tound devices of these poli-

ticians. How beit, that fide of the Senat which made more reckoning of profit than of honefly cat-C ried it away and imported to much that not only the first embassie of Martine was approved as well performed but also himself was lent back again with certain Quinqueremes; with a mandar alfo & commission to deal in the rest according as he should think to stand with the good of the Common-weal, They dispatched likewile And, Attiluar to let Dariff a in Theffaly ; for fear left if the term of truce were expired, Perlins should send a garrison thittier and hold in his hand the cap pitall City of Theffaly. The faid Attilius had a warrant to receive 2000 footmen of Cn. Sicinine for to effectuar that er cert rile, A fo P. Lemidini lately returned out of Achaa was allowed the conduct of too fouldiers of the frahan nation, to the end that at Thebes he frould endeavour in bring all Be traunder the obedience of the Romans. When all things were let in this forwardness

for to effecting that of Exp. 110. It. Leminal jatesty reurned out of Johns a was allowed mechanished of the Entain Hattory, who had not a surface as from the child endeavour to bring it? So that all things were fee in this forwardness, ablest they were at a point and thinly refoled to make war, so thought good inwas to give and ablest they were at a point and thinly refoled to make war, so thought good inwas to give and ablest they were at a point and thinly refoled to make war, so thought good inwas to give and the form to the emballadors of Police in the Song to the important and related in manner the fame reasons which were delivered by the Singto the late contents and parley. Much ado they made and bounded land, to acquit the Engle Orlean the Important and of the property of the important and the parley for feeling the death of Police in all in the end of the important and the property of the important and the important and the interest of the interest of the end of the interest of the interest of the end of th

Lius feemeth to be plebeie gentis : for that there paffed an at long be-

fore, That no

Manline Patrit u might be named Marcus : and that there were Ma dii utruf g gentis, Fulvina Vrlinus that learned Antiquary hath well collected in 1. Philip.

happy victories atchieved, And what mortall man is he that knoweth, of what mind and cattleded good or bad, how fortunat or unlinky the Col. 14, whom they fend fout to war: whether he be good or pandow fortunat or minuty the viewith his victorious army mounting up the Capitoll unto those gods, of whom now he taketh his leave; or thail give occasion to the enemies if the Immemanaer to rejoyce? As for Perfem the K. (against whom this expedition and journey the ken)a Princehe is, highly renowned both by the Macedonian nation (To famous for feat of arms,) and also by his tather Philip) who among other formulat archievements of his was ennobled by his war against the Romans, Moreover, the very name of Perfest himself (fince time that first the diadem was fet upon his head) was, inexyry mans mouth, and no talk continually but of him and the expectation of this war. With the expectation of this war. With the expectation of this war. With the expectation of this war. of men of all forts and degrees attended and accompanied the Col. at his departure. With him I were fent two Colonels or knight-marshals above the rest, who, had been Cost, namely, c, Clasdies and Q. Musius: allo three brave and last young gallants, to wis, P. Lennius and the two Mantis, both furnamed Acidini, the one tone, M. Mantiss, and the other to L. Mantin. The Paintit, occupanied Aciam, the one touto, or, manuscrowd the state of the carrier. Ine Col. thus accompanied, first went to Brandhijum pothe, army, and from thence passed the leas to Nympheum, and so encamped in the territory of Application.

Person some sew dates before, upon the return of his embassadors from Rome, who had clean put him out of all hope of peace, held a councils, wherein for a good while the matter was de-

bated with great variety of fundry opinions, Some were of mind that incafe the Romans enjoyned them either to yield a tribute, or to forgo fome of their lands, year, if they imposed upon them fome fine by way of amenda and fatisfaction; in brief, what of the life they imposed upon them fome do and fatisfaction; in brief, what of the life they let down and K

bated with great variety of under o pintons. Some were of mind that in case, the Romans enjoys med them either to yield a tribute, or to forgo tome of their lands, a yea, if they imposed upon them fome fine by way of amends, and faustaction; in brief, what over relie they let down and it ordained to do and infer all fortes redeem their peace, and not to gettle any condition were it ever to hard but to take heed and provide in any whether Argent purson is mindition in each more than the total but to take heed and provide in any which the Profess purson is mindition for the ceiling of the binding of the binding which and proven its place, but allocation need in quies posterion of his kingdom, in time and have much good wight happen; by means med in quies posterion of his whole kingdom is the binding which and proven in place, but allocation in the interest of the following the provent is place, but allocation in the relief of the binding which the provent is place, but allocation is an over contragious sprint and, gree, active accordingly. For they admind a part carried with them a more contragious sprint and, gree, active accordingly. For they admind the relief of this whole the tree-hold of his whole kingdom location. For the pursuance of the tree-hold of his whole kingdom location. For their properties, and the place and their three-hold of his whole kingdom location. For their properties, and their three holds of his whole kingdom location. For their properties, and their three holds of his whole kingdom location. For their properties, and holds the chert would be a part to the properties. The properties is a part properties of the properties and their three holds of his whole kingdom and their three holds of his whole kingdom and their three holds of their properties and three holds and and th

themselves called by the name of The legion; and the same was under the conduct of Lianaire and Thraftons both * Enfreffants. The reft of the targettlers to the number of three thousand or . Or Florent very near, were led by Antiphilus of Edeffa. The Propians, those also of Proving and P. Brimania according to (places subject to the Thracian) and the Agrians, together with some inhabitants of Thracia in Tomb in terrainseled among them amounted also to the number of three thousand, Didas of Pagnia had le-Adversaria; vied and armed them, even the man that murdered young Demetrius. There were befides two thousand Frenchmen in arms under the leading of captain Asclepiodorus. From Heraclealike wifeout of the Sintians country there were three thousand Thracians, free-men born, under a leader of their own. The like number well-near of Cretenfians followed their Commanders, Sufus of Phalafarna and Syllan of Gnofos : also Leonides the Lacedamonian had the charge of five hundred R out of Greece, but a mixt company they were of divers nations. This Leonides was faid to have been of the bloud royall a banished perion condemned in a frequent assembly and Councill of the Achgans, for certain letters which he fent to Perfens, and were intercepted. The Atolians and

Beetians, who in all made not above five hundred, were conducted by Lyca an Achaan. There auxiliaries or aid-fouldiers of to many states and nations mixt and blended together, grew fast upon the number of 12000 armed men. As for the Cavalry, he had levied out of all Macedons 2000 horse or thereabout. Corrs King of the Odrysians, the son of Seather, was thither come with 1 000 cholen men of arms and almost as many too men. In lum, the whole army arose to the number of 20000 foot and 4000 horiemen. And this was held for certain that the like army was never raised by any King of Macedonr, unless it were that again, with which Alexander the Great C paffed over into Alia. I wenty years now and his were come and gone, have time that peace was granted unto Philip at his own fuit and request during which space between, Macidors being in rest and quietness, had brought forth a goodly fry of fresh youth: a great part whereof was of fufficient age to bear arms; and by the continual skirmithes which they maintained with the

Thracians their neighbours, were rather whetted than weakned, and more enured than wearied? and, in one word, lived ever in practice of martiall teats: whereby it came to pais, that all things were preft and in readings for the war, which Philip first; and Perfere afterwards projected to wage against the Romans.

This army flirred and advanced alietle, not in manner of a full march as to a prefent battell; but only for this that they would not be feen to have flood Hill in their arms: and thus armed as D the fouldiers were, Perfew called them to an audience, intending to make an Oration unto them. Being mounted up to his Pribunall, helfood there With his two fons about him, one of either

pit conflicts were, Perfew called them to an addience, intending to make an Oration anto them. Being mounted up to his Pribupall, he flood there with his two closs about him, one of either heard, whereof the elder (named Philip) he adopted to be has child whereas indeed by name he was his brother, but the younger (whom they called his hander) was his own natural ion. Then aid their he exhorted his loudiers to his phanet and lade before them what wrongs and injectives the people of Rome had those both to his phanet and lade before them was the remy that of the people of Rome had those both to his phanet and his to himfel? "As for my taking on the people of Rome had those both to his phanet and his to himfel?" As for my taking one the protect he was hiddenly firmuled and firm her with death. "To my taking one they proparation thereof, he was indeed in firmulated and firm her with death." For my taking one come were entitled had on from them that the treat of peake, and rand forthists also for he for our protection which and had a same the control of the con

" would deliver Greece, and establish it in freedom : but now in open and plain terms they shore! at Macedom intending to bring it into servitude; to the end there might be no K, here sthor to the Roman seignory, nor any nation renowned for martiall prowels, permitted to bear "arms and have weapon in hand. For thele things and no leis forced shall be to part with and "deliver up these proud LL together with King and kingdom, in cale ye, jurease war and to do se what oever they will command you, All the while that he delivered this speech, there might be heard fecret succlamations oftentimes, sufficiently testifying the general aftent of them all; but at thefe last words they lift up their voices and cried out aloud part for anger & indignation menecing the enemy part for courage and resolution, exhorting the King to be of good chear, and take a good heart; infomuch as he was confirmed to give over, and make an end of his Orations only he commanded them to be ready for the remove, & to put themselves in the journey against the I enemy : for by this time advertised he was that the Romans were dislodged from Nympheum. After this affembly was dismissed, he gave audience to the embassages from the States of Macedone for come they were to make promife and offer both of money & grain to maintain this war every one according to their ability. Thanked they were each one and released of all that charge, with this answer, that the Kings provision was sufficient, Only he commanded them to find wains and carts for carriages of the pieces of ordnance, the engins of battery, the darts, quarrels and other Thot, whereof a mighty deal he had provided; and in fum, all the influments & furniture of war. Then he set forward with his whole army marching toward Eorden and near unto the lake which they call Begarites, he encamped. The next morrow he advanced to Elymea upon the river Haliacmon. After this, having passed over the mountains named Cambuni through a straight and narrow K paffage be descended to those that inhabit Azirus, Prehous, and Doliche, which quarter is called Tripolis. These three towns staid some while in suspence, by reason that they had given their ho-Rages to the Larissans: but in the end, overcome with the sear presented before their eyes, were content to yield themselves into his hands. Perfew used gracious words to this people making this account, that the Perrhabians would do the like : & in very deed he entred upon the City (which furrendered at his first arrival) without any doubt or stay at all made by the inhabitants within As for the town Cyretis, he affaied to batter it, and the first day he was repulled in a sharp skitchish at the very gates made by the townsmen that put, on arms, draw, to, an head, and made resssance But the morrow after, when he had affailed the City with all his forces, they inhmitted all to his mercy before night. The inhabitants of the next town to it, M1/4, prefuming apon their fortifics. L tions, and flanding upon this. That their City was impregnable were in proud and luft y, that they could not be contented to thut the gates only against, the Kines, but most sudely and majacently foared not to cast our repreachfull tasses and gibing seems against his own before and the Mace dominant. Which manner of dealing, as a curvening after segmic save deged them, the rather to enforce and follow the assaultatio is kindle chemised, see the curve (upon despate of all particles mentions of the control of the same of could not be contented to shutche gates only against the King, but most suddly and malabetry spared not to cast out reproachfull taunts and gibing terms against his own perior and the Mace-

A fo as with exceeding great difficulty and by thore journeys he had much ado to reach unto Game And if at that time, whiles his men and hories were an combred and sainted, the Kine had with And if at that time, whiles his men and notice were and place againful in the King had made head in battell arranged, taking the Mantage of time and place againful independing as he did an holi compoled but of sade and anteained posites; the Romans themlelves campor deny, but ir would have somevery hard with them, and a great over brow, they must peeds have received in that conflict. But when they were come supe to sample without any skirmith. before the joy which they conceived, for that they had disped and overcome that dangerous passing, they began allo to contemp their enemies, togethas they have not their own good, and were to ignorant of the opportunities which they had he Coolin after the had duly factified (as it appendanted) and diffributed the allowance of corn among his fouldiers, to journed there fome few daises R for the reft and repose both of man and beast : where, hearing that the Macedonfan ranged and over-ran the country of Theff 17, walting and spoiling the territory of the Roman allies, he led his fouldiers now infliciently refreshed unto Lariffa. And having marched from thence within three miles of Tripolis (which they call Scea) he pitched his tents, and lodged upon the river

At the lame time Bumenes arrived by lea at Chaleis together with two of his brethren, Actalue and Athenaus leaving at Pergamus a third brother Philetarus for the defence of his Realm. From thence, accompanied with Attalar and a power of four thouland foot and a thouland horie, he came to the Conful, and left at Chalsis two thousand footmen, commanded by Athereus. Thisher also repaired other aids which came in to the Romans from all the States of Greece, but most of C the particulars were fo small as now they are grown out of remembrance. The Apolloniats sent. 3: hundred horsemen, and a hundred footmen. From the Atolians there came a Corner of horsemen, even the whole Cayalry that the laid nation could make. Likewise all the Cavalry of the Thessalians which exceeded nor the number of these hundred that served in the Roman camp, & quartered apart. The Achizans fent one thousand men of their youth armed for the most part affer the Candiot manner. And much about this time C. Lucretius also the Prator, who had the conduct of the flips that anchored in the rode of Caphalinia, after he had given charge to M. Lun cretian his brother, tomake fall with his fleet beyond the Cape of Malea, & fo to pals to Chalein. remain in your about our pass a triement galley, See sailed toward the gulph of Comist, for to be leited first of the country of Bearin, and no prevent all matters there. He made way but flowey, because first of the country of Bearin, and of to prevent all matters there. He made way but flowey, because first of the country of Bearin, and of to prevent all matters there. He cleaned an object, and advantage of the Total and the same of the Total and way but flowey, because of the Total and the same part of the same had been determined by the Lacertine being early the levels of the part of Lacert when the best of too on the lates and the the Lacertine being man together with 1000 founders from L. Emigrace and Ashound had the charge and an array when now mount a point to give an affairly the Total and the same had the charge and an array when now mount apoint to give an affairly the Total and the Same had the Charge and an array when now mount a point to give an affairly the Total and the Same had the Charge and an array when now same and the total and the Total and the Total and the Charge and a same part of the Ashound the Charge and an array when now same and the control of the Ashound the Charge and the same part of the Total and the Charge and an array when a same had a point to the allies and evided them, it that the Total and the Charge and a same part of the Same and the Charge and a same part of the Same and the Same an himself went aboord upto a trireme galley; & failed toward the gulph of Corinth, for to be leized first of the country of Banta, and to prevent all matters there He made way but flowing, because

most part Cants, under the conduct of Caffendin) befides the light attitle to the hope, to the minuter well-near of a hundred and light, and those were partly Myfathi disparily Cretenians. Herefore the King made a standance knowing well the minuter of the conduct and a non-out of the regiment that he had with him he diew two wings of Thrat has hoste another minute. Macedonians; likewife two Cohorts of Creteaft in and as many Thracian toother, Titret embed a skirmish : but foralmuch as they were marched even in number, and no succourt take the to refere from the one part or the other, it ended likewiff in doubtfull ballance of victory. "Of Enmener his part there died about thirty: in which admiber Caffendal the Commander of the Gauls was flain, So for that time Perfest retired his forces to Sychronia: but the next morrow the King marched with them again to the felt-fame place and much about the forefaid hour, Certain cares and wains laden with water followed after: aird by reason that for a dozen miles space, all t the way was wateriels, and full of dust withail, hardly beftead (as it froutd feem) they had been for very drought and thirst, in case they had been chargett and put to skirmith, at the time when they were first in fight. But confidering that the Romans kept quiet, yea, and had reduced their corps de quard within their rampier, Perf us likewife retired with his forces into his camp, This did the enemies for certain dales together, hoping ever that the Roman Cavalry would charge upon the tail of the rereguard in their retreat: and when by that occasion the skirmith was once begun and that they had trained and drawnthem for from their camp; then they might with ease wherefoever they were, turn upon them and make head, having the odds of them in horlemen and light armed fouldiers. But the King leeing this would not ipeed, efficamped neater unto the and ight armed not not not know the large secure unit would not speed, encamped neater unto me Romans, and fortified the compaig of half a mile. From whence betimes in the morning by the great of day, after he had embattelled this infantly in the final plate, he led all his Cavary and light-armed men toward the camp of his ententies. The Romans feeing a greater dult railed by more in number, and the fame neater this if ordinary it had been, whething this arised within their camp. But at the first they would hardly believe the messenger that brought the news: for that continually all the former daies the enemy used not to be seen untill the fourth hour of the day, and now the fun was but newly rilen. Howbeit, afterwards (I fay) when about their gates there were thicker alarms given and more and more running from thence, and that now there was no donbe at all of the matter there grew an exceeding trouble & hurliburly. The Marifrais Colonels. Giptairis, and Centificors, betook themselves into the quarter about the Prattors pavillob; and the fouldiers can every man to his own tent, Perfem had embattelled his men leis than Hall a mile L from the rampier about a little hill which they call Calloint). King Cay, had the charge of the left wing, with althore of his own nation, The tanks of the cavalry flood matifialled afunder one from wing with attitude of the dwarf of the dwarf with before the wing between. In the fibrir wing the duty by telligit first the light attitude of the dwarf will be the dwarf of the wing the winterest wing the wing the wing the wing the wing the wing the win were placed the Maccionian horients, and the Creterians likewise interministed among them.

Main of Berrhaded these light armed soudiers food Mellos Vanishing commanded the Horie-Million of Berrials for these light a timed condients : For Method Amighaids commanded the notice-near and so has who be regiment of that pair. Next to think within the Cal-Milly of R. Parfier has are raised register with the fele and side for his properties of many and many particles. This has well of the side were conducted by Paractic of Antiquinal, that what the governors of Palain. This has the first were conducted by Paractic of Antiquinal, that what the governors of Palain. This has the first were been kinds in much it has been a first a blad's alled Agents in the control of the mined [7th Palain hims.] Before that he planted the line for the better, who to do not registered the ability of the Buttle of the control of certainty and be their leader one two of the palainty of the palainty of the control of the con co-the butther of a council of extending he hapituled for the bettler leader one raw of the finishess and the which the Dothbans. In this minute is a betweening, stood the things for text habitariled. The Cof, having put his Infantry in order of butter, for our his Cashab, they for text habitariled at minuted companies, who were fit, in a the force the cashab, this Cashab, they for which the light stood, which were fit, in a the force the cashab, this Cashab, they for the Cashab, they for the plants of the first stood of the cashab, they for the cas

A breaking their ranks after that they once joyned with the aids of Eumenes, they bosh winkled the I present the contribution of the contribution ter high been diparched and the Mark Drought to a final end, in cale the King who win the better in both fighthal never in little come in with help and fuccour. For as he encouraged his fouldiess to fight, these came, in place very firty and in passing good time, the "Phalana, which Hippias Aftrong B and Leonarm (becenfig they would not be behind hand in this hardy enterprise) brought of their battaillon of

own accord in great haste o foon a sever they heard of the winning hand of the Cavalry, "And whiles the K. waveted in doubtful fulpence, between hope and fear of this fo great an adventure, Evander the Cretenfian, whose sexus Persons had used in the await laid for K. Eumenes at Del-"phi, leeing that main; battell marching, heavily armed under their enfigus, ran unto the King and earneftly advertised him to take heed, left that prefuming too much and bearing himfelf overconfident of this good speed of his, he brought not unadvitedly the main chance of all his estate. into a needlels and unnecellary hazard. For if (quoth he) you can be content with the happy "fortune of this fair day and fo reft, either you shall have the means to make an honourable peace, or elle (if you had rather profecute the war) to win exceeding many allies to bear arms. C "with you in the field; who, no doubt, will follow the train of your good fortune. Fo this way Rondthe Kings mind ever and thither he loon enclined. Therefore having commended Evander for his good advice, he commanded the enfigns to retire, and the footmen to return into the camp likewife to found the retreat unto the Guidons of the men of arms. In this battel 200 Roman horsemen that day lost their lives, and no fewer than 2000 footmen, and near upon 200 of the Cavalry were taken priloners. Of the Kings fide, there died not past 200 horsemen and forty

After that the victorious enemies were upon their return into the camp all were jocund & glad in general, but above the rest the Thracians shewed themselves in joy for this their victory, over infolent : for they returned finging full metrily, and carried the heads of their enemies fixed upon D their spear-points, But the Romans were not only sad and heavy for this unfortunat journey, but fearfull alio left the enemy should forthwith affail their camp, Eumenes gave counsell to dislodge and remove to the other fide of the river Peneus, that it might ferve them inflead of a defence and bulwark, untill fuch time as the amated fouldiers had recovered their spirits and taken heart again, The Col, was ashamed and abashed to bewray his fear; howbeit over-ruled with reason. he fet his army over the river in the dead time of the night, and encamped on the father bank; K. Perfess the morrow after advanced forward to bid the enemies battel, but perceiving they were lodged in fafery beyond the river, he confessed that he had faulted indeed for that he had not followed his victory the day before; but more overfeen a good deal he was in lying fill and, taking repole that night: for without troubling any elfe of his own men, he might have fent out the light. armed fouldiers only corfet upon the enemies as they passed over the river in haste and fright, and to defeated a great part of their forces. Now the Romans shook off their feat for the present, confidering they were encamped in a lure place; but among other damages, the blot especially of their honour and name grieved and troubled them, And as they late in Councill before the Conful, every man for his part laid all the blame upon the Ætolians, who first began to be affraid and run away; and whole example of fear the other allies of the Cities of Greecafollowed: for it was faid, that five principall men of mark among the Atolians, were feen and noted first of all other to have surged their backs. But the Theffalians were praifed in a full affembly of the whole army; and their Captains for their vertugand valorous fervice were honoured with prefents. The spoils of the enemies were brought before King Perfeus; out of which he bestowed freely upon some, F brave and gorgeous armours : upon others goodly great horses; and finally, certain were rewarded with the prize of good priloners. Targets there were above a thouland and five hundred cuiraces and corflets notice few, as a thouland; befides, a be greater proportion of murrions, (words, cand thou of all longs, Great matters their were, confidered in the mielves; but much, more amplified and fer out hy the King himfelf with a spench that be made in a frequent audience of his army affembled together, after this or the like manner, "You fee already by this (quoth he.) " what you may judge before hand of the finall iffue of this war :: difcomfited ye have the ber-"ter part of your enemies, to wit, the Roman Cavalry, wherein they took themselves to be in-"vincible. For their horlemen are the very gallants and bravels of their youth; their Gentlemen "of stems (I lay) are the feminary and nurse-garden of their Senats. From them they chuse their "Nobles and Peers to make Confuls of yea, and Generals of the field another day, And the spoils

" of these we have erewhiles divided among us. Neither is the victory less which ye have gai-"ned at the Infantsy and legions, who although by night they made an escape from you, yet in " halling to pais over the river, they resembled a fort that had suffered shipwrack at sea, and in "fearfulhafte for their lives have fwom scover fpread the river every where with their bodies, Soo-"ner shall we & with greater ease, I trow, get over Peneus, to chase them thus already overcome,

" than they did, making such haste for feat: and being once fet on the otherside, we shall out of

" hand affail their camp, which we might have forced and won this day, but that they took them H a to their heels and fled But if they will come to a field and try the quartel by the fworth police; "look ye for no other iffue of the conflict with footneth, chair was before of the with the horizon. These words, both the horizon who bate proprietir own themselves the policy of their enemies lying flain before their eyes in open view) heard with great pleasure and confile ment, as measuring the hope of the future speed by the fortune passed; and also the footments. flamed now with the glory of others (and namely, those that we're of the Macedonian Phalans) wished with all their hearts to have the like occasion offered whto them, whichein they might no only thew their valiant service before the K.but also win femblable glory of their enemies. Thus the affembly was diffolved, and the morrow after the King marched forward and encamped about Monfeles, which is an hill fituat in the mid way between Tempe and Lariffa. The Romans rentoved their camp into a place of more security, howbeit, not far from the bank of Peners. Thirtief lepaired Misagenes the Numidian, with 1000 horse and as many foor, besides 22 Elephants, Now as K. Perfens during these daies, fat in Council what course to take as touching the main conduct of his affairs, when his courage was now well abated and not fo lufty for his late victory, fome of his friends were so hardy as to advise him to use this good fortune of his for the obtaining and compassing of some honourable peace, rather than upon a vain hope to carry his head aloft; and engage himself and his whole state into some hazard & jeopardy, our of which he should not be able to recover and retire into fafety. For to keep a mean and moderation in prosperity, and not over-confidently to trust upon the present flattering fortune, is the part (fay they) of a wise man indeed and truly happy. And therefore the best course is, to fend certain men of purpose unto the Cof, for to renew the league upon the same conditions, with which your father Philip had accepted peace heretofore of T. Quintius the conqueror. For neither (lay they) can the war be taken up with greater honour and reputation, than after so memorable a battel; por ever will there be presented more firm and assured hope of a peace to continue for ever, than upon this occasion, which will work and mollifie the Romans as a man would have them, to come on and affent to any accord confidering they are well tamed with the infortunity of this battell. But in tale the Romans upon an inbred peevishness and engraffed pertinacity of theirs, should not hear reason but refuse an indifferent end, then both God and man shall be witness, as well of the moderation of Perfess, as of their pride & infolent frowardness. The K, was willing enough to give ear to this, and indeed never milliked fisch discourses; and therefore the advice was approved by the allent I of the most part ; whereupon embassadors were sent to the Col, & in a frequent Council ssembled, had audience given them. Peace they demanded, and promifed that Perfeus should pay unto the Romans as great a tribute as Philip had covenanted for 3 and likewise quit the same Cities, coals, and territories, which Philip had given up and furrendred. To this effect spake the embalsadors; who being retired aside, the Romans debated in Council, and in the end, Roman constancy imported and had the upper hand: for in those daies the manner and nie was, in time of adversity to bear all out and set a good countenance, but inprosperity to hold an even hand and to use governance. So agreed it was to return this answer, That peace might be granted with this condition, That K. Perfens should permitfull and free power to the Senat of Rome, for to dispose both of his person and the kingdom of Macedony at their good pleasure. When the Embassadors M had made relation hereof, this constant resolution and invincible persistance of the Romans made them to wonder again, as being not acquainted with their manners and fashions: and most of them forbad to make mention any more of peace, Taying. That the Romans would be glad fliored ly to feek for that of their own accord, which now at this present they loathed & rejected when it was offered. But Perseus mightily feared, that this arrogant spirit of theirs, proceeded from the confidence they had in their own forces; infomuch as he gave not over fo, but affaied to tempt the Cos. if haply by augmenting the sum of money, he might buy peace at any price & reckoning what soever, But seeing him nothing to come down, nor to alter one jot from the first answer in despair now of all peace, hereturned to Sycariam from whence he came, purposing once again to try the hazard of the field. Now the fame of this late fight of cavalry was flown over all Greece, N and discovered the minds and affections of men: for not only they that took part with the Macedonians rejoyced to hear this news, but also very many of them who were obliged and beholden unro the Romans for benefits and favours received at their hands, and some likewise who had taffed of their violence and proud government. And this they did for no other reason at all, but only upon a foolish and perverse affection, like to that wherewith the common people ordinarily is carried away in the beholding ordifports and triall of masteries, even to favour evermore the weaker and him that taketh the foil. At the same time Lucretins the Prator had with most forcible means affailted the City of Ha-

Hintin in Bacita: and about the before defendant within were relieved by no fortain aid, but only the youth of the Coronauns who at the beginning of the fiege entered the City) nor hoped of or any to come; yet they flood out and made relifance with courage of heart more than with frength of hand: for they lifted forth mady times, and fallied upon the fabricks and engine of the enemy, yea & when the ram approached hard to the wall, tiey let fall theretipon a mighty weight and counterpoile of lead and to depreted and drave he down to the ground. And it haply the enemies who ran with the ram against the wall, avoided the device of theirs, laid battery, and shook it in loane other place; the townsines within, raifed prefently with great speed another mme,

piling up hadly the stones one upon mother which they found lying among the very rains of the breaches. The Conful feeing this manner of forvice by way of ordnance and battery, to become flow and sedious, commanded to divide adders among the very company, and purposed to invest the City round about with the Escalado improfing that the number which he had would be figh ficient to exploit this emergrife, became, on that fide wheteasthe Town is enclosed with a mariful it was bootless or father unpossible) to affault it. Himself in person presented 2000 elect fouldiers before that part, whereas two turrets, and all the wall between was beaten down and overthrownito the end that in the very inflant, whiles he affaied to enter at the breaches the townimen should run all thither to repulse him, and in the mean while the walls told of the town might in some part or other be scaled and won. But they within bestired themselves shally to B give him the repulse. For having piled in the very open breathes a mighty number of faggots made of drievine cuttings and such small brush, they stood ready with slaming firebrands and burning links, threatning ever and anon to kindle the fame and fet all on fire, to the end, that heing defended from the enemy by the means of fire between, they might have time to oppole an inner countermute against them. But by mischance this device and enterprise of theirs was empeached, For there ponred down on a fuddain fuch a mighty shower of rain, that the fewel would not easily take fire, and look what was fet a burning, it foon was quenched again. By which means not only the passage was made open between the smoking saggots drawn apart one from another here and there, but whiles they all intended wholly the defence of that one place, the walls were taken at one instant by ladders reared up against many and fundry parts thereof. In the first heat C upon the winning of the City, old and yong, fuch as chanced to come in their way, without any respect at all of age were put to the sword. The armed souldiers fled into the Castle, and the next day being past hope to make good the place, they yeelded and were all fold under the garland in portiale, to them that would bid moft, to the number of 2500 men or very neer. The ornaments and beauties of the City, as statues, images, painted tables and pictures, and whatsoever was found in the pillage to bear a better price, was caried to shipbord, and the Town it self rased from the very foundations, and laid even with the ground. From thence the army was conducted to Thebes: which being won without any refiftance he put into the hands of the banished persons, and those that took part and fided with the Romans; but those of the contrary faction, such as favoured the King and the Macedonians, he fold by whole families in open market to the best chapmen, Having

D performed these exploits in Baoita, heretired himself to the Seashede to his ships,

- Whiles these affairs passed thus in Baoita, Perseau lodged for certain daies in camp at Sycariam;

Where being advertised, that the Romans made great hast to into the corn newly respect down, and to cary it from all parts of the fields unto the leaguer, and that every souldier before his tens cut and shred off the ears as they lay bound in sheaves, to the end they might that hand drive out the cleather corn, by which ocasion they had made great heaps of straw throughout all parts of the camp, he supposed it was an easy matter to set all their tents and pavillions on fire. Where upon he commanded to provide rorches, links and balls made of row bestmeared with pitch and tar: thus provided and servisis sheet out at midnight, that by the dawning of the day, he might put this device in execution without being described before. But all came to nothings or the formost corp, diguard although they were surprised with this students coming, by their trouble and finish a wakened and raised all the rest, and immediatly the alarm was given; so as at one instant the souldiers were ready and well appointed at the gates, and upon the rampier bent and prest for to defend the camp. Perseas likewise incontinently turned about with his ensigns putting his fardage and cartiage before, and then commanded the insantry to march after: himself with the ca-

valry and light-atmors staied behind to fortify and guard the rereward, supposing (as it fell out in-

deed) that the enemies would make after to charge upon the tail of the march. His light armed fouldiers had some short skirmishing especially with the forlorn hope and loose avant-courriers, but the horse and southern both, retired without any impeachment into the camp. Thus when all the corn was cut down about those quarters, the Romans dislodged and removed into the terrification, which as yet was not endammaged. Whiles they lay encamped in se urity and milituding nothing (because the enemies were so far off, and by tealon that the way between Spicial and Crannon was so difficult for want of water;) behold all on a sudd in early in the morning by day light, the Kings cavalry and light armed souldiers shewed themselves upon the hills that overslooked them from above, and put them into great trouble. Departed they were should be some and the standard of the standard should be the standard of the

y writage in one place or other to charge upon them, disbanded and straging assunder. But when, they saw that its their diffuseth they kept close together following their guidons and keeping their ranks they slic returned into the camp. After this, the King weaty of making so long journies, disloyed and knowed to Mapfium. The Komans for their patt skewise having mowed down all the corn of Crannon, passed into the teristory of Phalanneum. The King having intelligence by a sengate the distribution of the corn of Crannon, passed into the teristory of Phalanneum. The King having intelligence by a sengate the distribution of the corn of Crannon were crattered all over the fields and teaping the standing costic with host any guard of assed men, made a rode with 1000 horse & 2000 Candiots & Thracians:

Kkkk

who marching with as great haft as possibly they comiddes upon the Romans at unimates all upprovided; where he took a thouland cares or sheeced out a together watth beistesms mort of them laden and upon 600 men beides. The guard and conboy of this being into the camp he commitzed to the charge of 300 Cretephans. Himlelf having sallied his cavalry dispersed here and there buy, in execution, and remitted with a their reflor febt in others, but a from the new production of the enemies, supposing that with little ado they might be surprised and another production. L. Pamprine a Colonel had the command of them, who feeing his founders affrighted with this fuddain coming of the enemies retired with them to an hill neer at hand for to defend himfelf by the vartage and firength of the place, confidering that otherwile in number and forces the was son weak. Where after he had call his men into a ringy for to ward against the shot of alrows and darts by a roof and fence of targets couched close together over their heads : Perfeur having envi- I roned the hill round about with armed men, commanded fome to mount up and affay to win the place on all parts, i: possibly they could and then to fight close hand to hand others he charged to lance their darts and shoot their shafts thick at them a far off. The Romans were beset with a double fear; for neither could they maintain skirmish and fight close together because of those who laboured to climb the hill: and fay they had broke any ranks with excursions and outrodes upon them, yet were they exposed and lay open to the shot of arrows and darts. Most hurt they had by certain weapons called Ceftrofphendona fling dares. A new kind of dare this was and lately devised in the time of this very war. It had a fliarp head of iron the length of two hands breadth, and the same set fast in a steel which was half a cubit long, and about the thicknes of a mans finger: for to flie direct and ftreight, three teathers it had about it in man of a shaft: the K fling from the middle part had two cords of an unequal fize: now when as the flinger fwung it about, as it lay even poiled in the greater capacity of the leather thong out flew the dart and was driven with violence like a bullet. Many of the fouldiers being very fore wounded as well with this weapon as all other forts of thot, fo as now for wearines they were scarceable to bear their own armour : the King was earneftly in hand with them to yeeld and fubmit; affuring them upon his faithful word their lives, yea and other whiles promised them rewards and recompences, But there was not a man whose heart enclined once thereto. Now as they flood thus fliff and resolutto die there shone upon thema little comfort and some hope of evasion beyond all their expectation. For certain of the forragers and corn purveiors, who hapned to flie for refuge unto the camp, brought word unto the Conful, hat the corps de guard a forelaid was befieged sound; wher- L upon being moved with the jeopardy wherein to many citizens flood (for about 900 they were, and all citizens of Rame) he went forth of the camp with the cavalry and light, aimed fouldiers, and unto them joyned certain new succours of the Numidians as well horse as foot, together with the Elephants: and gave commandment to the martial Colonels, that the enfigue of the legions. should follow after. Himself in person marched before toward the hill aforesaid taking with him a certain number of skirmishers, for to strengthen the light armed auxiliaties. Eumenes, Attalus, and M. Jagenes also the King of the Numidians, flanked the Coi, on either side. When as the befieged Romans had a fight once of the formost enfigns of their friends and fellows, they cook comfort and conrage again upon their former extream despair. Persen, who had purposed in the first place not to spend any long time in laying fiege to this corps deguard but to content himself with M the fortunat fuccels which at a venture happed, in that he had taken and flain some of the fortagers: lecondly(when he was in some fort entred into that action) to depart (whiles he had means thereof) without any damage received, as knowing that he had no strength, to speak of, about him : yet puffed up and caried as it were above the ground with the conceit of his late good hand, both flaid in person to attend the enemies coming, and also fent out in all hast for the Macedonian] Phalanx. Which coming later than the present necessity required falbeit in great hast they hurried) it fell out fo, that they were to encounter (troubled and difordred as they were in running) their enemies that were well appointed and provided aforehand. And the Cof. who had prevented them prefently welcomed them with battail. At the first, the Macedonians made refiflance; but afterwards being in no respect equal unto the enemies, after they had lost three hundred footmen with four and twenty of the most forward and bravest horsemen out of that cornet which they call Sacra (amongst whom Animachus also their leader died) they endeavoured to settre and be gone. But the way by which they were to pais, was more troublefome to speak of, than the skirmish and battail it self. The Phalanx being sent unto by a messenger in hast, and conducted as haffily, encountred affront in a certain streight a troop of prisoners, and likewisethe Waggonscharged with corn. Who being laid at to give way, thereupon arole a great trouble as well of the one part as the other; whiles no man took heed how to march in order: but the armed iouldiers cast down and overthrew the heaps of fardage and baggage, for otherwise there, could no way be made: and the draught-beafts being pricked and provoked forward, raged and made foul work in the preis and throng. Hardly and with much ado were they disengaged and o rid of this confused and disordered company of captives, when they mer, with the King his company and the horsemen discomsited. In which place, the noise which they made crying unto the Phalanx. Back again Back again made a fright among them as if there had been something ready to fall upon their heads: in fuch fort as if their enemies durft have entred into the freight and purford farther after them, no doubt they had received a great overthrow, But the Conful consenses himself with a mean good hand, in that he had rescued and recovered his corps de guard topic of

A the hill, regized with his forces into the camp. Somewrite that there was a great battail fought that day, and how 8000 coemies were thin; and among them Sopater and Aminater two of the Kings Capeains. Also that there were ratemptifoness about 3400: and military engos 27 caried away. Neither was the victory easily gotten but each blood, for not so few 45,4300 were slain of the Conful his army and in eguidous of the left wing loft. This journey recomforted the Romans, but danted and quality Performin facts force, as after he had shall a few dates as Adaptitus, especially ally about entering the bodies of his dead fouldiers, and left a fufficient garrifon at Gomes, he retired his army into Macidony, leaving also at Phila one of his own Captains named Timotheus. with some small forces, whom he commanded to affay the Magnesians and the borderers adjoyning. When he was come to Pella, he dismiffed his akmy out of the field, and sent them to their B wintring harbors, but himself together with King Corys went to The flatonica.

Thither news came, that Atlesbius a pety King of the Thracians, and Corragus a Captain under King Eumanes, had invaded the marches of Carys, and were mafters of the country which they call Marene. And therefore supposing that he must needs discharge Corys to look to the defence of his own realm, he bestowed rich presents upon him at his departure: and gave him 200 talents for fix months wages of his cavalry, whereas at the beginning he purposed to be at the charge of a

whole years pay.

The Conful after he heard that Perfeus was gone, approached with his army neer to Gonnos, and there lodged; if haply he might force and gain that also, Situat it was over against Tempe, at the very mouth and gullet of the streights, and is the very frontier Town, yeelding both a most assured C defence and frength to all Macedony, and also a commodious passage for the Macedonians to enter into Theffaly. And being a place impregnable, as well for the natural fite thereof, as the firong garrison therein planted, he gave over the enterprise. So turning and bending his way into Perrhabia, after he had forced Mallaa at the first assault and put it to the ransack; and received Tripolis with the rest of Perkebia, yeelded by composition, he returned to Lariffa. And then having fent Eumenes and Assalus home into their own country, and bestowed Misagenes and the Numidians in diversCiries of The fal, neer at hand to remain there for the winter time and distributed part of his forces throughout all Theffuly, in such fort, that not only they had all commodious wintring, but also served in stead of garrisons to the Cities. Q. Mutius his Lieutenant he sent with a regiment of 2000 men to guard Ambracia and keep it in obedience. All the conjederats of the n Greek Cities, save only the Acharans he licensed to depart. With one part of his army he went into Theffals in Philia, where he rafed down to the ground Pteleum abandoned of the inhabitants. But Antrona he won with the good will of the Townsmen. Then afterward he approached before Lariffa with his forces. The City was left defolat, for all the people were retired into the forces, the which he beganto assault: and first the Kings garrison of Macedonians quit the place: of whom the Townsmen being for aken and left to themselves, submitted incontinently. Then he ftood indoubt whether he should affail Demerias first, or have an eye and look into the troubles and state of Bastia, For the men of Thebes being grievously molested and annoted by those of Coronas, had lent for him into Bastia: at whole praiers, thither he conducted his army; and befides, Baotia was a country more commodious to winter in than Magnefia,

The three and fortieth Book

Of the Histories of T. Livius of Padua, from the Foundation of the City of Rome.

The Breviary of L. Florus upon the three and fortieth Book.

Divers Pretors were judicially condemned, for demeaning them (locs with cruelly and avaries in the administration of their Provinces, P. Licinius Crassus the Proceedul, won by force many Cuted in Greece, and cruelly rifled them. For which rigour of his, the captives whom he hadfold under the garland in open market, were by anorder directed out of the Senat, reftored afterward to their former offate. The Admirals of the Roman fleets committed many outrages and enormities against their allies. Besides, there are comprised in this book, the prosperous off airs of King Peticus in Thracesaster he had vanquished the Dardanians and subdued lllyricum, whereof Gentius was King. The troubles which the state of the contraction of the state began in Spain by meant of Olonicus, were appealed by his death, M. Emylius Lepidus, was by the Confors created president of the Senat.

The three and fortieth Book of T. Livius.

He fame furnimer, wherein the Romans wan the victory with horse-fight in The flaty, the Lieutenant being fent into Illyricam from the Conful, compelled by force and arms two fich Towns to yeeld; unto which nevertheless he gave all their goods again, to the end that by an opinion of this clemency, he might win the hearts of the inhabitants of Carnut, this from City, But when he faw that he could not confirm them to render, no more h than force them by tege; because his fouldiers should not feeth to have been wearied for none in the belieging of two Towns, he fell to rifle and smileck that, which before he left introducted The other Conful C. Caffin neither performed any memorable exploit in Caul, which was fire Province by lot ; and having endeavoured to conduct his legions through Thiritim into Maccal mr, all his designment came to no effect at all. That the Conful was entred upon this journey the Senat was certified by the Embafiadors of the Aquileians a who complained that their colony newly erected was feeble, and not as yet well fecured antong those fierce nations of Illitians and Hyrians : and withal they made fuit, that the Senat would provide and take order, that the faid colony might be fortified : and when the question was put unto them, Whether they would be content that commission should be directed unto C. Cassini in that behalf? they answered, That I the faid Coffins, having affembled his army at the Rendez vous it Aquileia, was departed through Sclavonia into Macedony. This at first was thought incredible, and every man supposed verily, that he had been gone to levy war upon the Carnians haply of the Istrians, The Aquileians were able to reply no farther, nor affirm more upon their knowledge than this, That allowance of com was made for the fouldiers to serve thirty daies, and that guids were fought and brought out, who knew the waies out of Italy into Macedony. Hereat the Senate (ye may be fure) took great finust and was highly displeased, that the Consul should be so hardy as presume to leave his own proving for to pass into that which belonged to another, and to lead his army an unknown and new way, and the same dangerous, through strange and forrain countries, thereby to open past fage as it were, for fo many nations to come into Italy. Whereupon in a frequent affembly of g the Senators, there passed a decree, That C. Sulpitius the Pretor should nominat three Embassadors ont of the body of the Senat, for to depart out of the City that present day, to make all the haft they possibly could to overtake the Conful wheresoever he was, and to give him warning to levy no war against any nation without direct warrant from the Senat. And these Embassisdors went, namely, M. Cornelius Cethegus, M. Fulvius, and P. Martius Rex. The present fear as touching the Conful and the army, was the occasion that the care of fortifying Aquileia was deferred

After this, were the Embaffadors of certain States in both Provinces of Spain admitted to come into the Senat: who complained of the covetouines and pride of the Roman Officers and Governors among them ; humbly beleething the Senat upon their knees, Not to luffer them (being L allies and confederats) to be more shamefully pilled and spoiled than the very enemies. Among other indignities for which they shewed themselves aggrieved, notorious it was, that the said Magistrats had taken bribes, yea, and nied extortion in wringing mony from them. Whereupon a commission was granted to L. Canuleius the Pretor (unto whom Spain by lot was faln) to ordain. five judges or commissioners (and those our of the rank and degree of Senators) for every person of whom the Spaniards claimed to recover such monies; and likewise to permit the plaintiffs to take unto them what Advocats and Counsel they would. Then, after those Embassadors were called again into the Senat, this decree and act of the Senat was read unto them, and willed they were to nominat their Advocats) who named four, to wit, M. Porcius Cato, P. Cornelius Scipio the fon of Cn.us, L. Emplius Paulus the fon of Marcus, and C. Sulpitius Gallus. And first they M rook commissioners to proceed against M. Titinius, who had been Pretor in the hither Province ot Spin, when An Manlius and M. Junius were Confuls. Twice was the cause of the accused party adjourned to a farther time, but at the third fession he was quit and found unguilty. Then ero'e lome variance and diffention between the Emballadors of those two Provinces, The states of this higher Spain, took for their patrons and Advocats, M. Cato and Scipio ; they of the farther and lower Spain, made choice of L. Panlus and Gallus Sulphins. They of high Spain convented before the delegate judges, P. Furius Philus ; the other of the base Spain, M. Matienus, Philus had, been L. Deputy there three years palt, when Sp. Posthumius and Q. Mutius were Confuls; but this Matienus two years before, during the Confulfhip of L. Posthumius and M. Populius. Charged they were both of them with right grievous matters and imputations, and a fatther daygran. N ted of a final judgment : but when they were to answer judicially again, they made default, and for excuse it was alledged, that they were both out of the country; and so they departed into voluntary exile, Furins to Praneste, and Matienus to Tyber. The voice went, that the patrons of the plaintifs would not suffer them to follow process fill against such noble and great perfonages: and the suspition hereof was more pregnant, by realon that Consider, the Pretor let this matter fall, and began to take musters and levy souldiers for the war; and so forth with directly went into the Province, to the end that no more men should be brought into question and troubled by these Spaniards. By this means, all former matters past were buried in silence and no more speech made of them; but for suture time, the Senat took order and provided for the Spaniards fo well, that they obtained an immunity, That no Roman Magistrate should have power and au- o thority to fet the price npon any grain, nor forcethe Spaniards to fell the Vicefines at what rate he pleased to set down: also that there should be no commissioners appointed within their Towns for the gathering and receiving of the revenues and mony issuing from thence. Befides, there came another embaffy of a fort of people out of Spain, after a new and firange manner : for there were above four hundred perfons, avouching themselves the children of Roman souldiers and Stahish women not joyned in wedlock: who appeared before the Senar and befought them, for

A to show them a City to Hillson: When populated was, That they should enter their sames and be marriculated before their Pitthr L. Co. Marri. and I don wire an love or or head he affirmsed be materialized betorether Pretor L. Canacian: and look wire mice ver or them he aftran-chied had made fire, those they thought meet to be feat to Carieta feet the Sea fide, and there planed: All the thirthest Carietans wife were willing fill to keep from and remain there. In and be priviledged as Colonius and Controlled, and to chief before a fortion of Lands aligned unto them. This was a Latine coloni, and was talled the Colony of the Libertins.

At the fame third there came a manufacture of the fame of the fortion of Manufacture and the fame of the colonius and the fame of the fa

likewife the Carchestinan embalage, Guinffa inft wis brought mit the Senatiwho declared what his father that dent unto them against the Macedonian promiting withal, that if it pleased them to impose more upon him, he would be ready to bestore from in remembrance of the benefits B received from the people of Rome finally begave the LL of the Senat a caveat by the way to take

beed that the Carthaginians deceived them not in the end: for that relolved they were, and went in hand to prepare a great navy under pretence of fending it to the Romans against the Macedonians; which is it were once ready rigged and in missed, it was in their choice then to make whom they would either thlends or loss:

Being entred the comp and the wing the heads aloft, they firm k fuch a fear, that if immediatly the army had come for ward and advanced against them, the camp might have been won: and yes even then as it was, they fled amain: and forme there were who give their opinion, to fend Emballadors to treat and with praiers to intreat for peace. Upon the news reported hereof, many Cities submitted and were surrendred. Such as made excise, and laid the fault upon the folly of two persons only, who had of their own accord offered themselves to be punished, obtained pardon

of the Pretor, And then forthwith he went in expedition against other Cities , but finding them all ready to do whatfoever they were commanded, he passed quietly with his atmy through that an ready to us managed under the control in peace, which that a while before was all up in arms and on a light fire. This lenity of the Preror, which he used in taming and subduing this most here and proud nation without chulon of blood, was by fo much more acceptable rothe LLE of the Senar and the whole body of the people, as the Comil Licinius and the other Pretor Lubretius had warred in Greece will greater cruelev and avarice. As for Lucretius, the Tribuns of the Commons accused him daily in their ordinaty Orations before the people for his absence! Not with landing his excuse was alledged, that able in the was, and employed about the affairs of the State. But in those daies, so unknown were

After he was and employed about the affairs of the State. But in those daies, so unknown were things then that by, that even at that precede he was at his farm within the territory of Antium; and buty in conveyining a conducted of mater out of the river Constitute Constitutes; the changes who coshe defined with the probley wined out of the life of prizestates in room the ememies, some fary that he bargained to have that peece of wolk effected, for the time of a hundred and 12000 Affes. Moreover he embelthed and adorned the Temple of Effection, in the pillage. The enjoy and all will, the obloquy also and dishonor like to grow to Lawreius, turned apon his furceful Hairensus, by occasion of the Embassadors of Abders, who he piecous wife complained with real selection that their Town was by Horsensus forced, and ransacked; from the cause of this soun and defined thousand Denarii, and allowance of fifty thousand Modil of wheat, they required town of the content of the problem of the content of the state of this content of the problem of the problem of the state of this content of the problem of the problem of the state of the content of the problem their Embarladers, as well to Habitus the Couldt as unto Rome, concerning this imposition. For fearcely were they come unto the last Couldt, but they heard how their City was forced, the principal furzent before beheaded, and all the reft told in port late under the grizand. These were gravious indignities in the light of the Scoar, whereupon they passed the same ordinance in the behalf of the Abderits; that they gas before had been directed in the like case as touching the Corotizans: and commissived the Pretor Q. Mount to publish the said decree before the publish the still decree before the publisher with the could be supposed by the people. In the maker two Commissioners were sent, namely, C. Sempromore Bulkt, and S. Janis C. Jan for to re-establish the Abderits in their specious; who also had charge to inally office of the colour stables, and also to the Pretor Hortenson. In the senare judged the hobility officed unto the Abderits in those the Pretor Hortenson. In the senare judged the hobility officed unto the Abderits in those the Pretor Hortenson.

to liberty.

At the lame time prelemation was made note the Senat of certain complaints against C.C.d.
flow who had been Consol the year before and at that time was emploted in quality of a Colonel
marshal together with A Sufficient Macadam. Likewise there arrived the Embathadors of
Cincipitus a pery King of the Cauls, A brother of his basing audience granted in the Senat made
a speech, wherein he complained, that C.C. office that give rules walt to the lands and certificities of
the people inhabiting the Approving whete their allies and considerate, and from theoretical del eaway into captivity many thousand persons, Application and considerate, and from theoretical del edway into Carmians. Illians and Javiers with complaines against Castion. That sight he had enginee
Go the Carmians. Illians and Javiers with complaines against Castion. That sight he had engine
them to furnish him with grues for to there and direct him the left way to march wight his army
into Macadam and to departed in peace from them as if he had means to war clies wherein the
tarrawards out of the midway of his coursely he recovered upon them and inhortile manner over an
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their from terraphing spoiling & business, he recovered upon them and inhortile manner over an
their from terraphic for the Cauls afortaid being able to stell Embathadors in place received
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this answer, That as touching the outrages for which they shewed themselves grieved, the Senat H neither knew thereof beforehand, that ever they were intended, nor yet approved of the lane, fince they were committed. But against all right and equity, it were to condemn unheard in his own defence, and ablent, such a personage as he is, namely, a man who had been Consul; confedering also that his emploiment about the C.W. is the occasion of his absence. When C. Cassimia once returned out of Macedony, then if they would how themselves and accuse him faces o face, the Senat would hear the caule and take knowledge accordingly, yea, and endeavour that they should be farisfied and contented. Moreover, thought good it was that these nations should not be dispatched only with this bare answer, but that Embassadors also should be sent two unto the forefaid King beyond the Alps: and other three to the people above named, for to acquaint them with the resolution of the Lords of the Senat. And they gave order besides to send presents o I each of the Embassadors to the value of two thousand Asses over and above, to the two Princes that were brethren, these gifts following, to wit, two chains of gold weighing after they were wrought five pound of gold: also five peeces of plate in filver, amounting to the weight of twenty pound two bard horses with their riders and lackies: likewise horsemens armour and their cassocks: and liveries likewise for all those of their train, as well bond as free. These were the things fent unto them. But at their own request granted it was besides, that they might for their mony buy each of them ten hories, and be allowed to transport them out of Italy. The Embassiadors lent with the Gauls beyond the mountains, were C. Letius and M. Emylius Lepidus: to the Other nations C. Sicinius, P. Cornelius Blafio, and T. Memmius,

Moreover, there met together in Rome at once, the Embaffadors of many States both of Greece K and Afa. And first the Athenians were brought into the Senat, who related, That they had sent and same, And in Alexander and the Pretor G. Lucreiins, what thipping they had, and all the fighting men they were able to make . but feeing they had no use of them, they had raised a levy of a hundred thousand Modii of corn. Which, albeit their land was but barren for tillage, and the very husbandmen themselves lived of forrain corn brought in unto them, yet they had made means to do accordingly, because they would not seem to be wanting in any dutiful service: and willing they were yet, and prest to perform whatsoever they would require. The Milesians for their part faid, That hitherto they had done nothing, marry they offred themselves to be ready to accomplish all that the Senat should command them toward this war. The Alabandians shewed, That

they had built a * Temple to the City of Rome, and ordained befides, that in the honour of that I goddels there should be a solemnity of games and plaies exhibited every year. Also, that they had brought with them for a present, a crown of gold weighing fifty pound, to set it up in the Capi-tol as a gift and offering to Iup. Opt. Max. and withal, three hundred horsmens shields, which they were minded to bestow upon those unto whom it pleased them to appoint and command. Their petition was, that they might be permitted to offer their present in the Capitol, and there to sacrifice. The men of Lamplacus came with a golden crown weighing fouricore pound, protefling, That they had quit and abandoned Perfess, foloon as ever the Roman army was arrived in Mecedony, notwithit anding they owed allegeance unto Perfess, and were homagers to his father Philip before him. In which confideration as also for that they had performed their devoir to their full power to the Roman Generals, they requested no other favour to be gratified withal, but M to be received into the amity of the people of Rome; and in case there should be peace concluded with Perfens, that they might be excepted and exempted in the accord, for being reduced under his obedience. The rest of the Embassadors had a gracious answer returned unto them. As for the Lampiacens, order was given to Q. Manins the Pretor, to enter and enrolthem in the number of allies. Every one of these Embassadors were rewarded with a present worth two thousand Affes. The Alabandians were appointed to carry back with them into Macedony their shields aforesaid, and to deliver them unto A. Hoftilius the Consul. Over and besides, the Carthaginian Embaffadors out of Africk, made relation that they had brought from thence ten hundred thoufund Modii of wheat, and five hundred thouland of barley, which they had on shipboard at the fea-side ready to cary the same wheresoever the Senat would appoint. This benevolence of theirs N

they accompanied with good words, faying, they knew well that this gift and recognisance of their duty, was inferior either to their own good will, or the demerits of the people of Rome, Howbeit many times heretofore they had shewed themselves to do the part of thankful, faithful, and trufty allies, in all things tending to the profit and good of both flates. In like fort the Employee basladors of Masanissa promised the same proportion of corn, with 1200 horse, and twelve Elephants, afturing them in his name, to do whatfoever the Senate would impose and should be

thought needful; and that with as free an heart as the benevolence offered of his own accord. Thanks being given both to the Carthaginians and also to the King, requested they were to transport over into Macedony to the Conful A. Hofilius, those things which they had promised. To the Embassadors were sent by way of presents, two thousand Asses apeece. The Cretensian Embaffadors, related how they had fent into Macedony fuch a number of Archers, as the Contel P.

Lieinius had imposed upon them: and when they denied not upon the question asked, that there ferved more Archers of theirs under Perfeus than with the Romans, this answer was made unto them, That if the Cretensians would well and truly and in good earnest prefer the friendship of the people of Rome before that of King Perfeus, the Senat of Rome likewise would give them anfwer as certain and assured allies : in the mean while, they should let their country-men to underIn fland that it was the will and pleasure of the Senat, that the Cretenians should with all speed posfible call home all those fouldiers whom they had in any garrison of King Perfeus, The Candiors being difmissed with this dispatch, then the Chakidians were called in : and at the very first siehe of them, it foon appeared upon what terms of necessity they were driven to fend an embassage : when Miscion the chief man among them, by occasion that he was same with the gout in his feet, was brought into the Senat in a litter, in which extremity difeated as he was, there was no pleadine of any excuse by his infirmity, nor craving pardon, fince he was to go without, when he had all done. He began by way of preface and preamble, faying, "He had nothing left alive but his tongue for to deplote and bewail the calamities of his country : then he went forward, and first 106 shewed what courtefies and good turns the State wherin he lived had performed to the Captains

Both General and armies of the Romans, both of old, and also of late in the war against Perfeut, After this he declared what parts of pride; coverousnes, and cruelty, first, C. Lucretius a Roman Pretor " had exercised upon his country-men, and afterwards what L. Hortenfius practised, at that time staboveall others: also how the Chalcidians were resolved to endure all calamities, were they " more grievous than those which they presently suffred rather than they would yeeld to Persent And as for Lucretius and Hortenfius, they knew full well, that it had been better and more for

"their fafety to have shuttheir gates against them, than to receive them into their City. For such se as had excluded them forth, as namely, they of Emathia, Amphipolis, Maronea, and Ensi, remain A fill entire and in good estate; but with us (tay they) the Temples have been robbed of all their se beautiful ornaments and utterly spoiled by these facriledgers, C. Lucretius hath carried all away C "by water over to Anium, and liath led away into bondage and captivity the persons free born.

"So as the goods and formbes of the allies of the people of Rome, both have been and daily are pilseled & rifled. For according to the use & fashion brought up by C. Lucretius, Hortensius likewise "houleth his mariners as well in fummer as winter, and our houses are ful of a rabble of these sailers er and fea-men, in such fort as our wives and children be forced to converse among such grooms as make no account at all what either they fay or do, Hereupon thought good it was, to fend for Lucretini into the Senat; that he might fee his accuser, answer face to face, and purge himself of these challenges, But when he was come in place, he heard much more in presence, than had been spoken against him in his absence. Overand besides, there shewed themselves and joined together against him two other more stout adversaries and bitter accusers, to wit, M. Iuventius Talva and

Den. Auf dins. And these two not only coursed him before the Senat, but also having drawn him perforce into the general affembly of the people, and charged him before them with many reproaches, took out process also and arrested him to make his appearance and answer judicially at a day before the people. Then Q. Manius the Pretor, by order from the Senat, answered the Chalcidians in this manner: Wheras ye alledge and fay, That ye have well deferved of the people of Rome both heretofore and also in this present war now in hand, the Senat knoweth all that to be true, and accepteth the same thankfully in the best part, as of right they ought. As touching your grievances and complaints for the lewd parts which C. Lucretius hath plaied, and which L. Hortenfius fill practifeth (both Pretors of Rome) the same neither have been nor are committed and done by the will and allowance of the people of Rome. For who would not judge to of it, that knoweth how

E they levyed war upon King Perfeus and his father Philip before him, for to enfranchise Greece and feet it at liberty; and not that their allies and friends should thus hardly be intreated by their Magiftrats and Governors fent from hence ? Write therfore they would unto L. Hortenfins the Pretor, to let him understand, that the Senate is not well pleased with these pranks of his which the Chalcidians complain of. Also if any free born persons were become thrall and bound, that with all convenient speed he should take order to seek them up and restore them again to their former freedom. Last of all that they deemed it meet and reason, that no sailer or mariner, but only the masters of ships should be lodged and emercained in your houses. And these were the contents of the letters written unto Hortenfins, by commandment from the Senate. Unto the Embassadors were gifts fent, to every one asmuch as came to 2000 Asses. As for Miccion, he was allowed his F carriage in chariots at the charges of the City, and order given that he should with all ease ride in them to Brandusium. As for C. Lucretius, when the day of appearance was come, the Tribuns commenfed anaction against him before the people, to be a fined at a million of Asses. And in a generall affembly and Seffion holden for this purpose, cast he was and condemned by the suffrages of all

the tribes, even thirty five and no fewer. In Ligaria no memorable exploit was that year performed: for neither the enemies entred into arms, nor the Conful led his legions into their country; and when he was affured of peace for that year, he discharged the souldiers of two Roman legions, within 60 daies after his first coming into the Province. Asfor the army of the Latine allies, he brought it early into the Cities of Luna and Pifa there to winter : and then himself with the cavalry visited most of the Cities in the

Province of Gaul. In no place was there any war but in Macedony: howbeit they had in suspition Gentius and the King of the Illyrians. Therefore the Senate ordained to fend from Brundusium eight ships ready and fully furnished, unto the Lieutenant C. Furius at * Iff a, who was Governor of the Iland with the guard and strength of two Islean Vessels; in which were put aboord and shipped 2000 fouldiers, which Q. Manius the Pretor by a warrant directed out of the Senate, enrolled in that quarter of Italy which lieth opposite to Illyricum. In like manner the Consul Hostelius sent

Agence Challent into a policy with fourthoolished popules. To to defend this accordant tools in paste a which increbined willing for the first own which the find before it was defined as the paste a which increased in the country of the land the paste in the paste he would spectach neerer with his army there would be tome ready at hand to betray the I one into his hand? and wonthithe adventure it way (lay they) and would quit for all the pains; the able it was with pillage to chain he to himpelf and his friends pally, but also all his fouldiers. The those of the pains that the pains is covered homour, to blinded his pirit and underdanding. that behadnot the lence to keep with himself one of those courties that came unto himself the wiledom to demand holliges for affurance of his enterprife which was to be accomplished by freatch and frand mor yer the forecast to fend our fcours and esties, or to much reason and mother team and passed by the state and bond of faithful promile, Only as the day appointed he departed from Lychnidam, and within twelve miles of that City toward which he wege he encapsed. Then by night at the relief of the fourth watch he removed and for forward leaving beautiful regiment of a thouland, for the guard of the camp. At length, in the City they conted to a long train, marching nothing close, but harafunder loody one from another and consecution. reason that in the night season they went many of them out of the way. This necligence of them w was the more, when they faw no man appearing upon the walls; but to food at they were approached within a darts call the inhabitants flitted forth at once out of a gate; and together with the faout of them that fallied forth; a mighty notife and outcry befores a sole from the walls of green howling, yelling, and ringing braten balons and bells on every hand i befores the configuration. multitude of the bale people and bond-flaves together, let up most indeen and discount inde These manifold terrors presented from all parts, were the cause that the Romans could not about and flaind out the first tempest and violent storing, as at were, of their fally and charge. Dono. and flantd out the first tempett and violent stein; "aya were," of there hall and charge. Done they went therefore and were flain more in slight than sight; and sare 2000 men with sho light tenant himself; escaped and recovered the camp: for the longer way they had chither, the man means and opportunity had the enemies to chief and overtake agrees under them, because upon the way. "Appire stayed not so long in the same and opportunity had the enemies to chief and overtake agrees under them, as a state of the same and opportunity had the enemies to chief and overtake agree in the state of the same and the same by occasion of Son. Divities 2 Colonel, who was returned home for to complete a loganation for a line grand whereof the EU of the Senatoristic to necessary from the continuous and difference and addressed Embaldadors into Anacadors. All the Training to M. Commer, Activate Anacadors as true report upon their instruction to the whird wear there. All the M. Fellows that Commer Anacadors are all the effects of the Commer and the continuous forms of the continuou from every quarter of freely wholes from a west about the affairs of the flate; allo so gift. doubt, that to from every quarter of Irely, intries inch as went about the artists of the fiete: allo to give thousand the firely designs warrings to them; which only were at Kimb, not to ablent themselves far let than amily from the City. These chairs were designed to the additional themselves far let than an it is to be for the election of the Coddis, was briden fire a stay of any it where the firely were created which conduct of the codd the stay of a stay of

afigned, to wity Spain, Sar Bhill, Sieth, and the admiraley of the navy. apagera, to wity spain; Screenin; Sicity, and the admiralty of themicy for the bears, At the very soil of individual the individual spain; Screening Sicily, and the admiralty of themicy for the bears, and the people of some food, after for many Cate technical under the pople of some food, after for many Cate technical under the pople of some food, after for many Cate technical under the pople of some food, after for many Cate technical under the pople of some food, after for many Cate technical under the pople of some food, after for many Cate technical under the pople after the conful his army was distantified of from the pople para for both of international control of the successful the sound the pople of the fault here.

In the Conful haid unon the affiliary Triburg of Colonics, and diev again upon him. The LL of the Senar perceived well that they made but have been conful to the fault had under the fault and they made but have been conful to the fault between the fault and they made but have been conful to the fault between the fault and they made but have been conful to the fault between the fault and they made but have been conful to the fault between the fault and they made but have been conful to the fault between the fault and they made but have been conful to the fault between the fault and they made but have been conful to the fault between the fault and they are they are the fault and they are they are they are the fault and they are the tate taltinels of Claudies, it living. That there were but very few fouldiers lost of the Italian nation, and should be the most pure sken up in half and concolled on a faddein. The Confule clease on a suppression of the many partered into their maniferey, were commanded to propound one the Senst compound of the Senst compound one the Senst compound of the Senst compound of the Senst compound on the Senst compound of the

In the beginning of the year sent following; after that the new Coff. Q. Martius and Q. Septilisus, had moved in the Senat as touching their provinces, advised is was, That with all speed possible they should either agree between themselves, or else cast loss for the governments in Italy and in Maccious, And before shatches lost edetermined this matter so doubtful and uncertain, to the cold that nothing afterwards should be done for favour partially, thought good it was, to ordain before hand a competent and similises number of soulciers for the supplement of the armies in both Provinces; namely, for Macedam 6000 footmen of Romans, and as many of Latine allies; 250 horsemen Romans, and 300 allies: also to cass the old souldiers, so as in every Roman legion there should not be above 6000 foot and 300 liorie. As for the other Conful, he was not gased with any certain flint of Roman citizens, to be levied for the full accomplishment of his legions B Only this was determinatly fet down, That he should enrol two legions, and either of them to contain 5200 foot and 200 horfe: but forfootmen of Latins, he had a greates number allowed than his colleague; namely, toood foot and 600 hoffe. Moreover, commandment was given to enrol four legions more, to be led forth into the field, upon what need and occasion foever should fall out. The Marshal-Colonels of the army the Consuls might not be permitted to elect. but created they were by the people. The allies of the Latine nation were enjoined to fet out fixteen thouland foot and a thouland horse. And this power was only to be in a readiness at an hours warning, for to be led forth as occasion should be offered. Their principal care was about Maerdony. Ordained also it was, That for the service at Sea, there should be enrolled to serve the navy, of the Roman citizens (such as were libertins and newly enfranchised) out of all parts of C Isaly offe thousand, and as many out of Sicily! And unto whether of the Consuls the Province of

Masedony fell, he should give order for their transporting thither, to the armado whereforer in was. For Spainshere werethree thousand Roman tootmen and three hundred horsemen appointed to make up the decaied bands. There also, a certain number was set down for every legion. to wit, five thousand foot and three hundred and this ty horie. Moreover, that Conful whoseloc was to govern in Spain, had commission to levy of the allies four thousand footmen, and three

hundred horse.

I am not ignorant, that from the same prophane negligence and irreligion, whereby commonly, men now adaies are of belief, that the Gods portend and fore-fignify nothing to come by figns, and tokens ; it proceedeth also, That no prodigies which happen, should any more either be pu-Di blished and reported abroad, or recorded in the annals and chronicles. Howbeit, for mine own part, in writing of these acts and monuments of ancient times, I know not how, but me thinks I cary a mind, that is become (as it were) antique also; yea, and some scrupulous devotion arisett in my spirit, which moveth me to account the things not unworthy to have place in my histories, which those fige fathers and most prudent personages in old time thought meet to be considered of by the State, yea, and to require publick expiation, Well, to proceed, from Anaga awere two featini lights reported that year, namely, That aburning and blasting flame was teen in the skie; and a cow known to speak, kept and nourished at the public k charges. At Minturnal so much about those daies, the welkin seemed to be on a light fire. At Rese there fell a shower that rained stones. In the fortreis at Comes the image of Apollo wept three daies and three nights continually. In the E City of Rome, two featons or keepers of the Temples made report, the one, That in the Church of Fortune there was a Serpent feen by many men, cretted with a mane : the other, That about the

chappel of * Fortuna Primigenia, which standerh upon the Capitol hill there hapned two divers * cum primeand different prodigious (gass, namely, That in the Chappel-yard there forung up a palm-tree and gasin famile all one day it rained blood. Two other strange things there were, whereof there was no regard when she was nor account made; the first, because it chanced in a privat place; for T.Marrius Figulus reported; first born for That there grew up a palm or date-tree in his course and the second, because it happed in a softein place for spoken it was, That at Free Main the hold of M. Atreus, a lance of speak which he had bought for his son a fouldier, burned in the day time for two hours space and more, yet so, as the fire confirmed nothing thereof. In regard of those publick prodigies; the Decemvirs had recourse ro the books of Sibylan who out of them declared, That the Confuls should factifice forty head.

of greater bealts, and they shewed also to what Gods. They added moreover and gave advice to hold a publick procession, and that all the Magistrats at every shrine and upon every alter of the Gods should facrifice greater beasts, and the people wear garlands and chaplets of flowers. AT chings were secured accordingly, as the Decemvirs suggested and directed. After this, the affembly was published for the chusing of Centors. In election there were for this dignizy of Centorship, the very principal persons and of best note in all the City, C. Valerius

Lavings, L. Pofthamins Albinns, P. Marinis Scarola, C. Junite Louis, C. Claudius Pulcker, and Tib. Sempronius Gracebus. These two last rehearsed the people of Rome those for Confors, When as by occasion of the Macedonian war; a greater care was had about the taking of musters, than at other G times before; the Confuls found much fank with the common people, and complained unto the Sense; that the yong and able men for fervice being called would not answer to their names, But C. Sufprisioned Mr. Clanding two Tribune of the Commons, maintained the cause against them in the behalf of the Commons, faying, That it was no hard and difficult matrer for Confuls so, levy, fouldiers: many for corrupt, affectionse and popular Confule, it was not fo easy a thing, and namely, fuch as would be fure to enrol no fouldiers against their wills. And to the end that the LL. of the Senate might know this to be a truth; they thould fee the Pretors (if the Senate werd,

two Lictors. and the pro-

fo content, and thought well thereof) whose power of command and anthonicy of government if was " lefs than the Confuls, to go through wish the multis wish to weep prochracion So that The civil Was 3 sets than the Commiss to By hitchings a new proprieties are no new processors but that Pretors within Charge was committed to the Pretors within great the respect to the Pretors within the Commission of the Cuy were backbring and detacking on the Commission of the C made, it known, and protefted in the full affembly of the people, that shey, would publish as he, as touching the review and elimat of, every mans dumes not and hability, she headen the oddand the pro-vincial abroad nary oath of all citizens, they thou li wear to thefe points in this form following a Art thou and inforrain parts der fix and forty years of age? then by vertue of the edici made by the Certifies C. Clandini and not above fix Tub. Sempranius, come fouth and thew thy felf at the multers to other sathere thall be only leve aperce, where taken and what Centors foever thall happens o be in place, thou their appear and be convolled, in calleth a Pre. cale thou wert not a prest fouldier before. Moreover because they of element, that many souldiers t of the Macedonian legions were abient from the army, and had obtained large pasports withour Adam, wher- limitation of return; and that through the corruption and favour of the Generals, they published as each Con- an edict as touching the foundiers enrolled for Macedony, when P. Elius and C. Pop lius were Conful hid every fuls, or any time after. That as many of them as remained within Italy, after they were enrolled where twelve, and registred first under their hands, should within thirty dajes repair again to their colours into the province : and whofoever of them were at the disposition of father or grandsire, their names should be presented and declared before them. Semblably, they would take knowledge of their canles who were clean difmilled and called : and look whomsoever they judged to have obtained their discharge by any special grace and favour, before they had served on their full time by law r. quited, they would command them to be enrolled fouldiers again. By vertue of this edict of the Cenfors as also by their letters fent out and divalged abroad in all incorporat Towns and places or refort for market and mer handife, there affembled together and came to Rome such a multitude of lufty, yong, and able men, that their unufual and extraordinary number was chargeable and cumberous to the City. Thus besides the former levy taken of those that were to be sent and emploied in supply of the old armies four legions more were enrolled by C. Sulpitius the Pretor, and within eleven daies the musters were accomplished and ended.

Then the Confuls cast lots for their provinces. For the Pretors had their governments allotted unto them before, and the fooner, by reafon of the civil causes which required their jurisdictions. The one over the citizens was faln to C. Sulpitius, the other over for ainers to C. Decimius, M. Claudius Marcellus obtained the regiment of Spain, Serg Cornelius Lontalus of Sicily, P. Fonteius L. Capita ruled Sardinia, C. Myrting Figular had the condust of the navy, And then, Ifay, to Q.Servilius one of the Confuls fell the government of Isaly, and to Q Martins the other of Macedony. This Martins fo foon as the Latine feafis were folemnifed, departed toward his province immediarly. After this, upon the motion of Capin to the Senat to know their pleafure, which two legions of the new be flouid coodyst into Gant? the LL a ordained. That the Pretors C. Sulprim and M. Claudius, flouid give unto the Conful, which is pleased them of those legions that they had enrolled. This he took to the heart, that he a Contal was thus inbjected to the will of the Pretors; yet after the Senat was rifen, he flood waiting at the Tribunabofthe Pretors; and required them according to the order let down by the Senar, to affigu him his two legions. But the Prators submitted the choice thereof to the Coi, himself. This done, the Censors tooks review M of the Senat and chofe new Senators and Mic Emplian Lepidar was elected prefident of the Senat and these were the third Senators that made choice of bird consequently one after another. Seven were displaced and deposed from their Senarors dignicy. Now incaking the number of the people and in affeithing them, they compelled correturn into Marrian, the e who were departed from the army there: and by means of this affelment, they foon knew who were ablent from their companies: they examined them for what causes they were discharged from souldery; and whoseli-cence they judged not to be grounded of god and sufficient reason those they forced to take the military oath again in this manner and form: According to the edich of C.Claudiwand Tib. Sempromus the Cenfors, thou shalt well and truly fwear, to return willingly and with all thine heart, into the province of Micedan; and this that thousand thy power without fraud of covin. In N making the review of them that ferved on horseback wheir centure was executed with great rigour and extremity. They took from many their horles of tervice: apon which occasion having given offence to the whole efface of Knights and Gentlement of Rome, they blaw the coals and kindled the fire of ill-will and heart-burning against shemselves: by a certain edict of theirs besides, wherby they intimated, That none of them who in time that Q. Futuins and An, Pofthumius the Cenfors had taken to farm the revenews, fruits and profits of the City or undertaken at a price the publick works and provisions, thould be so hardy as to pretent themselves to their spear set up, either to be farmers or undersakers, no, nor to be pareners, or have any thing to do with those that were in such negotiation, commerce and bargain. The old Publicans and farmers had oftentimes complained hereof to the Senat : but when they could obtain no comfort from them; @ to moderate and absidge this infinite power of the Cenfors, at length they met with a Tribune of the Commons, one Ratiliars to fland with them and defend their cante; amon who upon a particular and private quarrel of his own was offended and bate a goudge against the Centous. And this was the occasion: They had commanded one of his late valids and enfranchiled retainers, to pull down a wall franding inchesiger Sitte over against a public kedifice i pretending that the faid wall was built upon the City ground. The man a private person, called unto

w the Tribuns for their lawful help and favours but when as none of them all but only this Ranifica would meddle in themaster and interpole their helping hand, the Centors fent to firain; and cake gages for to bind himsp answer the saule, and before the body of the people intended an action against him, and let a grievous fine upon the head of that party aforefaid. By means I fay of this debate begin upon juni en occasion, when as the old publicans betook themselves for incourage at the Tribune presents at the contract of the Tribune presents and the tribune presents at the contract of the same of the faid Tribune alone, in this form, That what publish sevenews and profits of the State, C. Claudius and T. Seme provine had to farm let for a centitor what publick works and provisions they had put out to be made and purveied at a price, the fame leafer and bargains should not stand for good but be cancelled, and new demiles drawn and made, Allo that it might be lawfull for all men indifferently B either to be farmers or undertakers of the premifies, And the faid Tribune affigned a day for a general affembly and fession to have this bill to be cast by the voices of the people. When the day was come, the Cenfors advanced and put themselves forward to dislivade and plead against the bill. So long as Graechus spike, he was heard with patience and silence. But at Claudius, when he opened his mouth, they hiffed and kept a muttering, to as he was for ed by an oies made by the crier to procure audience; which being made, the Tribune found himself grieved and complain ned, that the people thereassembled were withdrawn and called away from him, to the prejudice * of his authority and honour, and with that flang out of the Capitol where this affembly was holden. The next day he kept a great goil and made a toul fir: first, he interdicted the goods of Teh. Gracebus as condemned and accurred, for that in letting a fine, and streining gages of him. G who had appealed to a Tribune, and in not obeying and condescending to his oppositions he feemed to fer light by his Tribunes authority, and prejudice his reputation. As for C. Claudius. he arrested him to answer at a day, for that he had withdrawn the assembly from him; nay, he professed that he would indice both the Censors of treason or felony in the highest degree, and required of Sulpiting Pretor for the citizens, a day of affizes for their judicial tryal, The Cenfors refused not to have this matter put to an issue with all speed, and to be tried by the doom of the people. So the time for the hearing and determining of this hainous crime of majefty or treason aforefaid, was affigued the * daies immediatly before the eight and seventh calends of Octabers Upon this, the Cenfors incontinently afcended up into the Porch of Liberty: where after they " in mie 8 & ? had made fure and sealed the publick Registers and Records, shut up and locked all the offices by that is the Dof the Chancery, and discharged for the time the publick Clarks and proto-Notatles attending 22 and 24 of upon that Court, they protested that they would not go in hand with any publick affairs of september. flate, before the fentence and judgment of the people were passed upon them. The day came, and Claudius first pleaded his own cause and spake for himself: and when of twelve Centuries that were of Gentlemen, eight had found the Cenforguilty and calt him, yea. and many other centuries of the fift Claffes. Then presently, the principal persons of the City in the very fight of the people, changed their weed, laid away their rings, and went about from one to another in humble manuer, to crave the commons to be good unto the Cenfors. . But that which most of all either staid or reversed the definitive doom against him. was (by report) Tib, Grac-

This year at the earnest fuit of the Aquileian Embassadors unto the Senat, for to have the number of their colonies encreated; ashopland and five hundred families (by vertue, of a decree granted out of the Senate) were enrolled; and for the conducting of them to Aquileia, were fent as Triumvirs or commissioners these three, to wit, T. Annin Lusaus P. Decius Subulo, and M. Cor-Encline Cerhegus. The same year C. Popilins and Cn. Offavines Embassadors, who had been fent into Greece, having first read and published at Thebes the arest and ordinance of the Squar, carried it. afterwards throughout all the Cities of Peloponne fus, to this effect, That no perfon hould contribute toward the wars, and puc into the hands of the Roman Magistrate more than that which the Senat had set down. This put them in good hope and assurance for the future time that they should be eased of shole charges and expenses, by which they were impoverished and wasted, whiles every one imposed upon them some taxation or other, and never gave them repose In the. Achean general councelholden at Area, they had audience given them and were heard in graciopsfore: from whence leaving shis most loval and faithful matien in fingular good hope of happyestate for the time to come, they passed into Lighta. There was as yet no ledition broken out. othere : but all were in jealoufy and infpicion one of another, and full of natural acculations : in regard of which jars and troubles, the Embaliadors only demanded holtages, and without any other end made, went directly into Acarnania. The Acarnanians granted unto these Embaffadors a Dies, to be holden at Tyrrheum e where some debate was between the partakets

of divers factions. Some principal men of the States, required that there should be garrisons,

received into their Cities, to bridlethe wilfull folly of those that enclined to the Macedonian

charbimself the other Censor: for that when the commons cried from all parts, that there was

demped, he would (without attending the judgment of the people as touching himself) accom-

pany him into banishment. Howbeit the defendant and accused person, was driven to this neer

point and hard exigent of extremity, that he came within eight centuries of being cast and con-

demned . Thus when Claudius was account, the Tribune faid he would not trouble and moleft

E no danger growing toward Gracebus, he fware by express words. That if his colleague were con-

netions others gainfaid this course, and beforghe, the contrary, for fear left that peaceable and

confederat Cities should be put to receive that difference and dishonor, which usually falleth upon the lenowise enemies and those that are conquered by torreof errors. And this sequest was beyond just. Then the Embalfadors returned to Laiff a unto Haphinithe Pro-confession in the they were emploied in embalfage. Otherwise the retained fill with him; but Population petter with a root foundars or very neer, he fent to Ambraoia, there to lodge for the white time.

Perfess in the beginning of winter durit por go forth of the dromiers of Maccounty, for fear hen the Romans would invade with violence his realm in lone place or other, if they found it would and disfurnished. But toward the mids of December about mid-winter, when by telebrosting deep from the mountains are unpallable and uninperable from out of Theffuly, thinking he had then a fit leafon and opportunity to cut off the hopes and break the hearts of the neighbor-hopderers, that when he should be averted another way and based in the Roman war, he might be t secured of danger from them: considering that from the parts of Thracia he had peace with Caysi. and likewite from Epirus fide (by the means of Cephalas, who fuddainly of late was revolved from the Romans:) moreover having newly vanquished the Dardanians in war; and seeing only that quarter to infest and annoy Macedom, which regardeth and affronteth Ilyricum; and that those Illyrians also were not quiet and at peace, but ready to give entrance unto the Romans; but if he had subdued and tamed those Illyrians which were next unto him, then King Gemins also, who a long time hung between in doubtful terms, might be induced & drawn wholly into fociety with him: he refolved at length, and with ten thouland footmen heavily armed, whereof part were Phalangitæ, and other two thousand lightly appointed; and five hundred horse, he made a rode and presented his forces before Stubera: from whence after he had provided himself of corn to x ferve for many daies, and given order that the ordinance and engine of battery should follow after; at the third daies end he lodged neer Wanna, the head City of all that Land Peneffia, But before that he offered any affault, he fent certain of purpole to found and follicit the affections, one while of the Cartains of the garrison, and another while of the Townsmen. Now there lay within the City, together with the manhood and youth of the Illyrians, a garrifon also of the Romans. And when he faw that they brought no news of any peaceable dealing from thence, he began to bend his forces against them, and assaid to invest them round about, and so to force the City. And albeit both night and day without any rest and intermission, they pressed upon the inhabitants, and evermore one succeeded another; whiles some reared ladders against the walls, others threw balls of fre against the gates, yet the defendants of the City held out and endured 1. that turious and violent tempest: became they hoped that neither the Maceconians lying abroad were able any long time to endure the rigor of the cold winter; not the King on the other fide could have so much release and relaxation from the Roman war, as to stay there and make his abode. But after they perceived once the mantilets approach, and the frames of turrets and fabricks erected, their perfittance was over-matched & they began to relent. For befides that in plain force they were the weaker and not able to refift, diffressed also they were for want of corn, neither had they flore of any other provision, as being taken on a suddain, and looking for nothing lefs than fiege at such a time of the year. Therefore when they were past all hope to be able any longer to tenth, C. Carvilius Spoletimus and C. Afranius were fent from the Roman garrison, to crave of Perfens, first that he would permit them to depart in their arms, and to carry with them their bag and M baggage: fecondly, if they might not obtain to much, that he would but give them afferience of life and liberty. The King was more free and liberal to promife, than fast and faithful to perform. For after he had commanded them to go forth, and carry with them all that was their own: the first thing that he did was to disarme them and take away their weapons. They were not to foon departed out of the Town, but both the company of the Illyrians, to the number of 500 men, and also the inhabitants of Mana tendred themtelves and their City. Perfents when he had put a gatrifon in Ufcana, led away the whole multisude of the yeelded Townsmen (and those were well-neer as many in number as his own army) and transported them to Soulera: where, after he had fent the Romans (all befides their Capeains) who were 4000 fighting men,into fundry cities to be kept in ward, and fold the Elicanians and Hyrians; he led his army M . back into Penefita, intending to be mafter of Oig:um, a Town feated otherwise commodiously, and withabit is the very key and highway that openeth passage into the country of the Labeats, within the realm of King Gentius, and where he kept his roial flate, his he paffed by a flrong bosough-Town well inhabited, named Draudicum, one about him that was well acquainted with the coasts of that country put into his head, that bootless it was and to no purpose to win Oeneum, unless he had Draudac also in his hands, as being a Town htuate more commodiously in all respects. Whereupon he advanced forward, and so soon as ever he presented his army before it, incommently all the inhabitants submitted and yeelded. Being much animated and encouraged with this intrender of theirs, which they made far fooner than he hoped or looked for after that he perceived how tetrible this redoubled army of his was, all the way as he marched he brought of under his subjection eleverrother Caffles and frong holds, upon the file teat that they were put into. Violence he nied against very lew of them; the rest yeelded willingly swherein were taken 1 ynd Roman fouldiers, placed there in feveral garrifons. In great flead and to very good ale forved Caralline Spoletime and Itheir passies, who evermore gave it out that there had been no creek ty nor rigor exercifed upon him and his fellows. Arlength the King came before Ochemb which could not possibly be won without a fet and fall fiege; For the Town had far more youth and able

A men within it then the relt, was fortified with a ftrong wall about it, and defended of the one fide with the river called Areans, and of the other with an executing high that and the fame of hard and difficult specific. All these things confidered, the cownsmen were in good hope to be a ble for to make reliffance. Perfens, having entrenched the town and call a rampler round about it, began likewife to raife a cerrace & mount from the upper part thereof, to that beight'as might firmount and over-top the wals, But during the time that this peece of work, was in hand and brought to perfection, a great number of the inhabitants within were confumed by diversand fundry adventures, whiles they skirmilhed oft and falled forth, endeavouring both to defend their own wals, and also to empeach the fabricks and devises of their enemies. And those that remained alive, what with toiliome labour night and day, and what with many a wound, were past all R fervice and good for nothing. So foon as the terrace and mount aforefaid wastaifed close unto the wall, both the Kings cohort (whom they call Nicatores) mounted up into it, and also with ladders the affault was given unto the City in many places at once. All that were above fourteen years old he put to the fword : their wives and small children he cast into prison. The rest of the booty and pillage fell to the fouldiers share. As he returned from thence with victory to Stubera, be fent as Embaffadors un to Gentins, Pleuratus the Illyrian (a banished person who sojourned with him) and Aparens a Macedonian of Berrhaa. Them he gave in charge to declare unto Genius, what he had atchieved against the Romans and Dardanians the summer past, together with the late exploits performed in that winter expedition; and withall to perswade the K. for to be knit in amity with him and the Macedoni ns. These Emb stadors having transmounted the top of the hill Scordas and traveried the wilds and wolds of Illyrians, which the Macedonians of purpose had laid walt and defert, to the end, that the Dardanians might have no cafe passage either into Illiricum or Macedony) after much pain and travell they arrived in the end at Scodra. Now W.s. K. Gentius at Liffus, and thither were the Emb. fladors tent for, where they delineted their metfage with gracious audience: but they went away with an answer to no effect; namely, that he wanted no will, and his heart was good enough to war upon the Romans; but his coffers were empty, and he lacked mony especially, to go in hand and enterprise that which he defired. This antiverthey related unto King Perfeus at Simbera, at what time as he was molt buffe in felling of his captives taken in Illyricam. Then forthwith were the lame Embaffadors addressed again unto him, accompanied with Glaucias one of the Kings guard and iquires of his body, without any n mention made of mony, and that was the only means to induce the bare and needy barbarone Prince to levy war. After this, Perfens ranfacked the City Anorra, and once again reduced his army into Peneftines country, and having frengthned the garrisons in Vicana, and in all the forts and peeces about it, he returned into Macedony,

L. Calini a Roman lieutenant, lay in guard for the defence and rule of **Lyricum**, who durft not fiir o long as King Persens was in those quarters; but in the end after his departure, he endeavoured to recover **Fearni in the Penellins country, but was repulsed from thence by the garrison of the Maccodnians there, and earied away nothing but many adry knock and bloudy wound, & so retired with his forcesto **Lychnidim**; from whence, some sew daies after the sent **M. Trebulius **Fregellams** into the Penellins country, with a strong power, for to receive holtages of those Cities who faithfully had persisted in anity & friendling-He commanded him also to go sorward to the Partins (for they like wise had covenanted to put in pledges) for that of both these nations, the said holtages might be gotten without any stir and trouble. The hostages of the Penellins were sentent to **Apolloma**, but those of the Partins to **Dyrrbachium**, which in those daies was more usually called by the Greeks **Epidamsus**.

App. Canduse, delirous to rate out the blemish and make amends for the dishonour received in Illyricam, fet in hand to afsault Phances a fort of Epirus, having brought thither with him the A. thamans and Theiprotians (over and above the Roman army) to the number of 6000 men; but he got nothing there but travell for his paines, by reason that the place was valiantly defended by Clevas, left there with a ftrong garrifon by K. Perfeus. Perfeus likewile madelan expedition to Elimea, and after he hadt aken a folemn furvey of his army about it, he conducted his power to Strains at the request of the Epirots This Strains then, was the strongest City of all Erolia, Situat it is upon the gulf of Ambracia, neet the river Achelous he advanced thither with 10000 foot & not above 300 horfsof them the took the fewer with him in number, by reason of the threight paiages and rugged wates. Being come at the third dates end fo far as to the mount Citins, after he had with much dificulty paised over it, the low lay lodeep, that hardly and with much ado could be find a convenient place to encampin. From thence he removed, more for that he could not there abide and remain, then for any intolerable way and weather he met withall in his difmarch and journey forward : to with palling great travell and trouble, of his bealts especially the fecondday he arrived at the temple of Impiter called Niceus, and there lodged. Then after he had taken an exceeding long journey, he abode at the river Arachibus, being trained thereby resfon of the deep water : during which time, he made a bridgover and transported his forces and when he was gone a dates journey onward, he encountred on the way Archidans; a principal perion of the Grohans, by whole means the Cit yor Strain was to be delivered up unto him. And that day he ledged apon the frontiers of Andian from whence next morrow he journeyed se firms to Strang, where having encamped near the river Achelons, he looked that the Etolians would run durinte him by heaps at all their gates, to yeeld the micives to his protection : but in

Attack

flead thereof he found their gates shut & garisons of the Romans received into the City that very night when he came, together with the lieutenant C. Popilius, For the chief of the City (who induced and enforced by the authority of Archidamus whiles he was prefent in place, had fent for the K.) became more flack and negligent, by occasion that Archidamas was gone forth to meet with him, and thereby gave advantage and opportunity to the adverte faction, to fend for Positive with a 1000 footmen from Ambracia. In very fit time and to right good purpole came Dingshire. alfo a captain of the Ecolian Cavalry, accompanied with 600 foot and a 100 horie. Known is was for certain, that he marched toward Stratus, as intending to band and take part with Perfeas ; but changing his mind together with the turning of fortune, he joyned with the Romans. and banded against him for whom he fet out at the first. Neither was Popiling, among these waverings and inconstant spirits, more secured then he should be; and therefore incontinently gat a the keies of the gates into his hands, and possessed himself of the guard of the wals. And for Dingre chas and the Ætolians, together with the youth and able men of Strains , be best owed them all in the forresse, under a colour of guarding the same. Persens, having assaied to parly with them from the bils which commanded the higher part of the City, finding them perverle and obstinat, and feeing them ready to fet him farther off with thot of their darts, encamped five miles off from the City, beyond the river Pemarus. There, he called a councell; in which, Archidamus together with the revolts and renegats of the Epirots, exhorted him there to fojourn and continue; but the captains of the Macedonians contrariwife were of advice that there was no flerwing with that troublesome and dangerous scalon of the yeer, considering their provisions were not ready; and the affailants were like fooner to feel the feacity and want thereof, then the defendants in to regard whereof, and especially for the enemies wintred not far from thence, he dislodged and removed to Aperantia. The Aperantians by reason of great credit of Archidamas among them, received him with a generall conlent. And the same Archidamus was made captain there over a garrilon of 800 fouldiers. And fo the King returned into Macedon, with leffe trouble both of his men and bealts, then he came thither. Howbeit the bruit blown abroad, that Perfeus led his forces against Strains, caused Appins to levy his siege from before Phanotes. And Clevas with a brave regiment of lufty men well appointed, followed hard after him, and at the foot of the hils which were almost unpassa' le, he slew wel-neer a 1000 of them as they marched heavily armed, and took prisoners above 200. But after that Appine was passed through threights& come into the plain called Eleon, he lay encamped there fome few daies : mean while Clevas, accompanied with to Philostratus the chief commander of the Epirois, passed over into the territory of Autigonea. The Macedonians went about to rob and (poil : but Philoftratus with his cohort fet him down in await, under a covert and hidden place for the purpole. And when as those of Antigonia issued forth in arms & charged upon the forragers as they ranged over the fields, and disperied in stragling-wife, purfuing them too eagerly in their flight, they chanced to engage themfelves over far within the valley where the enemies lay in ambuilh and there to the number of a 1000 of them lost their lives, and almost a 100 were taken prisoners. And so the enemies having sped wellin all their enterprises, removed their camp close to that of Appins, to the end that the Roman army might do no violence and outrage upon their friends and allies. Thus Appear fpending the time in there parts to no purpose, and doing no good, after he had discharged the companies of the Cha-Monians, & as many of the Epirots as were with him returned in Ingress with his Italian souldiers. and when he had distributed them among the confederat Cities of the Partynians, there to winter, returned himfelf to Rome by occasion of a certain folemn facrifice. Perfeus fent to Caffandrea for to lie in garrifon there, a 1000 foot and 200 borfe, whom he had caused to come again out of the countrey of the Peneltins. And they that returned from Gentius related stillithe same long from him, yet never rested he nor gave over to tempt and importune him, sending Embassadors after Embassadors unto him, knowing right-well, that in him refted great importance: yet could not by any meanes possible bring the man to expend ought and to be at any charge, in a matter every way of great confequence.

The four and fortieth Book Of the Histories of T. Livius of Padua, from the foundation of the City of Rome.

The Breviary of L. Florus upon the four and fortieth Book.

Unitus Marrius Philippus passing through wilds and woods, entered into Meccdony and Surprised many Cisios. The Rhodians sent Embassadors to Rome, shreatning to aid Perseus, no less, the people of Rome would conclude peace and contrast amity with him: whereat was taken great Scorn and disidain. Now when the charge of this war was committed to L. Æmylius Paulus the Comful now the second time for the year following, Paulus before the publike of mely of the people presed unto the gods, that all infelicity and curfed fertime coming towards the people of Rome, might for

a versed from thence, and light upon his sum house. And so having taken a voiage into Macedony. vananilhed Perlens and subdued all Macedony. A liste before he bould livike a barrel, C. Sulpiciis Gallus a Martial Colonel, fore-warmed the army that they flould not wender & be troubled in mind at the sclipfe of the moon which was to happen the next night following. In like fort Gentius the King of the Illyrians having entered again into arms, was overcome mifeld by Acicius the Preter : and havine [ubmitted bim[elf to bim, was with his wife, children and kindred, fent to Rome, From Alexandriathere arrived the Embasadors of Cleopatra and Ptolomeus King and Queen of Egypt, com plaining of Antiochus King of Syria for that he marred upon them. Perleus having folioited Euroches King of Pergamus, and Gentius King of the Illyrians to aid him, was abandoned, for that he made not true paiment of mony according to his promife.

The four and fortieth Book of T. Livius "Nthe beginning of that fpring which immediatly followed the winter wherein these occurrents hapned, Q. Martins Philippus the Conful came to Brundusium with five thousand menwhom he intended to transport over the less for the supply of his legions. And M. Popilius (one who had been Conful) and other brave gallants of noble parentage as well as himfelf. followed after the Conful to be martial-Tribunes in the Macedonian legions. Also about the fame time C. Martins Figulus the Pretor, and Admirall of the navy, repaired to Brundusum, Who weighing anchor, loofed to fee from It aly together, and arrived the next day at Corpha; but the morrow after that, they put within Actium, an haven of Acarnania. From thence the Conful fer r fail for Ambracia, where he disbarked and travelled by land to The flats. But the Pretor having doubled the point of Leneas, entered the gulf of Corimb; leaving his veisels at Crinfa, journed likewife by land to Chales unto the naval forces, making such expedition that he croised through the midft of Bastia in one day. At the same time A. Hostilius lay enc mped in Thessaly, neer to Palapharfalas. Who albeit he had performed no memorable exploit of warlike feats, yet he had reclaimed his fouldiers from all licentious loonfels, where with they were corrupted, and ranged them within good order of discipline. Also by his faithfull corraige in government, he had entertained and kept the love of the allies still, yea, and protected them from all manner of wrong and injury. Now when he was advertised of the arrivall of his successor, he affembled with all di-

ligence his forces both men and horfe, & gathered together all armor, as well offenfive as defenfive. n and fo with a brave army right well appointed, he went forth to meet the Contal upon the way. As their fift encounter and meeting was honourable, and befitting as wel their own reputation as the greatestate of the Roman name, to for the managing of the affairs afterward[* it was very expedient to the Conful Philip. For the pro-conful turning to his own army, exhorted the fouldiers to perform valiant fervice; and so when he had delivered it to the Conful, returned to Rome.] heredetecti Some few daies after, the Conful made an oration in a folemn audience of all his foundiers: Wher- supplied, as in first he began with the particide of Perfeus, committed upon the perion of his own brother. Signius think. but projected against his very father. Then he proceeded forward and declared the wicked and chimins may divelish means whereby he attained to the crown, also his practites of poyloning, his bloudy murderers he laid await for King Eumenes his lifeby way of deteltable brigandage and robbery 1 more markes [] "over, the injuries offered to the people of Rome, and facking of affociat Cities against the cove-"nants of accord. All which dealings of his he fhould find oneday (quoin be) by the illue of his "affairs, how odious and curled they are in the fight allo of the immortall gods. For the gods are evermore favourable and gracious to piety and fidelity, the only means whereby the people of " Rome is mounted to that putch and height of felicity. Then he compared the forces of that State "which already compassed the round world, with the strength of Macedany; be let armies to ar-" mies, making remonstrances how far greater was the pulffance of Philip and Astiochus before. and yet was it defeated utterly by no greater power then the Romans now were able to finew. "Having thus enkindled and enflamed the courages of his fouldiers by this maner of exhortation. he began to debate in countel as touching the principal and main point of the whole war. And thither repaired unto him from Chaleis, the Pretor C. Martins, after be had taken the charge of the armado and fea-forces, Relolved it was and concluded to make no longer abode in Theffaly, and there to lofe time, but prefently to diflodg and remove directly into Macedony:that the Pretor also should endevour and calt, how at one and the felf same time he might infelt and annoy the fear coalts of the enemies. Now after that the Pretor was dismifted &tent away, the Conful commanded his fouldiers to bring every man with him provision for a month; and to the tenth day after he had received the conduct of the army, he removed the camp and let forward. When he had gone a daies journey, he called together the guids, and after he had commanded them every one to declare before the Councel there affembled, which way each of them intended to direct the army the canied them to go afide; and then debated it was in councel, which courie to take above all others. Some were of opinion to lead by the way of Pptbours; others advited to paffe over the Cambunian mountains, like as the yeer before Hoft live the Contul conducted his army; and there were who gave advice to go neer to the moor of Afenris. Now thereremained yet fome pare behind of the way, which lay indifferent ftill and common to all thefe places; and therefore their . confultation of this point was put over to the time when they should encamp neer to the parting and division of the said water. So from thence he led the army to Perrhabia, and sat him down between Azeras and Deliche, for to confult once again for all, which way to take

The same time Perfess knowing that the enemy approached, but yet ignorant which way he H meant to come, determined to befet all passages with strong guards. Whereupon he lent ten shouland yong and lulty men lightly armed, to the pitch of the Cambaunian hils (which the inhabitants themselves call Volustana junder the conduct of caprain Ajelepsedotus. But he commanded Hippias with a power of twelve thousand Macedonians to feiz the streights of a certainfort fitust upon the marth Afenin, and is called Lapathus. Himfelf in person accompanied with the reft of the forces, lodged first neer to Diam : but afterwards feeming as if he were unprovided of counsel and void of sense and understanding, he with his light horsmen made rodes and courses along the tirand, one while toward Heracles, and otherwhiles to Phila; and fo backward again the same way to Dium. In this mean time the Consul resolved fully to lead his army by that pass where we faid before that the army of King Philip gneamped fometimes neer a place called Oldo- I Jophas. Howbeit be thought good to fend out before four thouland armed men, for to prevent the enemies and be possetsed first of the most commodious places of advantage : this regiment wiscommanded by M. Clandius and Q. Martins, the Confuls fon , and incontinently all the terces in generall followed after. But the way was fo fleep and difficult, for ough, uneven and rigeged, that in two daies space, they which were sent before, albeit they were not charged with the carriage of anything, had much ado to march fifteen miles: where they lodged, and the place which they made choice of was called the Tower Endiern. From whence the morrow after they iournied feven miles forward and feized a hill not far from the enemies camp: where they difparched a courrier backto the Conful to give intelligence, that they were come neer to the enemy. and feeled in a place of fafety, commodious also for all purpoles; and withall to advise him for to w make all possible speed after, for to overtake them and join together. This messenger encountred (h) Conful at the Mear Afenris, where he was greatly perpirzed as well for the difficulty of the way which he was to enter himfelf; as also in regard of the danger of them whom in so sew number he had fent before, even through the midft of the enemies corps de guard. Whereupon he took a better heart to himfelf; and having united all his forces, encamped upon the forefaid bill which his men already held, on that fide which (confidering the nature of the ground) was most commodious. And there they might discover within the view of eie, not only the enemies camp diltant from thence a little above a mile, but also the whole countrey as far as to Diam and Philas vea, and all the fea-coast by reason that the high pitch and top of the mountain yeelded a prospect far and neer round about. And this was it that let on fire the fouldiers hearts, when they beheld !. the whole weight of the war; the Kings forces altogether, and the enemies country to near note them. In which spirit of cheersulness when they were earnest with the Consul, and exhorted him to advance directly against the enemies camp, they had but one day granted them to rest after their wearssome journey So upon the third day the Consul leaving part of his forces to guard the camp, led the rest against the enemy. Now had Hippias been lately fent from the King to keep and guard the passage, who since the time that first he espied the Roman camp upon the hill, had prepared the minds of his men to a battel, and so encountred the army of the Conful and met it half way. The Romans advanced forth to fight, nimbly appointed; and the enemies likewife were lightly armed, and by reason thereof most fit and provided for to give the charge and begin skirmish. So soon as they affronted and encountred one another, presently they fell to lancing M of their darts on both fides. Many a wound was given and received of the one part as well as the other by their rash charging at random, and few of both sides were slain. Thus were their slomacks whetted and edged against the morrow; and then had they skirmishes, and maintained fight with greater forces, and more deadly feud, if the ground would have lerved themto have displaced their battallions at large : but the top of the mountain was streight and aroseto a therp creft in form of a coin or wedg; and ihardly afforded room enough for three ranks of armed men affront; and therefore when fome few were in fight, all the reft and specially they that were heavily armed, stood as lookers on. As for the light armour of one part, they would run forth at the broken crags of the hill, and ever from the fides join battel with the like of the other part : yea, and find meanes to charge their enemie, were the place even or uneven, it skilled not N whether, But after that more that day also were wounded then killed, the night at length parted the fray. The third day, the Roman Generall was to feek and wift not what to do ; for neither could be stay any longer upon that hill, for want of all things; and retire back from thence it was not possible, without dishonour and danger both. Moreover, if he had retired, the enemy might presse upon him from the upper ground with advantage. There remained therefore no other meanes toamend that which was the audaciously enterprised, with as resolute & hardy perfishance in execution; a thing that other whiles proveth well in the end, as if it proceeded from wife and deliberat counsel. And verily to this hard passe and difficult terms they were come, that if the Conful had been to deal with an enemy like to any of the Macedonian Kings in old time, he might foon have received a great foil and overthow. But K. Perfens as he coalted and ranged with his O cavalry upon the strand neer Dium (albeit for the space of 12 miles wel-neer, he heard the cries and shouts of them that were in fight;) neither reenforced the companies by sending fresh souldiers in place of the wearied, not shewing himself in person at the battel: (which had been a thing I assure you of most importance) whereas the Roman General being above 60 yeers of age, corpulent besides, &unweldy, performed bimself right lustily all military services of a valiant warrior; perfiking in that to the very end most bravely, which he had begun and enterprised so boldly :

and having left Pepileus forth gound the hill son, malled over places that had no tracks at all to di-Let them, by funding out before, estably were allowed the property and property indicate and the complete an tibetinen with baggage, came behind with the legionary toot men in the tereguard. No tongue is able to express what a toil and printal labour they found in going down the hill, the sumper hories with theichacks & carriages tambled to down one with another; in to much as when they had fearcely gone four miles forward, they wilhed in their hearts nothing more then to return the way they came, if it had been possible. The elephants troubled the march as much in maner as the enemies could : for when they were come to a place where they could lee no way, down B they call their riders and governors; aying them along on the earth, and with the horrible brave ing that they made, affrighted their hories especially, until such time as a device, was found for their paff ge. They began first to make the head or entrance of the bridg at the very bow and edg of a fteep downfal : this done, in the lower ground beneath, they lettalt in the earth good firong and long posts of wood, two by two distant one from the other traverse, while little more then the largenets of one of their beafts. Upon which refted fast joined [with ten on & morteife] certain rafters like wal plats 30 foot in length, and those being couched with planks croffe over in form of a bridg, had earth and mould call thereupon. A little way off heneath it, such another bridg was made; and fo a third likewile, and many more confequently according as the craggy ground was broken and uneven. Now the elephant from the firm ground entred upon the first bridg aforefaid; but before he was gone as far as to the foot and end thereof, the polls showen as med were cut in two underocath ; to the end that the bridg might fall, and in the calle reeling therof the beaft also gently flide, as it were, and be carried therewith as far as the head of the fee cond bridg. Thus some of them glid and kept themielves standing upright on their feet others relta ed upon their buttocks. Again, when they were come to the plain and levell floor of another fuch like bridg, by the fall of it in maner aforefaid they were driven, unto a third bridg beneath it, untill flich time as they were come to a more plain and even valley. In this order the Romans could rid little more then feven miles that day. And the least part thereof went they upright on their feet but were fain most-what to tumble and roll over, nd over with the armor and fardels about theme. and thus they gat forward in all kind of pain and trouble, in such lost that he who induced them to this journey & conducted them therein, could not deny but the whole army (with a mal power coming against them) might utterly have been defeated. By night they arrived at a prety plain. but the place being enclosed on all fides, they had no space and room to view round bout, whe ther it were dangerous or no. At length after much ado and beyond their expectation, they meewith a firm peece of ground, whereas they maight take fore footing; and there they were forced the morrow following to attend in the hellow valley the coming of Popilins and the companies left with him; who allo were exceedingly fore vexed and plagued with the roughnesse of the way, about the enamies, troubled and afrighted them no whit at all. The third day, after they had joined their forces together, then took their way, through a pade, which the inhabitants call Caltipence. The femrits day they paffed over a slace; that had no more meanes to direct them, then the other before; but by ule and experience there were grown more skilfulls, and better hope they. had, for that the enemy in no place appeared, but approached neer to the fea. When they were come once down into the plains between Haracetas and Lebethras, the footmen (whereof the greater part kept the hile) puched their tents and took up the valley, and a good part of the plain greater par kept the hist. picked their tents and took up. nier, and a good part of the plain wherein the horimen should quarter. As the King was by thing himself, it is faid that word came, How the enemies were neer at hand a st, which pews he was foliated, that he lept out of his bathing vessel, and in hast gat him out of the bane, stying sloud. That he was vanquished without drawing sword and stoke given a neither with he for fear which was to turn him, taking sundry-counteds one of nothers, and commanding he known not what. One time this rate of the late when for the late when for the late when for the late when the late this means opened all the success for the Romans to make war. Himtelf, after be had had in tais means opened all the sysques for the Romans to make war. Himlelf, after he had had in great halt belrowed and piled up in his hipsy all the gilded images at Draws, to the end that the, enemy, thould make no pripe, of them, couled without level possible to traffe up and to remove to Pratus 3 8 thereby gave occasion, thus the enterprile of the Could, which might have freezed ratheness, the had engaged himlelf to far, that he could not polyibly, to retire again without leave, of the enemy proved in the end, op inconfidents and onastried defignment. For now the Roman had, the choice of two passages through which thay might cleape away, the one, by Tempe into, Thirds, the other into Maccalon, by the way, ner Draws both which before were held by the Rims sourch So as it without a state of the state of the red of the product of the state of Kings guards. So as it retolute and testicis captain could have held out and endured but one ten aics the first apparence and shew of terror that approached the Rom, could never have returned into Theffely by Tempe, oor found way for copyrelance of provision & victuals to the place where they were. Here is now, not reason way or experiment to provide a commandation place water they were. Here is not force of a rare to make it dangerous, and why befides the traight guiler five mile in length, yelding a very arrow, way, for one beaktrong obserged with burden, the policy of either hands are to there and upright, that hardly a man is the tolook down from their, but his else will daily, his brate turn, and his head, be giddy within! Moreover, the found and notice, see, and the depith of the river ference running dial rectify.

rectly through the midte of the villey, energied the fear is much the more. This place to peril H lous of its own natura the been field and address with the Kings gurifons in four leveral of diffant places. The one kept in the very flatted which field there are Commany the forces at the conduct of the four leveral of the conduct of the conduc placed even apon the very avenue it fell about the milit of the walley; where it is at the drei and which may early be defended with ten men /K flere weternomore : in this maner (I fay) the passage being stopped up by Train, at well for portage of provisions thither as for return from thence, the Romans mult perforce have retired again up to the fame mountains from whence they were delicended. But as they come down and were not different, to being now deferred. they could not possibly have gained them again in spen view; confidering that the enemies had poffelled the tops of the mountains ; and no doubt the difficulty thereaf befides, which they had r tried already, would have cut off all hope of that adventure : to as being waded thus far into this rath enterprife "there remaineth no meanes elle for them, but to have palled through the middle of the enemies, at Diame, for to to elcape and patte into Macedony, an adventure no doubt, lif the gods had not bereft the King of his right wits) most difficult and dangerous unto them. For it being to, that from the foot of the mountain Olympus unto the fea, there is little above a mile ipace between : the one half whereof, is taken up with the mouth of the river Baphyrus, which in this place (preadeth very broad and large; and another part of the plain; either the temple of Jupiter or the town it felt occupieth a the reft belides, being but a very small place, might have been enclosed and made fast against them with a little trench and rampier besides such store there was of stone ready at hand, and of timber out of the forrest, that they might either have raised a w mure, or framed turrets and fuch like fabricks in their way. Barthe K. (whole printend undertlanding was blinded with uddain fear) forefeeing none of all their things, but disturnishing every fort of their garrifons, made open passage for the current of war, and fled himself to Pydia. The Conful perceiving that he had gotten great advantage and many hopes by the folly and negligence of his enemy, dispatched a currier backtoward Lar faunto Sp. Lucretius, willing him to leiz thole forts into his hands about Temps, which were abandoned by the enemy and after he had lent Popilins before in spiell' to discover all the passages about Dinm, and perceived that the avenues were open in all parts, he marched forwards himfelf, and the fecond journy came to Diam , where commanded to encamp under the very temple, to the end, that no vidlent outrage frould be committed in that holy place. Himfelt in proper person entred into the City, which as I it was not great, to it was garnished with fair publick baildings, beautified with a number of goodly images, and palsing well fortified befides : in fo mitch's he could not well believe, that things of such importance were abandoned for nothing, but that there was some fecret deceit and treachery lutking underneath. After he had flafed there one full day; to etpe and the that all coalls were cleer, he diflodged and inherenced on & tuppeding verily that he flould be provided of infficient flore of grain, he advanced forward that very day to the river named Mysis! The morrow after, he took post sign of the City Agasta, which the inhabitants willingly sendred into him. And to win the hearts of all other Macedonians (contenting himself only with hollages) he promifed to leave their City cleer without a garifor, and the permit them to live under their own laws without paiment of any tribute. Being marched on ward one daies journey from thence, he pitch-M. ed down his tents falt upon the river Affordir: but feeling and finding ftill (the faither he went from The field, more and more wint of all things, he retired back to Dism; and then all meniaw plainly Stande no doubt to what freights he thould be driven; in cale he had been clean flux out from The field, confidering that it was not lafe for bindo remove far from thence wherehe was Perf. as having railied all his forces, and assembled his captains into one place, checked and

ratled up the captains of the garrifons and guards aforeful over the passages but above all he rebuk d Afelepiodorus & Hippias moft, sying stiat those two had betraied unto the Romans the portgate to Macedony: wheras indeed no man was thore justly to be blamed, for that than his ownfell

The Conful after he had discovered a far off from tea a freet of Reman ships, conceived good hope that velsels were coming charged with provision of victuals for now in his eamp the dearth N was great, and brought they were already to extream want and fearcity.) But he was advertifed by them who were entred within the habor, that the halks and fifthe of burden were left behind at Magarifa. Whereupon, being in great doubt while to do fio hard went all things with him for the present; that he had work enough to wreftle with that Boly difficulty, without being farthet encumbred with any empeachment from the enemy) behold; is happy time, letters were bre unto him from Sp. Lucretins, importing thus much , That he was malter of all the fores and holds planted upon Tempe and round about Phila, where he had found great plenty of corn and other necelsaries. The Conful right joious for thele good tidings, fet his army on foot from Diam to Phila, as well to ftrengthen the gatrilon there, as also to deal corn among his fouldiers ; which would

have required a long time ere it could have been brought over to them at Dissus.

That departure & journey of his was nothing well poken of the foregave out that the General retired from the enemy for very fear; because that if he had stated there still, he should have been forced to a battel; others said, that he had no shill in war; neither in show occurrents, which for tunes wheele turning about altered every day, offering one new thing or other, who when occations and opportunities were prefented unto him, let the fame flip out of his hands, which loop after might not possibly be recovered again. And verily he had not to foon quitthe possible

Anf Dinm, but he started and wakened the enemy, and put in his head no wat length to regain those matters, which had been loft before through his own default. For hearing that the Conful was deperred, he returned rumediately to Dism's where he repaired whatlo ever had been demolifhed and ruinat by the Romans - the battlements of the wals which were cast down he set up seals in the right place; and in all parts fortified the muce and bulwarks of the City. Which done, he encamped five miles off on this fide Empens, intending that the river it felf (which is very hard to be passed over, should serve in stead of a rampier and erench of defence. This river moneth one of the vale from under the mountain Olympus, and in fummer leafon is small and shallow, but in winter it tileth high and ipre adeth broad by reason of rain v running also with a forcible current and freem, it furmounteth, great rocks, and among those frony crags and fhelves make h many B whirlpits : by occasion likewife, that from thence it carrieth away, with it into the fea, ftore of earth, there are many gulfs of exceeding depth : and by reason that it bath eaten a hollow chanell in the mids, the banks of each fide are very high and freep upright. Perfens, supposing that by the means of this river, the enemies were debarred from all passage, purposed in his mind to hold

off, and drive out the relt of the fummer in that fort. But the Conful in the mean while fent Popilius from Philainto Heracles with 2000 armed fighting men. This Heracles standeth about five miles from Phila, situat in the mid-way between

Dism and Tempe, upon arock that commandeththis river, Popilius, before that he caused his men to approach the wals, fent certain persons of purpose to perswade the magistrats and chief of the City, to make proof of the faithful protection and elemency of the people of Rome, rather Other to trie their rigor and violence. But this motive and advice availed not, because they might differenthe fires out of the kings camp neer to Enipent, whereupon both from the land and feafide (for the fleet also being arrived anchored neer the shore) as wel by force of arms as by fabricks and engins of battery, they began to affail the town Moreover, certain young and lufty Roman fouldiers (makingule now in wat of exercise which they had practised in the games Gircentes) gat over the wall where it was lowelt. The maner was in those daies (before this wast prodigality came up of filling the whole cirque or thew-place with beats fet out of all countries) to devide and feek fundry forts of publick fights & spaciacles to be hold; & not running one course with the chariot, and another on horieback, and io an end, to employ at both races the space of one full

hour. Among others feats of activity exhibited, the mafters and wardens of those exercises and h games brought into the race commonly 60 (and other whiles more) lufty yong men in arms well appointed. There training in part represented a shew and apparance of two armies encountring and encountring and charging one another, in part also the use and practite of a more gentle and elegant exercise then military profession, and coming never to the handling and managing of weapons after the order of tword-fencers. Thele youggallants, after they had performed other ordinary running couries, put themselves into a four-iquare squadron, with the bucklets or targets close couched and joined together over their heads, in this manner a they that were formost in the front frood bolt apright; the feeond rank flooped fornewhat lower under the other; the third course more then they ; and so the fourth untill the hindmost kneeted on their knees : and by this means they relembled a pavoided rifing up higher & higher like the pent-house or roof of additices. E This done, two men well armed fetching their run fifty foot or the reabout back ward from thence, and feeming to defie and challenge one another, mounted the forefaid pavoifade, ran from the

nether end up to the top upon those targets to jointly united and fet close and thick together, and one while they fet their counteriance as though they would defend the fides and edges thereof, otherwhiles in the mids they feemed to performed their devoir and maintain combat one with

another, as upon firm and fleady ground. Like for all the world to this, was there a pavoilade

framed and brought close to that part of the wall, and when armed men were mounted upon it, they that flood upon the very ridg thereof, were as highfull as the defendants which kept the walls who being once beaten back and turned down, two enligns of fouldiers gat over into the City, The only difference between this pavoisade and the other above described was this, that they on-Ely who thood in the front before and in the flanks, bare not their targets aloft above their own heads, because their sides and bodies should not be naked and exposed to hurt, but earied them before after the usual manner of figuring men in a barrell. By which means, neither the arrows, and darts dicharged from the wall bure them afront; nor the thet that light upon their targetfence took any hold, but glanced and glid down-ward from the top without doing any harm, like to vain water that shooteth from the ridg of an house, and runneth down the eyes. The Confal likewife, now that Hwaden wer won; advanced forwards with his army thither, pretending as though be marched toward Distor, and usif after he had chafed and driven the King from thence, he minded to puffed forward also into Pires. Bit preparing now against winter, he commanded to make the water fit and handloine, for the carriage of provision out of Theile-

G fo, and to chale out commondious places for garners, allo to baild servain houses, wherein they this brought she provides, might lie in cover, and lodg commedically. Per few, in the end have for calcas hears again and gathered his wins together, upon that late fright which had amazed his spirits, withed then without his beart; that his command increase had not been obeing, at what time asing feating his begave expresse charge to call the treasure into the least Pella, and to efet on fire, the attenut at Theffalon ien, Andrewson being fent for to the same purpose to Theffalouise made no hat to executehis will hatt rifled out the time for the nonce, leaving the King

* Cafandrea

fome relpite to repent, as it fel out indeed. Nicias was not fo provident and well advised at Pella, 11 in throwing away fome part of the mony which he there found a howbeit he thought his fault fuch, as might in some fort be remedied and ametaded; for that, all the faid treafers in manner was recovered by the means of certainty years that filted for it under water, and fetch it ap from the bottom of the fea. But the King himfelf was to athanned of this foolith fear, that is, an elapseholly he commanded those poor dyvers to be feeresty murdered; yea, and afterwards singless and Nicias allo; the end that no person should remain alive that was privy to that so this commandent of his.

Amids thefe affairs. C. Martius having loofed to fea from Hexacles, and with his fleet failed to The flatonica, landed his armed fouldiers in divers places of the shore, and made wast in the territory all about and when they made fallies out of the City and charged upon him, after fome for tunat skirmilhes, he chaled them back and beat them within the wals. So as at length be terrified the town it felf ; but not only they who ranged up and down here and there, unadvisedly approached the wals, were wounded with thor discharged our of instruments of all forts, planted upon the wals; but those also who were in the ships, were burt with stones, weighed and levelled from engins a far off. Upon which occasion he commanded his fouldiers to retire a shipboord, and leaving the fiege of The falonica, they passed from thence to Enia, a City fifteen miles off, fituate in a fertile foil just over-sgainst Prdna, When they had spoiled the territory lying to that City, they coafted along the shore and arrived at Antigonia. Where, being set a land, first they spoiled the countrey in every quarter, and brought good store of prizes to their ships; but afterwards, as they stragled out of order and difbanded, the Macedonians, as well footmen as horse, ran upon them, and chaied them as they fled apace to the fea fide ; in which rout they flew about 500 and took as many priloners. And nothing elie provoked the courage of the Romans (in regard as well of utter despair otherwise to save themselves, as of the indignity it self, soto hazard their honour)but only the extream necessity wherein they flood, having no means tore. cover their thips in fafety. Whereupon they turned head, and renewed the fight upon the very les strand. They also who were a shipboord, surccoured and helped them. In which consist, two bundred Macedonians loft their lives, and as many were taken prifoners. From Antigonea the fleet weighed anchor, & made head toward the territory of Pallene, where the fouldiers were feton shore to spoil the countrey. The territory appertained to the confines of the Cassandreans, the most fruitfull track of those parts which they had coasted and failed by. There King Enmine, being departed from Elea with twenty war thips met with them, & likewife five other covert thips were tent from King Prufias. The Pretor teeing this good encrease and addition of his forces. took a better heart unto him, even to beliege " Caffandrea. This City was built by King Caffander, in the very fireight & gullet which joineth the territory of Pallene with the reft of the Macedomian countrey, enclosed of the one fide with the Foronian fea, and on the other with the Macedonian. For there lyeth out a bank or shelf like a torque into the fee, upon which the City standeth, and beareth unto the deep, no leffe in compette and quantity then is the mountain Acke. It butteth full against Magnesia, with two promontories of unequall bigness; of which the greater is called Polidenm; the leffe Caraffrium. This town they began to affail in two divers parts. The Roman (P retor) drew his fortifications to a place called Cista, appoint certain firong forked thakes for to debar and that up the way from the Macedonian teato the Toronian. On the other had fide there is an Euripe or arm of the fea, from which quarter Eumenes gave the affault. The most trouble and toil that the Romans found, was in damming and filling up the trench, which Perfens had caft against them a little before. And as the Pretor enquired where the earth was bestowed which was thrown out of the trench storefaid, because he could see no heaps thereof any where, there were shewed unto him certain vaults and arches within, which bewraied a new wall, not built to the thicknelle of the old, but with perpend work, laid with one course of brick and no more. Whereupon he relolved to pierce through the faid wall, and to to make way into the City. The which he thought to execute and perform without being discovered, in case he scaled the wall in another quarter, and by making a shout and alarm there, witherew all the defendants of a the City to the guard of that one place. There lay in garrifon at Caffandrea (being a sufficient number of serviceable young men of the City) eight hundred Agrians, and two thousand Peneltins of Sclavery, tent from thence by Plearatus : and both thefe nations are hardy warriors. Whiles their defended the wals manfully, and the Romans endeyoured, with all their might to mount over, the thin wals of the vaults and arches aforeisid were wrought and digged through in the turning of an band, and gave entrance into the City. Now it they who brake in, had been armed (as they were but pioners) the town had been taken at that inhant. But when as the fouldiers heard news that the faid work was finished, they inddainly let up a cheerfull shout for joy, being ready some in one place and some in another to rull, into the City. In enemies at the first wondred what the thone place and tome in another to thin, into the says and enemies at the first wondres what the meaning should be of that findship try a but the captains of the gartifun, Pythe and Philippu Pyes to being once advertised that the town lay open, uppoing that herein consider the vantage, who could first prevent the other and give the charges, fallign forth with a frong band of Agrians and Allyrians: and while the Romans tallied themselves from the from this place, and others from that, and were called together for to enter the City with banner difplaied, they fet upon them unready as they were, and not ranged in any good order, put them to flight and chaled them as far as to the trench, where they overthrew them one upon another by heaps: 600 or very were there killed

A and in maner whom they could reach between the wal & the trench were fore hurt. The Pre thus overtaken in his own enterprife, was not fo halty to project any new defigns; neither fined Eumenes any detter, albeit at one time he affaulted the City both by land and fea, Wherupon they accorded both, to fet firong guards for to impeach the passage of all garrisons out of Maceday thit bers and (fince open force took no better effect) to affail the wals with fabricke & engine, As they were bulie in preparation thereof, there arived ten frigots of the Kings, tent from Macedony with certain felect auxiliary Gauls. Thefe when they perceived their enemies ships riding at anchall siled in fingle range one after another, as close as possibly they could to the shore in the dark night, and to entred the City. The bruit that went of this new fuccour and garrison, forced as well the Romins as the King to give over the fiege; lo fetching a compate about the promontory, they B arrived before Torons. And when they began to lie against it, after they perceived once that there was a valiant company there to defend it, they abandoned their enterprire without effect, & failed to Demetrias. Being approached thither, and leeing the wals full of armed men, they paifed by and, anchored at Ioleon: intending after they had spoiled the territory, to set upon Demen trias. Mean-while, they Conful alfo, because he would not fit ftill doing nothing in the enemies countrey, fent M. Popilius with five thousand fouldiers to give the affault to the City Melibas. Seated it is at the foot of the mountain Offa, on that fide which looketh to Theffat, and very fitly for the purpole commandeth Demetrias. The first arrivall of the enemies put the inhabitents of the place in great affright; but after they had recovered their foirits danted with fo unexpected fear, they ran in arms to the gates, and up to the wals, where they doubted and inspected any place like to give entrance, and incontinently cut off all hope from the enemies, that it could poffibly be forced at the first assault. Whereupon they prepared to lay fiege unto it, & began to make fabricks and engins to batter the wals. Perfeus having intelligence, that in one inflant both Melibes was belesguered by the Conful, and allo that the fleet anchored before Isless, to the intent that from thence he might go in hand to assail Demetrias : fent Euphraner one of his cantains. with a chosen regiment of two thousand souldiers to Melibaa; with this charge and direction. That if he could raife the fiege from Melibes and force the Romans to depart, he should march fecretly to Demetrins, & put himfelf within the town, before the Romans could remove from Jolcos and advance before the City. The affailants of Melibaa discovering him with his forces all at once upon the higher places, quit their fabricks and engins in fearful halt, and let them all on fire : D and thus they departed from before Melibea, Emphranor having levied the fiege from the one City forthwith led his army to Demetrias. And then the citizens afsured themfelves, that they should be able not only to defend the City against the fiege, but also to fave their territories from wast and fooil : and fo they made fallies upon the forragers dispersed loosly here and there, not without drawing bloud of their enemies. Howbeit the Pretor and the King rode about the wals, and viewed the fituation of the town, if peradventure they could espie any one place which they were like to force, either with battery of engins or force of arms. The voice went, that by the means of Cydas the Cretenian, and Antiochus governor of Dometrias, there was a treaty of peace and amity between Philip and Eumenes. But howfoever it was, this is certain, both Eumenes and the Pretor departed from Demetrias. As for Eumenes, he failed to the Conful, and teltified unto him E the joy that he conceived for his late and prosperous entrance into Macedon; and from thence returned to Pergamus into his own realm. But Martius Figulus the Pretor, when he had fent part of his fleet into the harbor of Sciathus there to winter, with the reft of his flips went to O-, ream in Bastia : supposing it a commodious City, from whence victuals and all provisions might be fent to the armies that abode either in Macedony or Theffaly. As touching Emmenes, fundry authors have written diverily. If a man should go by Valerius Antias and believe him, he reporteth, that neither the Pretor had any help from him by his navy, not withit anding that oftentimes he had tent for him by his letters; nor took his leave of the Conful in good terms with favour, at what time as he was to depart into Afia, as being highly displeased, that he was not permitted to quarter with him in one & the same camp; infomuch as he could not possibly be entreated by him. to leave behind that Cavalry of Ga ils which he had brought thither with him. As for Attalns his brother, heremained ftill with the Conful (as Valerine laith) and continued syncere and faithful unto him without any change and alteration; yea, and performed right good, fervice in all that war.

During these wars in Macadony, there came Emballadors, from beyond the Afpt to Rome, fent. from a pery K, of the Gauls (Balanes he had to name, but of what linage he was descended it is not recorded) promiting aid to the Macedonian war. Thanked they were from the Senat, and prefents were fent noto them : to wit, a chain of gold weighing two pound certain golden cups of four pound weight, a brave courier barbed and trapped, and an horismans armor. After their Gauls were gone out of place, the Embassadors of Pamphylia brought with them into the Senat a golden crown, valewed at 20000 Philip-process of gold t their requelt was, that they might.

C be permitted to fet up the faid prefent and oblation in the chappell of Imp. Opt. Max. and likewife to facrifice within the Capitol. Their petition was ganted, and when their Embalsadors. were delious to renew the amity between them and the Romans, they received a gracious anfwer, and had of them a reward fent of two thousand Alses. Then the Embassadors of King Priva fias, and anon after, others from the Rhodians had audience; who of one and the same argumentdiscoursed diversity; for both tended to one thing, namely, a treaty for reconcilement of peace be-

tween the Rome & K. Perfens. Prafin feemed to intreat rather then to demand protesting that he

" had ever to that day flood with the Romans in that war; and willingly would friend them fill it to the very end thereof : but fince that there came Embiffadors unto him from Perfent, and " dealt with him to make an end of the war between him and the Romans, and for that he pro-"miled them to be a mediator and interceffor for him to the Romans : therefore his request "unto them was (if they could so find in theirs hearts) to flint their anger, & so they should nie "him in any fervice, as one that would acknowledg himself beholden unto them for afavor, in "effecting this atonement and reconciliation. In this maner (I fay) spake the K. his Embassadors. 66 But the Rhodians contrariwise, in a proud humour of theirs, reckoned up a beadroll of their "demerits towards the people of Rome, attributing the greater part (believe me) of the victory of K. Antigebus to themselves : moreover they added and said, that when the Macedonians and "Romans were at peace, they began to enter into league and amity with K. Perfeus: which they " had interrupted and discontinued against their will; not upon any desert or occasion given of "his part, but only because it pleased the Romans to draw them into the affociation of the war. "Three daies now already (fay they) have we felt the finart of this war and lived by the loffe; by " reason that the seasare shut up from us, and our Hand is decaied and distressed for need and " want, having loft our tollage and customs issuing from the seas; which we are not able to en-"dure any longer; have addressed Embassadors to Perfeus into Macedony, to intimate unto him, "that the Rhodians will and pleasure was, that he should grow to a comp ofition and be at " peace with the Romans. Our selves also are sent to Rome to declare the same: and likewise to "denounce, that who foever shall impeach and hinder this course tending to pacification, the "Rhodians wil confider of them accordingly, & bethink how they are to proceed against them, K I am verily perswaded, that there is no man at this day, who can hear or read this, but his flomack will rife thereat with indignation; gueffe then thereby how the LL, of the Senat of Rome were affected and touched as then, at the hearing thereof. Claudius mine author faith, that there was no answer at all given unto them. Only an arest or decree of the Senat was read before them. importing thus much, that by order from the people of Rome, the Carians & Lycians were made

when the principal persons of the embassage once heard, even he, whose big and brave words a little before, the whole Senat-house was hardly able to contain, fell down flat before them ina Iwoon and extasie. Other Hiltorians write, that this answer was returned, "That the people of "Rôme at the very beginning of this war, knew affuredly (by intelligence given from persons of " right good (redit) how the Rhodians had secretly complotted with Perseus against the state of L "Rome: and if therehad been some doubt thereof before, yet the words of the Embassadors ere-" while delivered, made all cleer and put it past peradventure: and no marvell, fincethat for the " most part it falleth out, that such cautelous practifes, how loever at the first they are covertly & " cleanly caried, yet one time or other are bewreied and discovered. Let the Rhodians send their "melsengers over the world and spare not; let them make themselves judges to determine of " war and peace at their pleasure : as for the Romans, they will take arms in hand, and lay them er down again at the will and appointment of the gods in heaven. We are well holpen up now in c' deed, if we must have the gods no more to be witnesses of our accords, but the Rhodians for-

" footh. And must the Romans (I would not else) be ruled by them, and withdraw their forces

" shall we do then? What the Rhodians will see to, well may they perhaps themselves know:

"but the people of Rome That is certain) well confider indeed and resolve after that Perfemis

" vanquished (which they hope will not be long first) to recompence and require every City and

"fate according as they have deserved in the service of this war. As sharp as this answer was, yet

"Out of Mecedony? They will confider and advise themselves how to proceed against us! How M

free : and presently were letters dispatched to both nations to signifie so much unto them. Which

they sent a reward to these Embass, to every one of them 2000 assessibut none would they receive. After this, were the letters read of Q. Martins the Con'ul, conteining thus much, namely, How he had passed over the streights of the forrest, and was come into Macedon, where he had provision of victuals which the Pretor had given order for out of other places to ferve for winter and besides, had taken up of the Epirots twenty thousand Modii of wheat and ten thousand of barley, for which corn they should make mony ready at Rome to content their Embassadors, N. Also that they must send from Rome souldiers liveries and other apparel; and need he had besides of 200 horse or thereabout; especially of Numidia; for in those parts he had no plenty of any thing. Hereupon an act was granted out of the Senat, That all these things should be done according to the renor of the Conful his letters, So C. Sulpition the Pretor bargained for the transporting over into Macidony of 600 fide cassocks and 3000 short coats or jackets together with horses; for to be disposed and distributed at the discretion of the Consul : and besides paid the Embassadors of the Epirots good mony for their grain. He brought also into the Senat. One simus the son of Pythoa noble personage of Macedony. This man was evermore of counsel with the K perswading him to peace: and admonished him as his father Philip before him observed an order even to the time of death to read over twice a day from point to point the instrument of the accord & cove- O nants between him and the Romans; so he also would take up that good custome and practise the same, if not so continually, yet at least wise many a time and often. Bur when he could by no meanes scare him nor avert his mind from war, he began at first to withdraw and absent himfelf, alledging for his excuse one while this occasion, and otherwhiles that, because he would not be present at the debating of those matters which he approved not and in the end perceiving

A that he was had in some jealonsie, & other whiles charged to be a traitor, he changed his allegeance revolted to the Rom, and served the Conful in right good stead This One smar being brought into the Senat house, related all these premisses : whereupon the Senat ordained, that he should be enrolled formally in the number of allies : also, that he should be provided of a lodging, and his ordinary expences for the time allowed at the Cities charge Moreover, 200 acres of land in the teritory of Tarentum, which was conflict to the people of Rome, should befet out for him; and meffuage in Tarentum bought for his habitation. To fee all this performed, C. Decimus the Pieter

The Cenfors upon the * thirteenth of December, took a survey of the number of citizens and */dibus December. an eltimat of their goods, more streightly then aforetime. Many were unknighted and had their bu. B hortes taken from them; and P. Rutilins among treft, who when he was Tribune of the Comhad been their accuser and called them so violently to reckoning; degraded he was besides and difolaced out of his own tribe,& made no better then a very labourer in the Cities works. Wheras the one moity of the Cities renews and profits for that yeer, was let by and allowed into them

by the treasurers (according to an ordinance of the Senat) Tib. Sempronius cut of the mony asigned unto him, purchased the house of P. Africanses on the back side of the old Carra near the *Port Ville as image of Fortunas: the shops also wherein they told wooll and the other adjoining thereto, all to the ule of the City. He canfed like wife the stately palace to be built, which afterwards was called Semmonia Bafilica. Now was the yeer come about and well neer at an end, when by reason of the great care prins c cipally about the Macedonian war, men began to talk, whom they were to create for Confuls a-

gainst the next yeer to atchieve and end the faid war? Whereupon there passed a decree of the Senat, that Cn. Servilins with all speed possible, should make hast to Rome for to hold a general assem. bly of election. This decree Sulpitius the Pretor within few daies after read to the Cof, to the end that he should repair home into the City before the day prenxed. Wherupon both the Col, hairned; & the faid election was also furnished by the d.y appointed. Cost, these were created, L. Emplus Panlus the fecond time (even 14 yeers after bis former Confaithip) with C. cicinius Craffus. The day following were the Pretors also chosen, to wit, Cn. Bebins Tampbilus, L. Anicius Gallus, Cn. Oftavius, P. Fonteins Balbus, Mar. Ebutius Helva, and C. Papprius Carbo. The carefull regard of the Macedonian war canfed every thing to be done with greater expedition. And there-D fore it was thought meet, that these new elect magistrats should call lots out of hand for their provinces, that it might be known to whether Cof. Macedony, and to which Pretor the conduct of the navy should fall , that thereupon they might presently consider and provide for all things requisit to the war, &require theadvice of the Senat asneed required. O dained it was when the Confuls were entred into their office, to folemnize the Latine feltivall holidaies as foon as they might conveniently, without offence of the gods and breach of any religious order, that the Conful whole let fell togo into Macedony, were not deteined behind upon any occasion. After these ordinances, Italy and Macedony, were nominated for the provinces of the two Coninls; and for the Pretors the two civill jurifdictions within the City of Rome, the navy, Spain, Sicily, and Sardinia, In fine. Macedony fell to Emplins the Conful, and Italy to Livin us. Of Pretors, Cn. Babius was lord chief justice of the pleas of citizens, and L. Anicins of aliens. And if the benut mought good to fend the navy any whither, Cs. Offavius had the the charge thereof as L. admirall. P. Fonceus was anpointed by lot L. Deputy of Spain, M. Ebutius of Sissly, and C. Papyrine of Sardinia.

All men foon faw, that L. Empline intended not to go coldly about the managing of that war . both for that he was not an ordinary man, but fingular above all other, and also because that night and day be muled and studied upon nothing elfe, our that which was requisit and pertinent there-. unto. The first thing of all where with he went in hand was thes; a request to the Senat for to difparch certaindelegar commissioners into Macedany, to visit the armies there and thearmado: to make true report upon their certain knowledg, what was needfull to be done for the supply of the forces as well by land as ica ; also to lie in eipiall & estimat as much as possibly they could the p Kingspower; moreover, what quarter of the province were taken by our men, and which the the enemies kept; whether the Romans lay encamped ttill within the fortest, or if they were patfed beyond the streights and come into the even ground ; who continued trusty allies, who were, fuspected, who hung in doubtfull terms, as whose faith depended upon fortune : who seemed to

be professed enemies how great the provisions were of victuals from whence they were conveign-

ed by landsfrom what places transported by water: & I ftly, what exploits had been done the fum-

mer palt both by land and fea : supposing, that for a light given and certain intelligence delivered of thefe things, he might be fure'y directed in the calling and Hying of future plots & deligoments, So the Senat granted out a commission to Ca. Servilins the Col. for to lend the delegars into Mascedeny, luch as L. Emylins thought good of. Whereupon within two dates after, Cn. Domithe Encharbus and A. Licivius Nerva, took their journey as legats and commissioners. News G came in the latter end of this yeer, that it rained itones twice, namely in the territory of Rome, and likewite about Veis : and therefore a novendiall facrifice was celebrated. This yeer there died certain prieits, namely, Pub. Quintiling Varus, a flamin of Mars, and M. Cland us Marcellus a Decemvir,in whose room was substituted Cueus Oft avins. And now noted it was, that the maynificance and port of the people of Rame encreated, for that in the plaies called Circenfes exhibited by Publins Cornelius Scipio Nafica, and Publius Lengulus Addites Cutule, three core, and

2 wild healts out of Africk, with 40 hears, & elephants, were baned to make front to the people. When L. Amplins Paulus and P. Licinini erered their Confulthip upon the intechtiof March. which was the beginning of the yeer following, the LL, of the Senat werein great expectancy, and especially what the Consul would propose unto them artenehing the Maccomian war, which was his proper province. But Panilly that the had nothing to propound and put to councel, feeing that the Delegats aforefaid were not retirned : And at Brundufium (quoth he) they now are, having twice in their voiage upon the feateen driven back by tempell and call noon Dyrrhachium; But io foon as I am once advertised and have perfect knowledg of those things that first are to be known, I will then confult; and that will be within very few daies. Now to the end that nothing may flay and hinder his journey, he told them, that the even before the Ides of April, was appointed for the folement of the latine featival holydaies. And after facilfice duly performed [upon the Albane hill] the Senat flould no fooner ordein, but he and Co. Off norms would fet forth and put themselves on their way. As for C. Lieinius his colleague, his charge foould be in his abience to provide and fend all things requifit and needfull for this war. Mean while (quoth he) the embassies of forrain nations may have audience given. So when he had facrificed as the maner was, before they took in hand the great affairs of State, the Embaffa. dors of Alexardria, from King Prolomen and queen Cleopatra, were called in. Clad they were in poor array, the bair of their head long, their beards fide and overgrown ; and carrying in their hands branches of the Olive-tree, they entred into the Sen t, and fell groveling and profitst upon the floor. Their habit and appared was not to simple and mournful, their look and counterfance not jo heavy and forrowfull, but their speech was more piteous and lamentable. Antiochus now w King of Spria, and who had iometime been hoflage at Rome under a colourable prefence of honesty and equity to restore Peolomans the elder to his Kingdom, made hot war upon his yonger brother, who then held Alexandria : and after a victory obtained in fea fight neer Pelufium he made a bridg of hasty work upon the river Nilss, over which he transported his army, & now laid fiege to Alexandria: to as by all likelyhood be would shoully by way of conquest be lord of a most rich and wealthy Kingdome. In which regard, these Embassadors made pitifull moan and grievous complaint, " befeeching withall the Senat, of their aid and fuccour to that realm and those Kings, who were such friends to their feignory and dominion. For perswaded they were that "the people of Rome had done to much for Antiochus in particular, & were of that account & authority weth all other Kings and nations, that if they would but fend their Embassadors to inti-" mate thus much, that the Senat was not well pleased with waging war upon confederat Kings, "he would pretently raile his flege, depart from before the wals of Alexandria, and withdraw his army clean away into Syria. But if they protracted the time long and delaied thus to do, then " should Prolomess and Cleoparta within a while be driven out of their realm, and forced to come " to Rome with some shamefull spot of dishonour to the people of Rome, in that they had notifet " their helping hand in that extream danger of all their fortunes. The LL of the Senat moved with compassion at the prairies of these Alexandrians, sent incontinently C. Popilius Lenas, C. Decimius, and A. Hoftitur as Embafladors to determine and make an endof the war between thosel two Privees. In commission they had first to go unto Protomens, and then to Amicebus, and to let them both understand, that unlesse they surceased and gave over arms, they would take him neither for friend nor confederate, whom it was long of that the war was not given over. So these M three together with the Alexandrian Embastadors, took their leave within three daies & departed. Then the forfaid Delegats returned from out of Macedony, the last day of the featival games to Minirva called Quinquairus, and not before they were welcome; for fo looked for they were, had it not been eventide when they came, the Confuts would immediatly have called the Senat together. But the morrow after the Scriat fat, and those commissioners had audience given. Report they made first, that with more danger then profit enfuing, the army entred into Macrdo. nover those passes and streights, wherewas no way nor passes at all Item, that the King kept the countrey of Pieria, into which the Roman armie was now advanced, and were to necreocamped one to the other, that nothing but the river Enipsus between kept them alunder; that neither the No K. made offer of battel, nor the Rom, were of sofficient strength to challenge & force him to fight: moreover, that the winter had overtaken them (a time unleasonable for warlike exploits) that the fouldiers were nuzled and nourifhed in idlenels, notwithflanding they had victuals to ferveno longer then fix dates; also, that by report the Macedonians were thirty thousand strong. Were it fo that Ap. Claudius had a good and fulficient power about Lychnidum, he might be able to trouble the K, and put him to his trumps in a battel; but now both Appins and the garrison with him, are themselves in extream jeopardy, unless with speed either a complete army be sent thither, or elfe they draw from thence where they are, into Mucedony, Over and befides they related, how from the camp they went towards the fleet, where they heard fay, that fome of the fea-faring men and mariners were dead of fickness, others, and namely, those of Sicily above the rest were gone home again to their own houses, infomuch as these were not men enow to serve the ships & those that remained, had neither their wages paid & mony to put in their purte, nor liveries & apparel to hang on their backs. As for Eumenes & his fleet, they (like ships driven to a coast by force of wind and weather, without any other errand or caute elfe) were come and gone again , and it fremed the mind of that K. was not wel felled and refolved. But as they reported al of Emigraes fullpictoully & in doubtful terms, to they alsured them of the firgular fidelity & conflancy of Artifac

A his brother. When these Legats had spoke then said Le Emplient et us debate now in council ms trouter, when there is no the many and the state of the sense of th but fuch as had born some bonourable dignity : then, out of all those Eribures thus elected that L. Emplies should make choise for those two legions which were to go into Macedon, of whom he would himself: also, that after the solemnity of the Latine feafts performed, L. Engling the Conful and C. Offavius the Prator and Admirall of the fleet, should depart into their Province. A third was joyned in commission with them, to wit, L, Anicius the Prator and L, chief Justice for firangers. And ordained it was, that he should pass into Illyricum about Lichnidum, for to succeed R Ap Claud us. The charge of taking musters was put upon C. Licinius the Conful. He had commandment to enroll feven thousand [foot] Citizens of Rome, and two hundred horsemen and to charge the Latine allies with a levy of seven thousand footmen, and four hundred horse. Also to fend letters unto Cn. Servilius, who governed the Province of Ganl, to enroll fix hundred men of arms. This army he had commandment to fend with all convenient speed to his Collegue into Macedony, so as in that Province there should not be above two legions, and the same full and compleat, containing fix thouland foot, and three hundred horse aprece. As for the surcrease as well of the Cavalry as Infantry, they should be disposed and bestowed in sundry garrisons. And all such as were unmeet for service, were to be cassed and sent away. Moreover, the allies were put tolet out and find 10000 foot, and 800 horse. And those were to serve in garrison under Anici-C us over and above the two legions (which he was commanded to lead into Macedony) confilling

of 5200 foot, and 300 horsemen either of them. Also for the navy were enrolled 5000 mariners and rowers, Licinius the Cof. was appointed to defend and kep in obedience his Province with two legions, and to take besides of allies ten thousand soot, and six hundred horse.

After these ordinances of the Senat were accomplished, L. Amylius the Col, went forth of the Senat house into the common place before the assembly of the people; where he made a speech unto them in this wife following: "Me thinks I perceive and fee, my good friends and Citizens The Oration " of Rome, that ye have shewed more apparent tokens of joy and gratulation inmy behalfsfor that of the Angline

"the Province of Macedony is fall to my lot; than either at the time that I was declared and fa- to the people 16 luted Cofor that day whereupon I first entred into government: & forno other reason in the of Rome. D "world, but upon the opinion which you have conceived, that the Macedonian wat, which hath " so long continued, may be brought by my means to such an end as beseemeth the greatne's and "majefty of the people of Rame. And for mine own felf I have good hope, that as the gods in fa-"vour have directed this fortilege, so they will be present and propitious unto me in performing

"the fervice. In these matters, I say, I am but carried partly with conceit and partly with hope. But "this one thing I am affured of; yea and I dare affirm and promife on my ownhead, that I will " endeavour my felf and employ all that is in me, that this your good opinion of me may not be "in vain conceived. As for all things necessary and requisite to this war, both the Senat hath or-"dained : & alio, for that they have thought good I should depart immediatly (for which my self "am well pleased and contented neither in me there shall be any delay) my Collegue C. Licinius, E " a singular man, and of great valour, will provide with as great care and diligence, as if himself " had the full conduct of this war. For the effecting whereof fee that what foever I shall write eite thereothe Senat, or to you, ye beleeve for true: as for running rumours which have no certain stauthorstine no ear and belief thereto; neither feed them with your toolish credulity, For now *** sadais neity, a thing that I have observed to fall out ordinatily in this war) there is no man set aget to limb by the common hours that are blized abroad, but his spirit and contage may be thereby quailed and danted. In all meetings now, yea, and at every boord (I would not elebye. Shall have thereby quailed and danted. In all meetings now, yea, and at every boord (I would not elebye. Shall have them, that in their table talk will lead your armies into Macedon; that know where

they are so lodge and encamp; what commodious places are to be leized and kept with garri-Bloss on what time and through which passahe entry must be made into Macedon; where the F . gamers and forehouses for corn should be built and set; which way by land and sea both, the ff providings of victuals ought to be brought, when the time ferveth to encounter and fight with it sbeengament when to fit fill and reft. Neither are they content to fet down and pronounce, from a supple done for the better: but if ought hap to be managed otherwise than they have from the supplementary and the supplementary are to be managed otherwise than they have for supplementary and the supplementary and supplementary and the supplementary and sup of Farall mentioners the gift of refolution and combancy to neglect the fixed and talk of mentions as fourtiers. Faire had make choic rather to have his authority & command diminished and from paires by the folly and vanity of level people, than with their tavourable applaute and good

The parsence manage his after some or level people, than with their tax outsole appliant and good of the part of t

February.

" places mark the proceeding of the enemies, and observe the opportunities of times : those (Ifav) H who as passengers in one ship, are partakers of the same danger. If there be any man therefore, "who is verily perswaded of himself, that he is able to direct me and give meany counsels (in the "conduct of this war which I have in charge for the good of the Common weal, let him come "forth, and not deny his helping hand to the weal publike, and go along with me into Maccons. "Firmish him I shall, with ship, with horse, with tent-room, with conduct-money, and all things "necessary for his voyage, If any be loath so to do, and had rather sit warm at home, prefer ling the " ease and repose of the City before the travel and pain of warfare, let him not here on the land "take upon him to play the pilot and fleetiman at iea, Matter he shall find enough within the Ci-"ty to talk of and feek no farther; let him hold him there & keep his babble and prattle to him-" felf : know he(who foever he is) that we will content our felves with our own counfell about us r "in the camp, And this oration ended, and the Latine festivals solemnized the day before the *ca-"lends of March, together with the facrifices duly celebrated upon the Alban mount : the Cof. and the Prætor Cn. Oftavius departed incontinently into Macedony. It is recorded in the Chronicles that the Cof, was honoured with a greater frequency that accompanied him than ufuelly had

been known; and that men prefaged in manner affuredly, the end of the Macedonian war; how

the Cof should have a speedy return, and obtain a brave and glorious triumph.

During these occurrents in Italy, Perfess who (because he was to be at the charges of disbursing money) never thought of it, to go through with that which before he had begun, namely, to adjoyn unto him Gentius King of the Illyrians: fo foon as he perceived that the Romans were chtred the straights, and the war come now to this extremity of hazard; thought good now to make K that fure and put it off no longer. Whereas therefore he had covenanted & promifed by his Embaffador Hippias three hundred talents of filver, with conditionallo, that for fecurity hoffages should be put in of both parties interchangeably; he fent Pantaucus one of his most trusty friends to dispatch and make an end of this affair. This Pantaucus met the Illyrian King at Medeon in the Country of Labeatis: where he both took an oath of the King, and also received his hostages. Gentins likewife fent his embassadot, named Olympio, to demand the semblable oath of Perfeus, and require hostages accordingly: with him were certain persons sent of purpose to receive the money, who also by the advice of the said Pantaneus were to go in embassie with the Macedonians to Rhodes: and the men hereto appointed were Parmenio and Morcus. But they had in charge and commission after the oath taken, after hostages & money received, to go to Rhodes, & not before. L. Good hope they conceived that the Rhodians might be follicited and induced to take arms against the Romans, by using the name of these two KK, at once and this account they made that if this State which carried the renown and honour above all others for fea-fervice, would once combine and band with them they should leave the Romans no hope at all, either on land or sea. When thele Illyrians arrived, Perseus departed with all his Cavalry from before the river Enipeus where he was encamped, and encountred them near Disim. There were all the complements performed according to the covenants, in the fight and midit of the Cavalry, whom the K, of purpole would needs have to be prefent at this accord of affociation made between him and K. Gestint, inppoling that it would comfort & encourage them the more. So the holfages were given and taken in the presence of them all. They also who were to receive the money were sent to Pella M where the K. his treasure lay: and those that should go to Rhodes with the Illyrian embassadors had comandment to embark at The falonica, Now was Metrodorus there, lately come from Rhodes who affired them by the means of Dyon & Polyanatus, two principall personages of that City, that the Rhodians were press and ready to war. Whereupon the said Metrodorus was appointed the chief in this embassage of Macedonians and Illyrians together. At the same time likewise was addreffed and imparted both unto Eumenes & also unto Antiochussinch advice and counsel in common, as the present condition wherintheir affairs frood, might minister & afford argument mathely," That a free City and a K, were two; by nature, enemies that possibly could not fore together: "That the people of Rome went in hand with them feverally one after another & (that which was " a greater indignity & unsupportable) used the force of KK to overthrow the state of KK Porto, N " by the aid of Assalus they had brought his sather Philip to mintby the field likewise of Enmoner," " & partly alfo of his father Philip, Amiochis was defeated; & even now against himself both En-"menes and Prulias were put in atms. If the kingdom of Macedon, were puce subverted have at " Afia next; which the Romans have in tome part feized already for their own under a colour " of enfranchizing Cities, & fetting them free: & then they will not leave until they have Spin " too. For now is Prusidi preserted in honour before Eumenes; & Antiochassor all his conquet is "chased &debarred out of Leypt, which ought to have been the recompence of the war by him "enterprised & atchieved In these regards Persons advertised each of them to confider & provide therefore either to force the Romans to make peace with him, orelie to hold them for the common enemies of all KK, in case they perfuled fill in so unjust a war. The commission that the ent- o baffadors had to Antiochus was apert & open: but unto Eumener an embaffatior was fent under a precence of ranfoming certain captives but pra Aifed there were under hand more fectet domplots; which caused Emmens even then to be inspected & odious unto the Romans, yes, & charged afterward with more grievous matters, although unitally. For he was reputed little better them a traitor & a professed enemy to their state, whereas indeed both he & Perfess strove who could compals, insprize, & overtake one another better infraud & avarice. Now there was one Cyler a Gresenti-

A an inward & most lecret triend to Enmener, that map had communed full at Amphipally with one Chim are a countrionan of his who lerved under Perfess in the wars , and afterwards at Demetrias conferred with another named Mener are allo with a certain third perion called Antiqchan, all captains to K. Perfenteven under the very wals of the forelaid City, Over and befides, E. ropon who at this time was lent, had beforetime been employed in two leverall emballies to the fame America. These secret communications and embassages were badly spoken of; but no man knew what was concluded between the two KK Howbeit, thus the cale flood; Eumener as he had no mind nor intention to war upon Perfem, fo he was not defirous in his heart that he should have the victory of the Romans; not to much for the old enmity which had been between both their fathers as for the hateful quarrels kindled among themselves. For this concurrence & emu-R lation there was between thele two Princes, that Eumenes could neverabide to fee Parfeus for to purchase so great wealth & so much honour, as he must needs acquire by the conquest of the Romans he faw moreover, that Perfeus from the first beginning of this war lought by all means possible for peace, & the nearer he was to danger & damage, aimed thereat every day more than other; employing his whole study & care about nothing else. He perceived also that among the Romans because the war grew to be longer than they hoped and looked for, as well their captains as the Senat were well enough content and very defirous to see an end once of so troublesome, hurtfull, and difficult a war Knowing thus as he did, the mind and will of both parties, he enclined & framed to that which of it felfashe thought might fall out, where the fironger was weaty and the weaker in fear, and hereindeined be to thew his double diligence, thereby to win a thank & pur-C chale favour of both parts for he entred into bargain with Perfess for a tum of money, one while not to aid the Romans either, by land or lea ; another whiles to be a means for peace and to treat with the Romans thereabout, and not to meddle at all in the war, but to fit fill : he capitulated (I fay) for 1 500 talents; making lemblance and thew, that for the affurance both of the one and the other ready he was not only to fwear but also to put in good and sufficient host ages. Perfeus was the willingest man in the world to set in hand with this as being driven thereto by the exigent of fear; and presently without delay dealt with him as conching the hollages which were to be received: and in fine concluded it was, that they flaould upon their delivery and receit be fent into Creet, But when they came once to talk of the money aforelaid, he hafted and truck at that : and Creek, But when they came, oncero talk of the money storeland, he hatted and stuck at that and to say a truth either of these two sums (between Princesses) to great name and shonour) was but a to say a truth either of these two sums (between Princesses) to great name and shonour) was but a to say a truth either of these two sums (between Princesses) to great name and shonour) was but a to say the expense of to much money; masty, he laid, that he possesses, and the receiver, he were you should not be the expense of to much money; masty, he laid, that he possesses, was willing enough to be at the expense of to much money; masty, he laid, that he possesses make the seventh of the complete of the to fay a truth either of these two sums (between Princes of see at name and honour) was but a pieces lo god J paid down atorchand, and a footman five and their Captainal houland. Perfett in god J paid down atorchand, and a footman five and their Captainal houland. Perfett is god J paid down atorchand, and a footman five and with the open hell of his own forces their five of the first of the first of the first own forces their five of t

with what gifts of apparell, filver, and horfes, he purposed to receive and entertain their Captains H at their first coming unto him: as for that f sy they) we finall take knowledge the soft when we are in presence personally: but now for this time, we demand; Whether we have been we you in ready coin according to bargain, that gold which is to be paid to the southers, as well horse as foot? And when he could make no answer thereto, but was set nonplate; then the said Cloudieur their Prince, Go your waies then (ad. he) and tell your King and Matter, that the Cauls unless they may receive the gold, and holtages befides for their fecurity, will not through food forward Relation being made hereof unto the K, he called his Council: and when it was foon feen what they all would advise him to dothimself, who could skill better to keep his money together. than hold the royall estate of his kingdom, began to enter into a discourse of a distoyalty and savage nature of these Gauls; making remonstrance, how he had experience by the calamities and losses of many before him, that dangerous it was to receive so great a multitude of them within Macedony, for fearthe Gauls would be found worse neighbors than the Romans were enemies. Five thouland horsemen are sufficient (od, he) and so many well we may have good use of in wars, and need not be afraid of them for their number. But every man faw well enough, that it was the waging of such a number that he seared and nothing else : but when no man durit give him counfell albeit he feemed toask their advice, Antigonus was fent again with a meffage unto the Gauls, That the King flood in need of five thousand horsemen and no more; as for all the reft; he weighed them not. When these Barbarians heard that, all the rest began to mutter and grumble, yea, and to take great fcorn and indignation, that they were levied and departed out of their native country for nothing : but Clond cus redemanded, Whether he would make present pay to those five thousand according to covenant, yea, or may? but seeing that he was to seek, and made shifts to avoid a direct answer he let this deceitfull messenger go his waies, and did no harm unto his perfon (a thing that Antigonus himself would scarcely have thought could possibly have been:) And fo after they had given the waste unto those parts of Thracia which lay near to their way, they returned back again to the river Ifter. Which power of men, it it had patied the ftraights of Perrhebis into Theffaly against the Romans (although Perfess had not flired at all, but fitten fill at Eniveus) might not only have spoiled and laid bare the territory all about, and empeached the Romans for expecting any victuals there, but also destroyed the towns urterly, whiles Perfeus held the Romans play at Empess that they could not felieve and succourthe Cities of their allies and confederats. Nay, the very Romans should have enough to do to look unto themselves, confide-L ring, that there was no tarrying for them, after that The fall was loft, which nourished and maintained their army and pass forward they could not possibly, having the Macedonian camp to affront them. But Perfeus by that deed, as he confirmed the hearts of the Romans, for he qualled not a little the courages of the Macedonians, who depended upon the hope and expectancy of their aid By the same milerable pinching of his he estranged also the heart of K. Gentiar from him. For when as at Peda he had paid 300 talents unto those that were sent of purpose from Gentiarto receive the same, well content he was that they should feat up that money. Afterwards he sent unto Pantaueusten telents, and commanded him to deliver the fame to the K, in perion : as for the reft figued up with the leal of the Hlyriams, he commanded his own men who had the convoythereof, ingoing with the least of the anythmass of commanded in sown men who has the course thereby ingoing with the totake finall jointings, and when they were come to the utmost frontiers of Management of the whole of the mediangers from him. Genius, after he had received as earned that intall portion of the whole furn aforelast, beings alled upon continually by Fibrushic and feet on to provoke the Romans by fome Hollings or the free, and the formore add, but continued of printing of the fibrushic and the first of the fibrushic and L. Petilius, who thenced at that third to come units him in emballing. Which for M. Perpens and L. Petilist, who chanced at that time to come unto him in emballing. Which when Perfess once heardy he had enougheed thought verify that the training had cone that, whereby of metality he must be fored to wage war with the Romans; and thereby on the first had not be carriage of the fored distinct as at it he had numbed and hobins for nothing more than to referve as great a body as possibly he could; for the Romanis of being the could for the Romanis of being the could for the Romanis of being the could for the Romanis of being the what had been contrived fecretly between them!! That their theory was about chief and provided that they themselves had given forth abroad, and likewife Fundament and the contribution of all full intrins.

for avoiding of all suspition. Perfeus after the return of Eropon from Eumenes was much diffusien andcatt down. Whelenp on, he lent Antendy & Callippus (admirals of his navy) to Tenedos With forty primitices, puto which number five Gallions were adjoyned; who from that coaft dispersing themselves all about the Islands Cyclades, might waft and grand the lighters and hoies charged with corn, as they haled to Macedony. Thele fhips were pur to les at Caff and ten, and first they tell with the havens that he have der the foot of the mountain Arbeijand from thencepialed to Town be wift pleasure in calmies : where finding certain Rhodian open thins rising in the hatborr, they pake controlly to Endur on knowledge, that hity bulks of theirs on another fide were showen had given buy the wish things of k Eumenes. (which rid in the storch of the haven, and were beginning for their hips the storch of the haven, and were beginninged by Dalmin) for thinked about in all hale. E disperted the comment hips with a student version what he put their in, & tear the faid hulks & vession of burden later Macadomy, with a convoy of the briganties of their their over; with this charge, That after they had conducted them past all disager; into plate of fairty, they should return again to Tension. After the dates they retired covers the first with the charge.

A in the rode of Sigaum. From whence they croffed over to Subora, an Ifland lying between Elva and Ather. It fortuned, that the motrow after the fleet was artified at Subma, five and thirty lifes which they call Hippagoga [ferving for the transporting of hotfer] which came from Elea, having aboorderstain hotelens of Gauland their hories, made head toward Phinza, a cape or promontory of the Chians, from whence they might cut over into Marsthony. And their were incident whence they might cut over into Marsthony. And their were incident from the menes to Astalus, Antenor being advertised by a figuall given him from a watch-tower, that those Thips were discovered under fail in the openies, loosed from Subota; and between the cape of Erythraa and Chias, where the fea is most narrow; he encountred them. The admirals of K. Eumen's thought nothing lefs, than that any fleet of Macedonians were abroad in those seas; but imagined one while they were Romans; otherwhiles, that it was Attalus or fome lent back from Attalus, B who from our of the Roman camp were failing toward Pergamur, But as they approached nearer; they took knowledge by the form and fashion of their pinnaces who they were, by their halfly rowing also and making head full against them they were out of all doubt that their enemies were at hand. Then were they mightily afraid as having no hope to resist and withttand them, consider ring the ships were unweildy and unhandsome, and the Gauls besides could hardly brook the very lea wishout any other trouble. Some of them therefore, who were nearer to the firm land falved themselves by swimming to Brythras; others set up their fails, and being cast upon the Island Chios, fortook their horfes, and ran as fast as they could for refuge to the City. But the barks dicharged their armed fouldiers neater to the City in a more commodious place for landing, where

the Macedonians overtook the Gauls and flew them; some in the way as they fled, others before the very gare of the City, being kept out and excluded from thence; for the Chians not knowing either who fled or who pursued, had shut their gates upon them: Nine hundred *Gallogreeks, or * Now the very near loft their lives and were hewn in peeces, and 200 taken alive. As for the hories, part Gallo, Gallo, perished in the sea after the ships were split and broken, and the Macedoniaris haught and cut the tians, and Gala firings of their gambrels of as many of them'as they found upon the shore. Twenty of the best one, inchis and faireft hories, together with the prisoners. Antenor commanded that those ten barks which book; athe had fent before, should transport to The fadonics, and return egain with all speed to the sleet, for though Ling. that he would expect their coming at Phane. The fleet flaid about three daies under the City trimber of

hian pinnaces, and five royall Quinquiereme galicaces of K. Eumenes. The holinels of the Temple

and Island wherein it stood afforded security to them ally so as there was no buft done not vio-

fooner than they looked for they fet up fail in the Egean sea for Delog-

fide, but afterwards went forward to Phane; and when the ten pinnaces aforefaid were returned by Galles. In this while the Roman Embaffadors, C. Repilms, C. Dzennins, and C. Hoftilins, departed from Chalcing and arrived with three Quinqueremegaleaces at Delos, where they found forty Macedo-

lence offered from one to another. And therefore, as well Romans as Macedonians, and befides, the failers and mariners of K. Bumenes converted together, intermingled one with abother in the Temple, and the religious devotion of the place yielded them truce and furcease of hostility, Antendy the admirall of K. Perfess, when he was advertified from the watch and lentinell, that certain ships of burden were seen 4 far off in the sea, set sai & made after them himself with pare of his pinnaces, and part of them he beflowed in wait among the Cyclades, and laving those that B directed their course toward Macedony, he either drowned or spoiled themall. Popular did the best he could, and Edinenes with his strips likewife, to lave force; but the Macedonians, who laled by night with two or three pinnages at the mott deceived them and were not discovered. Much about this time the Macedonian and Illyrian Embaffadors came together to Rhoder, who carried than greater authority and credit with the Rhodians, by reason not only of the coming of their bilgantins, which failed to and fro ranging over the Egean fea, and among the Cyclude, but also by the conjunction and who cation of the two KK. Perfous and Gentus, together with a fumor that ramotifie Gauls, who wetecoming with a great number, as well of hote astoot, And, now both Dies and Polyacane, who took par with Perfent, took more courage and heart unto them. both another responses, who took pate with eview; took more conveyed and the fundamental by whole means there was not only a gracious answer returned to the Kings, but also pronounced peoply it was that by their anthority alley without what he not of the war. In regard whereof, the Kings allo for their parts were to be difford and well willing to accept of peace. b. Now was at the prime of the spring, which as the new generals were arrived into their Province be townwas at one prime or one spring, when as the new generals were attracted in the desirable confirmed and surjective to the day, at Oceans; and Amount of Byricolar was the lost of Plantage K. of the allyridate, and Europe was the modified Two beautiful his General was the lost of Plantage K. of the allyridate, and Europe was the modified Two beautiful his form. Plantage of the whole blond by Athere and mother bosh and Carabanita only by the mothers fide. This half brother he les suspended, byres fon of his base patentage from the fattler : but as for Plage he murdered, to hes supeched by reason of his base parentage from the lattler; but as soft Plans he murdered, together with two especial streams of his Erroll and Especials (beave men of action). To the end gain he might region in more latery and cornir, The voice goeth that he carried an enclose ye compared to the property of the control of the control of the compared to the Brushames reason by this management to other thingest from an other with the Dardal streams and the more than the Milkod this carried, will the the matrical the dampored indeed, by the control of the carried of the carried of the carried that the more than the work of the carried of the carried that the might shade made and the carried of the carried of the carried that the control shade of the control of the carried that the mass by nature given to violate the carried of the carried that unto Liffe, to the number of 1 5000 armed men, and fent his brother from thence with then H foot and so horfe against the Cavians, for to subdue that nation sither by force or fear, while himself led his army five miles against the City Baffanis from Lifes. Now, we've the Baffanism confederat allies of the Romans: and therefore when they were first follicited by medienteres vield they resolved rather to endure a siege than do so. As for Caregianius he was practably and friendly received at his first coming into Durium, a town of the Cavians: but Carananti another City made the gates fast against him: and as he gave the waste to the testitory about it, certain of his fouldiers fragling here and there, were by the peafants and villagers killed, who came forth and made head against them,

And now by this time Appins Claudius having taken with him, over and above his own army the auxiliaries of the Bullians, Apolloniats, and Dyrrhachians, dillodged out of the place where I he had wintered, and encamped near the river Ganufuus. For hearing of the alliance made between Perfeus and Gentius, and incensed besides with the outrage committed upon the Roman embassadors, whom Gentius put in prison, he resolved certainly to war upon him, Anicius the Prator being at that time at Apollonia, and advertised in what terms the affairs flood in Illyricum, difpatched letters beforehand to Appins, willing him to attend at Genusuus for his coming: and so within three daies after came himself to the camp there; and to those aids which he had of his own he took with him two thousand foot, and two hundred horse, drawn out of the worth and flower of the Partins. Of the Infantry Epicadus had the conduct, and Agathus commanded the Cavalry. With this power he prepared to go into Illgricam, principally for to levy the siege before Baffania: but this defign projected by him, was empeached by a bruit that was blown of certain & pinnaces which wasted and spoiled the sea-coasts. A seer they were together of eighty fail. tent from Gentius by the infligation of Pantaucus, to forrage the territories of Apollonia and Drrrhachium. Then the fleet Which being jurrendred, they tubmitted also and yielded themselves. And so consequently other Cities of that country one after another did the semblable: and the inclination & disposition of mens minds that way, was much fet forward by the clemency and justice of the Roman Prator which he used toward all. Then they marched to Scodra, the capital place and feat-town of the war: not only for that Gential had seized upon it for his own self, as the chief strength and fortress of all his realm, but also because it was the strongest peece of all the Labeats nation, and very difficult for access. Enclosed it is with two rivers: to wit, Clanfala which runneth along the East fide of the Ciry, and Barbana on the L West, arising out of the march Labeatis. These two rivers joyn in one, and are discharged together into the great river Oriendes: which springing from the mountain Scodenes, and encreased fill with the confluence of many other waters and rivulers, falleth at length into the Adriatickies. This Scodeus is the highest hill by odds of all other in those quarters : on the east it hath Dards. nia under it, on the South Macedony, and Illyricam on the Well, Albeic, this town was fixougly fituat, by the naturall fite of the place, and defended by the whole nation of the Illyrians and the King himself in person: yet the Roman Prator (excouraged with the good success he had at the first, and supposing the fortune of the total war would be answerable to so happy beginnings, and that a sudden terrour also would serve him in much stead and prevaile) approached the wals of the town with his army ready embattelled, and displaied his banners against it. Now if they had at thut their gates, and defended their wals and turrets over the gates, with armed gnards befrowed accordingly, furely they had repulsed the Romans from the walls, and defeated them of their enterprife clean: but they issued forth of the gate, and in the plainand even ground gave battell with more animolity and courage than they maintained it with periffente. For being discomfited and driven back, and in the chale hudled by heaps together as they fied, after 200 & above were flain fifthe very flraight entrance of the gate, they put the reft within in fuch a frighte, they diseased continently fent unto the Practor as Oracros, Tentions and Ballus, the principal performed first parties and intreased of arms, than in the mean while he might debare in comfell and be advised as conching themain efface of his affairs. And when for this purpose he had obtained a grane for three daies, and the Romans lay encamped from the City half a mile : Gen- N fin rook a burge, and failing along the river Bartana, passed into the lake or mar of the Labeats, as if he had sought some secretary place to consult in But as it appeared afterwards he was moved upon a certain vain stope of his brother Caravantius his coming, who was said to be near at hand accompanied with many thoulands of fighting men, whom he had levied and brought out of that quarter into which he was fent But when this sumont was over-blown & vanished to nothings down the river he went again with the fiream the third day after inthe fame wallel to Scodingard for contriers before him to the Prator, requiring leave to parter 8 commune withhim; which being granted, he entred into the camp. First, he begin his speech with accoming and confirming his own folly in the end his last refuge was to pout our propers and thed cert's and so humbling himself at the Prator his feet, the fabrished to his devotion. The Prator at the first band himself of the propers and the cert is and so himself at the Prator his feet, the fabrished to his devotion. The Prator at the first band himself of the propers and the far had himself of the prator himself at the prat

a good heart upto him and be of good chear, and invited him to supper: and fo he returned to his own people into the City, where he was honography feathed that day for the Protos. But afterwards the was delivered to the guard and keeping of C. Caffini; a marriall Colonell: and thus received the of K. Perfensonly tentalents (a mean reward and handly sufficient to contents simple words.) plaier) to engage himself into a world of danger; and being a Kas he was, so fall into this extrema calamity and milety. Anicim having entred upon Scadra, first before all puber chings cook milet

à char the two Emballadors aforefaid, Patiline and Bergedon thould be fought out and brought un-A char che two Embastedats aforcaid, Patilina and Berjehna should be fought dut, and brought unicolumn; whom after he had restored to their passine state and reputation, he sent Perpenna pregraftly, of Appethend sile distributed and kindish cotche King; who took his way directly to Medes, is
City, other Laberta, and brought with him into the camp at Scadra Elizas the King with
the two signesses distributed Remanas, together with Cardvantian the K. his brother, Thus, Anich
ay Baring, cond the Hydrain wat within the compass of thirty daies, sent Perpenna to Rema with
the rest of this victory; and within sew daies Gentias himself after him together with his mother;
his wife and children, his brother, and other LL of the Illyrians, This was the only war atchieved
and brought, co an end-before they heard at Reme that it was begun.

During the management of their affairs, Perfect allo was in great sear and affright, by reason
of their compings of Le-Kneylins a new Consul (who as the voice went, marched against him, with
oreat menace) together with Olandas the Bixtor. Neither was he less terrified with the Roman

great menaces) together with Ottavias the Brator, Neither was he less terrified with the Roman navy and the danger of the sea coafts. Entirenes and Athenagor as had the keeping and command of The Relevice with a small garrison of two thousand targettiers, Thither he sent Captain Andresees allo, with commandment to encamp close to the very harbor where the ships lay in rode, Uris to Enia he sent one thouland horsemen under the leading of Antigonus, to guard the sea-coast, to the end that in what part loever they heard the enemies ships were arrived, they might incontinently advance to the inccourt of the peafants and country people. Five thousand Macedonians were likewife fent to lie in gatrifonat Pythosm and Petra, under the conduct of Histoine, Theat genes and Miden, After these were departed, he went in hand to fortifie the bank of the river Enje

pens: because it was passable over the very channell on dry foot. And to the end that all the multitude should be employed hereabout, the very women were compelled out of the towns adjoyning to bring victuals into the camp. The fouldiers were commanded from out of the woods near Finally, the water-bearers in leather bits or bottels, were commanputs, some in one place, and some in another, a pretty distance a funder. The exceeding high hils all about put him in good hope (cothe rather because they sent out from them no rivers to be feen "Respective" 19 open view has they contained within them some hidden springs, the veins whereof draining of L.P. into the lea, were intermingled with the lea, water. They had fearcely funk through the uppermost withins. course offand above, when they might fee small sources to boil up at the first troubled but after-

" affiliants

D ward they began to yield thier and clear water in great abundance; by a speciall gitt (as it were). of the gods above. And even this occurrent also encreased the name and reputation of the Captain with his condiers. Then after he had commanded his men to make ready their armous, himself west the marriell Tribunes, and the principall formost ranks, marched to recognife and view the publices a and to fee where the armed men might descend with ease; and where they might with the fact trouble mount up the bank on the farther fide. When he had taken a sufficient survey hereof, he forecast & gave direction a forchand, for all things to be done in the army in good order with our reaphle and cumultuous noise, even at the very beck and commandment of their leaders. For when a shing to be effected is pronounced to all at once, it falleth out that every man is not within the hearing; and for receiving an uncertain fignall and commandment, fome put more of their own head so, that which was commanded; and others do lefs again for it: and to there artifetrom, the sound of AN The Le would have done then he and to forth every one should deliver unto each Centuri-OR 1850 Helest in rank and place, what wanto be executed; whether it were that the command-On the property was a property was wasto be executed; whether it were that the command-ment went to be carried from the front of the army to the tail, of from the rereguard behind to the yappaned before the broughtup a new order and cufforme, forbidding the watchingen to carry with this arm tappes of their feminels; for that the watching went not out to fight, whereby he tail may ded, and saile others to take arms. Home ordained that the helmettiers or morioners. Apple fland appriating fees having their fuelds upright, before them: and when they were well-and the sail and the sail of the first hields upright, before them: and when they were well-and the sail and the sail of their fields for an arms. Theo arms and bear unomaheir javeling and refling their head upon the edge of their thields faso 36,00 Ann are upon their javeims, and reting ineit head, upon the edge of their inicids to so.

265,14 hap and deep a to the out that their glittering armout might be discovered a far off by, the

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16,709,1998 the horizates, horizates, and a six share to trouble and har and enouth. Fifteespain, with abiding to many hours in the heat, and offentines the enemies beingfrelly, although they were the common that are enough. These properties and put them to trouble and the ard enough. These properties are the properties and put them to trouble and the ard enough. These properties are the properties are the properties and others forced in the properties of the Centius Was

and that be

his person.

" affiltants unto him: as for such as are not called to be of his counsell, they ought neither in pub. H ** like nor in privat to shoot their bolts and give their advice. Three things indeed the soldier

was to care and provide for namely to have a body most strong and nimble withall; his armoe and weapons decent and fit; and thirdly, a spirit prompt and ready at all affairs to execute any "commandment on a fudden. For all things elie he ought, to know, that the gods immortall and chis Generall will take care: for almuch, as in that army wherein the fouldiers, the Conful, and "chief commander, fuffer themselves to be carried away with rumours and bruits of the common fort it is not possible for any thing to go well forward & come to good effect. For his own part " (according to the duty and devoir of a captain General) he would endeavour and provide to "give them the occasion and opportunity of brave exploits: as for them, they were not to enquire after any future thing; but so soon as the signall is given, then every man to perform the service a of a doubty fouldier and valiant warrior, After their good precepts and infirmations, he diffinite fed the affembly: and the old fouldiers themselves conjessed commonly in plain terms, that they had taken forth a lesson that day as young and raw novices, yea, and learned in military profession that, which they never knew before: neither shewed they only by these and such like words, with what content and general liking they heard the Cof. his speech, but also testified the same by prefent deed and visible effect. For immediatly, you should not have seen over all the camp, one man idle and doing nothing: some sell to whet and sharpen their swords; others surbished their headpieces.buffs, and beavers: some scoured their shields and bucklers; others their cuiraces and corflets; some fitted and buckled their harness to their bodies, and tried how they could beflir their limbs and rule their joynts under it : fome shook their pikes and couched their javelins; others brandished their swords and lookt that they were sharp at point: So as a man might easily perceive by them, that upon the first occasion presented of encounter with the enemy, they would enter into conflict, either to atchieve a brave victory, or to die an honourable death.

Perfess also on the other fide; perceiving that upon the arrivall of the Conful and the begining of the pring together, the Roman camp refounded and tung again with their firring and ruffling of armour, as if there had been some new war towards: that they were dislodged from Phills and encamped upon the bank just over against him: and that now their leader and commander rode up and down to view and behold his fortifications and works, to (pie (no doubt) fome way * Namely, the or other for passage

This encouraged the Romans hearts, and danted not a little the Macedonians and their King, At the fift, Perfess endea- f. news that K. voured to impress secretly and stop the bruit and same thereof; by sending out certain of purpose vanquished. to Pantaueus (as he came from thence) to forbid him in any wife to approach the camp. But by this time were certain children feen brought by their own parents among the Illyflati Hoflages: and his kingd is was at the and look how much more carefull order was taken to conceal all, fo much the fooner was every thing fet abroad and blurted out by the prattle and babble of the Kings fervitors attending about the Romans.

> About the same time the Rhodian Embassadors came into the Rhodian camp, with the very fame charge and commission as touching peace, which at Rome had set the LL of the Senat in exeeeding heat & choler; but far worle andience had they in the councill of the camp & with great ter discontentment. And therefore when some advised, that they should be thrust out by head and a shoulders without any answer at all; the Cos, pronounced, That he would shape them an answer after fifteen daies, and not before. Mean while (that it might appear what a gooly reckioning was made of these Rhodian peace-makers who came about a pacification) he began instead thereof to debate in Councill as concerning the means and manner of making war. Some were of opinion (and principally the elders and ancients) to give the affant, and force the munitions and defences planted uponthebank of the river Enipeus; for that the Macedonians were never able to refull; if they came upon them luftily and charged them by thick troops : for whith no longer ago (lay they) than the year before, diffeized they had been of fo many holds both higher and better fortified and the same holden with strong garrifons; Others were of mind that Of warthe Admiral should with the fleet fail to The flatonica & by laying waste the maritime coasts to the off & wear kenthe kings forces : 10 the end, that upon another war showed from behind at their backs, the K. might be withdrawn & trained about to defend the heart of his realm and thereby forcell in Tome fort to open & lay naked the passage over the river Enipent; And Off avin Minkli war of this judge menty, that the bank as well by the natural fite thereof, as for the fcorees made upon he by mans hand, was unimperable and not to be gained: & befides the engins planted every where therespon he heard lay, that the enemies bad she flight and skill to diftharge all kind of find fat better and shope more dead fure thur the intention of the General Ametias was wirelly bent and ther way and after he had diffolved the affembly of his Council, he salled and his the Merchanis'of the Perchabians namely. Schonurand Menophilus (men of approved fidelity and wildom) and of them in great leaves enquireds. What kind of passages there were over into Perrhabia? When they an . O fwered, That the wates were nothing difficult and dail gerons; but only that they were kept and befet by the Kings guards he conceived fome liope, than it best littled their thy night with a walking company, and took them suddenly at mawares before they booked for him, the higher charle more garrifone from their holds : for darts, arrows, and all other flior, covered to five or no purpose if the dark, when a man cannot fee his mark afar off before him to bet close food figlie, the band pell mell, was it that must do the deed : wherein the Roman fouldier had no sellow; Minding

A therefore to me those two as guides, he sent for Octavia the Pratos: and when he had declared amo him the effect of his defiguratent, he commanded him to fail with his fleet to Her seles, and to frave with him victuals baked and dreffed to ferve a thought fouldiers ten daies. Himself fent out P. Scipie Nafica and Q. Fadins Maximus his own ion, with five thouland felect fouldiers to Out r. origing tening and 201 acres of a man of a manual, with the choice of Maccany lying far within the country, according as it had been before debated in Councill; selectely under hand they were given to, wit, that there were yiands and victuals in the fleet prepared tor them, to the they were given to without mere were yours and returns and need prepared for mem, to the end that nothing should stay their expedition. Then the guides, who were to conduct them in their way, had commandment, so to cast their gifts and journeys that by three of the clock in the morning the third day, they might affail Pythoum. Himself in his own person the next morrow, R with intent to amuse the K and keep him from all regard of other enterprises, early by the break of day began to skifmith with the enemies guards in the very midt of the chanell and place of the current. The light armour and forlorn hopes as well of the one side as the other, maintained the fight: for it was not possible for souldiers heavily armed at all peeces, to skirmish in the chanell, fo uneven as it was. The descent from the banks on either hand to the forelaid chanell contained. fomewhat less than three hundred paces, or little better than a quarter of a mile: the middle space of the stream between / hollowed and eaten with the curtent, in some place more, in others less) took up little above a mile. In this middle plot was the skirmilh maintained within the view and eye of the K. of one fide, who looked upon them from the rampier of the camp; and of the Con. Howlovet Asful of the other, who beheld them standing with his legions. The Kings auxiliaries lightly armed, stronomers. ful of the other, who beheld them flanding with his legions. The Kings auxiliaries lightly armed, irronomers. C fought better after off by the means of their darts and other thor. The Romans were more firm observe and fleady, yea, and better defended with their round bicklers of Ligurian shields. About noon-sufficiently tide the Confulcommanded to found the the treate unto his men; and so for that day the fray the years the confulcommanded to found the the treate unto his men; and so for that day the fray the years the confulcommanded to found the the treate unto his men; and so for that day the fray the years the confulcommanded to found the their confusions.

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to it again, and fought more eagerly by reason that their bloud was up, and their fromacks sharp- mer, and the to it again, and fought more eagerly by reason that their bloud was up, and their more eagerly by reason their bloud was up, and their more eagerly by reason their bloud was up, and their marks and their commandation of the day before: but the Romans received hurt not only by them with whom they entred in the Grammated the day beauter out the forma number of those who flood in turrets and petty iconces ereeted here and there; who discharged at them all kind of darrs and shot, but hurled stones especi- best and mag. cted here and there i who discharged at them all kind of darks and thost, but industrial the approved with all yand when they approached once near to the bank where the enemies were, their ballets less approved with velled out of engins, commanded and retched even them that were outmost and farthed off, tenjage sale velled out of engins, commanded and retched even them that were outmost and farthed off, tenjage sale by the confidence of the boundaries of the later than the former day. The third day he forbare to fight, but turned a fide toward the nether of the finmer quarter of the camp, as it he minded to affay paffage by an arm of the river that bended to the only. Thou is

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Now was it the leafon of the year past * Jun-stead in summer, & neatunto the hour of noon stead distincts but by

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Now was it the leafon of the year paft fun flead in fummer, a nearunto the hour of noon flead development of the year paft fun flead in fummer, a nearunto the hour of noon flead development in the day, to as they journeyed in a way full of duft, when the inn was exceeding hot; and even for an one was come indeed, show yould be more troubled with the one and the other. Whereupon a flamy, there is one was come indeed, show yould be more troubled with the one and the other. Whereupon a flamy, there is one heart? Bowbert, fo financiar this rome hus comented and affilied during the expenses all reflicted in the heart? Bowbert, fo financiar commenced and affilied during the the Confull had the heart? Bowbert, fo financiar commenced and affilied during the the Confull had the heart? Bowbert, fo financiar commenced and affilied and feet in a not cased upon fight, that the Confull had the heart? Bowbert, were all every linky and called on the first intervent of the first into the fir

was parted, not without much bloudshed on both sides. The next morrow by sun-rising they felt one in suns

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"time will come when you will be of they mind of which T am bow. Tallegir Tain by experience to in many adventures and vitalities in war, to know, which is to good other tallegir, and which this "better to forbear and fulfill. For this prefer needless is it is lad brought in order of battel). For this prefer needless is it is lad brought in order of battel) to tell you which motives they be, that haddle me to difficill to tell you which motives they be, that haddle me to difficill to late "or to be quite and not to fill this day; another time demand the realists therefor and red to the "or to be quite and not to fill this demand the realists therefor and red to the world to the state of the control of impediments to stay the battel, which to himself appeared not Paulus, which he perceived that the camp was let and quattered out, & the carriages bellowed accordingly, drew first out of the rereguard the Trimis then afterwards the Principes, whiles the History or tikes kept their standing still in the vanguard (if haply the enemies should offer battels) at the half he withdrew them al. I lo beginning hill at the right point, taking by little and little the fouldiers from every entire one after another. By this means were the footmen had away without any rouble and tumult, and the horsemen together with the light armour opposed against the enemy in the front and head of the main battell before the enemies : neither was the Cavalry called back from these flations notes in they were placed, untill the forefront of the rampier and trench was fully finished. The Kidkewife, who without any refufall of barrel had flood ready that day to fight, contenting himfeit with this that he knew the flay thereof was occasioned by the enemy, led his companies back into his camp, After the Romans were encamped and well fortified, C. Sulpition Gallers, a martiall Colonel of the second legion, who had been Przetor the year before by permission of the Consul called the fouldiers to a generall audience, and before them all declated and pronounced, that the next night K following there would be feen an eclipte of the moon, from the feeond hour of the night until thefourth : and this he did, became no man thould wonder thereat, as if it were a prodigious token. Alto he made demonstration unto them, that it might be well fore-known and fore-rold, because it is a third coming at tertain times by the ordinary course of nature. For like as they nothing marvelled at the tring and going down both of four and moon at let hours nor to see the moon folinetimes faitle bright out at the full other whiles in the wait, giving light only with the imall tips of her horns: even to they ought not to make a wonder and miraculous matter of it that the should be dark, when as her body is hidden by the shadow of the earth. Thus the moon was erlipfed at the hour before prognofile ared, overnight before the "caven of the Nones of Sig-tember: By occasion whereof, the Roman fooldiers held is that for a deeply learned lage, and a fir L Septemb.4. vine Philosopher But contrariwite, the Macedonians Were troubled with the fight thereof, as an vine Paniotopher our contratiune, the Maccophians were troubled with the ingredient of the heavy prodicy; portending and preliging the rain of that resiminate the filter defirition of the whole nation. And inject the houling and yelling which they disc in this rains all the whole, until the moon recovered her full light again; was a very propuon that for and prediction of notes. The morrow after both the armies were to horse that weekly of which that he is a light of the contration of the cont uther the moon recovered ner tuit ngar again, was a very prognoment on an precision of the first the moon recovered ner tuit ngar again, was a very prognoment on an precision of the first the both of the control where the more written and the moon of the control where the more written and the prognomen of the control where the prognomen of the control where the control was the control was the control where the control was the contro The Gracion c/ Link inglines unto fiis atmy and ning in the the "goine on the strate which the properties in the the "goine of the strate of the properties of the strate of

. Ohl baggage. But suppose we had been all there together. How then think we, I pray you that

" we have not enough of it, even out of this very camp wherein we have refled one whole night;
" to go either this day or to morrow at the fatthest, with the leave and power of the gods, into "the field, if you fiall to think good? Skilleth it not indeed, and is it all one, to bid a foldliffer take arms, whom neither the travel of this dates journey, nor toil of laborious work hath rainted and wearied, but is at quiet, yea, and fresh within his tent & so to bring him forth into the field for a bartel lufty and ftrong, full of bodily vigour of heart? or, to offer and expose unit of the enemy who is hearty and fresh, who hash taken his rest and ease, at shath brought with him or to a fight, his strength entire and whole, not foiled or spent upon any occasion; to present, I by. "unto fuch an enemy, a fouldier tired out with long journey upon the way, wearied with carry " ing his burden, all molten to iweat and dropping therewith, his throat (corched for thirst, his " face and eyes full of duft, and all his body roafted against the noon-fun? now tell me, by the "ye ow to the gods, what is he that being in this so good a plight, were he the veriet beast and coward otherwise in a country) could not soil and beat out of the field the hardiest & most vair. " ant manthat is? Moreover, what should I say how materiall & important this allo was that our " enemies had marshalled their battaillons with great leiture after long time of rest; that they had " repaired and refreshed their own strength, & stood ranged every man orderly in his own rank; " whereas we were at one instant both hastily to embattel and set our men in array, yea, and also cofall to skirmish pell mell without all order? But may some men say, True it is, our battel in-cut deed we should have had much our of square and shussed in great consusour yet our camp was "well fortified; we had forecast and provided for good watering, the passage thereto was good C & & fafe by reason of strong guards placed every way; & all coasts were cleared about us by our " espials, Nay, I wis, but contrariwise, nothing (to say truly) was ours, but the bare & naked plain " field where we were to fight. Your ancestors in times past, esteemed a camp fortified with ram-" piers and trenches, as good as a port and harbor of fure refuge, for an army against all chances " and misfortunes whatfoever : from thence to iffue forth, &thither to retire for fafety, after they "had been toffed and bearen with the rempelt of a battel. And therefore when it was empaled " round about with good defences, they had a care also to re-enforce & figure then it with firong es guards ; forasmuch as he that hath lost his camp & is turned out of it, is ever holden for vanoui-" shed, not with slanding he won the day & had the better in the field. The hold of a camp ferverh "for a place of retreat to the conqueror; & of refuge to the conquered How many aimies could D 4: I reckon, which having feed but badly in the battel, were driven to take their leaguer; yet after-"wards feeing their time, and foying their vantage, other whiles fallied forth, & in the turning of "an hand repulsed and discomfitted the enemy for all his former victory? This feat and retreat of "fouldiers in time of war, refembleth as a man would fay, another native country of theirs; the "rampier ferverh inflead of walls, the tent and pavilion is to every fouldier his house and home, "And should we have fought indeed like vagabonds without any place of mansion wherunto "might betake our felves after victory? But against these difficulties and empeachments of giving "barrel, this one thing is objected How and if the enemy (ay force) had gone his waies laft night between; what a foul deal of trouble & for you should we have endured again in purjuing him " as far as to the heart, may, to the farthest from lers of Macedon; But I for my part verily hold this "for certain, that if he had ever meant to have flafted from hence, he would never have flaid thus schere as he hath done; nor brought his forces out into the field. For how much mose easie was it or for lithrite depart & be gone when we were farther off, than now when we are ready to treat in plots in the list and go over his back? Surely he could not possibly have given us the slip, but we in hould have been aware, of his dislodging either by day or night, Bur, say he had gone his water, "though his neck and go over his back? Surely he could not polithly have given us the time has a friend have been aware of his dislodeing either by day or night. But, say he had gone his wates, what could we have withed more at the good hands, that to fer upon his back part of the enemies in the open plain ground, departing in disarray disbanded one from another, as they abanded only their fort and from hosp hold, and whole carify firster most the upon an exceeding high and freep bank of ariver, fortified allow with a simplier, and many a fonce and turretheride, we gave the venture to assault / Lo. what the staffs were, why the battel was put of from yetlerday to the histories of a field as any other and the staff of the same of the property of the present of the property of the present of the same of the property of the present of the property of the same and the

The four and fortieth Book of T. Living

as well of the one part as the other. Two Cohorts there were for the Romans of Minucines and B Pellonians, footmen); two troops of corners befides of Sainus hortenen; all commandes by M. Sergim 5/100 a lieutenant. Over and befides, another flanding corns of general quarters by M. Sergim 5/100 a lieutenant. Over and befides, another flanding corns of general quarters of the series with two troops of Placetine and Elicimian hortenen, all condessed by lieutenant Christian when all was well and quiet about the triver, and no fide provided of halletized other; is formed that a fumpeer horse of the Romans labout the fourth hour of the day brake from the hande of those that had the rending and keeping of fuch, took the river and made toward the bank of the farther fide: 8 when three foodsliers followed after clost the water almost knee-deep to catch him, the Thracians began to train the jade from the midft of the river to their bank figer but after one of them was flain, the Romans recovered the beaft again & retired to their owinguard. Now I there was a firong corps de guard of 800 Thracians upon the bank which the enemies kept, from whence some few at first, taking it to the heart that a countriman of theirs should thus be killed before their face traversed over the river in pursuit of those that had lain him; afterwards more and more, and in the end all followed after, and together with that guard. * * * leadeth to the battel, Men were moved with a reverence of the majefly of his place, as he was L. General; also with respect of the honour and glory of the man otherwise; and above all, with the regard of his age : for that being about threefcore years old he did undergo the offices and parts of young men in the adventures of greatest travell and danger. That void space which was between young men in the adventures of gleaten traven and danger. That told have the legion took up the light targettiets, called Cerrais, and the thick bartaillons named Phalanges, the legion took up clean, and broke within the battell of the enemies. Behind the Cerrais was this legion and had at a front them the Pavoifers called Aglabides, with resplendent or thining thields. L. Attilius, who had been Consul beforetime, was commanded to lead against the battaillon of other Pavoilers called Leucafides with white shields, And that was the main battell of the enemies. Against the right flank, from which quarter the skirmish fift bean about the river, the Elephants were conducted together with a wing of confederat horiginen, and from thence began the Macedonians to fly. For like as many new devices and inventions of mentanty some shew in apparame of words when they are first poken of; but come to practife and ry them once, and not to argue and difwhen they are not upone or; but come to practice another them once, and not to argue and enpure how they should be put in execution, they wintle away without effect and prove, just nochilds: even foat that time, the Elephants bare a hame only in the battell, without any use and
service at all. That violence of the Elephants (such as it was) the Latine allies seconded immediatly, and forced the left flank to retire. Then the second legion was put forth, and in the midst entred things, even to a that time, the rippants oare a name only in the battell, without any use and service at all. That violence of the Elephants (incl. as it was) the Latine allies seconded immediate I ly and sorced the left shuk to retire. Then the second legion was put forth, and in the midd entred upon the Phalanx and put it to flight; neither was there any saile of victory more evident than this hamely, that many skirmshes there were industed places and the failt troubled the Phalanx, and ascerwards allcomfitted it. True it is shart to abide the force there it is uppossible, along as it keepen close timited together, as put exhibitors their sharppointed places beat thick couched together breft high; but it a man by chaffing the faile fame here and there, force them one togram about those places, which for their length and beavy weight are unwisely and than to guide story food are intended and catch one within another uncowardy; but in case it fallows considering one of any chault made either aflant or behind, then there employ in a guide in the local condition of all, as it they all at once came simbling down; like as at happed them, when as assault the form mans, who affilled them by troops in bundry parts, they were driven to break them therein made and are left between, and there they would midma assault the form many precessars it were and to comake head & affront the cerum, surface, it comass gipted, where their rapids and their traphs and these who, if they had removed the flow of the Plantax Coperator and the proposed of the conflict hardween, and there they would midma and wind in with their raphs and these who, if they had removed the flow of the Plantax Coperator allogether with their sales and the surface of the conflict hardween, and there have would midma and wind in with their whole battaillon, they had removed to the conflict hardween the flow of the Plantax Coperator and the proposed of the conflict hardween the flow of the Plantax Coperator and the proposed of the conflict hardween the coperat

A were there flain, and to the number of 6000 (who, fled to Pydna out of the battail) came alive inweightere hands a 1900 heider wege saken pritoners, as they fied fortering and distanded bere and sheet. Of the victors, thereologist above an hundred, and the more parthylise of Pellignians; but a greater number fomew hat were but and wounded. And the more parthylise of Pellignians; but a greater number fomew hat were burt and wounded. And the more batteril had begin fooner, that the winners might have had day enough to follow the chair upon their enemies, all their forces had been unterly defeated and deavoured by the fword : but now the night coming upon them, as it covered and shadowed the enemies that fled, so it caused the Romans not to be To hafty and forward in pursuit; confidering they were not acquainted with the coafts of the countrey. Perfort fled to the forrest Pieria by the port rode way, with a great number of horimer and his royal train about him. So foon as he was entred the forest where the way divided into R fundry and divers parts, seeing that the night approached, he turned out of the high beaten way with very few of his most loyal and faithful friends. The horsemen being thus abandoned and lest deflitute of their leader, flipt some one way and some another home into their own Cities; cerrain of them (but very few) recovered Pella before Perfeus himself, because they rode a direct and ready way. The K, was much troubled and vexed until midnight almost, what with fear and what with difficulty to find out the way. When he was come to Pella, Entlus the Governour thereof. and the Kings pages, were ready attendant at the court to wait upon him and do him fervice : but contrary-wife, of all those friends who escaped safe out of the battail and chanced by variable adventures to come into Pella, there would not one come at him not with flanding they were often times fent for. Three only bare him company in that flight of his, to wit, Evander of Crete, Neon C a Boxotian, and Archidamus the Exolian. Fearing therefore left they who refused to come unrehim, would foon after enterprise some greater matter against him ; with those three befled still forward, about the fourth watch of the night. After him therefollowed upon 500 Cretenfians Toward Amphipolis he went; but he departed in the night from Pella, making all the half he could to pass over the river Axim before day-light, supposing that the Romans would give over

the chafe there, by reason of the difficult and dangerous foord.

The Gonful being returned into the camp with victory, (because he should not have the fruition on of sincere and perfect joy) was greatly disquired, and troubled about his yonger son, and that was P. Scipio, surnamed also afterwards Africanus, because he raised the City of Carthage: the statused son he was of the Consul Paulus, and the adopted nephew or grand-child of Africanus: he D was at that time 17 years of age, and (which sugmerted the sorrow of the father) while she foljolowed in the father while she fa

the jety of so great a victory, and not before.

When the bruit and news of this battail was arrived at Amphipola, and that the dames and wives of the City ran flocking into the Temple of Diana, whom they call Tauropolos, to be and call for her aid, Diodoras the chief Governor of the City, fearing the Thracians (who were 2009 in garrioo) led in that tunnals and garboil they would fooil and rifle the City; craftily softor—and a laddor on her purpose in guilf and shew of a letter-carrier, and received from him letters in the midsof the market place; wherein it was written, That the Roman sleet was arrived in the Brain and that the territories all about were pitifully wasted by them; and therfore the fulers and

capesins of Emminis requested him to send a garison to succour them against these foragers. When he had sead chefe counterfair letters, he exhorted the Thracians to undertake this expedition and to go sink Emminis from 50 gatacthe coasts there is giving them to undertand, that considering the Romans were loosly stragging and instructed shows the fields and villages, they might make a fout has sock and staughter of it tem and before raise and being away with stem agreat booty with all, be singus nor so elevate assume as the could, the same of the forsial ashappy field fought, saying. This sital had been enter, there would have been mellengers coming thick one after a mother upon their flight, to bring fresh tidings still she for. Under this pretence he sent away the Thracians is said to soon as he swettey were passed over the tiver Strymon, incontinently he shur the general Theshird day after the bartal sought came Perseut to Amphypsis, and from tence the sent of Penseus with an herald of peace, Mean-while Hippius, Midan, and Pantaccu, the Kings principal strends, went themselves to the Consul, and surrendred unto the Romans Berrhasi which they had retired and fied immediately our of the field. Other Cities also strucken with fear

one after another, prepared to do the like.

The Conful, after he haddent to Rose with a fellings and letters of this victory. Q. Fabius his own fon together with L. Lenselus and Q. Metellus, gave the spoil of the enemies army thus lying defeated, supporting the content by above detailing the servicery round about with conditions, that they should not be ablest from the camp more than two nights. Then he removed never unto the feet and lodged shoote Pada, his R. Exp. Sec. (as is before and by seeled, then the standard of the standard Pellas and consequently, all Macedony well-neer within two dates was surrended.

The flatming and Pells and confequently all Macdony well-neer within two dates was furrendeed. But the Pydneans who, were next unto him, as yet were behind with fending their Embassadors: the reason was, for that the confueled confluence thinker of many nations; and the dilordered multitude of those that flee out of the field, and were all met there together, hindred the counsel and confern of the whole they to as the gards were not only that but also mured up. Now were Mine and Palsanian fleet of part under the walls with Solon, who laythere with a garrison by who demants the whole troop and multitude of armed men was feet away, the City rendred up and the pellage given to the fouldiers.

Parison whose only hope was in the aid of the Bila res whom he had affaied and follitized; and it Paysa, whose only nope was in the and or one now reword and considered and lost titled, and for which purpose he had fent his Embafadors (although fill-wish) field a publick affembly; and bringing his fon Philip with him, came forth before the people is one cand that he might by some exhortation confirm and frengthen the hearts, as well of the Amphipolitians as the companies of foot and horse, who either at all times continually had followed him, of were retired thither by flight for refuge. But ever as he was about to make a peech unto the audience (which he oft began to do) he could not proceed for tears. Now for that himself was not able to speak, he came down from the pulpit and imparted unto Evander the Cretenfian those points, which his will was to be delivered and proposed unto the congregation there affembled. The multitude, as they lamented and wept again to fee the King fo pitcoufly fied tearsilo they regarded not the speech of Evandere nay, some of them were to bold as to cry out aloud from the midst of the assembly, A-I way, away, and get ye gone from hence that the final remnant of us here perish not for your lakes. The front resolution of these men stopped Evanderhis mouth, that he could not say a word and reply again. The King by this time was gotten to his lodging, and having conveighed into certain bottoms upon the river Strymon all his money, gold, and filver, went also in person down to the water fide. The Thracians durst not go aboord and commit to sea, but slunk every man away to his own home; and so did all the fort of fouldiers besides. The Cretensians only for greedy hope of gain) accompanied the King, who because in sharing & dealing money among them he should incur more offence than win thanks laid out fifty talents among them upon the river fide to feamble for. When they had made quick riddance and a clean hand with it they went aboord in a great hurry fo as one barge overcharged with a multitude of passengers was cast away and tunk in the K mouth of the river. That very day they arrived at Galipfus, and the morrow after at Samothrace, the very place that they intended ; and thither (by report) were converghed 2000 talents. Pag-Lus after he had fent prefidents to govern every City furrendred, to the end that no injury should be offered in this new peace to the conquered, and detaining with him fill the Kings heralds and Orators, not knowing any thing of the Kings flight and departure, fent P. Nasica to Amphipolis with a mean regiment of foot and horse, to ruinat and destroy at once Sinica, and also to empeach all the designments and enterprises of the Romans.

In this time Melibaa was forced and ranlacked by Cn. Offavius a but at Aginium (to the nege whereof Cn. Anicius the Lieutenant was fent) 200 men were loft by a fally made out of the town, for that the Æginians heard not the news of the late defeat, 1

The Conful departed from Pydna with his whole army, and the morrow after came before Pella, Where having encamped within a mile of the City, he made abode there for certain daies to view on all fides the fituation of the City, which he perceived and marked full well, to have been thosen not without good cause, for the imperial sear of the Macedonian Kings. Situat it is upon an hill that lieth to the Southwest enclosed found with means so deep as they cannot possibly be waded and passed though : and these marishes are bred and sed both winter and summer by waters overflowing out of certain lakes. Within the very marish next unto the City side, there standeth a strong Tower by it self, bearing up above the rest, as it were an Island raised upon a terrace made with exceeding labor of mans hand, which terrace both fullaineth a wall, and is not hurt with the moissure of the marish round about it; and a far off seemeth close joined to the City wall, Howbeit, divided it is by a river between it and the wall, and yet united to the City by a bridg over it? fo as, who foever affaileth the fame without, can have no access any way to it neither, if the King be disposed to shut and enclose any man within, can he possibly make an estape and get forth but over the faid bridg: which a few men may keep and guard with eafe. In this place the Kingo treafuse aled to lie, but at that time there was no more found but the 300 talents which were lent to King Gentius first, and afterward said and detained. During the time that the Confol remained about Pella in his standing camp many embassages had anothence given them, who repaired shither out of Theffaly especially to congratulate with him; teftifying their own joy and wishing his; But the Conful after that he had intelligence that Perfeus had Croffed over to Samothracia, departed from Pella, and at the fourth gift and journey that he made; came to Amphipolis. The whole mule 1 sirude went forth of the City in great numbers to meet him, which gave tellimony to every mast, that neither a good nor just King

The five and fortieth Book

Of the Histories of T. Livius of Padua, from the Foundation of the City of Rome.

The Breviary of L. Flores upon the five and fortieth Book.

DErleus was taken prisoner by Emylius Paulus in Samothracia When Antiochus Keng of Syria befieged Ptolomans and Cleopatra, King and Queen of Egypt, Embal adors were fent from the Senat of Rome, willing Antiochus to give over, and besiege no more an affociat King unto them : bat

when he made answer to this their message delivered, that he would cohsidir hetter what he had to do, Popilius one of the said Embassacionish his red that he had in his hand drew a circle about the King, and charged him to give him another answer before he went out of that circle; by which rude; rough, and blant behavior, he forced Antiochus to lay away arms and furcease war. Divers Embassics of States and Kings came with congratulation, and were admitted into the Senat. As for that of the Rhodians becausesn the late war they food out and took part against the Romans, it was excluded. The morrow after when it was debated in counsel, about making war upon the Rhodians the Embassadors pleaded the cause of their countrey in the Senat: So, they neither had a friendly dispatch and farewel, as allied associates nor Jet were fest away as professed enemies. Macedony was now reduced into the form of a Province Emy-lius Paulus criumphed, notwithst anding the contradition of his own souldiers, discontented for that they B were pinched & cut fhort in the pillage, & although Set, Sulpitius Galba interposed himself & gainfaid it. Heled before his chariot Perseus with his three sons. And that the joy of this triumph of his should not beentire and accomplished, lemished fouly it was with the death of his two fons: the one died before the other after the triumph of the father. The Cenfors took a review of the City, in which were affelfed

and enrolled in their subfidy books 31 2805 citizens. Prusas King of Bithynia repaired to Rome, to rejoyce with the Senat in their behalf for the victory and conquest of Macedony, where her commended unto the Senat his fon Nicomedes. This base minded King, made all of flattery named himself the enfranchised vasfal of the people of Rome.

The five and fortieth Book of T. Livius.

Uintius Fabius, L. Lentulus, and Q. Metellus, the messengers of the late victory, albeit the made all the hast that possibly they could, and came speedily to Rome, yet found the jou therof to have prevented them: for the fourth day after the battail fought with the King even as the playes and games were exhibited in the shew-place, there was heard suddainly at first, a confused humming noise, which spred over all the companies of the spectators, That a field was fought in Macedony and Perfeus vanquished: afterwards arose a more cleer and evident voice, which grew at length to an open shout and clapping of hands, as if certain news had been brought of the said victory. The magistrats wondred hereat, and madesearch after the author of D this fo fuddain gladness, but none would be found : and then verily it passed away as the momentany joy of some vain and uncertain occurrence: howbeit a joyful presage of some good luck setled in mens hearts and remained behind. But after that this was confirmed by the true report and relation of Fabius, Lentulus, and Metellus, which they made at their coming all men rejoyced as well at the fore-giving of their minds, as for the victory it felf. This joyous conceit of this affembly in the thew-place, is reported otherwise, and carrieth with it no less probability and likelihood of truth, in this manner: Upon the # 22 of September (which was the second day of the fo- * ad divinuity Temnity of Romans games) as the Conful was going up to the lifts for to let out the running of calendar Office the chariots, a post, by report, (who said he was come out of Macedony) presented letters unto him bino decked with lawrel. The Conful then fo foon as he had fer on foot the race, prefently mounted up E into his own chariot : and as he rode through the shew-place toward the common scaffolds, he thewed unto the people the faid laureat letters which being once feen, the people prefently (forgerting all their sports and sights) ran out into the mids of the cirque & thither the Cof affembled The Senat sunto whom when he had read the letters, by the advice and allowance of the LL. even before the publick stages and scaffolds, he published the contents thereof to all the people in this manner, That L. Emplius his colleague had fought a fet field with K. Perfeus, That the army of the Macedonians was discomfitted and put to flight, That the King himlelf was fled with some few of listrain, and that all the Cities of Macedony were subdued and brought under the subjection of the people of Rome. These tidings were no fooner heard, but there arose a shout with exceeding great applaule, in fo much as many men there, left the fight of these disports, and carried these joy-Thil news home to their wives and children. This was the thirteenth day after the battail given in Macedony. The morrow after the Senat affembled in Curia (Hoffilia) and ordained it was that publick processions should be solemnized an Act also passed, that the Consul Emplianshould dismiss all those that had taken the military oath, excepting only the sea-souldiers and mariners and as for the discharging of those founders, agreed it was that it should be moved in the Councel-chamber, When the Lieuxenants were artived and come from L. Himpling the Conful for they had dispatched a courtier with letters before them, Now these messengers afordiaid entred the City the * 25th of all seen be September about the fecond hour of the day, and drew after them a mighty train of those who en- lend, officer as countring them upon the way whereforer they went, accompanied them to Rome and so directly Went to the market-place and tribunal fear. In fortuned that the Senators far then in the ordinary Caria or Councel-houle, and this her the Conful brought the Emballadors. Where they were received and held to long only as they might declarethete points. Flow great the Kings forces were, as well in long as hope; how many thousand were flam, how many taken priloners i what small loss of B man londiers that great declar of epamies of thou were they were in number that the large of that the large were that the fleet was intradines. The state of the large of that the fleet was intradines to make may after them in thate; and that it was not possible for time of cape either by Land of

Sea. And then anon they were brought forth before the general attembly of the people, where

they made relation of the same. And then the joy was renewed upon proclamation made by the H Conful, That all the facred temples and churches should be set open; and that every man should depart out of the assembly to render thanks unto the Godsin such fort, that all the temples of the Gods throughout the whole City were replenished with mighty multitudes and congregations not of men only, but also of women. Then the Senat met again in the ordinary Curia: and ordatned that publick processions and thanks should be made for five daies together in all Churches and Chappels and at every Altar for the happy and fortunar success of L. Emylius, and that greater head of beafts should be killed for facrifice, Alfo that the ships which rid ready rigged and well appointed in the river Tyberis for to be fent into Macedonys in case it had so faln out, that the King had been able to have refifted) should be retired and drawn to land, and so laid up drie in their do. ks and arfenals: also that the mariners should be cassed, after the receit of a whole years pay, I and together with all those who had sworn to serve the Consul should have their conge and pa-Sport to be gone, Item, that all the souldiers in Coreyra, Brundusium, about the Adriatick sea, or in the territory of the Larinats (for in all these there was an army set in readiness, wher with C. Licinius if need required should have succoured his colleague) should have their discharge. Also processions were published in the full assembly of the people, to begin * from the tenth day of Offeber, and fo to hold on five daies after. Out of Higricum also two Lieutenants or messengers, to wit, L. Licinius Nerva and P. Decius,

Norembr.

brought word that the army of the Illyrians was defeated that King Gentius was taken prisoner.& that all Illyricum was reduced under the obeitance of the people of Rome, For which exploits atchieved by the leading and conduct of L. Aniceus the Pretor the Senat decreed a folemprocession K to be holden for three daies, like as alfo the Latine feast & holy-daies were proclamed by the Con-* in a quartier. ful, for to be holden the * ninth, tenth, and eleventh daies of November. Some have recorded that the Rhodian Embaffadors had not yet their dilpatch, nor were lent away, but after the news of this victory, were called into the Senat in mockery and foorn of that fortish insolence and pride of their own. And then Agepolis the principal person of them spake in this manner, "That the Rho-"dians had fent them in deed as Embassadors to treat about an accord & to make peace between the Romans and King Perfeut, for that this war as it was grievous and prejudicial to all Greece, " fo it could not chuse but be chargeable and hurtful to the Romans themselves. But saln out it is " passing well through the goodness of fortune, that the war is ended otherwise : and hath given them fo good an occasion and opportunity, to rejoyce and testify their joy in the behalf of the L Romans for the atchievance of fo brave and notable a victory. Thus much spake the Rhodian. And then the Senat made answer again, "That the Rhodians had sent that embassy not regarding the good and profit of Greece, nor yet for any care they had of the expenses defraied by the Ro-"mans but only in love and favor of King Perfeus. For if they had been respective unto them (as "they would make semblance and have the world to think) they should have addressed their Em-66 bassadors when as Persens invaded The saly with an army, & for two years space persecuted and " plagued the cities of Greece, belieging fome, & frighting others with menaces of warryet all that "while, not a word with the Rhodians as touching peace. But after that they heard once that the "Romans were mounted over the Breights and passed through into Macedon; that King Perseus "was there up and enclosed fore enough for flarting any way, then and not before, they could lend M an embaffige for no other reason in the world but to rid and deliver Perfeus out of that imminent "danger which threatned him so neer hand. With which answer the Embass, were fent away. About the very same time M. Marcellus being departed out of his government in the province of Spain, after he had forced and won Marcolica a renowned and famous City in those parts,

* Al Summans feltertian du-

bout a million of Sefferces in filver coin. Paulus Émplius the Conful lying encamped (as is aforefaid) neer Syra in the Odomantidian terricory, when he saw the letters from King Perfeus brought unto him by three Embaliadors of base condition, wept (by report) himfelf, to confider the frailty of this world, and the fickle fite of mans life; to fee (I fay) that he who erewhile could not rest content with the rotalty of Macedony, N but would needs war upon the Dardanians and Illyrians and levy the aid of the Baffarnians, was now after the loss of his army, as one exiled out of his own Kingdom, driven into a small lland, where, like a poor suppliant he remained in surety, not by means of his own forces, but through the religious prorection of a lanctuary & priviledged place. But when he read the superscription of the letter with this stile. King Persens to the Conful Paulus, greeting, he could no more pity him for thinking of his blockish folly, in that he had no sence and seeling of the calamity and milery wherin he flood. And therfore albeit the contents of the letter otherwise were praires so demis and abject as little favoured of aprincely mind, yet was that embassage dismilled without answer and without letters. Perfem foon perceived what title it was that he must lay down and forget now that he was vanquished: wherupon he addressed other letters, in quality of a privat person with-O out any other addition at all: and by those as he craved so obtained he likewise, that certain agents should be fent unto him, with whom he might parley and commune as touching the flate and condition of his present fortune. So three delegat Embassadess were sent unto him, namely. P. Lentulus, A. Posthumius Albinus and A. Antonius, But nothing was effected in this agency or Embaffage; whiles Perfeu fluck hard and laboured all he could to hold fill and keep the rotal name of King, and Parlus endeavoured contrary-wife, that he should submit himself and all that he had

brought home with him and beflowed in the publick treasury ten pound weight of gold, and a-

A to the protection and elemency of the people of Rome. During these debates and affaires between them, the fleet of Cn. Oftwoiss was arrived at Samothrace, who also presenting before their eyes featfull objects of terror, went about to force him as well by threats and menaces, as to win him by hope of fair intreaty and good ulage to yeeld and submit; and herein he found some help by means of an occurrent, either happing by chance and meer adventure, or contrived by mans device of fet purpole, L. Attilius a noble yong Gentleman, perceiving that the people of the Samothracians were met in a general affembly, requested of the Magistrats that he might be permitted to make a short speech unto the people. Good leave he had, and then he began in this wife; "My "masters and friends of Samothracia, I would gladly know, whether it be a falle fable or a true tale which we have heard, That this is a facred lland, and the foil therof holy and altogether inviol-B "able? When they all accorded in one confent, that the Iland was as holy and facred as it was re-"ported: How is it then (qd, he) that a murtherer hath violated and polluted it with the blood " of King Eumenes? And confidering that in all preambles and prefaces of facred and divine service "premiled, they are commanded precisely to avant from the ministery thereof, who have not pure "and innocent hands; will you fuffer in deed your most secret sanctuaries and devout tabernacles " to be stained with the bloody body of a thief and fellon? Now was it a rife report and common bruit in every City of Greece, That K. Eumenes had like to have been murdred at Delphos by Evander. The Samothracians, besides that they saw their whole I land and the said Temple to be in the power and puilfance of the Romans, took these reproofs and reproaches to touch them neer, and not without just cause: whereupon they sent Theondas, the soveraign magistrate (whom they call Ctheir K. Junto King Perfeus, giving him to understand, "That Evander the Cretenfian was charged "with murder: also that by custom and tradition from their ancestors, they had full power and "authority to proceed by order of law, against all those that were presented and endited for en-"tring within the liberties and facred precincts of the Temple, with unclean and unpure hands. « Now if Evander stand upon his innocency and knoweth himself cleer and unguity of the capital "crime laid to his charge, let him come to his answer and plead his cause for his own defence, and "he shall be heard: but if he dare not hazard the judicial tryal of the issue, retire he and depart, "that he pollute not the temple; let him shift for himself and escape away. Perfens called forth Evander unto him, willing him in no case to trythe process of justices for neither would his cause justify him, nor any favour bear him out. He much feared withal, left being cast and condemned, the would bewray Perfeus himself and appeach him for the setter and author of that so horrible a fact a and no way then but one even with patience and resolution to take his death, Evander gainfaid nought in outward appearance, but pretending in words, that he had rather dye by a cup of poison than upon the swords point, sought secret means to slie and be gone. The King upon advertilement hereof, fearing left the Samothracians would discharge their anger upon him, as if he had wrought his evasion to avoid due punishment, commanded Evander to be made away and killed After which murder committed thus rashly without a advisement, he be thought himself & considered, that he should be touched deeply with the same spot of guilt that Evander was noted with: namely, that as Eumenes was by Evander wounded at Delphos, to Evander by him was murdered in Samothracia; and so the two most holy and religious temples in the world were stained t and polluted with mans blood; and who but he the cause and contriver thereof? But the blame of this foul fact of his, was by the corruption of Theondas quite averted another way; and he for a fum of money bare the people in hand, that Evander was his own hangman. But Perfeus by this lewd and derestable act, committed upon the person of the only friend whom he had alive, fo well approved and tried by him in so many adventures, and now betraied for his labour by him, unto whom he refused to be a traitor) estranged clean the hearts and affections of all men from him: fo as now every man ranged with the Romans. Thus abandoned as he was and left to himfelf, they forced him to cast about and devise how to escape and be gone. Whereupon he called unto him Oroandes the Cretenfian, a man that knew well the coasts of Thrace, because he had negotiated and traded in those parts; Jand with him he dealt to embask him in some small soils; and p fo to conduct him into Coty. Now there was a certain bay under a promontory of Thrace, wherein a pinnace flood in readiness: thither, after fun-letting were all things brought for necessary bles and money withal, almuch as closely cold be conveighed. The King himself at midnight accompanied with three persons (for no more were privy to this his flight) went out at a postern or back dore of the houle, into a garden neer his bed-chamber, and to with much ado having clambred over a mud wall, passed to the water side. Now was Oroandes already loosed from the foresaid creek, for fo food as the money was once brought thither into the veffel, he lanched into the deep and fet his course for Candy. Perfeus, after that the bark was not to be found in the bay, walked and wandred a good while along the strand: and searing at last the day-light approaching (yet not so hardy as to adventure back again to his lodging) lurked behind in one fide of the temple close G unto a blind corner and nook thereof. Among the Macedonians, they called those the Kings pages who were the Princes and noble mens fons, chosen to serve and wait upon the person of the King, That company yet followed after the K, in his flight, and as hard as the world went, departed not from him until such time as by the commandment of Cn. Octavilis, the publick cryer pronounced with a loud woice, That the Rings pages and all other Macedonians befides in Samothracia, if they would turn to the Romans, (hould enjoy with fafety of life their estate entire, their liberty, free, and all that ever they either had about them, or was left in Macedony. At which proclamation

once published, they all immediatly revolted to the Romans, and entred their names with C. P. diene humins, a martial colonel. Likewile lon of The falonica, delivered into the hands of Off avine the wong infants of the King, and not one of them all was left with Perfeus, but Philip his elder fon: and then he veelded both himself and that ion into the hands of Ottavius, crying out upon fortune, and blaming the Gods in whole Temple they were, for that he received no aid and fuccour from them, notwithstanding he humbly craved and besought the same. Then commandment was given, that he should be embarked in the admirals ship: and thither also was brought abourd all the money that remained, and then forthwith the fleet retired to Amphipolis : from whence Colawissent the King to the camp unto the conful, but first he had dispatched his letters to give him knowledge, that he was fure enough under his hand, and that he was at the point to be brought unto him. Panins, reputing this for a fecond victory, (as it was no less indeed to be effected) presently upon the receit of the message, killed beatts for sacrifice : and when he had called his councel about him, and read the letters of the Pretor beforethem, he fent Q. Elius Tubero to meet the K, upon the way, and commanded the rest in good frequency to remain in his capital pavillion, and give attendance upon him. Never was there feen before, fo great a multitude to onn out for to fee any solemn fight or pageant. In their fathers daies King Syphax was taken prisoner and brought into the Roman camp; who befides that there was no comparison between him and Perfeus, either in regard of his ownname or the renown of his nation, was then also but an acceffary as it were to the Punick war, like as Gentius now to the Macedonian. Per feus was the very head of this war, neither was it the fame of his father and grandfire only (whom he neerly to uched in birth and blood) that made him renowned, but the resplendent giory of Philip and Alexan-K der the Greet, who brought the foversign empire and monarchy of the whole world to the Mace-donian nation. Well, Perseus entred the camp arrayed in a black cloak, without any one of his own train to accompany him, who partaking his milery, might cause more compassion to behad of him. The affluence of the people was so great who went out to see him, that for the very prese he could not march forward, untill such time as the conful sent his sergeauts and hu ishers to void the thronging of the multitude, and make way for him to go to the conful his pavillion. The conful arose, and (giving commandment to the rest for to sit still) advanced forward a little, and raught out his hand to the King as he entred into the pavillion; and when he bowed and debased himself to his very feet, he took him up again and would not suffer him once to touch his knees, but led him into the tent and caused him to fit down right over-against those whom he called thither to councel. The first question that he demanded of him was this; "What wrong he had" " fustained at the hands of the people of Rome, that he should be constrained to enterprise and be-"gin the war against them with so malicious a mind as he did, and so to hazard himself his whole "Hate and Kingdom, in such extremity of danger? And when every man attended what answer he would make, he staied a good while without utterance of one word, casting his eyes wistly upon the ground, and shedding tears withal, "Then spake the consul again: If you had been but " yong (qd, he) when you came to the crown, I would verily for my part marvail the lefs, that you " should be so ignorant as not to know how important it was, to have the people of Rome either se for a friend or an enemy : bue now, fince you both had your hand in that war which your father " waged against us, and also could not chuse but remember the peace afterwards made with him M "and which we observed most faithfully, What policy was it for you to entertain war rather et than peace, with them, whose force you had tried in war and whose fidelity you had sound in peace? Whenas he would yet make no answer at all either to question or acculation, the conful went on and faid: "Well, howfoever these things are thus faln out and come to pass, be it through "the error and frailty of man by adventure of fortune and hard hap, or fatal necessity of the desti-"nies, be of good chear yet, and take a mans heart unto you; the gracious clemency and mercy of ct the people of Rome, well known and proved in the missoriunes of many Princes and States, af-"foord unto you not only hope, but certain affurance of fafety. Thus much spake he to Perfeus in the Greek tongue: then, turning to his own affiftants and company about him, he directed his speech to them in Latine as followeth. "A notable example and rare mitrour you see (qd. he) of N et the changeable variety of this world: to you I speak especially, my masters here that are stell "and youthful gallants in the heat of your yong blood. And therefore let no man in time of his " prosperity, carry himself proud and violent against another, nor yet considently to trust upon "the present stare wherein he is, for who knoweth what may hap once yet before midnight? But "him alone will I hold for a man of valour indeed, whose heart neither the gentlegale of this fawning and flattering world is able to lift aloft nor yet the bluftering blafts of frowning forune " cast down or dash upon the rocks. After the conful was rifen and departed, he committed the charge and custody of keeping the King to Quintus Elius, But forthat day Persons was not only invited courteoufly to sup with the conful, but respected also in all kind of honor, as possibly might be done unto him in that state and condition of his.

After this the army was divided here and there into garrifons for the wipter time. The greatest part thereof was received into Amphipolu, and the other cities neer adjoining entertained the rest. This was the end of the war between Perfeus and the Romans, which had endured four years one after another continually: and here an end withal of the most flourishing Kingdom of the greatest part of Europe and of all Asia. Perfers was counted the twentieth King after Caranas, who was the first that raigned there. This Perfeus began his raign that year wherein Q. Fuloius

A and L. Manlius were Confuls. In the time of M. Junius and A. Manlius Confuls of Rome, the Se. nat entituled and honoured him with the name of King, and eleven years his raign continued. The name of these Macedonians was very obscure and base, untill the daies of Philip the son of Amymia. From that time and by his means it began to grow and waz great: howbeit, contained it was within the compais and precincts of Europe, comprehending all Greeks, and part of Thrace and Illyricum. Afterwards it spread into Asia, and in thirteen years space, during the raign of Al lexander, it subdued and brought under subjection, first all those parts whereunto the empire of the Persians extended, which was an infinit dominion in circuit: afterwards it reached to Arabia and India, even to the end of the earth, bounding and confining all about upon the red fea. At that B time was the monarchy and name of the Macedoniansthe greatest in the whole world but upon the death of Alexander, distracted it was and divided into many and fundry Kingdoms, And whiles each one endeavoured & strove by force to draw unto him more and more pullance, they difmembred and rent the whole: & fo from the highest top & pitch of prosperity, brought it down to a most base and low condition, after it had continued in good estate a hundred and fifty years. When the bruit of the Romans victory was blazed and blown as far as to Alia, Antenor who with a fleet of barks and pinnaces rid in the harbour of Phane, failed from thence to Caffandred. C. Popilius, who was in Delos to guard and wast those ships which were bound for Macedony, after he heard fay that the war in Macedony was brought to an end, and the enemies veffels removed out of their rode, dismissed also for his part the Athenian ships, intending to go forward in his voiage efor Laype, to accomplish that embassage which he had taken in hand; to the end that he might encounter Antiochus, before he approached the walls of Alexandria, As these Embassadors coasted along the river of Asia, and were arrived at Laryma (a port somewhat more than twenty miles distant from Rhodes, and fituat just over against the city) the principal States of Rhodes, met him in the way (for now by this time was the fame of this victory flown fofar) requesting him to set fail thither and there to land: for that it concerned their city much in fame and reputation, yea, and was expedient for their good and safety, that they should be made acquainted with all that either had been done or was now in hand at Rhodes, and so to make report thereof at Rome upon their own knowledge, and not as things were voiced by the common bruit. They refused a long time, but in the end they were so importuned, that content they were to fail a little farther, and spend Diome imall time for to gratify and benefit a city affociat unto them. When they were come to Rhodes, the same principal citizens aforesaid urged them instantly with much prayer and entreaty to come into their general affembly of the people. The arrival of those Embassadors rather augmented than empaired the fear of the city. For Popilins made rehearfal there in open audience, of all which had been done or fooken (founding any way to hostility) either in particular or in general by them, during the late wat. And being as he was,a grim fir, tough and flerce by nature, he aggravated all that he spake, with his sour visage and sharp language, like an accuser at the bar : insomich as they might well conjecture and guesse, how the whole body of the Senate stood affected unto them, by the butternels of one only Senator, who otherwise for himself had no occasion of patticular ill will and malice against the city. But the speech of Decimius was more temperat, who said, Ethat the blame of those imputations for the most part which were objected by Popilius, was not to be laid upon the people, but upon a few persons, who had sollicited and stirred the multitude: for those having their tongue at hire, and using to speak for gain, had made decrees full of flattery to please the King, and sent such embassages, as the Rhodians at all times were no less ashamed than repented of. All which practifes of theirs no doubt would fall upon their heads who were faulty. in case the people had the government and rule in their own hands. Audience he had with great affent and applante; not more for elevating the fault and trespais of the common people, that for laying the weight upon those that were the authors culpable. And therefore when the chief men among them made answer to the Romans, their words, who went about to excuse and salve in fome fort as well as they could the articles objected by Popilius, were not so well taken, as their peech who accorded to Desimius, in delivering the guilty persons and offenders to be punished according to their demerits. Wherupon there passed presently a decree, That all those who might be convicted of any deed done or word spoken in favour of Perseus against the Romans, should be condemned and have sentence to lose their heads. Some of these persons were departed out of the city upon the coming of the Romans, others laid violent hands upon themselves. These Embassa dors or delegats having fojourned no longer than five daies at Rhodes, departed and made fail for Alexandria. And notwithstanding their absence, the execution of judicial proceeding was no less hotly followed at Rhodes, according to the decree made in their presence, For the moderation and gentle carriage of Decimius was the very capile that they perfifted relolute, and gave not over untill they had gone through with it, and dispatched all.

Whiles the affairs were thus managed, Antiochurafter he had affaired invain to force the walls

Whiles the affairs were thus managed, Antiochurafter he had affaired invain to force the walls of Alexandria, was departed from before the city, & having possessed himself of all Agypt besides, and left the elder Prolomans at Memphia, (for whole behoot he pretended by his own forces to

reconques the Kingdom, to the end that food after the conquest obtained, he might fer upon him

likewife) withdrew his army away into Spria. Peolomans for his part was nothing ignorant of his

designment and intention, making full account, that whileshe kept his yought brother affrighted with the less of sege, by the help of his fifter he might be received into Alexandriat Confidering, with all that his brothers friends were not opposed against him, first he fest subto his fifted.

* For Pelulium is called Cla-Ortelins noteth out of Suidase

afterwards to his brother and his friends, and never gave over to write and fend, before he had to concluded and established a peace with them. The thing that made him to suspect Antischin was this for that when he had made over all the reft of * Agypt unto him he left yet a ftrong garifon behind at Pelufum: and well he knew, that he held ftill the frontier Towns as the very kees of Error to the end that he might with an army enter and invade again, when foever he would, And thus he conceived of it, that this would be the iffue of the civil and domestical war between brethren. That the victor wearied with war, should not be able to make head against Antioching These things wisely forecast and seen by the elder brother, were received with affent of the yonger and those that were affiliant about him: and the fifter between flood in very good flead, not by her good advice and counsel only, but also by her effectual praiers. And therefore by a general accord of all a peace was concluded, and the elder Prolomans received into Alexandria, without any gainfaying or resistance at all so much as of the very multitude; notwithstanding that during the war they were much decaied and weakned (not only by the fiege, but also after it was raised and the army gone from Alexandria) for want of all things, by reason that no provisions were brought thither from out of Egypt. Now, where as Antiochus should have taken great contentment and rejoyced much for this, in case he had brought his forces into Egypt for to restore Ptolomeus into his own cleare (which was the goodly presence and colourable shew that he made to all the States of Afra and Greece, when he received their embaffages, or fent forth his letters into all parts) fo it fell out, that he was so highly offended and displeased hereat, that he went in hand and prepared to make war now against them both much more eagerly and with greater malice than before against one alone. Presently he rigged and sent out his navy at sea to Cyprus; himself in person at &

the beginning of the spring minding to invade Egypt marched forward with his army as far as into

Calo-Syria. The Embassadors of Ptolomans encountred him in his journey about "Rhinocolura, and gave him thanks in behalf of their K, and master, for that by his means he had recovered the

inheritance of his fathers Kingdom: requesting withal to maintain that benefit and good deed of

his, to declare rather by word of mouth what he would have done, than deal by sword in hand

* Pharamica.

* Belbaia. * Carabes.

and force of arms, and not of a friend and ally to become a mortal enemy. His answer was, that he would neither call back his fleet nor withdraw his army upon any condition, unless he quit unto his use as well the whole Isle of Cyprus, as the City * Pelusium, together with the territory about the mouth of Nilus, called * Pelusiacum Ostium. And therewith he set him down a day, before which he expected to receive his answer as touching the accomplishment of the said conditions. After the day prefixed for the truce was past, as they failed in the mouth of Nilus neer Pelufium, the states along the deserts of Arabia yeelded. Then, being received of them that inhabite about Memphis, and the rest of the Ægyptians, partly with favor and good will, and partly for fear and constraint; by small journies he descended toward Alexandria. When he was passed over the river at Leusine (a place about 4 miles distant from Alexandria) the Roman Embassadors met him upon the way. After greetings and falutations at their first coming, he put forth his right hand to Popilius; but he delivered unto him a scroll written, and willed him before he did any thing else to read that script. After he had read the writing through, he answered that he would devise with his friends and confider what was best to be done. But Popilius according to his ordinary blunt manner of speech which he had by nature made a circle about the King with the rod that he had in his M hand, and withal, " Make me an answer (qd, he) I advise you such as I may report to the Senate, before you pass the compass of this circle. The King astonied at this so rude and violent a commandment, after he had staied and pansed a while: I will be content (qd, he) to do what soever the Senat shall ordain. Then and not before, Popilius gave the King his hand as to a friend and ally. Afterwards when Antiochus was departed out of Egypt by the day prefixed, the faid Embaff. or delegats having by their authority established concord also between the two brethren (who as yet were not throughly agreed) some of them failed to Cyprus, and from thence they sent away the fleet of Antiochus, which already had given an overthrow in battail to the Ægyptian fbips. This was a noble embassage and much renowned among those nations, for that thereby Egypt was undoubtedly taken from Antiochus, who was as good as possessed thereof already, and the N

Of the two Consuls that year, like as the one was famous in his place by this notable victory, so the other was little or nothing spoken of, by reason he had not matter of any great exploit to be emploied in. And first of all when he was assigned a certain day for the legions to meet, he entred into the temple without the lucky approbation of the auspices. And when the Augurs were moved and their advice required therin, they declared, that there was an error committed in the appointment of the faid day. In his voiage for France he kept his standing leaguet for the summer time about the mountains Sicimina and Papinus neer the plains called "Macri, And afterwards he wintred about the same places with the allies of the Latine nation. For the Roman legions, because the day was not rightly appointed for the affembly of the forces at the Rendes-vons, remained be- o hind at Rome. Also the Pretors, save only C. Pappr. Carbo, unto whose lot Sardinia was faln, went forth into their Provinces: and him the LL, of the Senate had ordained to attend upon his civill

jurisdiction at Rome between citizens and forrainers. Popilius likewife, that embassage which was

fent to Antiochus returned to Rome: wherehe made relation that the controversies between the

two Kings were decided, & the army of Antiochus retired out of Egyptinto Syria, After this, came

the Embasi, also of the Kings themselves. Those of Aniochus made report that the King their

inheritance of the Kingdom restored again to the race of Prolomens,

a matter effeemed more of the peace approved by the Senat, than of any victory whatfoever; and obeied the orders fer downby the Roman Embassadors, no less than the very messengers coming with commandments directly from the Gods: and finally they tellified their own contentments and wished them great joy of their victory obtained saying that the King himself would have been with all his power at the atchieving thereof, in case he had been enjoined to perform any service. The Embaffadors of Prolomeus in the name jointly of their King and of Cleopatra rendred thanks unto them, acknowledging themselves more bound & beholden to the Senat and people of Ramethan to their own parents, yea, & more than to the immortal Gods; for by their good means they were first delivered from the most lamentable miseries of a siege, and had recovered their fathers Kingdom, which they were at the point to have lost for ever. The Senat returned this answer afeemed him, and in fo doing he highly contented and pleased the Senat and people of Rome. A-

Reain, That whereas Antiochus had been ruled by the Embassadors, therin he did well and as it begain if Prolomeus and Cleopatra the King and Queen of Agypt, had found any goodness and commodicy by them, the Senat was very glad therfore and rejoyced thereat and would endevour and work it foothat they might be perswaded that the greatest assurance and safeguard of their realm refled at all times most in the faithful protection of the people of Rome. This said, the Pretor C. Papyrius had in charge to fee that prefents and gifts were fent to these Embassadors according to the ancient custome. Then were letters brought out of Macedony to redouble the joy of the victory, importing that Perfeus was fure enough in the hands of the Conful.

When those Embassadors were dismissed and gone, much debate and argument there was be-C tween the Embassadors of the Pisans and Lunenies. They of Pisa complained that they were dilfeized & driven out of their territory by the Roman coloners: contrary wife, those of Lena plain-ly averred, that the Land in controversy had ben set out and assigned for them by the Triumvirs. The Senat herenpon fent five men as commissioners to make inquisition into the limits of the faid territory and to determine accordingly, and those were Q. Fabius Butso, P. Cornelius Blasso, T. Sempronius Mulca, L. Navius Balbus, and C. Apulius Saturninus. There camelike wile a folemnembaffage fent in common from Eumenes, Artalus, and Atheraus, all three brethren to notify the joy and contentment which they took for the Romans victory. Moreover, L. Manlius the treasurer was ready at Puteoli to receive and welcome Malgabathe fon of K. Mal milla, as he should disbark and fer on land: for fent he was of purpose with money to meet him upon the way, to conduct. D him also and bring him to Rome at the cities charges. He was no sooner come, but immediatly audience was given him in the Senat, 18 This yong Prince spake in such fort as the things which of "themselves were acceptable enough indeed, he graced and made more worthy of acceptance by

" his good words. He rehearled what forces of foot and horie both, how many Elephants, whan

"quantity of com for that four years space (during the war) his father had sent over into Mace-

"don; But two things there were for which he wasdifmaied and could not chuse but blush the

"one that the Senar by their Embass. had made request unto him and not commanded rather to "furnish them with necessaries for the war ; the other, that they had fent them mony to pay for "their corn. For Mafaniffa was not forgetful, but bare well in mind that he held his Kingdom as "first conquered for him, afterwards augmented and amplified many waies unto him by the peo-E " ple of Rome: and for his own part he could content himself with the use and occupation therof, " as a tenant in fee-farm: acknowledging the propriety and possession thereof to be in them, who "as Lords of the fee feoffed him therein, Good reason therefore and meet it was that they also "hould be bold with their own to take and not to ask to have and not to crave, much less then, to buy the commodities & fruits issuing out of the lands by them demised given & granted. As "for Masanista sufficed he was, and evermore would rest contented with that overplus which the people of Rome might leave and spare for him. Thus much (od he) I had in charge and commisfrom from my fathers own mouth, when I departed and took my leave of him: but afterwards Certain horimen riding post overtook me, to let me understand that Macedony was subdued; and to charge me, that after I had fignified our joy in your behalf I should shew unto the Senat, that F' my father took luch concentment therin, that he would gladly come to Rome, to offer facrifice

"and render thanks to Imp.opt. Max. in the Capitol: which to do he requested leave of the Senat;

"10 is might fland with their good liking and be no crouble unto them. The Prince received this

"answer from the Senat. That his father Majanifes did as beseemed a good man and thankful perfon fo so do ingiving such a grace and honor over & shove to benefit of duty required . Moreover that the people of Rome acknowledged how they had received great help at his hands in the 5. Punickwar by his valiant and loial fervice, as well as he obtained his Kingdom through the fa-"vour of the people of Rome, yea, and afterwards according to equity and juffice had born himself " right worthily in all forts of devoirs and duties during the wars of three Kings one after another, Neither masse any marvel at all that he rejoiced at the victory of the people of Rame, beiPEA King who hadenessed hazarded and entangled all bis own for unes and the whole effare of his Kingdom with the Roman affairs was for rendting thanks to the Gods for the victory of the prope of Rome let him do that himself in his own house at home : for it should suffice, that his for his performed that duty as Rome. That he and his father both had fufficiently for their parts tellified theirion, Asfor Majanin in proper person to leave his realm and depart out of Africk, over and belides that it was in no wile profitable to himself, the Senate deemed it " not especient for the weal-publick of the people of Rome. Mefg at a further-more requested,

* Valle di Mon: irone o her ad.

which is not

excant.

that Hanno the fon of Amilear should be sent hostage in place of another Carthaginian (whose H name is not known;) but the Senat answered, That they thought it not meet to demand buffages at the pleasure of Majaniffa. The treasurer was commanded by order from the Senar, to buy certain presents for to bestow upon this yong Prince, namely, as much plate as might atise out of an 100 pound weight of filver : alfo to accompany him as far as Piteoli; to defray all his charges during his abode within Italy; and to hire two ships for to transport and conduct him & his princely traminto Africk. To all his retinue as well bond as free there was allowance made of apparel.

Not long after, were letters brought asconcerning Milagenes the fecond fon of Majaniffai who after that Paulus had vanquished Perfeus, was sent home by the said Paulus into Africk with his Cavalry : but as he failed, was driven (fick as he was) upon Brundafium with three thips only, for that the rest of the seet was dispersed in the Adriatick Sea, Stertimins the treasurer was sent to I him at Brundussum, with the like gifts as were bestowed upon his brother at Rome, and a charge

By vertue of an act granted out of the Senat, the Libertins [, the fons of freed men] were enrolled into the four tribes of the City, all fave those who had a son above five years old; with express commandment, That when they were to be enrolled at the review next ensuing their goods alfo should be valued, and they accordingly entred into the subsidy books; namely, That as many

of them as possessed any manor or manors in the countrey, effeemed better worth than 30000 Sefterces, should be enrolled and affessed. This ordinance being thus observed, Claudius denied * This bath re- flatly, that the Cenfor had authority to * take from any particular person, and much less from a whole state and degree of men, the right and liberty of suffrages, without the warrant and ordiname of the people; for fay, that he have power to the same out of his tribe, (which is nothing elie but to command him to charge his tribe) it for oweth not then, that he may disposses and displace him out of all the 35 tribes, which is as much as to strike him out of the number of citizens, and deprive him quite of his freedom and burgeoffie : and is not (I fay) to limit and fet down in what rank he shall be enrolled, but to exclude him full and wholly out of all enrolment, This dispute and debate passed between them; untill at last they grew to this point, that of the four City tribes, they should cast lots openly in the Hall and Cloister of Libertas for one tribe, in which all they should be registred and comprised, who had been visitins sometimes and were enfran hifed. Now this lot fell to the tribe Exquilanca. Then Tib. Gracehus pronounced, That ordained it was to enrol initall the Libertins. Great honour and reputation with the Senat gained L. the Ceniors by this act: Sempranius likewise wan much thanks therefore, because he had persisted constantly in that good enterprise so well commensed: and Claudius went not without his due thank, for that he was no hindrance to this proceeding. In this review and furvey taken by the Ceniors, more Senators were removed and pur out of the councel, yea, and more Gentlemen commanded to fell their horses of service, than by other Censors in former time. And all those by both of them joyntly were not only displaced out of their tribes, and made no better than Erarii (i, to lose their voice) but also to pay all taxes whatsoever to the utmost, And look who was noted and difgraced by the one, had no relief nor hope to recover his credit and place by the other. Now when these Censors demanded, That according to a custome and order, they might be allowed a years space and two months, to look into the reparations of the publick edifices, that M they were maintained wind-tight and water-tight; as alfo to fee whether they who had undertaken to finish cettain works at a price, had performed their bargain accordingly: Cn. Tremellins a Tribune interposed himself and denied this demand, for anger that he was not chosen and taken into the Senat. The lame year C. C. cereius dedicated a chappel in the Albane mount, which he had vowed five years before. Alfo that year was L. Post humins Albinus en Ralled a Flamine of Mars. The Confuls Q. Elius and M. Junius propounded in the Senate, as touching the government of their Provinces: and the LL, ordained, That Spain froud be divided again into two Provinces, which had been united in one during the Macedonian war: also that the lame L. Panlar and L. Anicius (hould defend and keep in obedience as before, Macedony and Hipsianin, muil fisch time as they by the advice of certain deputed commissioners, had both composed all matters and af N fairs difordered and troubled by the wars; and also reformed the estate of that feaths, by finducing it into a new form. The Provinces assigned unto the Confols were Pifa and Good, and they had the command of two legions of footmen, and four hundred horsemen apeete. The Pretors had their lots for government as followeth: The civil jurisdiction over citizens fell to Q. Coffins, and over firangets to M. Juvencius Talva; Tib. Claudius Nero was L. deputy & Sielly Cal Fulvincof the bither Spain, and C. Licinius Nerva of the fareher : laft of ally A. Manthis Torquatus was appointed to the government of Sardinia; but into his province he could not go, by occasion that he was detained at home by vertue of an ach of the Senat, to make inquifition finto certain fellonious and capital crimes. After this confultation there was in the Senit as conching the prodigies which were reported. The chappel of the Panais (protestors of the Gity) in Pelia was imitten with thunder and lightning. Allo in the Town Minerviane, two gates and a good part of the wallfelt the like harm. At Anaghia it had rained earth, and ho gianne incompensation the skie a burning flame; Moreover, M. Valerius a citizen of Rome gave knowledge schat in Calatia within the publick territory of that City, for the space of three dayes and two nights toge-

ther, blood gusted out in his chimney hearth where he kept firet and for this stronge light above

proclaimed a publick supplication of the people for one day, and sacrificed fifty goats in the common market place of the City. Also in regard of the other prodigies, a supplication was holden another day, and men did their devotions at every altar of the Gods; greater beafts were killed for facrifices, and the City was folemnly cleanfed and purged. This done, as touching the honor of the immortal Gods, the Senat ordained, that for a funch as the two Kings Perfeus & Gentius their enemies were overcome, and now at the devotion of the people of Rome, together with Macedone and Illericum, Q. Callina and M. Juventine the Presots hould give order for as great oblations to be offred unto the Gods at every thrine and altar as had been heretotore (when App. Claudies and M. Sempronius were Copiuls for the defeat of King Antioches, Then they ordained cert tain delegats, by whose advice L. Paulus and L. Anicius the two Generals, might set all affairs in B order, namely, ten into Macedony, and five into Illyricum. For Macedony were nominated A. Polihuming Luscus and C. Clauding, (who both had been Cenfors) C. Licinius Craffin, late companion to Paulus in the Consulship, and who at that present had the government of Gaul continued him. To these delegats above named, men of Consular dignity all by their calling, were adjoined in commission Cn. Domitius Anobarbus, Ser. Cornelius Sylla, L. Junius, C. Antificus Labeo, T. Numilius Taraninienlis, and Aulus Terentius Varro, For Illyricum were thele named, P. Elius Lions; one that had been Conful, C. Cicercina and Cn. Babina Tamphilm (this Babina had been Pretor but the former year, and Cicereius many years patt) P. Terentius Tufcivicanus, and P. Marilius. Then the Confuls being advertised by the LL, of the Senat, that (for almuch as one of them must succeed C. Licinius in Gaul, who was nominated one of the delegats) they should part their Pro-

C vinces between them either by accordand agreement, or by lot make choice of the fortune of lottery, So Pilafell to M. Tunius (but before he went into his province, he had in charge to brings into the Senat, those embassies which from all parts were come to Rome for to declare their joy in

the behalf of the people of Rome) and Gaul to Q. Elint.

Albeit fuch personages were sent, as by whose lage counsel good hope there was, that the chief commanders of the Roman armies would pais no decree unbeseeming either the clemency of Majesty of the people of Rome, yet debated it was in the Senat about the sum and principal points of all their couniels and defigns; to the end that the faid Legats might cary unto the Generals all things plotted already and begun to their hands at home in the City. In the first place ordained it. was. That the Macedonians and Illyrians remain free and enjoy their liberties, that all nations of

the earth might fee, that the drift of the Roman armies and forces was not to bring free states in to servitude, but contrarywise to reduce those that were in bondage to liberty, to the end that those nations which now enjoied freedom might be secured under their safeguard and protection Both of furery and of perpetuity, and fuch as lived in subjection under the Kings, might both for the present time find their government more mild and righteous for that respect which the Kings have of the people of Rome; and also, if it fortuned hereaster, that there should be wat between the people of Rome and their Kings, they might be affured that the iffue of thole wars would bring victory to the Romans, and procure liberty to themselves. Also agreed it was that there should be no more farming our of the metal mines in Macedony, albeit they yeelded a great revenue ; nor yet of publick lands and possessions in the countrey: for possible it was not that these matters E should be practised and followed without publicans; and where those intermeddle & have ought

to do then it must needs follow, that either the publick fight and prerogative of the State be an-fulled or the liberty of allies come to nothing. Neither were the Macedonians themselves able to exercise the same : for look where the ministers and managers of any thing see a booty presented before their eyes, there, occasions of sedition and contention will never be wanting. Moteover, concluded it was, that there should be no common and general counsel of the whole nation, for, fear left at any time the lewd sulgar people having by the Senat liberty granted unto them tending unto a good and wholfome moderation and equality of the State (hould abuse the same and draw it to a milchievous and peltilent licentioniness. But they thought it good policy to divide Magedon into four quarters and counties, that each one might have their feveral countel? likewife in F was supposed to stand with good reason and equity, that they should pay the one moity of that tribute which they were wont to yeeld unto their KK. Semblable commission and like directions they had for Illyricum. As or all other matters, referred they were to the discretion of the Gene-

ticulars, according to the occurrents prefented unto them in the managing of their affairs, Among many and lundry Emballadors of Kings, nations, and flates, Actalus the brother of K. Emmens most of all others amused mens minds, and drew their eyes upon him: for by them who had born arms together with him in that war, welcomed he was much more heartily, and received with a rearrest country than if Emmens the K, himself had come. Two occasions there were outwardly preferenced, and those carrying a good flew of horiety and credit, which brought him to a flower the doe a granulation of refliment of for low (as meet it was) for that victory, wherin him delent his delping band into other, a complaint of French tumultuous wars and the bloody hoffility of Adwire their King, by which means his brothers Kingdom was in great jeopardy. But there lay abother thing hidden underneath namely, an inward and ferret hope that he conceived of home nors and rewards from the Senat, which hardly he could feeth to aim & reach unto, without fome unkindnels and violence offered to brotherly duty and affection. For some there were even of the Romans alto who did him no good but gave him bad counsel, drew on his appetite with fair,

rals and the Delegat commissioners, who might be better able to determine more certainly of par-

all the reft, the Decemvirs were commanded to have reconference the books of Sibylla: who

hopes, and let him a longing, feeding him with these and such like conceits. That in Rome this H was the opinion entertained of Arasus and Emmens, as if the one of them were a fueral tast and sure to the Romans; the other an ally, sound and faithful neither to the Romans not yet to Perfens: and therefore hard it were to set down and say, Whether of the wain would be more easily obtained at the Senats hands, namely, a fuit made in his own name for his preferment, or a dem of some hard course against his brother so bent were all men in general to grant any thing to Attalus, and to deny every thing to Eumenes. Attalus (as the lequel and proof shewed) was plant to those persons whose desires reach at all that hope promifeth, had not the sage admonition of one friend come between to bridle his affections, ravished and transported so as they were with the amiable afpect and fawning flattery of his own good fortune. He had about him at that time one Stratius a Phylician, fent by Eumenes (who refled not fecure of his brothers loyalty Jeo Rome, I of purpose for to lie in espial and observe all that Attalus did and to advise him faithfully, if he saw him tread awry and practife ought against his duty and allegeance. When he came unto him he found his ears already possessed, and his spirit tempted and sollicited beforehand: how beit taking his times and waiting opportunities, he went roundly to work and fluck to it close until he had fet all up again which was at the point to run on end, and fall to the ground. He alledged and laid these remonstrances before his eyes, saying, "That Kingdoms have grown mighty, some by one emeans, some by others; but as for theirs, being but newly erected, as grounded upon no strength er of ancient foundations, it flood upright only by the mutual concord of him and his brethren, in that one of them beareth the name and title of King, wearing the diadem and crown alone upon his head, but in effect all three brethren be KK. As for you Airalus (qd, he) who are the eldeft K brother fave one, who is it that reputeth you for less than a King, not, only for that he feeth you fo might vat this present, but also the next heir apparant, and without all doubt like shortly to reign indeed? cont dering the feeble body and crafy age of Eumenes, who hath befides, no liftue of "children to succeed him in the roial throne? (for as yet he took no knowledg of him that reign-"ed afterwards.) What need then is there to use violence, and to force that which of its one ac-" cord will shortly be devolved upon you & fall into your hands/Moreover,a new tempest and "florm is rifen of French wars, threarning peril unto the realm, which it will be hard for you e Princes to withfrand, agree as well as you can in all brotherly love unity and concord. But it'o for a n war abroad, there should an ea domestical and civil differnion between you at home, what remedy then but utter ruin and destruction? Neither shall you (Attain) purchase any good L but this first to prevent that your brother be not King, and then to disable and disappoint your feli of that neer and affured hope you have to be K. Bur fay, that to preferve a Kingdom for a brother, and to wrest a Kingdom itom abrother, were honorable and glorious deeds both the or brother, and to wrett a kingdom irom a prother, were nonorable and gronous decus both the other, yet finely of the twain, to have faved a Kingdom deleveth preser commendation and praife, in that it fortest howell with pietr and kindness. And certainly, feeing the own ther is a curied and detellable part even next neighbor to particle; what from a doubt read maineth now which needeth any faither deliberations for rell med befeech you is it one particle of the Kingdom that you reach at, or shou you at the whole? If you aim at a pair only, then "upon the difmembring and diffraction of your puillance, you hall be both twain much weak-"ned and exposed to the danger of all injuries; it you would have all what shall become of your M contained and exposed to the danger of all injuries; if you would have all what shall become of your Methods which would you with him being your elder, to live a privat person for the flept in years as the is, a banished man, and namely, with those instinations of body which be carried about hims or would you command to take his life away and rid him out of this world at once? Now maly to say porting of the unhappy and miserable little of sinch graceles and wicked brethen delivered red unit us in slined tables, you see water a goodly fail and perform it come muto, who being in the Temple of Samothy acid, was constrained lying profited upon the groundly to profite the limites.

The temple of Samothy acid, was constrained lying profited upon the groundly to profite the limites.

The temple of the enemy his conqueror, the crown and divident which he came in pipily by even, with the unnatural murder of his town brokker, as it the Gods in he was had been there present, with the unnatural murder of his borishle fact. To conclude the value themselves, who me no et to rective due punishment for his kornible fact. To conclude, they allo themselves, who in no "friend y love and affection to you, but intrancor and hatted to your prother Enteres, haveny, N " these deligns into your head, and prick you on to execute the fame even they. I fay, will praise your kindness, your piety and conftancy in case you persevertive and truffy to your brothers to the very end. These and such like important perswallons prevailed with Arralusand setted deeply in his mind. Therefore being admitted into the Senar, after he had wilhed joy upto them and ly in his mind. Therefore being admitted into the Senar after he had winded joy into them, and protefled his own for the late victory, he had and declared his own or many protefled his own or the late victory, he had and declared his own or marking and good fervice in that was the layors allo (fuch as they were idone by his brother, and left of all the revolt of the Gauls lately broken out with great troubles and commotions. His pertitor to the Senate was not been declared their Emphaghaders unto them by whose conflictions can apply a property in the general of their Emphaghaders unto them by whose conflictions and demanded to have a property in the general of the realm; he made a special fur for himself; and demanded to have Arward given unto him. And thus, when he had put them before their hope who impute your ly, that after he had accued his brother he would have required the kingdom to produced generated by the second of the control before any man what foever, King or fubject to have had the like and ence with for great favour and applause of all men, as he: received and entertained he was right honourably with gifts & prefebts of all forts whiles he was at Rome, and with the like they accompanied him at his departure.

Amono many Embanies of Ana and Orece the Rhodian Emballadors were fifoll marked and looked monthroughout all the City for where at first they were all trim and goodly to be feen in their white and highly apparel; as decent it was for them throwood ferm to congratular for the victory for it they had worn black or been poorly arrafed, it might have been confirmed, that they mourned for the misfortune and calamity of Perfeus) after that M. Times the Cornel brake with the II. of the Senat (and all that while the faid Embaffadors flood without in the common place Comitium) to confider and advise, whether they would allow lodging, preferes and give andience in the Senat unto them: they resolved and were of opinion to observe no rights not onflomes of holpitality with them. Then went the Conful out of the Senat : unto whom when the Rhodians faid that they were come to rejoyce in their behalf for the late victory, and withal, to Banfwer in the name of their City to certain crimes wherewith they were charged, requelling that they might fpeak before the Senat and be heard with indifference: the Conful pronounced aloud unto them, That the custome indeed of the Romans was to entreat their allies and friends gracioully, and among other matters of courtely and hospitality which they afforded unto their to grant them also a day of hearing in the Senat; but the Rhodians had not demeaned themselves disring the war, in such fort, as to be reckoned in the number of lovers and affociats. At the hearing of these words they cast themselves all prostrat on the ground, beseeching the Consul and all those that were present, not to suffer that false imputations of late surmised should against a I reason prejudice the Rhodians more, than their good deferts of old (whereof them elves were sufficient witnesses) stand them in stead. And presently after they had put on simple apparel and mourning C weeds, they went about from house to house visiting the principal persons of the City, humbly befeeching them with tears, to hear their cause before they were condemned. M. Juvencius Talva the Pretor or L, chief justice for the pleas between citizens and flrangers, was the only agent that provoked and incited the people against the Rhodians: nay, he had promulged and published a bill to this effect, That war might be denounced against the Rhodians; alio, that out of the Magistrats for that year they would make choice of some one to be sent as Admiral with a fleet for the managing of that war: hoping that himself should be the man. But this action and proceeding of his was croffed by M. Antonius and M. Pomponius, two Tribuns of the commons. Over and besides, the Pretor, to say a truth, had broached this matter after a new and thrange fashion. and to the evil example of future times, in that he preferred a bill unto the people of his own head Di alone, without asking the advice of the Senat, or making the Confuls acquainted therewith: and that in this manner and form, Pleaseth it you, and is it your will, that war be proclaimed against the Rhodians? whereas alwaies before-time, in queffion of war, the Senats advice was first taken. and then the thing was proposed unto the people. Likewise the Tribuns of the commons for their part, did more than they might, and athing not warrantable by any precedent. For it was a custom and tradition observed ever of old, that no person should interpole his negative to cross any bills before that privat men in particular had their course and turn granted, both to perswade or diffwadethe fame, by which means many a time it fell out, that even they who never projetled nor means to oppole themselves: being moved and induced by the gessions of those that stood up to diffwade, and perceiving also by them the inconveniences of such a bill, would step between and E dash all: yes, and contrary wife fuch as came of purpose to cross and nip the same being convinced by the authority and born down by the important arguments all edged by those that enforced the said bill, would desist and succease. Thus the Pretors and Tribless strove much who should do every thing more unfeasonably than others. The Tribuns impeached and staid the hastines of the Pretor, interpoling their negative before the time; and deferring the matter until the coming of the L. General. Whether we have 'Inebegio.

"transgreffed and offended yea, or no, that yet remaineth doubtful but fure we are of this, that ring of my we fuffer all punishments and shameful ignominies already that can be devised. Heretosore, When the Carthaginians were vanquished, when Philip, when Abricochus was overstrown, we the Carthaginians were vanquished for the Philip, when the Carthaginians were vanquished for the party of the Circumstance of t came to Rome : from our publick lodging provided for us at the charges of the City, we prefen- Senat is loft.

F " ted our felves (my LL,)into your Councel, house, to tellify our great contentment for your con-" quests: from the Councel-house we went directly to the capitol, carrying with us presents and "oblations to the honor of your gods, But now we the same Rhodians are come unto your Senat colorhed in this poor habit and array, as you fee, from our of a bale hoffelty and common inne,

"hians and Illyrians (hould live free, not withflanding they were in fervirede before they levied was againly von Neither fleak we this in they expine for any mans welfare and good efface;
"was againly von Neither fleak we this in they expine for any mans welfare and good efface;
"any we acknowledg therein the fare elekthere of of the people of flome;") and will be then make "the Rhodians of friends, enemies, who do the this war did no more but fir and meddle with neither preceding the country of the cou wars have good faccels and foeed well be falle they be nill and righteous; neither do you glory
for much in the event and ffine thereof wherethy ye are reveneers and conquerors, as for the beglooning and that enterprises in this ye under alle them not without good range. The besieging of Mel and in Sieils by the Carthagintans, was the cathe that the people of Rome reputed them

"where hardly we could have lodging for our money; being commanded in manner of enemies "to make our abode without the City walls " We Rhodians (lay) whom but lately ve feoffed to with the grant of two Provinces, Lycia and Caria, and whom ye graced with all kind of honors, " and enriched with all manner of gifts and rewards. You ordayn as we hear fay that the Macedo-

furcesse war. But that behaviour of his fealit what you will either pride or folly) was no work

" before you than it was to K, Perfem. Every City hath their conditions and qualities by them-

"enemies. The affailing of Athens by Philiphis intent and purpose to bring Greece into servitude. H "his relieving of Annihal with men and money, capled him likewife to be holden for their ene-"my. Thus Antiochus brought upon his own head the Roman war, for that he being follicited by the Acolians your enemies came willingly out of Afagand with a fleet failed over to Greece: "and when he had feized upon Demetrias, Chalcis, and the fireights of I hermopyles went about to disposses you of the empire, And last of all, Perfest by levying arms against your allies, by "killing some of their petty kings and princes, by murdering other chief persons of fundry nati-" ons and cities, gave you just occasion to make war upon him. But what colourable cause can "there be pretended of our calamity, if needs we must miscarry and perish? All this while I comake no difference between our cities case and that of Polyaratus and Dion our citizens, even "those persons whom we have brought to deliver into your hand. For suppose that the capser " were all one, and that we Rhodians were all faulty and culpable alike, what might that crime be "for which we are touched in this war? We favoured Perfeus and that fide (you will fay) and "like as in the war of Antiochus and Philip, we flood with you against those kings, so now we "took part with the Kagainst you. Wasthat all? well, In what fort we are wont to aid our affor cc ciats, and how luftily to enterprise wars, do but ask of C. Livius and L. Amylius Revillus, the "Admirals of your fleets in Ala. Your thips never fought at fea without usiyet we with our Ar-"mado alone fought a battail once before Samos, and a lecond time in Pamphylia against General "Anniba" which victory there archieved was unto us by fo much more honorable and glorious. "for that after we had in an unfortunat fight neer Samos loft many of our thips & the very choice "and flour of our youth, we nothing terrified and difmaied with fo great an overthrow, durft turn " again to make head yea, and were to hardy as to encounter the Kings roial navy coming out of "Spria, And all this have I related not by way of boath & to glorify our felyes for we are not now "in case to stand upon those terms but to give you atast by the way and put you in mind in what maner the Rhodians have used evermore to succour their confederats. And for the better proof "therof, after the defeat, of Philip and Antiochus we received at your hands right great rewards Se recompence for our lervice. In cale the fortune of Perfess had been so happy as yours is at this " present (praised be the Gods for their grace and goodnes & thanked be your own valour withal) " and we had come into Macedony to the King upon his victory to require & demand rewards, "what could we alledge therfore? Might we say that he had bin maintained by our mony, or reliee ved with our corn with land forces, or firength at fear Was there any place by us kept and held. with a garrifon for his use were we able to tell where we fought, either under the conduct of his "Captains or upon our own leading and direction? If haply he should demand in what quarters " our fouldiers kept? in what coast our ships lay inguard for his desence, what could we answer? er Peradventure we might plead our cause & excuse our selves in the presence of him supposed conqueror like as we now do before you here in place. For by fending our Embaffadors to and fro " unto you as well as to him about a treaty of peace, this is all the good we have got, that in flead of winning the love & favor of both parts, we incur the heavy dipleasure of the one; being thus "charged with crimes and wrapped in dangers. And yet my good LL, and honorable Senators of " Rome. Perfesse might truly object that to us, which you in no wife can, namely that we in the bee ginning of the war fent Embaffadours to you making promife in our name of whatfoever was er needful thereunto: also that we would be ready at all assaies to furnish you with thips strongly er rigged and with our youth wall appointed like as in the wars afortime. That we performed not these promises of ours, you only were the let and hindrance, who what oever the cause was) se refused our offred service & rejected al our succours. Wel then neither have we attempted ought et as enemenies, nor failed in the duty of good friends and allies: but impeached have we been by of you for effecting that which we intended. How now? may fome man fay; Hath there been noc' thing done or faid in your City (O ye Rhodians) that you wish unsaid or undone, & whereat the people of Rome may juftly take exceptions and be offended with you for it? Undertaketo e' justify and make good whatfoever hath been done, I will not neither have I fo little wit I tro; but lever I will the publick cause of the wholestate from the privat offences committed by par- N eticular persons : for no City is there under the sun, but may otherwhiles have lewed and naugh citizens some or other and evermore a rude and fortish multitude. I have heard say, that even ce amongst you here at Rome, some have sought to advance and set themselves alost by currying favor and flattering the common people; and that the time was, when the commons role and departed from among you fo as the rule of the common-weal and people of Rome was out of yourhands, as in a very Anarchy, If such a thing as this might chance in this your City (Io well qualified & ordered as it is) how can any man make a wonder that among us there have been some, who (affecting and feeking for the amity and friendship of the K.) might haply corrupt and fe-"duce our commons with their naughty counsel! And yet when all is faid they prevailed no more than thus that we fat fill and failed in doing our devoir to you : for I will not over-pass in this "place the greatest and most grievous crime of all other wherewith our City is charged during this war, and that is this. At one and the same time we fent Embass, both to you and Perfess a-"bout a peace. This defignment so untoward and unlucky as it was, a furious and brainfick orator

"and agent of ours (as afterwards we understood) handled as foolishly: who (as it is for certain

known) framed his language in that maner, as if he had been C. Popilius the Roman Embaffador,

whom ye lent to the two KK. Antiochus and Ptolomans to warn them both to lay down arms &

64 felves like as particular and leveral persons : and semblably it is in whole nations some are resty " and cholerick hold and audacious; others again be fearful and timerous: fome are given to wine and drunkenpeli. others to women and wantonnels. The people of Aikens (by report) are too " hafty, hot, and forward to enterprise any thing even beyond their power. The Lacedemonians again, be as flow and backward, casting many doubts & difficulties to enter upon the very things which they are affured of. I cannot deny, but that all the country of Afia in general breedeth " many a mad brain and vain spirit: and I will not say, but that our people are jolly fellows of their congue and can speakbig, for that we seem (among other cities and states bordering upon us) " to excel and surpaistand that no fo much in the confidence we have of our own forces; as for the 66 honorable regard ye have had of us, and the great tell imonies and judgments ye have given out cofus. But that foolish embassage of ours even then at the very time had punishment sufficient. " heing fent away (as it was) with fo heavy an answer of yours: and if we were northern digraced and shamed enough, now surely this present embassage so humble and pitiful were able to make se full fatisfaction for a more infolent embaffy than it was. All pride (and arrogan'y of words efpe-" cially I cholerick persons indeed hate, wise men deride, and namely, from an inferior to his betse teribut no man ever judged it a mortal fin and worthy of death: mary here was all the danger! se left haply the Rhodians might feem therby to despife the Romans. How then be there not tome " also that cannot rule their tongue, but will be railing & uttering blaiphemous words against the C . Gods; ver we never heard of any that have been therefore smitten dead with a thunds tho't. What remained then for us wherein we should purge and cleer our selves, if we neither can be " charsed in fact with hostility; and if our Embass. hath wed some proud and presumptuous words " more than became him, which deferve not the total ruin of our City but some sharpchecks and " hard rebukes on both fides of our ears? But Thear (my good LL.) that in your ordinary talk acomong your felves when we are cogether, we are confused for our inward affection only & fecret thoughts, and condemned no less than for some deed, namely, That in heart we sayoured the K. and wished him rather than you to obtain the victory; and therfore they deem us worthy to be ex perfectured with fire and fword. Some there be again of you, who think verily that thus indeed "we flood affected how beit they would not have us for it to be warred upon as enemies; for that n " it ftandeth not with the custom or law of any City in the world, That if a man wish a milchief " to his enemy, he should be straightwaies condemned therfore to die, so long as he hath not en-" tred into any action tending thereto. And verily these men we have to thank, who free & quit " us yet from punishment, although they cleer us not of guilt : howbeit this sentence we pass aer gainst our ownselves, That if it can be proved, that we were all of us so minded and disposed in " affection as we are burdened, (for content we are that all go under one heart and hand, will and " deed, without diffinction) then let us all be punished for it and feel the smart; But if of the great "men and chief among us, some affected you & others the King; we require not that for the love of us who fided with you the Kings inpoolts thould fare the better and escape cleer but we rese quest and befeech rather that for their fakes we perish not and be quit undone. And certainly, E . vour own selves are not worse affected and more set against them than our very City is: which " they knowing well enough, most of them either fled away, or else killed themselves: others of "them (fuch as we have condemned and passed judgement against) shall be at your p easure (my "LL kodo with them what you will. All the rest of us Rhodians, as thanks we have merited none " inthis war, fo we have deferved as little punishment. Lay the over-deal and surplusage of our ce former good deeds and demerits to this want of duty now and let the heap of the one make up " the feart measure of the other. With three Kings of late years ye have maintained war; let not cout flackness and fitting fill in this one endammage and hert us more, than our devoit and em-" ploiment in the other twain may feem to fatisfy and countervail. Set Philip, Antiochus and Perfor three verdicts and sentences as it were passed upon us: two of them acquit us cleer; the " third is doubtful whether it wil go against us or no. Indeed if they themselves were to sit upon " us, we should no doubt be cast and condemned but you (my good LL.) that are our competent " indees determin now at once. Whether there shall be a City of Rhode: remaining upon the face " elsbe math, or be rafed utterly & deftroyed from the very foundation for ever for you are not "to debate in councel about making war upon us: which well you may begin and go in hand with ** at your pleasure: but follow and manage you never shal, because there is not a Rhodian that wil take a me and come into the field against you. Will you not be pacified but perfift fill in your fisholes and anger? then will we crave at your hands some respit of time whiles we may go home "and separathese how we have feed in this lamentable emballage of ours. And then, all of us in & Rivale fittali-born and of free condition every one, I fay man and woman with all our wealth G sandfabliance will embark our felves:forfake we will our privat houses and publick edifices and #120 Mahanachight will we all come : and when we have laid on heaps here in your common hall, 44 and author pouch and enteir of your councel-house, whasfoever gold and filver we have either in privationale or common chiff: commit we will to your devotion and mercy our own persons, rogenhos withishe bodies of our wives and thildren and sever wil we go forther but even here " in this place will we inffer and abide that, which we have to undergo and endure. Let our City then be sacked abled and burned fo it be far enough our of our eye that we fee it not. The Ros

"mans may (if it please them) judge the Rhodians enemies; yet you will give us leave to pass in H "fome fort a doom of our own, That we in our consciences never condemned our selves for such one ever will enter in any hostile action against you, come what will, even the utmost extremity "that can be suffered. After their oration in this manner uttered, they fell down again all profitat. and as humble suppliant estioons pur forth and shook their branches of the olive, until at length they were raifed up on their feet, and so departed out of the Senat. Then began the LL, within, to give their opinions and pals their tentences of them. The heaviest enemies and most malicions bent against the Rhodians, were those, who had conducted the war of Macedony, as Consuls, Pretors or Lieutenants but M. Porcius Cato was their only patron that flood to them and supported their cause right earnestly a man otherwise by nature sowre and levere, but as then he shewed himfelf a mild and gracious Senator. I will not infert here the lively portraiture and refemblance of that copious and eloquent person, by relating the flowing speech which he then delivered his very oration is extant in writing, and contained in the fifth book of his Origenes. In fine, the Rhodians received such an answer, as they neither were concluded enemies, not yet remained in the nature and quality of friends. The principal persons of this their embassage, were Philocrates and Alixmedes. Ordered it was & agreed between them, That Philocrates (with some of his fellows) should report this answer at Rhodes; and that Astymedes (with the reft) should stay behind at Rome, to to know what was practifed and done there, and give intelligence thereof accordingly to their citizens at home. For that present the LL, of the Senat gave them in charge, to remove their Captains and Governours by a certain day out of Lycia and Caria. These news related at Rhodes, importing matter (init self considered) of grief & heavines, turned into joy, in regard that they were eased from the sear of a greater mischief, for they doubted forethat they should have had hot war. And therfore presently they ordained for the Romans a crown amounting to the value of 20000 pieces of gold, and with this present they sent Theodotus the Admiral of their navy in embassage A will and defire they had to make fuit unto the Romans for affociation: but fo, as no act and ordinance of the people should be entred therof, nor any instrument engrossed as touching it. And this they did, to avoid the greater shame and ignominy of repulse, if haply they missed of their purpose, and could not obtain. The Admiral alone had this priviledg, and was permitted to treat of that matter, without any bill at all either published or enacted by the people. For in so many years before they had continued in amity with the Romans in such fort, as they never linked and sted themselves unto them by any formal deed and covenant upon record, and that for no other reason in the world, but becau'e they would neither cut the kings off from all hope of their aid, if haply any of them might fland in such need, nor disable themelves of the possibility they had to reap some fruit & receive good of their bounty and prosperity. But surely at this time (me thinks) they ought to have fought fadly and in good earnest for their society, not fo much for fafety and fecurity against others (for none they seared at all but only the Romans) as to be rid of the suspition and jealoufy which the Romans had of them. About the same time the Caunians also revolted from them, and they of Myleffa took certain Towns of the Euromestians. Now were the hearts of these Rhodians within the City not so much broken or abated, but they saw well enough that if the Romans took from them Lycia and Caria, all the rest would either by way of tevolt put themselves in liberty and strake off the yoke of their subjection, or else be surprised and feized by the neighbour nations bordering upon them and that then they should be pent up and M that within the compass of a small Isle and the strands of a barren soil, not able to nourish and maintain the inhabitants offo great and populous a City. Therefore with all speed they dispatched and jent forth their youth, and not only forced the Caunians, not with flanding they had joined unto them the aid of the Cybirats) to their obeisance, but also in battel neer Orthofia overcome, the Mylasseans and Alabandians; who having disleized the Euronensians of their province, advanced jointly with their united armies against them. Whiles these affairs thus passed there, whiles some occurrents fell out in Macedony, and others

likewise at Rome, L. Anicius having subdued King Gentius (as is beforefaid) and brought him under his own hand, placed a gaftison in Scode a, the Kings roial seat, and appointed Gabinius the Cap-N rain thereof: but in Rhizon and Olcinia two commodious cities of good importance; he ordained C.Licinius the Governor, Having thus made over the rule of Illyricam unto these twain; himself with the rest of the army went into Epirus. Where the Town Phanota was the first that yeelded unto him, and the whole multitude of the people cameforth to meet him with their infules in token of submission. After he had put a garrison in this place also he passed over into the country of Moloffis, where he received the furrender of all the Towns thereof, excepting Paffaron, Termon, Phylacum, and Horreum. And then heled his army first against Passaron. The principal men and rulers of that City were Antinous and Theodotus, men of mark and name, as well for the favor they bare to Perfeus, as the hatred they caried to the Romans: the only persons who had counselled and periwaded the whole nation to revolt from the Romans. These two having guilty consciences within them for their privat trespais, and being past all hope of finding any grace and pardon, thut the gates of the City, to the end that they might perish with the overthrow of ally and be overwhelmed with the total ruin of their own country; and therewith they exhorted the unnititude to preser present death before servitude end slavery. No man durst once open his mouth to contradict these so great and mighty persons. At length a certain noble yong Gentleman, named also Theodotus, with whom the greater dread from the Romans abroad prevailed more and overcame

the less fear of the rulers at home. "What ail ye my masters (qd.he) and fellow citizens, what race and madness haunteth you to enwrap and interess the whole City in the fault and folly of these "two persons? Certainly, I have often heard of men that for their countrey have willingly lost stheir lives, but to think it meet, that their countrey should perish for them, these are the first "that ever were known. Why rather open we not our gates and submit our selves to that empire. "into which the whole world befides is jubject. As he spake these words, the multitude followed him toward the gates: which when Antinous & Theodorus law, they made no more ado, but brake upon the first corps de guard of the enemies which they came unto and exposing their bodies to the fwords point, were foon killed, and the Town was yeelded into the hands of the Romans. Tegmon alfo. upon the like wilfull obstinacy of Prince Cephalo, had shut their gates, but after that he was a flain, the Town was taken by furrender. And neither Phylace nor Horreum would abide the affault Having thus quieted Epirus, and bestowed his forces by garrisons in diverse commodious Towns for the winter time, he returned into Illyricam: where he held a general affembly at Scodra, to which he had summoned the principal States of the whole nation, and whither also there were arrived five delegates from Rome, And there in this frequent and folemn fession, he pronounced from the Tribunal feat, by the advice of the countel affiftant unto him, That the Senate and people of Rome ordained the Illyrians to live free and enjoy liberty, and that himself would withdraw the garrisons out of their Towns, Fortrelles, and Castles, As for the Isleans, Taulantians, Tirustians in the Daffaretians countrey, Rhizonits and Olcianats (for that whiles Gentius his fortune food upright they had ranged with the Romans) he declared them not only free, but also exempt and pri-C viledged from all tributs. The Doarfians also, for leaving Caravanius, and passing with their armies to fide with the Romans, he endowed with the like immunity. They of Scody a, Duffard, and Selepita, with the rest of the Illyrians, were to pay the one moity of the tribute which they had veelded to the King. After this he divided Illyricum into three cantons : the one of them he made of those before named: the second, all the Labeats: and the third, of the Agravonits Rhezonits, Olciniats and those that bound and border upon them. Having set down this order in Illyricum,

he returned to Paffaroa City in Epirus, there to lie for the winter time. Whiles these things hapned in Illyricum, Paulus before the coming of the ten Legats, sent Q. Maximus his fon (who was now lately returned from Rome) to the Jaccage of Eginium and Agaffa. The quarrel against Agaffa, was, for that they having delivered the Town on eto Martins the Conful, and therwith of their own accord craved the alliance of the people of Rome, revolted notwithstanding afterwards to Perfeus. As for the Æginians, they had committed a late and fresh teefpals: for giving no credit to the fame that was voiced of the Romans victory they cruelly handled certain Roman fouldiers, who were entred into their City. Moreover, he fent L. Posthumius likewile to raplack in hollile manner the City of the Anians, for that they had perfifted in arms more fliffy than the other neighbour Cities. Now was it about that leafon of the year which men call Autumn : in the beginning whereof, so soon as he had determined to ride a circuit and visit all Greece round, and to fee those places whereof there went so great a name, and which were more renowned by hear-fay than known by fight of eyeshe left C. Sulpitius Gallus for the command and guard of the camp, & let forward in his progress, accompanied with no great train, And being guar-E ded of the one hand with his own ion Scipio, and on the other, with At henaus the brother of King Emmaner, he passed through Thessay, toward the samous Oracle at Delphys. Where, after he had specificed to Apollo, he destined and appointed those Columns & Pillars (which were begun in the porchiof that Temple, and wherupon the statutes of King Perfeus should have been erected) for to fultain and bear the statues of himself with the title Victorious. He visited also the temples of Tan-

to descend that would have the benefit of the Oracle, and know the will of the Gods; after facrifice also done, to figure and Hereisma, whose temple there is to be seen he went down to Chalcis; observed the frith of Euripus, and that Island which in times plat was united & joined to the firm Countent by a bridg. From Chalcis he crossed over to Autis three miles distant from thence, a pore embled for the rode some time there of an american letter, constitute of a thousand fail. Being three, he went to the semple of Disnay, where that King of Kings (Agamemons) offered his own a standard of the semple of Disnay, where that King of Kings (Agamemons) offered his own a standard of the semple of Disnay, where that King of Kings (Agamemons) offered his own a standard of the semple of Disnay, the semple of Disnay, the semple of Disnay of Semple of the Semple of Disnay of Semple of Disnay of Semple of Disnay of Semple of Disnay of Semple of Semple of Disnay of Semple of Semple of Disnay of Semple of Disnay of Semple of Semple of Disnay of Semple of Disnay of Semple of

Troppon in Lebadia: where after he had feen the mouth of that peakish cave into which they use

the Anthonia heaticinals made by great Captains and Commanders, the images of the Gods, and of the Bullium will be stated: excellent, as well for the artificial workmannlin, as the matter wherfof the state of the

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parable to the reft, yet of great name for the famous temple of Escalopine, which standeth 5 miles # from the City, where at this day are to be feen the marks and tokens of the empty places from whence the oblations have been plucked away : but then a rich place it was and full of those offrings and gifts, which difeated persons had confectated to that God in recompence and reward for those soveraign salves and wholesom remedies which they there found, From thence he came to Lacedamen a City memorable not for any magnificence of stately works and buildings, but for good discipline and orders there observed, From whence passing through Megalopolis, he ascended up to Olympia: where among other things there to be feen, he beheld Jupiter as it were represented even before his eies, whereat he was much moved in spirit. And therfore as if he had been to facrifice in the capitol, he commanded a facrifice to be prepared with more flate and magnific cence than ordinary. Thus having vifited all Greece over without any fearch and enquiry made. how men either in general or particular stood affected in the war against Perfess, (because he would not trouble and disquier the minds of the allies with any fearful occurrent) as he returned toward Demetrias, he was encountred by the way with a number of Ætolians allclad in doleful & mourning array. And when he wondred and asked what the matter might be, he was given to understand that 550 of their principal men of name, were by Lycifem and Tifippm maffacted, who with the help of certain Roman fouldiers fent from Bebine the Governor, had befet their Senat: that the rest were driven into exist and the goods as well of those who were murdered, as also of the banished persons were now possessed by their accusers. He commanded them to attend upon him at Amphipolis, and when himself had communed & conferred at Demetrias with Cn. Offavius. after he once heard that the ten legats had passed the seas, the laid aside all other affairs, and went directly to Apollonia there to meet with them. To which place when Perfess came to meet him. for he having over-large liberty of poilon, was come from Amphipelis & that was a dales journey offiunto the K.he shewed good countenance and gave him good and gracious words, but after he was returned to the camp at Amphipelis, he sharply checked and rebuked, as men say, C. Sulpitius, first for suffering Perfeus to range so loosly and so far off from him, all over the province : secondly for giving his fouldiers fo much liberty as to pluck the titles from off the walls [and houses] of the City to cover the places of their winter harbour; and therewith he commanded that the tiles should be carried thither again where they had them, and the houses to be repaired as sufficiently as before. As for Perfeus and his elder fon Philip, he delivered unto A. Posthumius to be kept in fafe cull ody: but his daughter and yonger for, he fent for to Amphipolis from Samethrace, and used them with all courtefy and kind intertainment as possibly he could. When the day was come, on which he appointed that ten principal burgeffes out of every City should repair to Amphipolis & that all the Kings letters and writings in what place foever to be found, should be fought up & represented there together with all his mony; he sat him down upon the tribunal seat, together with the ten legats from Rome, and the whole multitude of the Macedonians were gathered round about him. Albeit they had been used to subjection under the King, yet this new Tribunal carried with it a form and shew of a terrible government namely, when they saw the tipstayes is builtiers to keep the doors and places of entry, the publick crief and the lergeant : ftrange matters all unto their eies and ears & whereto they had not been accustomed, able to strike a terror to allies much more then, to conquered enemies. After filence made by the crier, Paulus pronounced in the Latine congue, what the Senats pleasure was to be done, and what himself with the advice of his Councel affiliant about him had thought upon and fet down : all which points Cn. Off avins the Pretor for he also was in place) interpreted and related again in the Greek language. Imprimis, they ardalned the Lacedamonians to be free, to have and enjoy the same Cities and territories, to nie and exercise their own Laws to create yearly Magistrats, and to pay half of that tribute to the people of Rome, which they used to pay unto their Kings, Item, to divide Macedon; into 4 quarters. The one, and that the principal for to contain all the country between the 2 rivers Strymon and Neffus; to which part there should be laid the tract on the farther side of the river Nessus Eastward (where Perseus held Towns, Castles and Cities) excepting Anns, Maronea, and Abdera: also beyond Ser mon Westward all the Bifaltique territory, together with Heraclea, which they call Syntice. For the N fecond, all those parts which on the East-fide the river Serymon encloseth, except Syntice, Heracles, & the Bifaltes : also on the West, what soever is bounded with the river A tim, together with the Paonians lying to it, who inhabit upon the river Axins Eastward. The third quarter was that, which Axius from the east and Peneus the river from the west do compassiand to the north-side is limited with the mountain Bora, and to this portion was adjoined the track of Paonia, which Coafterh along the river Axins toward the west: Edeffa also and Berrhaa were annexed thereo. The fourth was beyond the mountain Bora, confining on the one fide upon Illyricum, & on the other upon Epirus. The head cities of every quarter where they should hold their sessions and councels he appointed thele: For the first, Amphipolis: The falonica for the fecond; In the third Pollaist Polsgonia in the fourth. To these places he ordained that by summons they should repair, and hold the affemblies of each quarter; this her the mony to be brought; and there the magistrats to be created, Item, he declared and pronounced that it should not be lawful for any person to contract mariage, neither to have commerce & trafficktogether in buying or felling of lands or tenements without the limits of their own division. Item, that in their mines they should no more dig for filver and gold: but for Iron and brafs they had permission. And these that had the profit theref, were to pay the one half of the old rent, which they were wont to yeeld and grant unto the King, Item, he for-

A bad them to use any more forrain falt brought from out of other parts, When the Dardanians but in their claim for Paonia, for that it had sometime been their appurrenance, and also confined upon their country; he pronounced freedom to all those who had been subjects to K. Perfem, But afterwards, when they could not obtain Paonia, he granted into them the commodity of the traffick for falt; and he charged the inhabitants of the faid country to cary it to Stobi in Paonicand he fet them down a certain price. Item, he debarred them from felling any thip-timber themselves, and from suffering any others. Unto those countries which bordered upon the Barbarians (and except the third quarter all the rest confined upon them) he granted that they might keep armed garrifons upon their frontiers and marches. These Acts and ordinances thus published the first day of the feffion, wrought diverily in the minds of men. Freedom granted beyond their expectation, and R the easment in the yearly tribute, comforted their spirits and made them look up, But by the interruption of the commerce & traffick one region with another, they feemed like creatures difmentbred and plucked a under joint-meal, to as having need one of another, yet they had no mutual & reciprocal use and intercourse. In so much as the Macedonians themselves knew full little how big and large Macedony was, and how commodiously it was divided, so as each part was sufficient in it self without the help of others. The first region containeth the Bifalta who inhabit beyond the river Nessus and about Strymon, the most valiant men of all the rest : besides, it hath many proper commodities by it felf as well fruits of the earth as mines of metals, together with the opportunity and commodious fituation of Amphipolis, which as a frontier-bar floppeth all avenues on the eath fide into Macedony. The second quarter hath in it two most samous and frequented cities, The list Clonica and Calsandrias & Pallene, a fertile & fruitful land, Besides, the maritime commodities which the havens at Torone and the head of Athor (and it they call the post or rode of Eneas) do yeeld; to fay nothing of other bayes lying handsomely; some toward the Iland Euben, others toward Hellespont. The third connercy containeth thefamous cities Edefia, Barhaa and Pellas the warlike nation of the Veteil, and many Gauls and Illyrians besides who there inhabit, notable men all of action & execution. The fourth region is peopled with the Eordians, Linceftians, and Pelagonians unto whom, the provinces Atintania, Stymphalis, and Eliminia are adjoyned. All this quarter is cold, rough and hard to dwell in The nature of the inhabitants is likewife furable to the foil & the fiercer they are by reason of the barbarous nations their neighbours, who one whole find them occupied with war, and otherwhiles mingle their rites and fashions, with theirs in time of peace. D When Macedony was thus divided and each part diftinguished by their several uses & commodities, he appointed a general review to be made and enrolment of all the Macedonians; having declared unto them before, that he purposed to give laws unto them. This done, the Etolians were cited and called next and in the whole course of the commission as conching them and their affairs, more inquisition there was, who savoured the Romans, and who affected the King, than of any that either had done or inferred wrong, The murderers were found unguilty and abfolved and the banifi ment of the earlied was as much as owechas their death. juffified who were massacred: A. Babius only was convided and condemned, for that he had sene Roman fouldiers to execute the faid butchery. This iffue of the Etolians cause, puffed up the spie tits of all those who had fided with the Romans, throughout all the nations and cities of Greece, Ein fuch fort as they grew to a pride intolerable: but contratywile put down & abaled under their feet, as many as were suffected any water to have cast a favor and born good will to the King, The principal flates-men of their cities were of three forts:two of them, were skillful in the art of foothing, & either by submitting and subjecting under the RomanEmpire, or winding within the fa-, vo, and friendshiplof the KK grew infinitly rich and mighty themselves in privat, with the publick oppression and undoing of their countrey; the third between, sung a mean, and was cross to the other, men that flood for the defence of their liberties and maintenance of laws, who as they were more dearly beloved of their neighbours at home, to they were less gracious and of credit with firangers abroad. The favorits and supposts only of the Romans, were advanced by their profession ty: they alone lat in place of government, they were employed in all emballages, and none but they, p. These being there present in great, number coming out of Peloponnes un Banting and from other trequeni affemblics of Greece, filled the heads of the ten delegats and high commissioners bozzing into their cars, that not they alone who openly were feen in their bravery and vanity of spirit, vanting themselves for the hosts and friends of King Perfess, but many more besides under hand took part with him and favoured his proceedings; as for the rest (under a colour of maintaining liberty) practiled in all their counsels and complotted against the Romans what they could: and liberty) practifed in all their counfels and completted against the Romans what they could: and relyer would the Greek Nations abide long in their allegeance, unlefs the hearts of that side were jakendayan and booken; and their authority only cherished, confirmed, and friengelined, who regarded nothing elle but the empire and loveraignty of the Romans. When their had all offermed and perfected divert by maner sent for they were by the letters militare of the General, our of the Adams, Accessoring, Eprice, and Bestia, 19 give their strendance and follow him to some, there to salway the taufe, Bus into Achasiwo of the high, Commissioners were fern maneral, G. Claurish and C. Demains, who perforally should summon them by vertue at their ediff. And this was since for two confidences in the only, because they thought vertue at the Achasas were more confident and configuous, and their core would not obey the summons by letters, and year adventurables. The summer of their lives in the sales, who goad presentance of their lives in other casic why they would be presented.

to give them summons was this, that amongst the Kings records and rols they had sound the let- H ters of the principal Statesmen of other nations; but of the Achaens there appeared no writing ar all under their hands, and therefore the imputations charged upon them, were nothing evident

After the Atolians were difmiffed, the nation of the Acarnanians was cited and called inco place: as for them, there was no change nor alteration; only Lencas was exempt from doing fervice to the high court and general affembly of the Acamanians. As they followed the inquintion Hill farther and farther, making enquiry who either in publick or private had taken part with the King they extended their commission as far as into Assaind sent Labeo to demolish and race Anriff a City in the Isle Lesbos, and to translate the inhabitants thereof to Methymna: the pretence was, for that they had given harbor in their haven to the provisions of Antenor the Kings Admiral, at what time as he hovered and ranged about Leibos with his pinnaces. Two there werethat r loft their heads,men of quality and great worth, to wit, Andronics the Etolian, fon of Andronic em, for that he followed his father and bare arms against the people of Rome; and Necna Theban, by whose advice and perswasion they had contracted a society with Persens,

After this enquest offorrain causes interposed and coming between, the affembly of the Macedomians was called again; wherein as touching the state of Macedony, pronounced, and published it was, That there should becertain Senators chosen, whom they call Synedri, by whose counsel the common-weal should be managed and governed. After this, were the names read of the principal Macedonians, whom he appointed (together with their children as many as were above fifteen years of age) to go before into Italy. This of first was thought to be an hard and cruel course, but anon it appeared to the multitude of the Macedonians that it was all done for their liberty. For * nominated there were, the Kirgs friends and gallants of his court, the commanders of armies, the Admirals of the fleets, and the Captains of the garrifons, who were wont to serve the King basely, but to over-rule others proudly and imperiously : some exceeding rich and wealthy others spending above the proportion of their revenues and living : all faring at their schle, and arraied in apparel like KK. not one carying with him the civil mind of a good citizen, not one that could abide to hear of laws, or of equal liberty. Al thefe therfore, who had been employed in any ministry or fervice about the King even they also who had been used in the least embassages that were, had commandment to depart out of Macedony and to go into Italy: and look who obeyed not this edict, were threatned with death. Unto Macedony he gave laws, with fuch diligent care and good regard, as if he had reckoned them not for enemies vanquished, but for allies of good desert: such i laws (flay) as the very practife and tryal of long time (the only corrector of all flatutes) was not able upon that experience, to check and control,

After these serious affairs were finished, he exhibited with great furniture and preparation, a folemnity of game and disport at Amphibalia, which long before he had intended, and for the intimation where he had both tent out his messengers to the States of Asaand to the KK, and alfo limbelfin his circuirand elitation of the Grecian Ciries, had given warning to the great men and principal citizens. And thither repaired out of all parts of the world, a number of cumning, dextrous; and artificial actors, that made profession of such plaies and passimes; besides a fort of wreftlers; champions, and brave hories of the best kind & breed. Also divers embassages with their beatts for factifices, and what foever elle was ultially done of custome, at the great and folemngs-M mings in Greece. Thus it came to pass, that men admired not only his magnificence, but his wiledonie alle in exhibiting their fhews and fights, wherin the Romans at that time were altogether rude and ignorant, Moreover, he feafted and banketted the Emball, in the fame fumptuous manner and respective consideration. And this (by report) was an apophthegm and common saying of his, That notic could make feafis and fer forth plaies better than he who had the skill to win a field. Having reptelenred these foleminities of all forts, and bellowed all the braien shields on thipboord; all other armor and weapons of fundry kinds, he piled upon a mighty heap, and after his praiers made to Mars, Minerva dame Lua, and other Gods and Goddefles unto whom of right and duty appentained to confecrate and dedicate the spoils of enemies; himself the General with his own hands per ander a burning torch, and kindled the fire, and after him all the marfhal-colonels flan- N ding round about cast every man his fire brand, and fer all a burning. This was a thing noted in that great affembly of Europe & Aja, where there was fuch a confluence of people from all parts, as well to termy their joy in his behalf as to be the thewe and disports in that meeting. I fay, offor great armies of lea-fer rices and land-fouldiers, there was that plenty of all things and cheaputs of victivals, that Ampliar the General, of that exceeding flore and abundance, gave much away freely to privat perfons, forelites and nations; not only for their prefent tile, but allo to cary home wichtebem into their coupities, And illis multitude there affembled took nor more pleasure either with them into their countries. And this multitude there aftembled, took not more pleasure experimentally the highest places acted, of feeing men practice fears of bodily through and addivity, or the thoughing of horiests the face, and river any themse the highest countries to be ken; namely, of stating, and painted tables, of the cloth of time, of welles in good and flowers, in the countries and convolved any good and flowers to the countries of the highest and convolved the troise that he kinds placed of * Missandria was reptembled in the will be the highest and countries and convolved the highest and countries are the statement of the first and countries and convolved the highest and countries are the statement of the first and countries.

es the sharpe of Cat Olithia; to be the shoulded to Robby Partia should be then the Embelli-these algracions and court properties of the River Surpass and fooged within a mile as is a page 12. From the first he inflooged and fourtheed until became on the filling was tree

'A Pella. And paffing by the City, he abode two daies at a place which they call Spelaum, and then be sent P. Nasica, and Q. Maximus his own son with part of the forces in an expedition, to give the wast unto those Illyrians, who had succoured Perfess in his wars, but he commanded them to meet him at Origins. Himself marching toward Epiras, at the fifteenth remove arrived at Pallaron. Not far from thence lay Anicim encamped : unto whom he dispatched his letters, to the end that he should not be troubled at those designs which were to be put in execution fight fying therein, that the Senat granted to the army the pillage of all the Cities of Epirm; which had revolted unto Perfess: which done, he suborned certain Centurions, and sent them, into all the Towns with instructions, to give out that his coming was to withdraw all the garrisons from thence, with an intent that the Epirots should enjoy their freedom as well as the Macedoniansa

R & fo he summoned out of every City ten of the chief to repair unto him. And when he had charged & commanded them to bring abroad into the market place all the gold and filver which they had, he fent out certain cohorts and companies of fouldiers to every of the faid Cities: they, who were affigned for the places farther remote went before them which were appointed to the neerer; and this was ordered fo, that upon the same day they should enter into them all at once. Now the Colonels and Centurions had their errand delivered them what to do. In the morning hetimes all the gold and filver was brought forth together accordingly, and that at the fourth hour of the day a fignal was given to the fouldiers to fall to ranfack and rifle the Cities, Wherein they

found logreat flore of pillage, that every horiman had for his part * 400 Denarii, and the footmen * 12 lib to fit. 200 apiece, and a hundred and fifty thousand pols were led away into captivity. Then the walls find were rased of the said Cities thus spoiled, and those were to the number of seventy. All the booty

and prizes were fold, and out of that mals of money were the fouldiers paid. From thence Paulus went down to the Sea fide, unto Oricem, But the fouldiers minds were nothing fo well fatisfied as he supposed they had been, for discontented mightily they were and angry, that they had no share at all in the Kings pillage and treasure, as if they had made no war in Macedany. At Oricann he found those forces which he had sent under the conduct of S. Nasica and Maximus his son; there he shipped his whole army, and sailed over into Italy. In like manner a few daies after, Anicius, when the fession and general meeting of the other Epirots and Acarnanians was ended, heving given commandment, that their principal persons should follow him into Italy (the knowledge and deciding of whose causes he reserved and referred thither) himself attended the ships which the army had used in Macedony, and passed over likewise into Halr.

At what time as these affairs were thus managed in Macedony and Epirus, the Embassadors who had been fent with Attalus, to end the war between the Gauls and King Eumenes, arrived in Afia. A furcease of arms for the winter time, was agreed upon between both parties, during which celfation the Gauls departed home, and Eumenes was retired to Pergamus there to winter, where also he lay grievously fick. The spring was no sooner come, but the Gauls began to flix and look abroad: but by that time they were come as far as the Synada, Enmenes had affembled his forces from all parts to Sardis. There at Synada, the Romans parled with Salovittins the General of the Gauls; Attalas also went with them : but shought good it was not, that he should enter within the Gauls camp, for fear of flirring coals in heat of argument, and raising choler of the one side or E other, So P. Licinius communed with the Duke of the Gauls aforfaid : and when he had done he

brought word back, that the more he was entreated, the worfe he was and less tractable ; infomuch as it might feem a wonder, that the words of the Roman Embaffadors were so powerful and effectual with Antiochus and Prolomens (two mighty and puissant Kings) as to make peace so presently between them, fince they prevailed so little or nothing at all among the Gauls. To return again to Rome. First, the two captive Kings, Perfew and Gensius were sent thither,

and committed there to ward they and their children after them the multimide besides of priloners, then consequently those Macedonians, as also the other chief peers of Greece, who were warned to repair unto Rome. For not they only were furmioned to make apparence, there, who had been feen present in place, but also all those were sent for by letters missive eggemprofily, who . F werehnt reported to have been with the Kings. Then Paulas himself a few dates after embarked in a thip of the Kings, a Galeace of a mighty higners, making way with finteen hanks and rowes, of oarstoa fide, and she fame fet out and adorted with the Macedonian spoils, not only of braves. gorgeous armour, but also of rich hangings uissue, & cloth, of gold our of the Kings wardsobersaine up the Tyber against the stream where great numbers of people went forth to greet him, and filled the banks on both fides of the river. Some few daies after Antimand Off arises arrived allo with their fleer. And to all three, by an act of the Senat was triumpheranted. & Coffee the Pretot had command and government, that day when since were contained in the property of the Company of the

felves would have been abathed to compare could non-avoid the backbiving of hapderous & ma-licionatonenes. His foulders according to the ancient discipline of was be hard held hard to their acrises And to them had be given a donarise indeed out of the booty, but more niggardly & with a lighter hand than they hoped for from our of to great weekth and riches of the Kings; and yet in good faith tolay a truth, full well he knew that is he had fatisfied their greedy defire, and deplat

18 Cieles eftere Danic.

to answer at aday, and so accused him judicially before the people. Thus should L. Emplius have

"had his triumph for reward and recompence of his well-doing, in that fo nobly & valiantly he

" had conducted this war: thus likewife should be have suffered condign punishment, if he had

'c committed ought unworthy either of his ancient glory or this new honor, But will you have the

" truth? when he could find no matter of crime to reproach him with, he fought by-waies and in-

a direct means to detract his well deserved praises. He demanded yesterday, one full day to accuse "L. Paulas: and * four hours, even all the day time that was left he spent in making an invective * By this is so against him. What prisoner was there ever brought to the bar so culpable and sinful, but all the be colleged faults of his whole life might be ripped up, deciphered, and painted forth in fo many hours spaces that they But what objected he all that while, that L. Paulus if he were to frame his defence, would with counted the

ftill amonest them til they had cried Ho, he should have left himself just nothing to have brought. It into the common treasury, So that all this Macedonian army gave a thew by this time, as if they had but cold devotion to their General, either to appear, or to give their voices for the fetting forward of the bill aforefaid, as touching his triumph and plenary power of command, when the day of affembly (hould come, Over and befides, Ser, Sulpiting Galba, who had been a martial Colonel in the second legion, in Macedony, and in privat enmity with the General; both himself in perfon was in hand with him, and by the fouldiers allo of his own legion follicited and fourred on the rest to appear in sufficient number, there for to give their suffrages against him, and check the bills faying, "That as he was an imperious and Lordly commander, so he was as miserable a pinch-" peny withal, and a good deed it were to deny his grace and to cross the law proposed for his "triumph.s. foro he revenged of him throughly : for no doubt the commons of the City would r "go that way that they should see the souldiers to lead before. He could not for sooth (say they) "give money among his fouldiers liberally: well, he shall surely know that his fouldiers yet can "give him honour; but never let him look for the fruit of favor and grace, where he hath defer-"ved none. These words set them agog; and when Tib. Sempronius a Tribune of the Commons read out and published the foresaid bill in the Capitol, and that by permission of law any private person might have spoken thereto, and no man came forth, as being a matter whereof no doub; & question was to be made: then Servine Galba suddainly stept forth, and required of the Tribune. That (forasmuch as it was so far forth dayes, as being the eight hour thereof, so that he had not time enough to declare and shew at large, what allegations he had why they should not grant L. Amilius a triumph) they would ad journ the affembly to the next day, and betimes in the morning fet the matter on foot again; for that he had need of a whole day and no less, to plead that cause to the full as he should do. But when the Tribune willed him again to speak his mind that day, if he had ought to fay; he made a speech, and with his long oration held the court until it was within night: putting them in mind and alledging, "How precisely and rigorously he had ecexacted at their hands all military duties; how he had imposed upon the souldiers more painful "and dangerous labour than need was: but contrary-wife in dealing rewards and bellowing ho-" nourable recompences for good fervice, he was over-straight-laced & too short in every point: "and verily fouldiery and warfare, it it continued fill under fuch Captains, will be more hard, tra-"vollome, and rough to fouldiers and warriors: but when all is done and victory obtained, rewar-"ded it shall be with bare poverty and neglect of honour. Certainly, the Macedonians are in bet-"ter case yet than the Roman souldiers. But if they would be present in great frequency the next "morrow for to deny and revoke this bill, then thefe rich and mighty men fhall know full well. "That all liesh not in the hands of the Captain and Commander, but that the fouldiers also can do fom what. The fouldiers animated and induced with these perilous words, reforted the day following in fo great multitudes, and peffered the whole Capitol fo full, as none but they could come in togive their voice. The first tribes that were called in, clearly cassed the grace : which when the principal and chief men of the City faw they ran all into the Capitol with open mouth crying one upon this indignity offered. That L. Paulus a conqueror in fo great and dangerous a war, should be deprived of his due triumph; and the grand Commanders and Generals of the field were now subjected and enthralled to the loose licentioniness and greedy avarice of their souldiers. Inthis one thing (fay they) have we too too much faulted, such bath been our favour and paterality, and M folioth have we been to displease any: but what will become of us in the end if souldiers once may come to be Lords and masters, and thus to crow over their Generals? And every man railed and cried out upon Golha. In the endafter this garboil was appealed, M. Servilina who fometime had been Conful and great mafter of the horse under the Dictator, requested the tribunes that they would begin all again anulting that which was paff, and give him leave withal to make a speech before the people. The Tribuns went afide to confult of this matter; and in fine, over-ruled with the authority and constenance of the ables and peers of the City, began to treat aftern and go in hand with all matters and wanaking it known openly that they would recal back those first tribes. in case M. Servitim and other privat men who were willing to utter their mind to the cause had M. once poken Then faid Servilian as followeth "Malters and triends citizens here of Rome if and or M. Servilim. Chy nothing elfe lumight be judged how fingular & how excellent a Commander L. Emplim was in the behalf wanithe field fibre some fif there were no more) may fuffice that having in his camp fuch fedicious "and light helded perious for his fouldiers, and an advertary of his own among them, to noble of "birth forath of selion, and withalfo arrogant and left conceived, ready to inche and leir up a "multitude to commercion yet troubled he never was with any muting at all in his whole army. "The same severity it was in government & conduct, that held them in aw and good order, which "now at this profetit they have or detell And to long as they were managed by ancient didipline, they durt not queter not give offence; he for Sween Guita if (like a new berifter who is to "show the first proof of to give the offen and hands of his chornes he would have underchoice. 60 of L. Paulus to begin withal and accule him at the but, he foould nor yet have himdled histri-"numph, which (lifetiere were northing elle to diffinade and craw hith bick this Senis bad jadged
"to be jult & dies ber the morrow after Histriumphi (when he had their hith aprivat marragain)
"he might have given preferement of his mane, to by order of law ministed interrogatories anno se him and foentred process; or rather he might have flaid a little longer, housely must himself "had been a Magiftrac in place, and then have gone roundly to work, arefled him upowan action

B to deny? O that fome man would procure me here for the while, two affemblies and courts, the from 6 to 6.88 one of Roman foundiers emploied lately in Macedony; the other more pure and uncorrupt of the notion in a twain namely of citizens founder in judgment, void of all favor, & cleer from hatred. And the to funges form people of Rome I would have to be the judg. First, let Paulus be accused in the grand affembly & would have it. court of these citizens. Tell me O S. Galba, what would you say against him before those Quiries of Rome. For there you should have been cut off and loft all this discourse & special part of your oration carving these terms, You looked too streightly & precisely to the corps de guard in their "flations; you held the fouldiers too hard to their watch and ward; the fentiness were neerly and " narrowly looked unto; & you were over curious about going the rounds & relieving the watch " in the night featon; about the works and fabricks you put the fouldiers to more toiling & moil-C " ing than heretofore; whiles you, my L. General, their furveior, over-leer, and task maker, rode " all about to exact the utmost with all extremity ; in one & the same day when you had the army. on foot, presently from a journy you led them forth to battail; when the victory was got, you " would not suffer the fouldier to breath and take repose, but caused him to march immediatly & e to follow the enemy in chase; also, wheras the booty to be parted & shared out might have elie riched your felf, yet will you carry the Kings treasure in shew of triumph & then lay it up in the e chamber of the City. As these be shrewd matters, like sharp goads to prick those souldiers & fet. " them on, who think they have not scope enough to serve their dissolut loosnes, or too small also a lowance to content their covetous appetits : fo, with the people of Rome they would have no at thing at all prevailed: who if they should not call to mind examples & stories of old which they Da have heard their fatherstalk of namely, what overthrows have been received through the indul-& gence and popularity of Generals; and contrary wife what victories have been atchieved by their a levere discipline and government: yet at least wise they cannot chuse but remember what ods & " difference there was in the late Punick war, between M. Minutius General of the horse, and Q. " Fabius Max his Dictator, And therfore fince the accuser might know all this, the defence of Pann " lus in this behalf was altogether needless and unnecessary. Let us go now to the other audience and affembly of the Macedonian fouldiers. But now me thinks I must not cal you Quirites any, ... more but fouldiers: if haply there be fo much grace in you, as that this name yet may canse you. .. to blush, & be abashed for very shame of the world, to offer abuse unto your General, And veri-" ly for mine own part, I find a great change in my felf, & am otherwise affected in my mind, now. E c that I feem to fpeak unto an army of fouldiers, than ere-whiles I was, when my Oration was accommodate and framed to the commons of a City. Now fouldiers, what fay you to the matter? .. Is there any one at Rome but Perfeusagain Ithat would not have a triumph over the Macedonians? & are you not ready to pull fuch a one in pieces with those very hands, wher with you vanquished the Macedonians? He, who so ever he is, that impeacheth you for entring into the City in triumph, trust me truly, would have debarred you of victory if it had bin in his power, Lo how fouly are ye deceived (fouldiers) and far out of the way, if ye think that the triumph is the honor only of the General, and not of the fouldiers likewife, and confequently of the whole people of Rome. This is not Paulus his cale alone. Many others likewife there have been, who when they could not obtain triumph at the hands of the Senate, triumphed nevertheless upon the Albane. mountain. As impossible it is for any man to bereave L. Paulus of the honor due for the finishing of the Macedonian war, as it was to disappoint C. Luct arius of his glory for ending the first Pnnick war, P. Cornelius for the secondior others besides who after them triumphed Itis not attiumph that can make L. Panlus better or worfe, either the greater captain or the Jels Flerein con-, fifteth the credit, renown & reputation of the fouldiers and of all the people of Rome more than his: for fear left they be reputed & noted either for envious & malicious or elfe unthankful for their best members & noblest citizens & therin feem to imitate the people of Arhens who evermore perfecute and plague with envy their belt men that live amongs them. Your ancestors and forefathers when time was (faulted this wates enough I wis)in the perion of Camillus, whom they offred abuse unto before the City by his means was recovered out of the Gauls hands, Much you, were to blame your felves here & overmuch too in P. Africanas, That in Liternam, his manfion house and place of habitation (who was the conqueror of Africk,) should be shewed: that in Liternum (I fay) the sepulchre of P. Africanus should be seen. Let us blush for very shame, that L.Panins, as he is equal to them implory and honor thould likewife go with them and have his part of your hard and wrongful dealing. The first thing that ye do then let be this Out with this por & flain ofinfamy which ye have caughtifo reproachful in regard of other nations lo hurte, full to your felves, For who wil ever hereafter with to be like Africannit who will endegvorto

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refemble L. Paulus, in a City fo unchankful, nay, to spiteful and mulicious to all good men ? Say 19 of there were no question at all of infamy and objodity, but of honor only and reputation, tell me es (I beseech you) is there any triumph that comprises not the glory also of the Roman name? So of many triumphs over the Gauls to many again over the Spaniards, and so many over the Carthan es ginians, are they reputed and called the triumphis of the Captains alone, and not likewife of the se people of Rome? And like as we say, that we triumphed not over Pyrrbu only, nor over Annias ballout over the Epirots likewise and the Carthaginians: even so neither M. Cartan alone, nor es P. Cornelius, but the Romans also have triumphed. True it is, and I must needs say, that the sonl-« diers have a proper interest and part by themselves, in that they alone (dight with branches and chaplets of laurel, and every one bravely to be feen and adorned, with the gifts that have been a given them) relound to Triumphe, to Triumphe, and as they pass along the City sing and chant the f co praises of themselves and of their Captain-Generals, And if it fortune at any time that the souldiers be not brought home out of the province to the triumph, they grumble & are discontence ted: & vet notwithstanding, absent though they be, they think it is their due; and so long as their .. General and leader triumpheth, they triumph allo, because the victory was atchieved by the ce fixength of their arms, Good fouldiers, it a man should ask you, for what intent you were reconand the war brought to an end, ye had not prefently your congy of discharge? moreover, to what purpose ye came by com-, panies and iquadrons under your enligns and colors? for what canfe ye flay and remain here and go not every man his waies to his own home? what answer would ye make elfe, but. That ye ego not every man ms water to ms own months. The word he victory and are conquerous, K would be feen in triumph? And to fay a truth, fince ye have won the victory and are conquerous, K I cannot blame you nay, ye ought to defire for to be seen and seen again. It is not long since we atrinmphed over Philip (this mansfather) and over Antiochus likewife; and reigned both they did as KK. when the triumph was: and shall there be no solemnity of triumph over Perseus. taken prisoner and brought captive with his children into the City) If L. P. aulus, standing beneath as a privat perion (one amongst the company of gowned citizens) seeing L. Anicisus and Cnolla-"wiss arraied sumptuously in cloth of gold, and in their rich purple robes and mantles of estate. mounting up the Capitol in their triumphant chariots, should ask them the question and lav in chis manner: Telme, O Lucius Anicius and you Cn. Octavius, judg ye in your own conceit that you are more worthy of a triumph than I? They would no doubt come down each one out of his chariot and yeeld him their placeyea, and for very shame deliver up all their ensigns and or-naments unto him. And you Quirites, had you rather see Gentum than Persem led intriumph? would you wish indeed to triumph for an accidental appendant only of the war, rather than for the main substance of the war? Shall the legions coming out of Sclavonia, and the mariners at sea. enter the City crowned with laurel garlands; and the legions out of Macedony, being denied their own triumph stand still and behold others to triumph? Moreover, what shall become of that rich booty? what shall be done with the spoils of that great and wealthy victory? where shall be bestowed and laid up so many thousand corslets and armors plucked from the bodies of enemies slain? Shall they be sent back again into Macedom? Those costly images of gold, of marble, of ivorysthose goodly fair pictures; those pretions clothes and hangings of purple, scarlet, and tiffue; that mighty quantity of gold and filver wrought into veffels chafed and engraven; that buge mass of the Kings mony and coin, what shall we do with it? What? shall it be carried all by M "night as floln goods into the publick treasury and City Chamber? The goodlieft fight of all the rest; what say you to it? A most noble & puissant King is taken prisoner; where shall he be shewed to the people of Rome his conqueror? What running, what concourfe there was of people to fee K. Syphan captive (& yet he was but an acceffary to the Funick war) most of us do well remember Shall K. Perseus then, a prisoner and captive; shall Philip and Alexander his sons, (persons of (logrest name) be hidden and kept from the fight and eyes of the City: And there were no more " but L. Amylius himself, twice Consul the conqueror & subduer of Greece all men would defire " to fee him enter the City in his triumphant chariot, We created him Cof, for this intent that he " should finish and determin this war, which to your dishonor and great shame had hung for the N so space of 4 years. To him then, who (at what time as the lot of that province fell unto him, and "when he departed on his voiage from Rome) had all our hearts to prefage victory and triumph, " shall we now deny triumph when he hash the victory? And verily in so doing, we shall not only "defraud men, but rob the gods also of their honor; for due it is to the very gods also, and notto " menalone. Have not your ancestors ever used to enterprise all great affairs in the name of the egodsfirst, & therin alfo to end last? The Cof, or Pretor, when he is to take his journy into his pro-"vince, or to levy war, with his Lictors before him clad in their coats of arms, is ever wont to make "his solemn vows in the Capitol: after he hath acquit himself of his charge and obtained victory, "when as he triumpheth, he transferreth in pomp the rich presents of the people of Rome so well "deserved and offereth them to the same gods in the said Capitol, unto whom there first he pronounced his vows. And the beafts for factifice going before the pomp of triumphare not the leaft of er part of this folemnity: that it may appear, how the General in his return is mindful of the gods, & erendreth thanks unto them for the happy managing of the affairs of Commonweal. As for those beafts for facrifice which he hath appointed to be shewed in the pomp of triumph, flay them? e neither makes it matter whose hand doth itssome kil one & some another, but those sacred viands " of the Senat, which are not to be eaten in any privat house, nor in publick place unhallowed;

"but only in the Capitol; and there not for the pleasure of men, but of Gods and men together. "will ve trouble and impeach at the suggestion of Servine Galba? Shall the gates be shut against "the triumph of L. Paulus? shall Perfew King of the Macedonians, with his children and the multitude befides of captives, with the spoils of the Macedonians, be left behind at the river fide a " shall L. Panling o directly from the City gate hometo his house as a privat person, like one that "hath been abroad in the countrey to fee his farm; and is newly returned? But thou Centurion and "thou fouldier, give ear, I advise thee, to the ordinance which the Senat hath decreed as touching "the General Panlus, rather than to the vain speech of Serv, Galba: hearken to this that I say the "word rather than he. As for him he hath learned nought elfe but to prate and talk and that to " the depraying of others full maliciously. I tell thee fought have I with mine enemies even upon

B" defiance given twenty times and three; done I have my devoir, and from them all that were in "combat with me. I never failed but carried away their spoils; I bear the marks about me of many er a wound and the honorable scars therof are to be seen, all of them in the breast and sorepart of "my body. At which word, they say, he bared his naked skin, and related withal in what battel he " had received this or that wound. Now as he shewed these scars, and chanced to discover some "parts that better I wis and more honefly had been unfeen, and therewith, a * bunch or fwelling Buffarozing. "of a rupture that he had in his groin, wherat some of them that flood next unto him took up a Hermia volve "laughter, then (od, he) even this that you have espied hereland make such game at, I caught with mex Inguinic. "a first riding continually as I did, and never from my horieback day nor night; and no more When the gots continually as I did, and never from my horieback day nor night; and no more bear down to "afhamed I am and displeased with my self for that infirmity, than for these scars which you here that part, upon C "fee; fincethat it never was any impediment unto me in performing my fervice to the Common difference or

"weal either in civil affairs of City, or in warfare abroad. Well, I an old fervitor, have been con- burfling of "tent here to shew unto yong men and raw fouldiers, my body, many a time and often hacked, their tim, " pierced and slashed with the sword Let Galbanow lay bare that whole skin of his own so slick "and fair. Now my mafters, you that are Tribuns, call the tribes again to the ferntiny, and take "their voices. As forme down I will, and go after the fouldiers hard at heels, Know I will which "be those level and unthankful companions that had rather be soothed up and flattered in the wars by mutinous persons, than serve under the martial discipline of their General.

Valerius Antias teporteth. That the fum of all the gold and filver taken in pillage and carried in [] is supplied n the pomp of this triumph, amounted to the worth of 20 millions of Sefferces. Which mass, no our of Plutarth, Somedonbt, arifeth much greater by the proportion of the number of wains, and the poiles both of what wanteth gold and filver by the same author set down in general sums. And as some have recorded he either besides immespent in the war next before, or else scattered and loft in his flight when he made hatt to Samo- diatly after thrace, as much again as that came to. And the more wonder it was, that fo might va mais of this Oration, money had beengathered and heaped up within thirty years after the war between Philip and the of the deferipe Romans, raifed part out of the iffue and incomb of his metal mines, and part out of other profits, tion of Paulus and tributs. Thus Philip very bare of money, and Perfew contrary-wife exceeding rich, began to his triumph, make war with the Romans. Last of all, Paulus himself fode in his charios, carrying a great port and majeffy with him, both for his comely and personable body, and also for his reverent old age.

B. After his charior, among other honorable personages rode his two sons, Q. Maximus and P. Scipio. Thenfollowed the horsemen by troops; and the sootmen by their cohorts and companies; every one keeping their ranks full decently. The footmen had given them a hundred Sefterces speece, the Centurions double, and the horsemen trible so much, And it is thought that he means to have given the footmen asmuch as the most, and to the rest in proportion, in case they either had not denied his honour by their voices, or if in token of thankfulness and joy, whey had but willingly and cheeffully shouled when this fully which they received was proviousled and related unto them. And not Perfest alone (led is he was through the chemies City in chains before the triumphant chariot of the conqueror) but also Paulin Bimfelf the conqueror glittering to glorion fly in his cloth of gold and coffly purple, was a mirrot to the word in those few daies, of the trans-Erory and mutable flate of mans life. For of theletwo long whom (after he had given the other two by way of adoption from himself) he kept alone at home as heirsto bear his name, to mainrain the facred trees and facrifices of his family, and to uphold the home it felf, the younger a ftriplong undertwelve years of age; five daies before his triumph died, and the elder full fon teen years. old and more departed within three daies after the triumph, Which we youth indeed ough, sometime been attack in their embrodered robes of purple, and to to have ridden in the charior with their fathers predefining and aiming to the file the like thumphs another day, Some few dales after, M. Antonia a Tribune of the Commons affembled a folemu and ience of the prophetor his lake, wherein when after the manier and can onle of other Generals he mould

interpretation in links, wherein when after the manner and cancone or other Generals in Chauldi discome of the Charles and worthy act, the independent and special special control and discome of the control and the control

"publick felicity of the City At my departure from Isaly, I loofed from Brundufium and fee up failH at the fun-rifing: by the ninth hour of the fame day I arrived fate with all my ships at Corpba. "The fifth day after I came to Deighi, where I figrificed unto Apollo, for my felf for your armies er and your navy. From Delpho I departed, and within five daies was in the leaguer. Where, after At I had received the charge of the army, and altered some things which might greatly have him-"dered the victory, I marched forward, for that the enemies camp was inexpugnable, and the King could not be forced by any means to fight: and piercing through his guards that kept the " passage, I went as far as Petra: so as by this means having perforce drawn the King to fight. I e vanquished him inplain field and ranged battel. Macedony I subdued, and brought it in subje-" Ction to the people of Rome. Finally, that war which for four years together other Confuls be-6. foreme to managed, as each one left it ever to his successor worse than he found it, Tatchieved I 44 and brought to a final end in fifteen daies, I followed then in this train other profesous affairs, "as the fruits enfuing of that victory. For all the Cities of Macedony yeelded unto me. The Kings "treasure I seized upon: the King in person (as if the very Gods themselves had delivered and 46 put him into my hands) I took prisoner, with his sons in the Temple of the Samothracians, But "then my heart missave me, and even then I suspected the surpassing favour of my good fortune: "then cast I doubts, and began to fear the dangers at fea, having so mighty a mais of the Kines "treasure to transport, and my victorious army to reconduct back into Italy, But seeing all things 6 fall out to hearts defire, a prosperous voiage, a safe arival, and whatsoever I could pray for at the "Gods hands; this I wished in my heart, (as knowing full well the wonted manner of fortune, when the is at the highest pitch, to turn back again and come as fast down) that mine own K " house, rather than the Common-weal, might seel that change and alteration whensoever it ac came. And therefore I hope that this to notable a calamity of mine own, shall excuse the City for having any other misfortune, fince that my triumph (as it were to check and mock the "changes of this world) hath faln fo just between the funerals of my two fons. See how I and " Perfeus are represented above all others for two notable examples of the frail and unstable con-"dition of man. Lo how he, who being a prisoner himself, saw his sons likewise led captives before "his face, hath them yet living found and fafe; and I, who have triumphed over him, came from "the burial of one of my fons to ride in my chariot up to the Capitol, and from thence descen-"ded again to find the other lying at point of death: neither is there of all that fair issue that I "had, one left to bear the name of L. Paulus Emplius. For two of them the house of the Cornelis L. and the Fabii have, unto whom I gave them in adoption, as out of a great race and breed of " children: fo as now, in the family of Paulus there is not one left but himself. Howbeit for this er calamity and ruin of my house, your felicity and the happy estate of the City is a great comfore. 4° and confolation again. These words delivered with such a magnanimity, troubled the spirits of the auditors, and aftonied them more, than if he had lamentably moned himfelf unto them with piteous tears, for his childless estate and desolat condition.

C.Offavius solemnized his naval triumph over King Perseus the first day of December in which folemnity, he neither had prisoners led in shew, nor spoils carried in pomp, He gave to his mariners and failers seventy and five Denaritapeace; to every pilot double, and to the ship-masters four times as much. After this the Senat affembled, and the LL, ordained, That Q. Caffins should M. lead King Perseus with his for Alexander, together with his train that accompanied him, as also bring all his money and goods, filver, or what moveables and furniture foever he had to Albas thereto be kept in fure cuftody. Bin the Kings fon of Thrace, with the hoftages was fent to Carfeoli, there to lie in fafe ward. As for the reft of the captives who had been led in triumph, thought good it was they should be clapt up fast in prison.

Some few dayes after these things, there arrived Embassadors from Cory, King of the Thracians, bringing with them money for thosenfome of his fon and the other hoftages. Into the Senat they were brought; where, by way of preamble they laid this for the ground of their speech, That Care had not fided with King Parfew in the war, upon his own motive and accord, but was compelled to give hoftages: then they befought the LL, of the Senate to infer them to be redeemed at N what price foever they would let down, were it never fo high. Linto whom this answer was returned by authority of the Senat, " That the people of Rome bare well in mind the amity which " they had with Corps, with this progenitors, and the whole nation of the Thracians. As for the giving of the hoftages, is was rather an evidence to prove, than an argument to excufe their telepals and fault: confidering that when Perfess was quiet, the Thracian nation flood inno is fear and ass of him, much leffether, when as he was troubled and occupied in war with the Ro-"mans. Howbeit although Cotys preferred the favour of Penfens before the friendship of the peoes ple of Romes, yet they would confider of the matter, and respect more his quality and what was " meet for his effate, than his defert and what he was worthy, to have and therefore they would " release his son and the hoffages, and send shem home again. As, for the people of Rome, their mand ner is to beflow their favours and benefits freely without regard of recompense the worth and sellimation whereof they had rather leaveto the confideration and minds of the receivers, than " require and demand the same presently. So these were Embassadours nominated to reconduct the hoftages into Thrace to wit, T. Quintins Flominius, C. Licinius Dermand M. Caninius Rabilus. And to those Thracian Embaliadours were given by way of preferes 2000 affer apeece. So Birth with the rell of the hoftages was fent for from Carfell; and with the fore named Embelladors returned again to his father.

LA. The Klines thips taken from the Macedonians, of an extraordinary and monfrons bienes before time, were landed upon Mars field and there kild up drie, Whiles the late Femenbrance of the Macedonian triumph remained fill not in the minds only, but as it were in the very eyes of meh. - cedonian triumph. remained this and the Illyrians upon the very day of the teat. * Quiring.

L. Anicias triumphed over King Gentine and the Illyrians upon the very day of the teat. * Quiring.

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L. Anicias triumphed over the triumphed over the tr L. Anicke triumpiect over name of the state otherwise countervailed in fubitance the former triumph. The General himself Ancies was inforior to Æmilim both in nobility and also in quality of person: and setting together their places upon the 12 of of command, the one being but Pretor, and the other Conful; neither was Gentine equal to Per. Fibring, feur nor the Illyrians to the Macedonians: Spoil for spoil, money for money gitts for gifts, there was no proportion nor comparison between them. And therefore as that fresh late triumph was

B more resplendent and glorious than this, so considered in it self without other respect, it was not to be found fault withal and despised. Anicins within few daies had vanquished and throughly tamed the nation of the Illyrians; both by Sea and Land proud and mighty, bearing themselves four and bold for their firong and fenced fores. The King he took prisoner and those of the Kings race and roial blood. He shewed in triumph many field-enfigns, besides other poils and movedblelgoods of the King: Likewise of gold seven and twenty pound weight, and of filver nineteers; befides 2000 Denatii, and a hundred and twenty thouland peeces of Illytian filver in coin; Before his chariot were led King Gentins with his wife and children; Caravanting alfo the Kings brother. and certain noblemen of Illyricum. Out of the pillage he gave unto his footmen 45 Denahii abeece. to every Centurion a double proportion, and unto the horsemen a triple. To the allies of the Lau C tine nation he allowed asmuch as to citizens; the sailers and mariners he made coul with the

footmen. Herein he furmounted the triumph of Emplius, for that his fouldiers followed after his triumphant chariot more jocund and merry, and the General was praised and extolled in many a dirry and ballad. Antiac writeth, That of his booty there was railed as much money as came to twenty millions of Sestertii, over and above the gold and silver that went into the common treasury, But because I could not see how possibly such a sum should bemade, I have set down mine author for the thing, now, chuse you whether you will believe him, King Gentini with his wife, children, and brother, was by order from the Senat led to Spoletiam, there to be kept in ward : all the captives besides were at Rome cast into prison, and there lay. But when the Sholes tins refused to take the charge and custody of him and the rest, these Princes were translated from

thence to Igiturvium. There remained besides of the Illyrian prizes two hundred and twenty barks, which being taken from King Gentiut, Q. Caffinsby the ordinance of the Senat gave and distributed among the citizens of Corphy, Apollogia, and Dyrrhachium.

The Consuls that year after they had only wasted the tetritories of the Ligurians, because they

could nevertrain the enemies forth to fight, having done no memorable fervi. e, returned to Rome for the choice of new Magistrats in the room of the old, And so the fift comittal or court day that came; they created Confuls M.Clandins MAV cellur and Consequent Callus, The morrow after wetoelested for Pretors L. Livius, L. Apuleius Saturniaus; A. Licinius Nerva, P. Rustius Calvus, P. Quintilius Varus, and Marcus Fomeius. Thele Pretorshad their government in this manners. two for the jurisdiction within the City, two for Spain, the other for Sicily and Sardinia. This

E veas leapt, and the leap day was the mortow after the feast Terminalia. That year died G. Claut dies the Augur, and in his place the colledge of the Augurs choic T. Quinties Flaminions. Allo M. Fabins Pretor the Flamin of Quirinus the same year departed this life. This year also came King Praffit to Rome with his ion Nicomedes. He entredime the City with a great train attending up. on him; from the gate he went directly to the common place and the tribunal of Q. Calling the Pretor. And when there was agreat concourse of people about him from all parts; he said that his coming was to worthip the Gods which are the presidents of the City of Rome, as allo to sathis the people of Rome, and withal to thew his own joy and to with their sfor their happy vicory over the two Kings Perfeus and Gentius, and for that by fubding the Macedonians and Illy-thats, they had enlarged their fiegnosy and cominion. And when the Preror made an offer to call F a Senat for him evenehat prefene day if he would so himself the defired rivo daies respit to fee the

Temples of the Gods, to view the City, and to wifit his good friends and acquaintance. L. Cornelise as Scipiothe treasurer was appointed to go about with him and shew him all: who also had been fencastaras to Capua forto meet him upon the way: also for him and his train about him, there was a sufficient house taken up, where he was kindly and liberally intertained. The third day after he came into the Senat, where after he had congratulated in their behalf for their late victory, he recounted his own demerits and good deferts during the war t and then requested, that he might have leave to pay his vows and namely, to factifice at Rome in the capitol, ten head of spectar beatls, and one at Prenefic to Portune. For that he faid those vows we mande for the victory of the people of Rome. Also that the league and alliance with him might be renued; liem that the

Cland won by conquest from King Amiachus, which being not by the people of Rome given unto any, the Gauls notwithfianding held in possession, might be conveied unto him by a deed of gift. Lak of ell, he recommended his son Nicowedes to the Senat, He found much favor among all them. who had been Generals of armies in Magadony. And therefore he obtained directly all other fuils that he made: only as touching the faid lands, this answer he had. That they would fend certain commissioners to see and view the thing. "And if it appeared and fell out that the forelaid land." ... appertained to the people of Rome, and was not passed away by gift to any already, they would e

"repute King Pratiti the worthieft man of all others to receive the relation as this hands of 55 But if it never belonged to King Anisohus; and to wantion and avident that the people of er Rome had no right unito it, or if the Gards had a grant thencof aiready, Pronfine them must be ton-"tent and pardon them, if they were turnilling to gratify him within within presidicial and in-"inrions to another, Neither could ashing never to treely given, be an acceptable gift, which he "knew the donor may take away from the donor at his pleasure. As for Micomedes his somethey "would willingly receive him into their protection at this hands for recommended, And how " careful and tender the people of Rame was over Kings children committed unto them to kets. "may appear by Prolomans the King of Egypt. With this answer was Frufin dismiffed Order was given that he should be presented with a certain summerof setterespendowith silver platetoche quantity of 50 pound weight. Also they ordained that his ion Niversole; should have gifts proportionable to that sum which was given Masgabathe son of Masanifiat also that beatte and all other things appertaining to facrifices, foold be allowed unto the King out of the City chamber, like as to the magistrats of Rome, chuse whether he would stay and offer them at Rome of Preusite. Alforhat our of that fleet which rid in the harbor of Brundufium, there should be twenty gallies affigned him to use, until such time as the King were arrived at the fleet which was given him. Finally, that L. Cornelius Scipio should accompany him and never depart from him, but bear the charges both of him and his retinue about him until they were embarked and on shipbootd. It is faid, that the King joied wonderoully at this courtely and kindnes offered him by the people of Rome and that he would needs pay for those presents which were given him: only he commanded his fon to take a gift at the hands of the people of Rome, Thusmuch have nor Hillorians write ten as touching K, Prusias. But Polybius reporteth, that this King was unworthy the Majetty of so hohorable a name, for that he was wont to meet the Embassadors of Remewith his head shaven and a capupon it; also to acknowledg and call himself the freed villain and vassal of the people of Rome, and to, telffy to much he wore the badg and token of that degree and condition. At Rome likewise when he entred the Councel-house, he stooped down and kissed the very door sill, calling the Senators Gods, his Saviors, yea, and to have nied other speeches not so honorable to the hearers, as base and unfitting his own person. When he had to journed in and about the City not above thirty daies, he took his leave and departed into his own Realm.

To the Reader.

Rom the five and for b book forward, all the rest of Livy (to the great main and blemifb of the Latine tongue, and no fmail grief of tharmed men) is loft, even 100 books wanting five, like as those ten between the tenth and one and twentieth books, commonly called the second Decadi Foras is a appearet by L. Florus the Epitomiff there were in all 140 " and the arguments of fo many remain at this day, by him collected. But af it be true that Francis Petrarch faith, Levy wrote in all 143 and at Charles Sigonius probably conjecturath, the 36 and 37 Breviaries of L. Florus be waning of this later minuter. How all these complete books of T. Livius Bould misury, it is me executive known. Some hope there eisthat they are hut mis caft and laid out of the way hat like as wishin these hundred years some fragments of the story were descoupied to in Mogunce: and the last five books war axians, found by Simon Gringus in the Library of a monastery over-against the Gity of Worms, and dedicated by Erasmus of Rotterdam unto Charles the fon of William Lord Montjoy, is the reign of Henry the eight of famous memory K. of England, e. formare notto despair of the reft. In the mean time, we must make much of these brief fummaries left umous. Even as therefore I bave inferted thoje ten Bromarias in stead of the books: so Inhought is not amiss (in hope that one daythe cost y books o themselves will come to light) to proceed in the rest following and the rather for that neither he that translated Livy into the Tussan language, nor they who have done biminto French (as far as I could ever fee) have taken that pains.

The Breviaries of L. Florus upon the rest of T. Livius his Books, which are not extant.

Of the XLVI, Book,

Umenes came towards Rome, Now because in the Macedonian war he had carried himself indifferent between Perseus and the Romans, there passed a law in general terms, That no Kine might repair to Rome; to the end, that if he were excluded, he should not be reputed an enemy; nor if he were admitted, acquit and cleered of all fault. Cl. Marcellus the Conful fubdued the Gauls inhabiting the Alps, and C. Sulpitius Gallus the Ligurians. The Embassadors of King Prufias complained of Eumenes, for that he invaded and wasted their borders; and they informed befides that he had confirred with Antiochus against the people of Rome. At the earnest fuit and entreaty of the Rhodians, a league was contracted with them. The Cenfors took a review and survey of the City. wherein were enrolled and selfed 327022 citizens of Rome. M. Emylius Lepidus was elected pre lident of the Senat. Ptolomans the King of the Egyptians, was by his jonger brother expelled out of his realm, but by the means of Embassadors (fent from Rome) he was restored to his Kingdom. Upon the death of Ariarathes King of Cappadocia, his fon Ariarathes came to the crown and by entercourfe and mediation of Embassadors, renewed amity with the people of Rome. This book containeth besides, the wars against the Ligurians, Corsians, and Lustanians, fought with varsable fortune : the troubles also in Syria after the death of Antiochus, who left behind him Antiochus his fon, a very child. The wone Prince (together with his quardian I ylias) Demetrius the fon of Seleucus (who hadebeen fent in hoflage to Rome) murdred privily, because he was not set at large and dismissed by the Romans: and so himfelf entred upon the Kingdom, L. Emylius Paulus who had conquered Perfeus, departed this life; whole incorruption and abstinence from the publick treasure was such, that notwithstanding he had brought both out of Spain and Macedony fo great store of wealth and riches, yet when his distincte prized and fold, there would be hardly raised thereof sufficient to repay his wife her downy. The Poppitine marishes were drawn drie by Cor, Cethegus the Conful (unto whom shat charge was by lot faln) and the Same tarned into firm ground.

Of the XLVII. Book.

Nens Tremellius a Tribune of the Commons had a fine fet on his head, for that he had contended Sin a wrongful canfe with M. Emylius Lepidus the foveraign Pontifie. The power and authority of the clergie Magistrats, was greater and mightier than before. A law was enabled as conching inordinate fuit for offices. In the survey of the City there were taxed in the subsidy book 228314 Roman citizens, L. Emylius Lepidus was chosen again president of the Senat, Between the two brethren Ptolomees, who were at variance, there taffed this accord and agreement, That the one should reign in Egypt and the other in Cyrenz. Ariarathus King of Cappadocia, by the politick plot and forcible power of Demetrius King of Syria dispossessed of his Kingdom, was bythe Senat fet into it again. Certain Embassadors were sent as delegats from the Senas to determine of the litigious ground between Ma-Sanissa and the Carthagintans, C. Martius the Conful fought against the Dalmatians, at the first unforematly, but afterwards atchieved the victory. The occasion of the war with them was this; for that they had made wast upon the Illyrians, who were allies of the people of Rome. The same nation Corne-lius Nasica the Consul brought in subjection, Q. Opimius the Consul subdued the Ligarians beyond the Alps, who had spoiled Autipolis and Nicza, two Towns belonging to the seignory of the Massilians. Moreover here are contained the adventures of many Captains in Spain, with no good success. In the 598 year from the foundation of the City, the Confuls fo foon as the affembly for election was past and other Confuls chosen for the year following, began their office. The cause of this alteration was because the Spaniards were entred into rebellion. The Emhass aforesaid who had been sent to take up and decide the controver spetween Masanilla and the Carthaginians, made report, That they had found great fore of hip-timber and other matters for a navy at Carthage, Certain Pretors acculed by the provinces for avarice, were condemned.

Of the XLVIII. Book,

The Censorstook a review and tax of the city, wherein were reskoned three hundred four and twenty thousand polls of citizens. The canses of a shird Paintic war be here recorded, Upon a report that the wind polls of citizens. The canses of the Garthagians, conducted by At-Chobazzames the nepher of Syphian, M. Poscius Catoper waded in an oration to proclaim war against the Carthaginians; for that they interestined such a power within their frontiers under a colour equins that and the such as the subject Publius Cotnelius Nasica gainst almost consider the subject Public Cotnelius Nasica gainst almost consideration and distinguished matter, where upon ordeined it was, that Embassidator should be sent to Carthage in a spiral to be subject to the subject of the subje

The Breviaries of L. Florus.

Senat a check and rebuke, for that against the covenants of the loaguesthey maint ained forces, and were provided of timber and other fuff for a navy, they were willing to conclude a poace between Majaniffa and them; fo as Masanisia (hould forgo and part with the land in question. But Gilgo the fon of Amilcat, about and leditions man, who then was foveraign Magistrate (not withstanding their Sexas promiled to be ruled by the award of the (aid Embassadors) incited them so by his persmasive remonstrances to war upon the Romans, that the Embaffadors made fth fi to flee and fave them felves, or elfe ther had come to a mischief. When they related these news at Rome, the Senat already set and bent against the Carthaginians, were now by his words provoked much more. M. Portius Cato performed the funerals of his fon, deceased in his Pretorship, with exceeding small charges, according to his ability, for he was put poor. One Audricus, who fourly made the world believe, that he was the fon of Perseus the King of Macedony, was fent to Rome, M. Emylius Lepidus, now fix times chosen President of the Senat by the Cenfors, gave hu fon in freight charge before he died, to carry him forth to burial in a couch without linnen clothes and the purple pall, and not to bestom in other obsequies above one denier ; saying, that the funerals of the greatest and best personages are wont to be encobled and honoured with the shews of images and titles, and not with simptuous expenses. An inquisition there was about the practise of possoning and lorcery. Publilia and Licinia who were endited for making away their husbands, put in sureties before the Pretor, to be bound in goods, lands, and body for them, and after judicial process passed and their caule heard, by a decree of their kinsfolk suffered death. Guluffa the fon of Malaniffa gave intelligence. that at Catthage there was mustering and levying of souldiers, rigging and providing of a fleet, all preparations no doubt for war : and Publicus Cornelius Nafica replied again, that not hing was to cedone inconfideratly, without advise. Thought good it was to sendien Embassadors, for to see the truth of all, and upon their knowledg to certify, L. Licinius Lucullus and A. Posthumius Albinus the Confuls, when they took musters with severity and rigour, and would not for favour spare any one, but prest all, were committed by the Tribuns of the commons, who for their friends could obtain at their hands no release and immunity of fouldiery. By occasion of the wars in Spain, which many times had been untowardly and unfortunatly managed, when the Gity of Rome was so dismaied and dannted that there could not be found any one who would so much as accept of a martial Tribunsbip, or was willing to go in quality of Lieutenant; P. Cornelius Emylianus stepped forth, made offer and professed, that he would undertake any kind of military service what sever should be laid upon him: and by bis own example storred up all the restrothe love of warfine. L. Lucullus the Consul, when Claudius Marcellus (after whom be succeeded) was thought to have quieted all the states and nations of Celtiberia, Subdued the Vacceans, Camabrians, and other regions and nations as yet unknown in Spain. P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus Emylianus, the fonof L. Paulus, and the nephew of Africanus by adoption, being there amartial Colonel, flew a Barbarian challenger that defied him. But in the winning of the City Intercaria, he adventured a wore dangerous enterprise : For he was the first of all other that scaled and mounted over the wall, Setvius Sulpitius Galba the Preter sped but badly in a battail ugainst the Portugals. When as the Embaffadore were returned out of Africk, together with the Carthaginian Orators, and Gulusia the son of Malanissa, bringing word, That they found at Carthage both an army and also an armado; thought good it was, to put to question and debate the matter in the Senat : where Cato and other principal Senators were of opinion and gave advises to transport an army presently into Africk: but because C. Nasica opined and faid, That he faw as yet no just and sufficient cause of war, agreed it was to forbear all hostility and force of arms, in cale the Carthaginians would burn their navy and discharge their army if not, then agreed it was that the Corfuls next following in place of government should propose as touching the Punick war. When the Theatre was built, which by the Consors had been put forth to no kneen to frame, and fet up at a price, through the means of Pub, Cornelius Nafica, who inferred, that it was a peece of work unprofitable, yea, and hurtful to the manners generally of the citizens; by vertue of an act of Senat demolished it was and pulled down; so at the people for along time stood ontheir feet to behold the publick plaies. The Carthaginians at that time took arms contrary to the league, and warred upon Malaniffa. But vanquified they were in field by him (who notwithfar ding he now was four foreyear old and twelve, yet he uf diotast his meat simply without any dainty sauce yea, and to chew his bare broad fills; and over and besides they deserved to draw upon their head the Roman wir.

Of the XLIX, Book,

He beginning of the third Punick war, in the fix hundreth and one year from the Cities foundation on, which within 5 years after it began, came to a full and finall end. Much dever fity there was in opinion between M. Porcius Cato whom they reputed for the wifelt, and Scipio Nafica, who by the Senat was judged the best and honestest man in the City. Cato was altogether for the wars, and advised to defiroy Carthage quite : Nafica contrarywife diffmaded what he could. Neverthelefs, in the end orderned it was. That because against covenant and according kept a navy at sea, and had led forth an army out of their borders: also for that they entred into arms and levied war upon Malanilla, a friend and confederat to the people of Rome, andreceived not into their Town, Guluffa his for mho was in the company of the Roman Embassadours; war should be proclaimed against them. But before that any forces were embarked and had taken the fea, the Embassadors of Unica repaired to Rome, reclding themselves and all that they had. That embassage, as a special presage to the issue and event of the war, was acceptable and pleasing to the Lords of the Senat, but heavy and grievous to the Carthaginians. In Terentum [a place it was in Campus Martius, wherepon the postimes Terentins took their name] were plates

exhibited to Father Dis the infernal God, according to the direction of the books of Sibylla. Thefe had been let out one hundred years before in the first Punich war, and in the five hundreth year and one, after the City was founded. Thirty Embassadors came to Rome, by whom the Carthaginians presented their Submission. But the sentence of Cato imported and prevailed, to hold fill their former determination. and that the Consuls with all speed should set forward on their journey to the war. Who having passed the less and arrived in Affick, received of them three hundred hoftages, whom they had required and demanded; and also took into their hands all their armor and weapons, and what farniture of war so yer they found at Carthage. They proceeded moreover after all this to command them by warrant and authorsey from the LL of the Senat to build them a new Town for to inhabit in some other place. So that it were ten miles at least remote from the Sea: by which indignity offered, they provoked the Carthaginians to rile and take arms again. L. Martius and M. Manilius the Confuls, began to beliege and all aule Carthage: during which siege and asfault, it fortuned that two Colonels unadvisedly adventured to break into the City with their cohorts, at one part thereof where the walls were neglected, and when by the Townsmen they were sore beaten and killed, by the means of Scipio Affricanus they were rescued: by whom also a certain sconce and fort of the Romans, which the enemies by night all ailed, with the help of a few horlemen was delivered. Moreover, he saved the camp, against which the Carthagenianr sallied forth of their City to give the assault at once upon it with all their forces; by which service he above the rest won great honor. Over and besides, when as the Consul (for the other was gone to Rome to hold the election of Magistrats) seeing the siege and assault of Carthage took no better effect, minded to lead the army against Aldrubal, who with another power of menk, pi the narrow streights of a certain passage, he counselled the said Cos. first, not to give battel in a place of such disadvantage; but afterwards overweighed and bern down by the opinions of the greater number (who envied as well his wifedom as vertue) he also entred into the same streights. And when the Roman army, according as he foretold, was discomfitted and put to flight, and two cohorts befor round and invested by the enemies, he with certain small cornets of horse returned into those streights, rescued them, and brought them away in safety. Which valour of his, even Cato, (a man otherwise more ready of his tongue to find faults) so recommended in the tour of ma seven setting a man was any and faid, " That all there ft who were emploied in the wars of Affrick, ferved as shadows and dead men, but Cato had true orgour and spirit indeed. The people of * He alludedi Rome besides cast such a favour and good liking to him, that at the next election, most of the tribes verse of times, pricked him for to be Consul, notwithstanding he was by law under age. When L. Scribonius ad ribune "10 résyvof the Commons had promulged a law, That all the Portugals (who according to covenant and composition of the sion, yeeld-diothe people of Rome, and yet by S. Galba were fold in France) should be restored to their oxias diarroi, freedom; M. Cato most earnestly pleaded in the behalf of that law, and maintained it. His Oration is extant to be feen, included within his Annals. Q. Fulvius Nobiliot, albeit he was by him faken up and well checked in the Senat, answered in the behalf of Galba. Tea, and Galba also, seeing himself at the point to be condemned, took in his arms and embreced his own two fons ; being "Prætextati, and a fon C. Sulpitius whole Guardian he was and mad: Inch piteous and rufal mone, all the while he spake in his own saufe, shat the forefaid law was revoked and cancelled. Three Orations of his there are to be feen; two against Libo a Tribune of the Commons and his proposed laws, as touching the Portugals; and one against L.Cornelius Cethegus, in which he confession and avoweth the killing of the Portugals encamped neer unto him : for that he knew certainly that they after their manner had facrificed an horse and a

man, and under a colour of peace, intended to fet upon and charge his army. Andrikus one of bafe birth.

and the most abject lowest condition, who made the world believe that be was King Perseus his son, and thereupon changed his name and was called Philip, having made an escape and fled secretly from Rome

(whither Demetrius King of Spria had fent him in regard of this his notorious lie) had many men come

flocking unto him, embracing a forged and counterfeit fable of hie, as if it had been a true fame and re-

port: by which means he gathered an army together, and either with the good will of the inhabit ants, or

by force of arms, seized all Macedony and held it in his hands. Now had he devised and framed the

pageant in this wife, That Perseus the King had begotten him (forfooth) of a concubine: that he was

committed to a one Cytthela to be fostered and brought up: to the end that if ought (hould fall out but

Adramyctium until he was 12 years old, supposing him to be his natural father who softered and kept him, and wift not at all from what stock he was descended. Now it fell out (faith he) that the said softer

father of mine lay very fick; and being at the point of death, berraied at length my birth and parentage.

Moreover, that there was a little book given to my supposed mother, sealed with the sign manual of King

Perseus which she was to deliver unto me when I came once to ripe age, and to be t4 years old: charging

her most streightly of all loves, to conceal the whole matter until that time were come: and when I was

grown to that age aforefaid, then the book was given me, wherin mention was made of two chefts of trea-

Jure lest for me by my father. Then the woman, who knew full well that I was no child of hers, but only so

reputed, bewrated my birth unto me, who was afortime ignorant of of mine own descent: also the woman

laid great wait upon me to depart out of those quarters before that Eumenes, a professed enemy to Pet-letts, came to the knowledg thereof, for fear to be murdered. In which respect I being affrighted and ho-

ping withal to find some aid at the hands of Demetrius, went into Syria; and there first I took heart unto

me, and dared openly to profels who I was, and never before. [Thus much of Andrikus this counterfet

Kings fon,]

well amo the K, in that war which he waged with the Romans, there might be ret some seed as it were cindam, it is and iffue remaining of the Kings blood and royal race. When Perfeus was deceased, he had his education one in critis

Hessaly at what time as the for said counterfet Philip would have invaded and kept it by force of arms, was by the means of the Roman Embas adors, together with the aid of the Achaans defended. Prulias King of Bithynia, a favourer of the basest persons and lewdest vices, was by his own son Nicomedes murdered with the help of Attalus King of Pergamus, Another son he had, who in stead of the upper row and course of distinct teeth, is reported to have had one entire bone for all, growing out at his gums. When the Komans had fent their Embas adors to conclude a peace between Nicomedes and Prulias; of which Embassadors, the one had his head full of many scars, the other was troubled with the gour in the feet, and the third reputed but blockish of spirit by nature, and none of the wifest; Cato Said, That there was an embassage head-less, foot-less, and heart-less. In Syria, which at that time had for their King, one indeed of the line and race of Perieus K. of Macedony, but another Prulias up and down for comardife, idlenes, and base mind; it so fell out, that whiles he haunted taverns, stews, and brothelhouses, and lay there altogether, Ammonius swaid the Scepter and raigned as King : by whose practise the Kings friends, also Laodice the Queen, and Antigonus the fon of Demetrius came to their end and were killed. Malavisla King of Numidia, a man above four score and ten years old, a famous Prince and every way excellent, yeelded to nature and died. Among other youthful parts which he performed to his dying day, this is one, That in this old age of his he was folusty, that after the four score and fixth year of his life he got a boy. Among his three fons, Mycipla (the eldeft) Guluffa and Mavastabal, who also had knowledge in the Greek tongue, Publius Scipio Emylianus divided the administration of the Kingdom: for their father had left it in common for them all and had given order topart it at the difcretion of the Same Scipio. Likewise, he persuaded Phamias the commander under Himilco of the Carthazinian Cavalry, (a valiant warrior, and whom the Carthaginians emploied most of all others in service) to revolt with his men of arms and to turn Roman. Of those three Embassadors above said who were fent to Mafanista, Claudius Marcellusmas cast away in a tempest upon the leasand sivallowed up of the wives in a gust. The Carthaginians madered in their Councel-chamber Astrubal nephem of Masanista, and their Pretor for the time being, upon suspition of treason. This jealousy of theirs arose hereupon for that he was neer in kindred and blood to Gulusta, who friend dand succounsed the Romans. Publius Scipio Emplianus, when he sued to be Adile, was by the people propounded and nominated for Conful: nalis made by and when as by law he might not for his yong yeers be created Conful, hard hold there was about him ? whilest he common ! I shoured with might and main for him, and the nobles and Lords of the Senat gainamalu, where- faid it a good while: but in fine, he was dispensed with, not with standing the "law in that behalf, and by no man created Conful. Marcus Manilius (Pro-conful) forced certain Cities situate about Carthage. * Counwis capable of a Consulhip, terfet Philip, after he had flain M. Iuventius the Pretor and Q Callus, and together with them defeaunder 43 years ted the army, was in Macedony vanquished himself and taken prisoner, and so Macedony was recovered

Of the LI. Book.

Aschage which took up in circuit the compass of four and twenty miles was with exceeding pain and travail belieged and won by peece-meal: first, under the conduct of Mancinus the Lieutenant; aftermards of Scipio the Conful, unto whom without lot the province of Africk was extraordinarily granted. The Carthaginians having made a new peer, (for that the old haven was choked and stopped up by Scipio) and gethered secretly in a small time agood fleet, fought a hattail at Sea unfortunally. Moreover, the camp of Aldrubal their General, pitched in a place of most difficult access neer the Town Nepheris, was forced, and his army defeated by Scipio : who also in the end wan the very City of Catthage. in the seven hundred year after it was first founded. The greatest part of the spoil and pillage there found, was reflored to the Sicilians, from whom st had been taken. In the utmost extremity and final destruction of that City, when Aidrubal had reelded and submitted to Scipio; his wife (who some daies before could not obtain at her hubands hands to abandon the Town and flie to the conqueror) cast her felf with her two children headlong from the Castle into the mids of the slaming fire, wherewith the City Barned. Scipio, following the example of his father Emylius Paulus who had conquered Macedony, fet forth certain folemn plaies and pastimes; wherein the renegats and fugitives be presented and objected to savage beafts. The causes of the Achaan war be here reported. The Roman Embassadors who had been beaten and ill intreated by the Achaans, were fent unto Corinth, to fever and dissoin those cities (which hadbeen under the seignory of Philip) from the general diet and parliament of the Achaans.

Of the LII. Book.

Dintus Cacilius Metellus foughe a battaul at Thetmopyla with the Achdans, that had to aid them the Bourians and Chalcidians: who being overcome. Cittolaus their chief Captain fhortmed his own I fe by poison: and in his place * Drachus the first author of the troubles in Achaa, was by the Dieus, Paulan Achaanschofen General of the field, and by L. Mummius the Conful vanquished neer to Itmus: who having received all Acha by surrender, rased and destroied accerty Corinth, by an Att and commission directed on of the Senat; because the Roman Embassadors were there abused. Thebes also and Chalcis which had aided the Achaans, were overthrown and pulled down. Mummius for his own part, bare

The Brevieries of L. Florus

himself most abilinent and uncorrupt: for of all that wealth, and those goods and ornaments wherewith Corinth was mightily enriched there came not one parcel ima his honfe. Quintus Cacilius Metellus rimmphed for the conquest of Andrikus, and Publius Cornelius Scipio Affricanus Amylianus l.ks-wise over Carthage and Aldrubal. Viriatus in Spain, first of an bordon in became an humer, and of a hunter proved to be a very thief and robber a and within a while after was chofen General of a complete and main army, and seized to his own use all Portugal. He took prisoner M. Vitilius the Pretor, when he bad firft discomfied his hoft in the field. After whom C. Plautius the Pretor fed no better in fight. The enemy fo terrified the Romans, that to make head against him they found it necessary to employ a full confular army, and a Conful Commander. Moreover, in this book be recorded the trouble of Syria and the wars herman the Kings. * Alexander as obscure person and base born, having stain (as is b force to demonstration Said) Demetrius the King, reigned in Syria, Him Demetrius (the son of Demetrius) flew, by the help is colled beof Ptolomaus King of Egypt, whose daughter Cleopatra he had esponsed and married. This Demetri- f. e. us in times past had been sent out of the way into Guidos by his father, fearing the doubtful chances of the war: and he entred upon this action by occasion of the contemptible floth and coward se of the fuid Alexander. Prolomeus was grievously wounded in the head: and in the cure, whiles the Cherurgians went about to * trypanize the bones of his skull, died under their kand. And in his stend Prolomans his * To me orange nonger brother who reigned in Cytena, succeeded and took upon him the crown. Demetrius for his cruel- and bone with ty which he excercised upon his people by racking and other torments, was vanquished in battail by Dio- an influmenc in which he exercifed upon his people by raceing and ones to money on the first and is le of Alexanders fon, Called The dorug, one of his own subjects: who made claims to the Kingdom in the right and is le of Alexanders fon, Called The Called Managing to the Alexanders for The Called Managing to the Called Annual Language of the Called The Called Managing to the Called Annual Language of the C a yong shild hardly two years old: whermpon he fled to Seleucia. Lucius Mummius triumphed over the Acheans, in which folemnity be carried in pompous flow fundry images as well of brafs as marble, besides pictures and painted Tables.

Of the LIII, Book

Ppius Claudius the Conful Subdued the Salaffians, anation inhabiting the Alps. A fecond * Mock-A Philip there was in Macedony, who by L. Tremellius the treasurer was wird his army a feated and flain. Q. Cacilius Metellius the Pro-conful gave the Celtiberians an overthrow. The most part of "Pfeuto phi-Portugal mas regained by Q. Fabius the Pro-coeful, and many Cities thereof by affault forced, C. Julius 1976. a Sonator by calling, wrote the Roman History in the Greek tongue.

Of the LIV. Book.

Lions Rompeius the Conful subdued the Termestins in Spain: with whom verily as also with the Numering by occasion of his informity and ficklines, he concluded peace, A review and numbring Take citizens was taken by the Cenfors: wherein were enrolled four hundred twenty eight thousand, " Or isther three handred forty two polls. At what time as the Macedonian Embassadors came to complain of D. 328342. Junius Syllanus, the Lord Deputy over them, for that he took their money, and nevertheless made an hawork of the Province, and the rupon the Senat was willing to have the hearing of their complaints: T. Manlius Torquatus the father of Syllanus, exhibited a request, and obtained, that the inquiry and decision of luch a matter as this might be referred over and committed unto him. And after he had fitten upon this commention at home in his own house and found his for guilty, he both condemned him and put him.

And may, man attendant he had hanged himself, for that was his end, he would not be so much as. Welent at his funeral, but according to his ordinary manner and custome, sat in his house, attending all chart and commerced in for counted. Q: Fabius the Pro-count, after he had managed the war in Spain right grafter only, marred at with this foul blot and spot of dishonor, in that he contrasted a peace with Viriatus upon even and equal conditions. This Viriatus by a practife complotted by Servilius Ca-219, was trackeenthe mundered by traitors, and of his own army was much bewailed. At his death he was and their world with a notable peat of "farewel, and right honorably enterred: an excellent man, and were tracked to the space of thirteen years, during which time he warred with the Romans, ind ther for the west part went away with the winning hand.

" Adien, edier,

Of the L V. Book.

Histo P. Cornelius Nasica, who by war of mockery was survamed Secapio, by scotling Curating
4 A ribun of the Commons, and D Junius Brutus the Consul cook the musters, there happed in the wary light of the new and raw fouldier an accurrent of great confequence, and for exemple fale excheding profitable. For C. Mattenus was fudicially accounted before the Tribuns of the Commons, for that he had observed and for faken his amn army in Spain, whereupon he being convict, was condemned and Sames and long while with roden carrying a fork or cross upon his shoulders, and in the end fold as a slave for a final second filter of * stree half procefaritions oue. The Tribunes of the Commons, because *5 sectionumthe stimus secret juver of twee only proved monthly who provides a food in a fact them to chafe, me, the twistly the monthly state and the state of M. Popilius, together with his army was foiled and put to the rout by the Numantins, with whom the More that was concluded the Senat had paffed an act that it hould not fand in force. The occasion pris

Lucius Villing of age, and this again which had been loft before. Scipio was now but 37. * Pleado.phiвіррия.

" The law An-

» Or rather in Achateis.

this : As C. Mancinus the Conful was devoutly facrificing the facred chickens chanced to He mon one of their cage or conp. Afterwards, as he was about to take Sen and go a shipbord for to passover inea Spain there hapned a voice to be heard, faying, Stay, Stay Mancinus. These proved in the effett to be unfortunat and heavy prefages unto Mancinus, for he received an overthrow at the Numantins hands and was turned clean out of his camp. And seeing no hope elfe to fave bis army he entred into a difficultion able veace with them, but the Senat expresty revoked and annulled the same, 30000 Romans were defeated by 4000 Numantins & no more. D. lunius made a general conquest of all Portugal even as for as to the Ocean, by forcing and facking their Cities and frong Towns: and when his fouldiers were lorh to pals over the river " Oblivio, he caught up a banner from the port enfign, and carried it over with him, and by this means per swaded them to go through. Alexanders fon, King of Syria, a child not above ten years old at the most, was trecherously murdered by Diedorus his guardian or protector, surnamed Tryphon. There were Physicians by corruption bribed and suborned to give it out and bear the people in hand most fally, that the yong Prince pined away with the gain of the stone in the bladder, and while they would feem to cut him for it, they killed him out of handen the very fection,

Of the LVI. Book.

Decius Junius Brutus had go d fortune in the farther Province of Spain, fighting with the Gallici-Suffered the like overthrow to that other received from the Numantins. When Mancinus the author and maker of the accord with the Numantins, was delivered up in person to the Numantins, for to assoil the people of Rome, and discharge them in conscience for cancelling the said covenant, they received him not, and would none of him. The people was numbred and taxed by the Cenfors, in which survey and account taken, there were entred into their books 323000 Roman citizens. Fulvius Flaccus the Cof. brought the Vardeans in Illyricum under subjection, M. Cosconius the Pretor fought in Thracia with the Scordiscians, and won the better. When by the default and error of the Captains and Commanders, the Numantin war continued ftill not without the publick shame and dishonor of the state; the Senat and people of Rome conferred the Confulhip upon Scipio Africanus, without any fuit or feeking of his part.

And when he was unwilling to accept thereof, by reason of a law forbidding expressly, "that any man Should be created Col, the fecond time, he had a dispensation, and was freed from the law in that behalf. like as from the tother in his former Confulfhip, There was an infurrection of bondstaves arose in Sicilv: rocen this time and when it could not be suppressed by the Pretors and Lord Governors, C. Fulvius had the charge of that and his former Province and Service. This war began by occasion of one Eunus a bondflave and a Syrian born; who having affembled together a power of ruftical peafants and country flaves broken prisons and houses of core theretore it is rection, came to have afull and complete army. Moreover, Cleon also another notable flave, railed to lese Descrinali, the number of 70000 villains like him felf: and they both joyning their forces together, waged war many but of another times against the people of Rome and their army in those parts.

Of the LVII. Book.

cording to the Cipio Africanus laid fiege to Numanita: and whereas the army was grown to be corrupted through place correct. Id folute riot and loofe life he reclaimed the fame, and reduced it unto a most streight and severe kind ed by Sigonius I have transla- of military discipline. For he cut off all the means and occasions of delight some pleasures: he fent packing away two thousand whores and trais that followed the camp: he held the souldiers hard to work every [lege annals.] day : he forced each one to carry on his shoulders corn for thirty dayes and seven good stakes besides for a nallaifado. If he fied one of them to go heavily under his load he would fay the under him birrha when you have the skill to empale your felf with your fwords point, then crafe to carry pales, but not before. When he fam another practife to wield very nimbly a little light buckler, he commanded him to bear a targuet of a bigger fize and weightier than ordinary, as finding fault that he knew better bow to hold his. thield for defence of his own body, than to handle his fword for offence of the enemy. Met he with a fouldier out of his rank and file? If he were a Roman, up he went and was well bear and walled wiel wine-wands *Beinta, terri- by the centurion; if a stranger, swinged and serked be was with birchen * rode by the Lattors. And birn magistra verily all the pack-horses and other Labouring beasts be caused to be sold; because they should not ease the tum virgis, Pli. fouldiers of their carriage, Well, many a time he bare himself worthily in fight, and had a fortunat hand against the enemies that fallied forth against him. The Vacceans were freightly besieged: and fire they had killed their wives and children, they flew their own felves upon them. Scipio, as what time is Antiochus King of Syria had fent unto him most rich and stately prefems: whereas other Generals of the field were wont to conceal the gifts of KK, he avowed the accepting of them in open fight of all men, even at the very Tribunal feat. And when he had so done, be commanded he treasurer to receive all, and enter in his book of receits for the flate ; promifing out of that flock to remard the hardiest men and wolf valiant knights. When he had blocked and invested Numantia on every side, and says the enemies driven to great diffrels for hunger, he forbad expresly to kill any of them that went forth of the Town to for age and purvey victuals, faying, That the more they were in number, the fooner they would confume and frend up the corn which they had.

* A river in Spain, called Cometime Limea, or Lethe. and at this day Limit.

" The rest is here corrupt, for there were Confulthip, & therefore it is law lately sorde, ne quis 11 rum Conful fie et, and ac-

Of the L VIII. Book

Iberius Sempronius Graechus: a Tribune of the Commons, when he promulged an Agravian law, that no man should hold and occupy above "five hundred argens or acres of the City lands fee- " 50 fix Plea ing the Senat and order of Gentlemen to form against it, grew into such an heat of choler and furious such & Applian. rage, that presently by an att made, he deprived of Tribunitian power M. Otavius his Colleague, for

maintaining the cause of the adverse part: and withal, created himself, his brother C. Gracchus, and App. Claudius his own wives father, Triumvirs or commissaries for dividing of the laid lands. He propoled also and published another Agrarian Law, by vertue whereof if any man encroached further, and went above that stint and proportion, the same Triumvirs and none has they should set down and determine, how far forth the common grounds and the privat lands should reach. Afterwards, when there fell out to be less ground than could be divided, he protested that without the offence of the common people (because erewhile he had stirred up their appetite to hope for great matters) he would prefer a law, That amongst all them, who by vertue of the law Sempronia ought to receive lands the mony which belonged sometime to King Attalus should be divided. Now this Attalus the King of Pergamus and son of Eumenes, had left behind him, the people of Rome his full heir of all that he had. I he Senat uton thefe fo many indignities offered by Gracchus; was highly difficafed, and Pub. Mucius the Conful above the rest: who after he had inveighed in the Sonat against him was by him haled forth before the v onle and accused unto the Commons, howbest he declaimed against him onte again openly from the Rostra When Gracchus would have been chosen Tribune of the Commons a second time, by the advice and wee curement of P. Cornelius Natica, the chief peers and nobles flew him in the Capitol. He caught his first knock with the broken peeces of the Tribunes pues. And he among others stain in that sections gard boil, was never committed to the earth, but thrown into the river. Moreover, this book containeth the battels in Sicily, fought against the fugitive slaves with variable fortune a divent,

Of the LIX, Book, 2 . 3 . 1 . 5 3

HE Numantins forced by great extremities, and of famine especially, murdered themselves in courfe by turns. After the Citywas won Scipio Affricanus rafed and deft oicd it utterly: and over it triumphed, in the fourteenth year after the ruin of Carthage. P. Attilius the Conful difastched and ended the war in Sicily, with the forefaid fugitives. Ariftonicus the for of King Eumenes, invaded . Mia and held it to his own use; whereas by the last will and testament of King Attatus, it was bequeashed as a legacy unto the people of Rome, and ought to have been freed. Againsh him, P. Licinius Craisua she Conful and Archbiftog besides (a thing never done or seen before) took a journey with an army out of Italy, and in a battel was overthrown and lost his life, M. Perpenna the Conful overcame Atifio-Stoneus, and received him by furrender. Q Pomponius and Q Metellus were elected Cenfors, the first Commoners that ever both together attained to that dignity. A review was taken by the Cenfors wherein mere numbred 368823 citizens, befides orphans and widows. Q. Metellus the Cenfor gave his adwife and opinion, that all menshould be compelled to take vives, for the breeding of children. His Oration to the purpose is extant which Augustus Casar, at what time as he went in handto joyn in marriage all the three flaces and degrees of the City, rehearfed in the Senat, as if it had been penned to fit shele times wherein we dow live. G. Atinhus Labeo, a Tribune of Commons, commanded Q Metellus the Confor (who in the review and new chaift of the Senators did him that diffrace as to leave him on) to he pisched headlong from the rack Tarpeiarbus the rest of the Tribunes assisted the Censor all that ever they could, that this commandment should not be executed. When Carbo, a Tribune of the Com, proposed a bill, that it might be lawful to create the same man I rib. of the Commons so often as one mould; P. Africanns diffinated this law in a meft grave and pethy Oration wherein he used these words especially, That be judged Tib, Gracchus to have been suffly flain for his defert. Gracchus on the other fide main-twined shedow, and planded show it within paffer that Scipic imported and prevaled in the end. Is this, book are related the ware between Antiochus king of Syria, and Phrastes king of the Parthians: as also abertraubles of Agypt, which flood as then in no better terms, Ptolomeus furnamed Evergetes for his exceeding cruelty grew hateful and ediese to his own subject is and when the people had fet on fire and humued his royal palace; he fled by floalth into Cyptus ; and when the kingdom was by the people made mails over to his fifter Cleopatta, whom (ufter he hat defloured by force her daughtent, la! virgin, and fotaken her to wife) he had turned away in great d fileafure and malice unto her ? he killed. that fon he had by her, in Cyprus, and fent unto the mother the head, hands and feet. Certain sedicions were raised by the Trinmvirs, Folvius Flaccus; G. Gracchus, and L. Carbo, who were created for the decision of land, Against whom P. Scipio Africanus made refistance: but being in perfect health, strong! and lufte, be went home to his house as it might be to day, and was found dead in his bed-chamber the manual ma had conquered Portugal.

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βάλλειν 10

* Savoy, Scha.

de. Damphinois,

Marleano &

" Post Sulge.

Paradino, or Perius Trallia,

Scaligero.

- Dalves.

·Burgogni-

alies.

Of the LX Book

Urelius the Conful subdued the Sardians. Fulvius Placeus was the first manthat vanquiffed in A lifeth the Ligurians beyond the Alps, being sent to aid the Masslina against the French Salfer. who lay fore upon the borders of the Massilians, and spoiled them. Lucius Opimius the Pretor received under his subjection the Fregellans who had revolted, and destroicd the Town Fregella. Here & reported a peltilence in Africk, by an exceeding multitude of locusts, killed and lying dead afterwards upon the ground. A survey was taken of the City by the Confore, wherein were numbred 390736 entirent. C. Gracchus, brother of Tiberius, a Tribune of the Commons, but of the twain more eloquent, prafere red certain dangerom laws: and among the reft, one as touching grain, namely that the Commons should reaction now market, at the rate of one half, and a third part of "Affe, a Modim 1 another, concern-ing division of lands, the same which his brother before him hadpublished, and a third (wherby be meen to corrupt the order of Gentlemen, which then accorded with the degree of Senators) namely, that from out of the Gentlemen, 600 should be taken into the Senat: and for asmuch as in those dayes, there were but 300 Senators, those 600 Gentlemen should be enterming led mith the laid three hundred's that is to lay, that the order of Gentlemen should be double in number to the Senators, and twice as strong. This Grachus having continued his Tribunship another year, by proposing still the Herarian lans, provided, that many Colonies more (houldbe planted in Italy, and one besides, upon the very plot of ground where Carthage lately destroied, had stood: and there himself (shofen Trinmvir therefore) erected a Coloni Moreover, this book containeth the exploits of Q. Metellus agair ft those Baleare Islands, which the Greeks call Gymneliz, because the people go naked all the summer time. Rut Baleates they be named cither of " flinging darts, or of Baleus the companion of Hercules, whom he left behind there, at what time, as he failed to Geryon. Alfo, the troubles in Syria be here reported, wherein Cleopatra flew both her huband Demetrius and his fon Seleucus; taking great indignation, that when his father was by her killed, he without her warrant had taken the diadem upon him.

Of the LXI. Book.

Aius Sextins the Pro-consul, after he had conquered the nation of the Salves, built the Colom Aquæ Sextiæ, so called of the plenteous abundance of waters, by reason of springs both bot and cold, anda fo of his own name. C. Comitius the Pro-conful fought for sunatly against the " Allobroges, neer the Town "Vindalium. The cause why be levied war against them was, for that they had received and relieved by all means they could, Tentomalius the King of the Salvii when he fled unto them, and had wasted allo the territories of the * Heduans, who were the allies of the people of Rome. C. Gracching, after he had born his Tribunship with much sedition, and kept the Aventine bell with a multicude of the Commons in arms, was by L. Opimius the Conful (who by versue of an act of Senat had put the obbits the arms) diffeized of his hold and flain; and together with him Fulvius Flaccus a Confular man, his affestat and companion in this furious outrage. Q Fabius Maximus the Conful, and nephow of Paulus, won a field of the Allobroges, and Bituitus King of the Arverni. Of Bituitus his army were flain a hundred and twenty thousand. And when himself in person was gone to Rome to fairfy the Senary he was committed toward in Alba, for that it feemed dangerom and burt fultothe peace, for to fend him back again. into France. Alfo there paffed a decree, that Congentiatus hee for should be apprehended and fempte Rome. The Allobroges submitted and were received. L. Opinius being accusted before the bedy of the prople by Q. Decius a Tribune of the Commons, for imprifounts certain citizens ancondomned; mad

Of the LXII. Book.

Aius Marcius the Conful vanquished the Stonii, a people dwelling mon the Alpes, Micipia King of the Numidians died, and left the Kingdom unto his three font, Adherbal, Hyempial, and Jugurcha his brothers fon, whom he had adopted for his own child. In Cavillius Merellus Judand the Dalmarians. Jugutcha levied war upon Hyemplalbis brother, overcame blow in fight, and flein bims Adherbal his third brother, he drave out of therealm, his by the Senat of Rome referred he was again, L. Cacilius Metellus, and Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus the Confors, deprived 32 Senators of their place and dignity. Besides, this book containeth the troubles of the Syream Kings.

Of the LXIII, Book.

* Bijuachi.

Aius Porcius the Cof. fought with the * Scordifci in Thracia, and loft the field. The Conference a fin vey of the City: in which were enrolled 394336 pols of Romancitizens. Amylia, Licinia, and Marcia, there we field why gins were convoited and condemned for inceft. The maining bour the fair fair nication was committed, detected, judged, and punified is here for doin. The condemned for inceft with the condemned for the condemned for many the condemned for the condemned for many to the condemned for the cond d scended from the Gauls) and won much honour.

Of the LXIV, Book, A Dherhal warred upon by Juguitha, was within the Cur Citta be fieged, and I, him flam, not with flanding the commandment of the Sunt to the contrary For which cause was well proclaimed again Jugurtha himself. Calphurnius Bestia had the commission and charge to manage this wer who made peace with Juguitha, without warrant from the people and Sena; Juguitha being cited and called forth under lafe conduct, to appeach and bewray the authors of his plots and deligns, for that the voice ment, that he had bribed and corrupted with sums of money many of the Senat; came to Rome: where he was in trouble and jeopardy for a murder committed upon the person of a certain Prince called Massiva (who seeing him to be hated of the Romans, sought for his kingdom whom he sew at Rome, Being commanded to answer for his life in regard of this murder, he secretly fled, and as he departed from the Cut, setered (by report) these words, O corrupt City and setto sale; how soon will it perish, if it may meet with a chapmant A. Posthumius a Lieutenant Generall, after he had likewise fought av unfortunat battell against Jugurtha, amended the matter full well by making an ignominious and d shonourable vedce with him which the Senat judged not meet tobe observed and kept.

Of the L XV. Book. Uintus Cacilius Metellus the Cof. in two battels discomsteed Jugurtha and over-ran all Numi-Unitus Cacitus Meterus toe cog, in two varest asycompica year after the cimbrians; whose midia, M. Jun, Syllanus the cost, speed unlackify in a battell fought against the cimbrians; whose embas adors demanding of the Senat a place of habitation and lands to occupy, were denied, M. Minutius Pro- Cof had good success in fight against the * Thracians L. Cassius the Cof together with his host, * Of Zwick was defeated and cut in pieces in the borders of the Allobragians by the French Tigurius, a country of the "Helvesians, who had divided themselves and were departed from the rest of the State. The smuldi- & Smulders ers remaining alive after that overthrow, capitulated with the enemies for safety of their lives, to put in pledges for to part with the one moity of all that ever they had unto them.

Of the LXV I. Book. Ugurtha driven out of Numidia by C. Martius, had the help and aid of Bocchus King of the Mooris but when the power of Bocchus also was defeated in bastell, and himself unwilling to maintain the war any longer (so unfortunately begun) Jugurtha was overcome, and delivered up to C. Marius. In which exploit the service of L. cornelius Sylla treasurer unto Matius, was singular above the reft.

Of the LXVII.Book. A Urelius Scaurus lientenant to the Cof was with his army overthrown by the Cimbrians, and himself-taken prisoner. When by them he was called forth to council (a: what time as they intended a worsage into Italy) in which he seemed to fright them for passing over the Alps saying, That the Romans might not possibly be overcome; he was by Bolus their K. a proud and serce prince killed. At the same en mies hands Cn. Manlius Cof. and Q. Serv. capio, Pro-conful, received an overthrow in the field and loft both their camps Stain there were 80000 fouldiers tof porters, feultions launders, and fuels followers of the camp besides 40000. By the werdist and censure of the people of Rome, explo(through whos, rashness this less and overthrow hapned) was condemned: and he was the first after K. Tatquin whose goods were conficent; and finally, deprived he was of his government, In the triumphof c. Matius, Jugurtha with his two sons was led before his chariot: and afterwards murdered in prison. Masius entred into the Senate with his triumphant mantell of estate, which never any man before him had done, and for fear of the Cimbrians war he continued in his Magistracy many years together. To his second and third on sulfip he was chosen absent, and he attained to be Consulthe fourth time: which he gaped for albeit he di Sembled the contrary. C. Domitius was by the suffrages of the people created the chief Possifie. The standing Cimbrians having laid mafte all the parts about the river Rhodanus and the mountain Pytenzus, paf- lawtothe toliled over into Spain through the freights: where after they had foiled many places, they were by the trary. Celtiberians chased away : and being returned into France, they joyned with the * Tentons, a warlike * The Dirch

Of the LXVIIL

MAtcus Antonius the Prator persecuted the rovers at sea, and chased them at far at into Cilicia.
C.Maniius the Consul mansally desended the camp, assauled with all most forcible means by the Themtons and " Ambrones, Afterwards in two battels one after another about "Aque Sextie, he utter- "Americandiris by defeated those enemies: where by report were flain 20000, and 90000 teken profoners. Marius in * dix. Politi his absonce was created Consul now the fife time : and when a triumph was offered unto hims he deferred and put it off smill he had made a full and finall conquest also of the Cimbrians. The Cimbrians repelled and drave from the Alps Q. Catulus the Pro-conful, who had beforthe narrow gullet of the Alps; and kept a Castle highly mounted over the river Athesis, which he sow at and oned: and when by their valour they had cleared the paffage they pursued the Pro-consul with his army, and paffed over into Italy, where in battell they were overthrown by the same Catulus and C. Maxius, who had joyned thour forces rogether: In which (ther far) 1 40000 men were flain, and 60000 taken prisoners. Matius was honomably received at his return with a generall accord of the whole City: and whereat two triumphs were offered unto him, he was contine with one. The principal peers and nobles of she City, who along time biffere had swotedhim as a man newly flori wy vilen, and advanced to lo great benous, confelfed none that the common weal by him was preferred. Publicius Metellus for murdering his own majore, mas the first man sowed up in a leather bag and so thrown into the sea. Here is recorded how the sacred frield Ancilla firred of them felves with a great rufting noise before the Cimbrians war was finished Finally, this book comprehendesh the wars between the two Kings of Syria.

Of the LXIX, Book,

Neus Apuleius Saturninus, by the belg of C. Maints and by accasion that A. Nonius bic composition and concervent was by his souldier; stain was by socialized to man't created Tribing of the commons, similar it he Tribings in a volently at he got it. And when he had prophetican algery than any hested to by force, he arrefted Meedlus Numidicus to suspen at eday, for that he pade not supplier and and not to be force, he will have not be supplied and man he for defended by the Citizent of the better fort, because would give no occasion of unseemly debates, and will consentions, with in volunt ary exist to Rhodes: and three be employed his time in reading of book; and groing analytic to great and amoust men, after he med departed, C. Marius the captain and author of that sedition, who now had pay chosed a fixth Consulpip by a largeto money Cambied amongs the tribet, proclaimed him as excompunition and interdirect from fire and water like an outlan. The same Apuleius Saturninus, Tribine of the commontylene. Memmius in his white gown franding to be Cof. for that he feared him above all others to crofs his proceedings: whereupon the Senat was exceedingly moved in the carle and behalf of C. Memmius and when C. Ma-Tins a man by nature mutable and in his counsell variable, one who ever leved to be on the better fide of the hedge and to band with the mightier was not able to bear him out and protect him the faid Saturnia pus together with Claucia the Prator and other his complices in that outrage, was flain by one Rabiria .us. Q. Cacilius Metellus was recalled out of banishment with exceeding great love and favour of the whole City. Manius Aquilius the Pro-cof. diffratched and ended the flaves-war raifed in Sicily. Of the LXX, Book,

Hen Manius Aquilius (hould plead his own defence, or answer in case of extortion, he would not himself intreat and crave the favour of the Jury. Bue M. Antonius his advocat, who pleaded for him at the bar flit his coat down along his breft to thew the honoural le scars received in the forepart of his body: which being by the Judges feen, they made no doubt, but acquit him, Of this thing Cice. 10 is the only author. Didius the Pro-cof managed his wars against the Celtiberians happily. Ptolomaus K. of Cyrena Surnamed Apion, when he died, left the people of Rome his heir : and the Senat ordimedicat the cities of his realm (hould be free, Ariobarranes was restored to his king dom of Cappadocia, by L. Cornelius Sylla. The Parthian embaffadors fent from their K. Arfaces came unto Sylla, to treat and (ne for amity with the people of Rome, P. Rutilius a man of uncorrupt and innecent life, who (being lieutenant under L. Mucius the Pro-cof.) had defended Ana from the wrong full dealings of the Publicans or common farmers (being odious to the order of knight hood or gentlemen of Rome, who now as Tudges had the inrifdiction in their hands) was condemned for extortion and banished. C. Geminus the Prator fought untowardly against the Thracians. The Senat would no longer abide the unruliness and wilfull abuses committed by the gentlemen in exercising of their jurisdiction, and therefore began by all means possible to endeavour for to reduce and translate their prerogative again to themselves in which enterprise M. Livius Drusus a Tribune of the commons food in their behalf: who to gain more freneth to the cause, raised the commons by proposing unto them a pernicious hope of a larges, Moreover in this book are comprised the stirs and troubles of the Kings in Syria. Of the LXXI. Book.

A Arcus Livius Drusus, a Tribune of the commons, for the better maintenance of the Senats canse, Mwhich he had undertaken sollicited the allies and the nations of Italy, upon hope to be enfranchised citizens of Rome: by whose affiftance having gone through by strong hand, with the Agrarian and Frumentarian laws, he obtained also the foresaid law Judicialis, in this manner, That all judgments should pass indifferently and equally by Senat and Gentlemen. After this, when the freedome of Rome promised to the allies could not be compassed and performed; the Italians in a chafe and heat of choler began to complot how to revolt: whole conventicles, conspiracies, and orations delivered in the assemblies and diets of their Princes, are in this book reported: In regard whereof, Livius Druius became hatefull even to the Senat, as the author of a social win, and in his own house was murdered, but by whom God Of the LXXII, Book,

"He Italian states revolt, namely, the Picents Vestins. Marsians, Pelionians, Marrucins Lucans, and Sammits. The Picents first entredinto arms and began the war. Quintus Servilius the Procof. was flain in Alculum, together with all the Roman citizens which were in that town: whereupon the whole people of Rome put on arms and fouldiers coats, Servius Galba being surprised by the Lucant, escaped captivity by the means of one woman, in whose house he took up his lodging. Elernia and Alba, two Colonies were by the Italians besieved. After this bereare reported the aids of the Latines and other forrain nations fent unto the people of Rome: moreover, the expeditions and alternative winning of cities, as well by the one fide as the other.

Of the L X X I I I Book. Ucius Cafar the cof in a battell against the Samnits went down and had the worse, Nola the colony I fell into the hands of the Samnits, together with L. Posthumius the Prator, who there was flain. Many more nations revolted to the enemies, for that P. Rutilius the Conful hadfought with loss against the Marfians, and loft his life in the battell. C. Marius his lieutenant had a better conflict with the enemies in the end and upfhot Servius Sulpitius vanquified the Pelignians, Q. Capio another lieutenant of Rutilius, who having been by the enemies befieged, had fallied forth upon the enemies and got the upper hand : for this good success he was made equallin government and command with C. Marius. But hereupon he grew to be too rash, and being over-taken by an ambe sh of the enemies was slain, and the army defeated L. Cafar the Conful won a field of the Samnits : for which victory the fouldiers coats were laid off again at Rome. Yet because the fortune of the field would show her self variable, the colony Effecnia, together with M. Marcellus, was taken bythe Samonies. On the other fide, Marius in a battel vanquilbed the Marfians, and flew Hermins Afintings the Preser of the Marricins, C. Quellins over calle the Salvii that rebelled in that Province of Gath beyond the Alps, 120 200 9400 at 15 Ofthe LXXIV. Book

Neus Pompeius discomficed the Pigents in bastell and beld them befreged: for which will men the Lembroidered purple robes, with other ornamients and badges of she Magifirats were taken up again and out on C. Marings fought against the Mar frans with doubtfull event. The Libertins then and never before began to ferve in the war s Aurel Plotius the tient enant in a buttell overcame the Umbrian ithe mile L. Porcins the Prator wanquished the Marfiant, when as both thefe nations had rebelled Nicomedes was abseed again in the king dom of Bithyma, and Arioba zanes of Cappadocia, Cn. Pompeius the Coffeversbrew the Mar Rangin a picche field When the City was deeply engaged and plunged in debt. A. Sempronius Afellus the Prator, because he gave fentence refretively in the favour of the debtors, was stains not be market-place by their creditors the Ularers. Moveover, this book relateth the invodes and in-valions of the Thracians into Macedony, sogither with their walking of those parts. Of the UX X V. Book

Ul. Posthumius Albinus a lieutenant General, being Admiral of the fleet, was upon an infamous A imputation of betraying his fouldiers maffacred by his own army, L. Corn. Sylla, a lieutenant overthrem the Sammis in fight and won two camps of theirs. Cn. Pompeus received the Feftin upon their fubmission, L. Porcius the Cos after fortunate success in battell and that he had sundry times discompited the Samnits, as he affaied to force their camp left his life which accident gave away the victory of that battell to the enemy Colconius and Luceius overcame the Samuits in battell, flow Marius Egnatius, a most notice and renowned commander of the enemies, and had many of their towns farrendred up into their hands. L. Sylla tamed the Hir pins, and defeated the Samnits in many battels; and certain States fubmitted unto him : who having atchieved fo worthy and brave exploits he fore his Confulhip (as feldoms any other man besides the like) repaired to Romefor to (he to be Conful. Of the LXXVI. Book.

A Ulus Gabinius adieutenans, having fought fortunatly against the Lucans, and won from them ma my comps: as he land flore to the enemies leaduer was cut off and flain Sulpitios in quality of lieutenant had the execution of the Marrucins, and the furrender of that whole hatton. Co. Pompeius the Pro-Conful took the Jubmiffion of the Vestins and Pelignians. The Marfian's likewife having been in certain bassels avelled by L. Murana and Cacilius Pinna lieutenants or aved peace. Alculum was won by Cn. Pompeius: and the Italian people by Mamercus Emplits the lieutenant were put to the fwerd. Silo Popedius, General of the Marfians, and the author of the willany, was flain in battell. Ariobateanes of Cappadocia, and Nicomedes of Bithynia were driven both out of their king doms by Mithydates King of Pontus. Last of all this book discourseth of the incursions and spoil that the Thracians made in Macedony. "

Of the LXXVII Book. V. Then P. Sulpicius a Tribune of the Commons, by the advice and infligation of C. Marius had
V. promule ed certain pernicions laws. Thus the hamilied frould be reflered, and new Citizens sogether with Libertins be forted into Tribes: alfo that Marius flould be chofen General against Mithigether with shortint be forted into I riber; also that Mariis flould be cholen General gains Mithlianders, King of Pontis: and when he offered violence agains Q. Pontiseius and L. Sylla the Consult, who contradicted his proceeding; i and had fluir be some Pouroeius sho Consult, who had married spilars daughter: then L. Sylla Consult entred Romewith in the sury and with his the very City sought against the adverse she of Suputius and Marius, and down then first of which fation twelve were by the Senat sudged among the ten C. Maries show there she for the Sylvas of the Suputius when he she she had a carried form honders of the country, what he provided and to spilar the she was a she for he fair a carried form honders of the country, what he will be she she was a work of for receasing his Maffer according to promple was mount flowing la feet 5 bm for his vicked treather; in between groups the country designing the feet of the less into Africk Q. Marins the feether lay hidden among the he country of the Ministry and was placked out from thince by the country and the country designing the country of the count frighted at the Mojesty and countenance of fo brave a man, that he went back and would not do the feat proper of the City, and drem out from bloods of the City, and carried into Affick; L. Sylla reformed the State of the City, and drem out from bloods of the State of the Colonies, Q. Pompeins the Cof. took his journey to receive the army of Ch. Pompeins in Cof aim by his counful was flam Mithridaes.

King of Pontus fazed upon Bithynia and Cappadocia; dever our Agitilus the limitedant, and minh a
mighty army invaded Phrygia the Prevince of the people of Rome.

Of the LXX VIII, Book.

Michridates held Asia with his garrifour's his east into prison O Oppins the Pro Conful, and like-wife Aquilius the lieurenant. Also by his commandment, withhe Roman Citizens to be found in Abanders in one day maff acred The City Rhoder which only continued true and kept allegeance, he affailed white baing on certain battels at fea overcome he gave over and retired Atchelaus a chief governot and commander under the King, entrid Creece with an army, frized upon Athens and held it. Moreover, this book containeth the fearfull troubles of certain Cities and Islands: whilesthe Inhabit sants endamoured to draw their flates, fine to fide with the King; others, to take part with the Romans.

Of the LXXIX, Book. Licins Cornelius Cinna, at what time at by force and arms he published dangerous lawrenes thereupon by his Collegue Cn. Octaving, driven our of the City with fix Tribunes of the common befole; and being thus deprived of ha rule and authority, he became commander of Ap. Claudius his army by corruption: and joyning with C. Marius and other banified perfous, one of Affick he marched in world manner against the City of Rome. In which war, it fortuned that two brethren, the one of Pompenio his army and the other of Cinnas, encountred in fight and know not one another. Now when the consusrour was in differening and foiling him whom he had flain he faw what he had done, and took knowlede. row, no in algorithm and provided the control of th was the fraudulent dealing of Cn. Pompeius, who feeming so maint ain both parting aue frength to Cinna. and let not to his helping hand before that the Nobles fide went dawn; such also was the funtures and coldness of the Conful, that Cinna and Marius took beart and grew strong : and so with four armies,

whereof two were committed to the conduct of Q. Sectorius and C. Carbo, they invested the City of

Rome. Marius wan by force the Colony Offia, and most cruelly ransacked it.

Of the LXXX Book. "He Italian nations were by the Senat enfranchifed, and obtained the freedom of Rome. The Same nits who only continued in arms banded again with Cinna and Matius. By them was Plancing flain and his army defeated, Cinna and Marius together with Carbo and Settorius were possessed of Izniculum and being descomfited and repelled by Octavius the Consular stired and departed. Marius shain led and laid defolate Antium, Aricia, and Lavinium three Colonies. When as now the nobility and Lorde of the Senat had no hopes at all left to with stand the contrary faction, by reason of the comardice and treachery as well of souldiers as leaders, who upon corruption either would not fight at all, or else went over to the adverse part; Cinna and Marius were received into Rome: who as if it had been an enemy City forced by affault, made havock of all with faceage and massacres. In this garboil Co. Octavius the Consul loft his life, and all the nobility of the other fide were murdered; and among the reft, M. Abtonius amost elaquent Orator, and C. Calar: whose heads were set upon the Pulpit Rollra, Tonne Craifus the for was by the horfemen of Fimbria killed: and Craffins the father, because he would not endure any indignity unworthy his vertue fell upon his own funds. Without any assembly or election at all l.

Cinna and C. Marius declared themselves Consuls for the next year: and the same day whereon they evered into their Magistracy Marian caused Sex Licinius a Senator to be thrown down the rock Tarveis: and after many wicked and beinous outrages committed upon the Ides of January, he departed out of this world : a man who spices (if they were weighed together with his vertues) hardly could it be determined, whether he were in war a better fould er, or in peace a more dangerous Citizen. For the Common weal which he in his armour faved, the same in his long gown he overthrew, first, with all manner of consenage and deceit; and last by plain boffility and force of arms.

Of the LXXXI Book. Licins Sylla fraightly beleaguered Athens, which Archelaus a governour under King Mithridates held with a garrifon a and after much toil and labour mon it. To the City he granted their liberty atain, and restored anto the Citizens all that was their own. Magnetia the only City in Afiathat remain wederne and loyall was most valiantly defended against Mitheidates. Over and besides here to half read the exploits performed by the Thracians in Macedony

SYlla vanquished in barrel shopman of King Mithridares, which having kept Macedony in obedience, was now come into Thracia He flew one handred shonfand enemies, and was Mafter of the Camp Me serwards, when she war was renewed he difcomfieed and defeated quite the Kings whole army. Archelaus rogether with the Kings fleet yielded to Sylla, L. Valerins. Flaccus the Conful and companion in govern ment with Cinna, being fent to succeed Sylla, was (for his coveron neft) feedious unto his army shar he was flain by C. Fimbria his own lieutenant, a most andacions and desperate person: and so the conduct and command of the army was transfered to Fimbris. Moreover, here is recorded what Cities in Afa Mithridates wom. how cruelly he spoiled and vexed the Province; and how the Thracians made roots and invalions into Macedony

Ofthe LXXXIII. Book Aius Fimbria after he had discomfued certain forces of Mithridates won the City Pergamus, befieed the King there, and missed but a little of taking him prisoner. The City Ilion, which seed out and releved it felf to the behoof and devotion of Syllashe forced and destroyed, and the greatest pare of Aha he recovered Sylla in many battels defeated the Thractans. When L. Cinna and C. Papyrius Carbo who for two years together were Consulsof their own making) prepared war against Sylla thythe means of L. Valetius Flaccus the Prefident of the Senat (who made an Oration in the Councill-house) and those who loved contord and fought for amis, off etted is was in the end, that Embaffador should be fent unto Sylla to treat about a peace. Cinna was murdered by his own fouldiers, whom he forced against their wils to be embarked and to take a voyage against Sylla: by which occasion Canbo alone bare the Consulbip. Sylla being paffed over into Alia, made peace with Mithridates upon this capitulation, That the King should quit the e Provinces namely, Alia, Bithynia, and Cappadocia, Fimbria being for faken of his own army, which revolted unto Syllagave himself a fore wound and yielding his neck unto his own bondslave, obtained this favour at his hands, as to dispatch him ontright.

Of the LXXXIV. Book

CYlla resurned this answer unto the Embaffedore four unto him from the Sanat, That he would be Dordered by them in cafe those Citizens who (upon the hard usage of Cinna), fled unto him mighe be reflored. The Senas shought this a reafenate acordition and juft demand : but by means of Catho and that faltion, who made reckaning the war would be more commodique unto them, there on fued no agreement and accord, The fame Carbo when he was minded to enall hoftages of all the towns and colonies of Italy, thereby, to bind them upon their allegeance against Sylla; was by a general confent of the Senes croffed and inhibited. The new enfranchifed Citizens, by vertue of an act by the Senat granted, were allowed the proviledges of their fuffrages and voices; Q Metellus Pius, who had fided with the nobility, allowed too print war in Altick, wat by Q. Fabint the Prator distantificati and by the faction of Carbo and those that sollowed the part of Matius, an act of Senat pasted, That all armies and forces wherefoever bould be cassed and discharged. The Libertias were distributed indifferently chroughout the five and shirt ptribes. Be fides all this here is specified the preparation of war which was ra fed against Sylla. Of the LXXXV. Book.

Sylla croffed the feat with an army over into Italy: and when those Embassadors which he sens to treat for peace were by the Conful C. Norbanus will entreated, he overcame the faid Norbanus in a battell. And when he was about to affail the campof L. Scipio the other Conful, with whom he hader a velled and aff aied all means to conclude peace, and could not compasit: the whole army of the Conful in generall, being follicited by fouldiers whom Sylla had fent out under-handto that purpofe, turned their ensiens anto him, and followed his frandard, Scipio, when he might have been killed was lee go Cp. Pompeius, the fon of that Crieus who won Afculum, enrolled an army of voluntaries, and came unto Sylla with three legions: unto whom also the nobility all and whole ranged themselves; so as abandoning the City they repaired to the eamp. Finally, in this book report is made of the expeditions performed by Captains of both lides throughout all Italy, Of the LXXXVI. Book.

"Has year wherein C. Marius (the son of C. Marius) was by forcible means and strong hand croated Conful before he was twenty years of age; C. Fabius in Affrick was burnt quick in his own pa wilion for his blondy cruelty and greedy avarice. L. Philippus lieutenant unto Sylla feized Sardinia after be had discomfied and flain Q. Autonius the Presor Sylla contracted a league with the flates of Italy, to put them out of fear that he would not bereave them of their freedom of Rome and liberty of fuffraves lately granted unto them. In like manner, upon affured confidence (that he had already) of undoubted victory be commanded all those that were in suce and resorted unto him for surifdiction to adjourn their apparance in Court, and to appear at Rome. Whilesthe City yet was divided and diffratted two waves, L. Damasippus the Prator, having according to the will and pleasure of C. Marius the Cof. gathered the Senat tegethery majlacred all the nobility of the City! Out of which number Q. Mutius SCEVOla the arch-Fontific, at he fled, was in the very perch and entry of V claus Temple merdared, Besideschie book containeth the war renewed by L Murena against Mithridates in Asia. Of the LXXVII. Book.

Sylla after he had discomsteed and overthrown the army of C. Marius, near a place called Sactiportue. believed him within the town Prenefte, The City of Rome he recovered out of the hands of his enemies: and when Matius made an offer to fally forth-borepelled him. Adveour, this book contained the exploits atchieved by his lieutenants, with the like fortune of that side in all places. Of the LXXXVIII, Book

SYlla after that he had defeated and put to the foord the army of Catho at Clufium, Faventia, and Fidentia, chased him forth of Italy. With the Samuits, who alone of all the Italian nations had not yet laid down arms, he fought one finall battele, and vanquifhed them near the City of Rome, even before the gate Collina: and thus having recovered and got into his hand the absolute managing of the state be polluted and frain'd this most goodly and beautifull victory with the foulest cruelty that ever man committed. He can the throats of 8000 in the great boffilry called Villa Publica, even thosethat had yielded themselves. He set up the table of proseription and onslawry. The City of Rome and all Italy throughout filled with maffacres. Among thereft be caused all the Preneftins, difarmed as they were, to be flain, Marius, a Senator by calling, he killed in this manner, by breaking his arms and legs, by cropping his cars, and digging out his eyes. C. Marins befiefed within Pranette by Lucretius Alella and that fide with Sylla; when he fought means of evafor by a mine under the ground, feeing how he was environed by the army flow himfelf within the faid minet for perceiving that be could not escape, he and Pontius Telesinus, that accompanied him in this flight, ran one at the other with their drawn naked fwords: and when he had killed him, and was himfelf hurt, he found fo much kindness as his slaves hands as to make an end of him quite, Of the LXXXIX, Book.

Ucius Butus font from Cn. Papytius Carbo, who was arrived at Corcyra in a fifter boat to Lilybrum, in estiall to see whether Pompey were there: being compassed and hemmed incound about by those vessels which Pompey had sent out surned his fourds point to his body, and fot the pummeell against a feat within the boat, and so bending forward with the poils of his body was pierced through and died. Cn. Pompeius fent by the Senat with full cammiffion of rule and command took Cn. Carbo prifoner, who was arrived in the Islands Colluta, and flow him, who kept a puling and weeping, like a woman, when he should die Sylla became Dittator, and thar which never any man had done besides him kept his port abread with 24 Uhers or Lithers going before him with their rods and axes. He altered the Sigte,

The Breviaries of L. Florus.

and in that innovation established it. The Tribunes of the Commons he abridged of their authority, and whole deprived them of their pomen to prefer and establish laws. The Colledge of the Pontifies and Augurs he amplified and augmented to the number of 15. The body of the Senat he Supplied out of the ordor of Gentlemen. The children of those whom he had proscribed and outlawed he disabled for being slesible to any honograble office, and of their goods made post-fale, whereof at first he seized much bretolence and had it away. A mighty maje of money he raised thereof, amounting to a hundred and fife. millions of Sestercos, He commanded Q. Lucretius Olellas to be killed in the very Forum of Rome for that he presumed without his leave and licence to sue for a Consulhip: and when the people of Rome were bighly offended at this indignity, be affembled them to a publike audience, and before them avoned the full and took it upon him, Co. Pompeius in Affrick vanquished and stew in battell Co. Domitius. one of the proscript outlaws: and Hiarbas King of the Numidians, who prepared to levy war. He being but four and twenty years of age; and no better as yet than a gentleman of Rome (a thing that never any man attained unto) triumphedover Affrick. C. Notbanus, a man who had been Conful, and now proscript and outlawed, was apprehended in the City of Rhodes, and thereupon slew himself. Mutilus likewife one of them that were outlawed and out of protection, being come privily diffuifed with his head covered to the back door of Bastia his wives house, was not let in, for that she faid he was an outlan: whereupon he took the stab at his own hands, and with his own heart bloud besprinkled the door of his wives house. Sylla recovered and won again Nola in Samnium. He brought seven and forty legions into the lands conquered from the enemies planted them therein, and divided the grounds among ft them. He befreged the town Volaterex, which yet food out and bare arms, and at length upon surrender got it. Mitylenz alfo, the only City in Alia, (which after that Mitheidates was subdued maintained war)was fired and rafed down to the ground.

Sylla departed this life, and this honear was done anto him by the Senat, that he was enterred in Mars Sfield. M. Lepidus going about to cancell and abolife the acts of Sylla, raifed new war: and by Q. Catulus (his companion in government) was driven out of Italy: and when he prepared to wage war (but to no effett) in Sardinia, there he perifted and came to his death, M. Brutus who held * Lumbardy, mas by Cn. Pompeius flain. Q Settorius, another profesips out-law levied a great war in the nether-Lands of Spain Lucius Manline the Pro-Conful, and M. Domitius a lieutenant, were in fight overcome by Herculeius the treasurer Moreover, this book containeth the acts performed by P. Servilius the Pro-Confut avainft the Cilicians.

Of the XC. Book.

Of the XCL Book. Neus Pompeius, being as yet but a gentleman of Rome, was fent with full commission of Confus lar command against Sertorius. Certain Cities bad Sertorius won by affault, and brought under many States to be at his devotion. Ap, Claudius the Pro-Conful overcame the Thracians in divers and fundry battels, Q Metellus the Pro-Conful defeated and flow L. Hirculeius the treasurer of Settoring, with all his army.

Of the XCII. Book. Neus Pompeius hitherto fought with Serrorius in doubtful event, fo as of both parts, one of ithe wings and paints of the battell had the better hand. Q Sertosius overthrew in fight Metellus and Perpenna with two armies. Pompenis desirous to carry away his part in that victory entred into the field, but made no faving game of it. Afterwards Sectorius was befreged within Calagurium, but by daily and continuall fallies forth, gave the enemies that lay in siege within as good as they brought. Over and helides, herein are contained the deeds at chieved by Curio the Pro-Conful in Thrace against those Dardanians, together with fundry cruel and bloudy parts placed by Q Settorius, even with those of his own side. For many of his own friends, and such as were with him outlawed, upon imputations of treason pretended against them, he put to dea: h.

Of the XCIII. Book. Publius Servilius, the Pro-Couful in Cilicia, subdued the Isaurians, and won certain towns of the Pirats. Nicomedes King of Buthynia at his death made the people of Rome his full heir, and his king dom was reduced into the form of a Province. Mithridates contracted a league with Sertorius, and waged war against the people of Rome. Herein is showed the great preparation of war that the King made as well by land as fea, and how he feized upon Bithypia. M. Aucelius Cotta the Confulwas in battell vanquished by the King at Chalcedon. Moreover, this book containeth the exploits of Pompeius and Metellus against Sertorius, who in all warlske feats and martial prowess was equal unto them, Plutarebother. whom also he raised from the siege before the town Calagutium, and compelled to go into divers counwife in Serio, tries, Pompeius into the farther Province of Spain, and Pompeius into Gallia.

Of the XCIIII Book, Ucius Lucullus the Conful fought against Mithridates, and in horse-service had the better hand of Lhim. Certain rodes he made with good success and when his souldiers called hard upon him for battel he flaid them from mutiny, Deiotarus; a tetrarch of Gallogracia, defeated the captains of K. Mithridates wholevied war in Phrygia. Moreover, this book containeth the fortunate atchievements of Pompeius against Sertorius in Spain.

Of the XCV. Book, Aius Curio the Pro-Consul vanquished and Subdued the Dardanians in Thrace. Threescore and fourteen smord-plaiers of Capua fled out of the ferse-school of Lentulus at Capua: who having gathered together a number of slaves, and hired hinds, raised war under the leading of Chrysus and Spat-

tacus, and vanquished in plain field, Cl., Pulcher a lieutenant, and P. Vatinius the Prator, L. Lucullus the Pro-Consul with the famine and the sword together tamed and subdued the host of Mithridaies at the City Cizicus: and when they had chafed him out of Bithynia, after many overthrows in war, and misfortunes of (hipwrack at fea, where with his heart was quaited, he compelled him to flie into Poneus.

Of the XCV I. Book.

Quintus Airius the Praior defeated and flew Chrylus the captain of the fugitives, and with him 20000 men. Caius Lennlus the Conful received a foil and overthrow at the hands of Spartacus, He allo overcame in fight Lu, Gellids the Conful and Quintus Arrius. Sertorius was at a banket flain by Manitte Antonius and M. Petpenna with other conspirators in the eight year of his dukedom. A captain and brave warrior he was. He fought with Pompeius and Metellus, two famous Generals and Commanders. Many a time he faved his own, but more often he went away winner, howbeit, in the end he was abandoned and betraied. The soveraign command of that side was made over to Marcus Perpenna,] whom Cn. Pompeius vanquished, took prisoner and sew: so about the tenth year after the war began herecovered Spain, C. Cassius the Pro-Conful, and Cneus Manlius the Prator were foiled by Spartacus in the field, and that war was committed over to the managing and conduct of M. Ctaffus the

Of the X C V I I. Book.

Arcus Craffus the Pretor first fought with a power of the fugitives afore said consisting of Erench-Minen and Germans, and won the better: for he flew 35,000 enemies, and their captain Granicus, After that, be warred against Spartacus, killed him also and 40000 with him. Manus Antonius the Prator maintained war unfortunately against the Cretensians, and by his death it took an end, M. Lucullus the Pro-Confel brought the Thracians under subjection, L. Lucullus had the upper hand in a battell of Mithridates in Pontus, and flew above 60000 enemies, M. Crassius and Cn. Pompeius were created Coff and as Crassus immediatly out of his Pratorship stepped to that dignity fo Pompey was of a gentleman of Rome and no better advanced thereunto, even before he had born the office of Treasurer. They restored again the Tribunes power and authority. By the means of Aurelius Cotta, the preheminence of judges allowas translated unto the Gentlemen of Rome. Mithridates feeing his own effate lying in defair, fled unto Tigranes King of Armenia for Juccour.

Of the X C VIII. Book Achares the fon of Mithridates, King of Bosphorus, was by L. Lucullus received into amity. Cu. M Lentulus and L. Gellius the Cenfors administred their office with great severity and rigour, and deposed 60 from Senators dignity: they also held a review and preedthe City. Enrolled there were 450000 Citizens of Rome, L. Metellits Lord Pretor in Sicily fought fortunally against the pyrats and rovers. The Temple of Jupiter in the Capitoll, which by fire had been consumed, was re-edified by Q. Catulus, and dedicated anew.L. Lucullus in Armenia discomfited in many barrels Mithridates and Tigranes, with a mighty power of both Kings. Q Metellus the Pro-Conful having the charge of the war against the Candiots, besieged the City Cydonia. C. Triarius, a lieutenant under Lucullus received a comia or foil of Mithridates in fight. Lucullus was impeached and staid for pursuing Mithridates and Tigranes canta. that he could not accomplish his victory by occasion of a muting among his own souldiers, who would not follow, becampe the Valerian legions for jook Lucullus, alledging that they had served their time fully out.

Of the XCIX, Book, Uintus Metellus the Pro-Confut forced by affault Gnosos, Lyclus, Cyclonia, and many other Cities in Crete | L. Roscius a Trib of the Com. published a law, that the gentlemen of Rome should be altowed the 14 next feats in the feaffolds of the Theatre, to behold the games and plaies. Cn. Pompeius being commanded by a law promulged unto the people for to pursue the rovers above said, who had debarred and cut off all commerce for corn and victuals, within 74 daies rid the sea of them quite, and ufter the war with them finished in Cilicia, he received them upon submission, and gave them Cities and lands to possess. Moreover, this book containeth the worthy exploits of Q. Metellus against the Cretensans. The letters also of Metellus and Cn. Pompeius, fent from the one to the other: in which Metellus, complaineth that Pompeius by fending his own lieutenant into Crete, to receive the surrender and homage of the Cities there, annulled and passed by the clory of those all twhich he had atchieved, Pompei-us again rendereth a reason thereof, and alledge that so he ought to do,

Of the C. Book.

Aius Manilius, a Trib. of the Com. preferred a bill, to the exceeding displeasure and indignation of _the nobles, That the war against Mithridates (hould be assigned to Pompey. His speech to the people imported and was effectuall. Q. Metellus having subdued the Cretensians, gave laws unto that Island which until that time enjoyed freedom of State Co. Pompeius went his journey for to levy war against Mithridates, and with Phraates, King of the Parthians, he renewed the league. In a battell performed by horse-service he overcame Mithridates. Also herein is contained the war, first between Phraates King of the Parthians, and Tigranes King of the Armenian: afterwards between Tigranes the son and his father.

Of the CI. Book.

Or Bofperus.

Neus Pompeius vanguished Michridates in a bastell fought by night, and compelled him to slie or Bolphorus. He received Tigranes upon his submission and when he had taken from him Syna, Phanicia, a d Cilicia, be gave bine again the kingden of Armenia. Their confidered to half be condemned for the inordinat and ambitious fuit of the Confulbin, were confedered to half the Conful was Surprised and dafte, Co. Pompeius following the chase after Mithridates, entred into far removacana Georgians at tries and unknown nations. The a Iberians and Albans who washand grant him passage, be overcamein battell. Over and besides, this book showeth how Mithridates sted by Colchii and Heniochi, and what his acts were in Bolphorus.

Of the CIJ, Book,

tidote or prefervative colled new Ms thridates hat the oction would not

N. Pompeius reduced the realm of Pontus into the form of a Province. Pharnaces the son of Mi-Othridates made war upon his own father, by whom Mitheidates was befieged within his own veyall *Hehad 60 or Court and Palace Whereupon he drank pollomand letting it was not of flethall and frong enough to distinily uted patch him, he was tilled by a French fooldier; named Bitætus, whole helping hand he requested for to a notable An- rid him out of the world. Cn. Pompeius subdued the Jews: their famous Temple of Jerusalem, which unt. Il that day never had suffered abuse and violence, he forced and won Catiline, by occasion that be had twice luffered a repulse in fuing to be Conful, confired together with Lentulus the Prator, Cethegus, and many others, to mass acre the Consult and the Senat, to fet the City on fire, and to subvert and overthrow the State of the Common-weal, and to this purpose had levied an army in Tulcany. This treason and confiracy was by the industry of M. Tollius Cicero detected and found out. Catiline was banished the City. Therest of his complices and adherents every one suffered death accordingly.

Of the CIII. Book.

* Of the god-

Atiline, together with his army was by C. Antonius the Pro-Conful defeated and flain. P. Clodius was accused for entring (in the habst and apparel of a moman) that * Chappel which is was not lawfull for a man to go into, and notwithst anding he had committed adultery with the archpontifices wife, net he was acquit and went clear away. Co. Pompeius; he Prater vanquifhed at Solone the Allobroges, who had rebelled P. Clodius left the nobility and ranged himself unito the Com. G. Calas subdued the Portugels. At what time as he was in election to be Cos, and went about to invade and make barnet of the C.W. there arofe a confirmacy among three of the most principal primage of the City, Ca. Pompeius, M. Crassus, and C. Calar, The Ararian language of Dalar the Cef. published with great fifty and contention the Senat was unwilling thereunte; but by the other Cef. M. Bibulus they passed. C. Ancontention to the first in Thracia. ped but bidly in his war affairs. M. Ciceromas banished the City by ver-tue of an act promulged by P. Clodius Tribune of the Commons, for that he had put to death certain Roman Citizens uncondemned. Calat made a voyage into the Province of Gaul, where he subdued the Helvetians, a vagrant and mandring nation in those dates, who seeking a place to inhabits intended through the Prevince of Cafat to travell into * Natho. Moreover, it containes the fination of France. Pompeius triumphad over she children of Mithridates, alfo over Tigranes and his found by one voice and generall confers of the whole affembly was fainted by the name of * Magnus,

Of the CIV. Book,

* Narbone. * Great.

> THe forepart of this book comprises the site and description, together with the manners of Getmany, C. Castat at what time as he led his arms against the Germans, at the request of the Heduans and Segua ians, whose territory by them was possessed, and who under the conduct of Atjovistus were come down into France, by an Oration to his army staid the simorous disposition of the souldiers, which arose upon the sear they had of new and strange enemies: vanquished the Germans in plain fight, and drave them clean out of France, M. Ciceto, by means of Pompeius (who among others made an Oration in his hehalf) and of T. Annius Milo, a Tribune of the Commons, who likewife pleaded his cause, was with the exceeding joy of the Senat and all Italy called home from exile. On Fompeius had commission for five year space to look unto the provision of corn and study. Talat overcame in fight the Ambiaut, Suessians, Veromanduans, Atrobates (nations all of Belgz) of whom there was an exceeding multitude, and received them upon yielding to his protection. Afterwards he fought with paffing great hazard and jeopardy against the Netvilsone of the forefaid States, and in & ve utterly destroyed and extinguished sheir whole generation: for they had waged war follong untill of 60000 armed mer shere remained but 300, and of 95 of their Noblemen three only escaped and no more. There passed a law for to reduce Cyprus into the form of a Province and to confifcat the Kingstreafure: by vertue whereof, the managing of that affair was committed to C. Cato. Ptolomzus King of Egypt I ffered many wongs and injuries at his own subjects hands, and being by them expelled out of his king dam came to Rome. C. Calar in a battell at Joa vanquished the Venetians, a State and City feated in the very Ocean. Last of all, it reporteth exploits by his Lieutenants performed with like goodfortune.

Of the CV. Book

Twhat time at the assembly for election of Magistrates might be holden, by reason of the negatives And inhibitions of C. Cato a Trib. of the Com. the Senat generally in token of fortow put on manynine weeds. M. Cato in his fute for a Pratorship suffered a repulse, and Vatinius was proferred before him. The same Valinius when he would have impeached the lan, whereby were granted so the Coff the Provinces for five years, unto Pompey the government of both Spains, unto Ctaffus Syria and the Parthian war and unto Calar France and Germany, was by C. Trebonius a Tibune of the Commons, and the first maker of the faid law, committed to prison. M. Gabinius the Pro-Consul established Ptoloma-Us again in the kingdom of Egypt, and differed Archelaus whom they had fet up for their King Castat after he had vanquilbed and put to finord the Germans in France, crossed over the Rhene, and subdued that part of Germany which is next thereto: which done, he failed over into Brittain with much trouble, and damage, by reason of the cross and contrary winds whiles he was at sea ; and he feed little bester when he was there : but after he had flain a mighty great number of men, he brought into subjection the reft of the Island.

Of the CV J. Book.

Ulia daughter to Cafat and wife to Pompeius departed this life, and had this surpassing honour done Lunto her by the people, at to be enterred in Mars field. Many of the States of France revolted by the leading of Ambiorix a Duke of the Eburont, by whom Cotta and T. Augunculeius thelieusenants of Calat, were by an ambuscado surprised and environed, and by means thereof they and the armies where of they had the conduct were put to the sword. And at what time as the camp of the other legions also was besieged, assailed, and with difficulty defended, and among them Q. Cicco, who was Lord President of the Trevires; the enemies wereby Calax himself in person overthrown in fight. M. Crassus insending towar upon the Parthians passed overshoriver Euphraves, and being vanquished in battell, wherein his somme slain, after he had rallied the broken ends of his army, and retired them to a little hill, he was trained forth by the enemies (whose Captain was Sucenas) to a parley and treaty of peace, and thereupon attached: but because he would not suffer any indignity and villany alive; he made refishance and in that firingling of his was flain, and there an end of him. rana . 🖏

Of the CVII. Book.

Ains Calar hoving vauguifeed the Trovers in Gard, paffed over the second time into Germany but finding no enemy, those to make head; returned into Prance, where the Eburons and other Gi ties which had conspired he evercames put their K. Ambiorists stig he, and followed him in chase. The bod as of P. Clodius stain in the high way Appia near Bovillz by T. Annius Milo a competitor of the Confulling the Commons of Rome borns in funerall fre within the Curia [Hoffilia.] By vecafor of a fedicious variance between two Candidatas for a Confulbin namely, Hypicus Scipio, and Milo, who with force and arms tried the ifue by the ears; On Pompeius was fent out of the Sonat to Supprise Such to permons debases. Created Canful he was the third time in his absence, and which prerogative no man ever had alone without Collegue. A commission was granted forth to fit months death of Pub, Clodius. by vertue whereof Milo was judicially condemned, and had hat judgment to be banished. A bill was propoled, that C. Calar notwith anding he was ablent flould be accepted of in the election of Confuls, albeit. M. Caco was unwilling thereto, and gainfaid it, Moreover, this book contained the warlike afts archieved by C. Casar against the Gaule who generally in manner revolved Junder the leading of Vertingetoxix the Arpernian: allothe painfull finges of coreain Cities, and namely, of Avacture in Bitunges, . Bourgiff.

Of the CVIII, Book,

Aius Catar vanquified the Gauls as * Alexia, and received all the Cities in France which had been in cries, into his protection upon their subjectson. C. Castinus the tressurer of M. Crasius, put the Parthiani to the food, who had paffed wor into Syria. M. Cato fued to be Confut, and had therepulse, and Ser Sulpitius with M. Marcellus were created Confuls: C. Celar subdued the * Bellovaci, "Esomologi with other States and Cities in France. Also is contained the Brife and debate between the Consultabont fending of a successor to C. Calar, For M. Marcelius the Consul was earnest in the Senat, that Cafor flouid come to fland for a Confoliship, considering that be by a law made in that behalf was to govern his provinces unto that time of his Confulling. East of all, the mountail deads of Mar, Bibults in Syria

of the CIX, Book

The causer of the civils man and their beginnings be here for down. The contentions likewise about a successor to be sens in their of Caelds, who dented flatly so dismiss the armies, untes Pompey also dis* Lerida

Oderfo.

* Barbart.

* cordova.

charged his forces. Moreover, this book treateth of the actions preferred by C. Cutio, a Tribune of the Commens, first against Calar, and afterwards for him. When there passed an act of the Senat, that one or ather without fail (hould be emploied to Succeed Cafar, M. Antonius and Qu. Caffius, two other Tribunes (for that by their negative and inhibitions they seemed to cross and stay that act) were expelled the Citr: and a commiften was directed by the Senat to the Confuts, and to Co. Pompeius, in this form; To lee that the Common-weal sustained no damage. C. Casar intending to perfecute his adversary, came with his army into Italy, Corfinius together with L. Domitius and L. Lentulus he took prisoners, and let them go again: but Cn. Pompeius, and the reft of that fide he utterly chafed forth of Italy.

Of the CX. Book.

Aius Cafar besieged Massiles, which had shut the gates against him : who leaving C. Trebonius and D. Brutus at the fiege took a journey into Spain, where he received upon submiffion Lu Afrania us and C. Petreius, two lieutenants of Pompeius, together with feven legions at Ilerda; and dismiffed them all with no harm done unto them. Vatto also a lieutenant of Pompeius, together with his army came under his obeifance. The Gaditans he enfranchifed and gave the City unto. The Massisans after two overthrows in fea-fight, and a long fiege which they had endured, submitted at last and were at the devotion of Calar. C. Antonius a lieutenant of Calar fought an unfortunat battel against the Pompeians, and in Illyricum was taken prisoner: during which war, the inhabitants of " Opitergium, beyond the river of Padus (who were the auxiliaries of Calar) feeing their chained bridge of bouts: and lighters locked up and fast shut within the enemies ships rather than they would fall into the hands of their enemies, ran one upon another, and died every one. C. Surio, alientenant of Calar in Affrick after he had fought against Varus a captain of the Pompeians was together with his army defeated, and cut in peeces by Juba King of * Mauritania, C. Cafar paffed the feas over into Greece.

Of the CXI Book.

Aius Cacilius Rufus the Prator going about to raife commotions and feditions all that ever he Occuld within the City and having follicised the commons upon the hope of cancelling all debt-books. was first deposed from him Magistracy, and after driven out of the City. Then he banded with Milo abanished person, who had sevied a power of sugitive outlant: but both of them in this preparation of war came (hort of their purpose and were flain, Cleopatta queen of Egypt was by her brother Ptolomaus expelled out of her king dom. By reason of the avarice and cruelty of Q. catulus the Prator, the * Cordubians in Spain, together with two Variantegions, revolted from Exlar and his fide, cn. Pompeius was befiegedby Calar at Brundufium: but having won his fconces with the guards thereto belonging, and that with great loft of the adverse part, be was delivered from the fiege, ant ufter the war was transfated into Theffaly, he was at Phartalia in a battel overthronn. There remained fill within the campretcelo, a man by nature framed for nothing more unfit than war, exlat pardone dall shofe of the naverse part who after his victory submitted themselves to his mercy.

Of the CXII, Book,

I Terein is related the fearful condition of that side which was visingsissed, and how they side in sandy parts of the world. en. Pompeius being arrived in Egypt, by the commandment of Ptolomeus the King as yet an infant under age; and per surfice of Theodorus his teacher and school of the might of all other coer-rule the K. most; also of one Photinus, was histed by the bands of Achilla, and who had a marrant to execute that feet, even in the very harge before he was landed. But Cornelia his wife, and Sexus Rompelus his fon he black into Cyprus; Calar three dates after the fore laid will ory pursued Pompeius : and when Theodorus presented unto him his head and fignes of his finere, he was diffleased in his heart and wept withall. He emred Alexandria without any danger nor withflanding the troubles and harliburly therein, Calat was created Dittator, He restored Cheopatra unto the king dom of Egypt: and when Ptolomans made war by their advice and counsell who moved him to murder Pompeius, calar vanquished him, with great perill and hazard of himself. As Ptolomaus fled, his veffell wherein he was embarkedran a groundin Nilus, and shere fluck fast. Be sides, this book freweth the palefull and toil some journey of Marcus caso with his legions, in Affrick through the defart wilderness: and the war which on Domitius fortunath managed against Phaartes the Parthian King.

Of the CXIII. Book.

7 Hen the fide of Pompeius had gathered heart and strength in Affrick the Soutraign command ther cof was committed to P. Scipio: for Mato who before had equall power and commission with him gave place and yielded his right. Now when it was debated in council as touching the subversion and atter rain of Utica, for that the City was fo enclined and favourable to Cafar: whiles M. Cato food fifly in this point that it should not be destroyed; and Juba she K. was earnest to have it rased: the guard and keeping thereof was committed unto Cato. The son of Pompey the great, having sevined forestin Spain (the conduct and leading whereof, neither Afranius nor Petreius were willing to undertake) mad fresh war upon cafar. Pharpaces King of Pomus and son of Michridates, endared no sime of war but was foon overcome. At what time as P. Dolabella a Tribune of the com, raifed feditions in Rome. by means of a law by him published in the behalf of kankrupts, I has shoold don't should be stricken off, and new order taken with the creditors: upon which occasion there ensued a commution of the comments M. Antonius, Generall of the Cavakry, entred the City with a strength of souldiers; and eight hundred of the commons lost their lives, Casax discharged all his old souldiers who in a mutiny demanded the sum; and having failed into Affrick, he fought against the power of K. Juba with exceeding great jeopardy.

Of the CXIV. Book.

Æcilius Bassus a gentleman of Rome, and one of Pompeys side levied war in Syria, Sextus Casar was both for faken by the legion which revolted and went to Baffirs, and also fain. Calar vanqui-(hed Scipio the Pretor, Afranius, and Juba, near Taplos, and forced their camp. Cato hearing thereof, wounded him (elf at Utica': and when his fon came between and staid his hand, his hurt was dreffed but in the very cure, as the wound was newly lanced again, he yielded up his vitall breath and died, in the 49 year of his age Petreius killed Juba and himself. P. Scipio in his ship was beset round, and at his death, which he took manfully he uttered a brave freech: for when the enemies made fearch and enquiry what was become of the General, The General (quoth he) is well, Faustus and Afranius were flain, Cato's fon had his pardon, Brutus, a lieutenant of Calat vanquished the Bellovaci in France that rebelled,

Of the CXV. Book,

Elat rode in four triumphs over France, Egypt, Pontus and Africa, A folemn fealt he made and Jexhibited unto the people (hews of all forts, Unio M. Marcellus a man of Consular dignity, at the request of the Senat he granted leave to returne which Matcellys, could not enjoy the benefit of this or toe and favour by reason that he was murdered at Athens by Cn. Maglus Chilo, his own client and val all. Calar also held a review of the City, wherein were anrolled 150000 Citizens, whereas before there had been numbred 400000. See the calamity of civill war. He took a voyage into Spain against Sex. Pom-Deius: and after many rodes and expeditions on toth fides made, and some cities forced, in the end he attained one finall victory for all before the City Munda, but with exceeding perill and danger. Sex. Sempeius escaped and fled.

Of the CXVI. Book,

Aius Cxfax triumphed a fift time over Spain. When many honours and those right excellent were by the Senat ordained for him, and namely, among the rest, to be called Pater Pater ; to be sacro-Tantt and inviolable; and withall to be Dictator for ever; he gave occasion to be envied and meliced; first in that when the Senat bestowed upon him these honourable titles, at what time as he sat before the Temple of Venus Genetrix he role not up nor didreverence unto them : [econd for that when Mar. Antonius the Cof and his Collegue ran among the Emperci, he laid upon his every chair of estate the wreath or diadem which was by him fet upon his head ; thirdly, because he deprived from their authority Epidius Marullus and Coefetius Flavus, two Tribunes of the Commons, who went about to bring him into harredas if he affected and fought to be King Upon thefe caufes, a confriracy was contrived against him, whereof the principall heads, were M. Brutus, C. Trebonius, and C. Cassius, also one of his own side D. Brutus; by whom he was malfacred in the court of Pompeius, and received 22 wounds: and by thele murderers was the Capitoli feized and held. But after that the Senat had paffed a decree to forget this murder the confirmators aforefaid, having received for their fecurity the children of Antonius and Lepidus, as hoftages, came down from the Capitol. By the last will and testament of Calar, C.Octavius (his fifters son) was made his half heir, and adopted into his own name. The body of Calar being brought into Mass field, was by the Com. burnt in a funeral fire before the Roftsa. The honour and dignity of Dictatorship was for ever abolished. Chamaces a person of most vile and base condition, avowed himself to be the fon of C. Marius: and whiles he raifed a fedition among the credulous common people, was cut off and

Of the CXVII. Book.

Aius Octavius from out of Epizus repaired to Rome: for Calar had fent him thither before when he minded to make war in Macedony, where he was received with * good tokens and fortunat prefa- * For as he ges, and with all took upon him the name of Calar, In the confusion of state and tumult nous trouble of all entred the Cid things, Lepidus attained by feedth to the highest pontificall dignity. But when M. Antonius the Conful of the sun gademeaned himself most lordly and proudly in his place, and by force published a law as touching the ex- thered about change of the Provinces; and withat offered much wrong and abufe to Calat, when he made request that it an Halo he would affift and fland with him in revenge of those that murdered his uncle: Calar, to the end that he round like a might make both himself and the common-weal strong against him, raised and excited the old sendiers whom he had before placed in Colonies. The fourth legion alfo, and that called Martia, fell from Antoni- over his heads us and turned their enfigns to Calat. After this more besides (by occasion that many through the cruelty of A Antonius were murdered every where in sheir tents) because they were once suspected, revolted from him and ranged to Calar. D. Brutus purposing to stop Autonius as he should pas sinto Lumbardy, selzed upon Mutina with an army. Finally, this book declareth the running to and fro of those on both parts to be possessed first of the Provinces, and the preparation for war.

Of the CXVIII. Book a beautiful and to was both and

Accus Brutus in Greecel under a presence of maintaining the state, and enterprising more against the Antonius) possessed himself of the army whereof Verticus bad the conduct together with the Paivince. Most Catas, who so it can arm in defence of the CM the government and commune of a Preser was granted, with the Praction corraments and configuration to the very the Practicus and configuration of a Preser was granted, with the Practicus normaneuts and can gust thereto belonging, and withall, he had this addition to be reputed Pro-Practic. M. Antonius believed D. Brutus in Mutina. Certain Emballadors were similar in the him from the Senat as concerning peace, but little availed they in the treaty and conclusion thereof. The people of Rome generally ketock them to arms and southers habit. Brutus he Epirus subdued C. Antonius the Practic together with his army.

Of the CXIX, Book,

Neus Trebonius was by the guilfull practice of P. Dolabella, stain in Asia: for which falt Dolabella was by the Senat judged an enemy to the State When Pania the Cost was at the point to lose the field against Antonius, A Hitturs the other Cost came with his army to the research, discomplicable forces of M. Antonius, and so made the fortune of both parts dike and equall. Asservaids, Antonius being compulsed by Hirtius and Cetar, sted into France, and sound and him M. Lepidus with the legisms which were under him But he and all they who were within this holds in garrison, were by the Senat attainted. Aulus Hittius, who after his victory was stain within the camp of the enemies, and I. Pania, who died of a wound received in an unsortuna spekt wasce both buried in Mars steld. To C. Castat the one of Castat and the stain of the three now remaining alwee, the Senat was not shind as they ought to have been: for having ordained that D. Bituus (who by Castat had been delivered from the siege at Mutius) should triumphyshor made no thank ful remembrance of Castat and his solidiers, as was meet and requisite. For which discourtes set, Castat being reconciled to M. Antonius by the means andendiation of M. Lepidus) came to Rome with an army and when they mere fore dismaied at his coming who had before interested him to ankindly, created Consul he was swith Q. Pecdius stains but unsteen years of age, or not full twenty for he wanted one day, as Velleius Patercolus state.

Of the CXX, Book,

Elar now Conful, proposed a law for an inquisition vi be made of them by whose means his father tainted and confam as killed. and by wertue of that law, M. Brutus, C. Cassus, and D. Brutus were endired, attainted and condemned in their absence, When together with M. Autonius, Asinius Polito also, and Manitus Plancus had journed their arms, and thereby much strengthined and augmented their forces, D. Brutus whom the Senat had sen with commission to paylos Antonius, being now forlors of his ownelegious and sled, was at the commandment of Antonius (in whose hands be fell) killed by one Capenus a Burgonian, Caius Casar contracted a peace with Antonius and legislus, where it was expitual and her tween them, that the set three special to wit, himself, Lepidus, and Antonius, and each of them presented who state of the commons weal to wit, himself, Lepidus, and Antonius, and each of them presented and southout their own adversaries and enemies, in which proscription were contained the names of very many Gentlemen of Rome, and one handed and a birty Senators, and amongs the restrict the set of the confider, in the 63 year of his age, whose head and hands was set upon the Rostra, Moreover, this book showeth the deeds by M. Brutus archieved in Greece.

Of the CXXI Book.

Assissive boddin commission from the Senai, to pursue by force of arms Dolabella, judged an empty to the Commonweal, being born out by the authority and warrant of the State, possessed bife for Syria, and became Master of three armies which were in that Province. Here seed Dolabella within the City of Lacdicarant put him to death, C. Antonius was likewise taken prisoner, and by commandment from M. Brutus sain.

Of the CXXII, Book,

Accus Brutus had but had fucces in sight against the Thracians. After that all the Provinces there at Myrand the armies, were under his hands and Caius Cassus; they completed hat brogen at Myran, what course to take for the future wer. Publicola the brother of M. Messala they vanquised, and yet by common consent they pardoned him.

Of the CXXIII. Book.

Sextus Pompeius the fon of Magnus, assembled together out of Epirus a number of outland and banished persons, and banished along time mishthis army robbed only by may of pyracy, and seided suyet upon the possession of no piece upon the land, first seized Mellana, a town in Sicily, and afterwards

the whole Prevince. And after that A Rouse ins Minymitaisthe Preuor there, was by Pompey flain; he the faid Pompey in a hastellast fea vanquifled C. Salvidienus, a Lieutenaus of Casar. Carar and Antony mith their comies failed over into Sepachaphi insent to mage war againft Brusan Cassins. Chusenus Comiscines on Attick concepts in plainifiche. To Etimis, the Capitain of the Cassina feltion.

Ofthe CXXIIII, Book.

Aius Celarengerher with Autony sugget at Phillippl with variable fortune against. Brutus and Callussin fisch perhaps that right points of both hattels talkhe better, and each of them won the others camp. But the death of Callius was it that turned the ballance and made the difference: who better state point that verteated and went down, supplied that the whole arms and main battell was becomfited and so killed himself. In another constitut afterwards, M. Brutus als was overcome, and there ended his life: for he intreated Stato (that accompanied him in his slight) to set his sover point to wardhim and so he earn aponis. The same didsont forty more of the principal Romans: among whom yet Qeliatemius slight slain.

Of the CXXV. Book.

Aius Calat less Antony (for to his share fell the Empire of some Provinces beyond sea) and return that the stally. He divided lands among his old souldiers. The mutines of his own army by occasion that the souldiers were seduced by Fulvia the wife of M. Autonius and role against their Generally he repressed with exceeding danger and spops by: L. Autonius the elf-sand brother to M. Autonius, by the ungracious counsell and perspassion of the said Fulvia, made war upon Casat: and having procured those majors to side and sake previous him, whose lands had been made over and essigned to the old suldiers, agrees the said should be supposed to the old suldiers, agrees the said substitution of s

Of the C X X V I, Book,

Aius Carlat when he was but three and twenty years of size, befored L. Antonius in the town Perturn that and when he made fundry offers to failf out and break forth, he repelled and chafed him back, yea, and for very hunger forced him to yeld and came under his oberfance. As for Antony himself and all his fouldiers, he pardoned, but Petulia he rased and destroyed Finally, after he had brought all the armites of the andworfes file to submite and to the mercy, he simpled the war without essentially on of any broad.

Of the CXXVII. Book.

The Rarthidus, under the conduct of Labbanus, who hadeakenpar with Pompey and this fide, im and the Pompey and this fide, im and the Pompey and this fide, im and the Pompey and the Pompe

Of the CXXVIII.

VI Hhen Sext. Pompeius infifted the fea again with revery, and piracy, and would not make good and massistant that peace, which he had accepted of Calar, he was forced upon necessity to undarrange against him, and in two navel has also foughts with doubtfull event. L. Ventidius, a Lieute, and of M. Mchoilus, vanighted she Parihams in Syria and store K. The Jews also were by Antonies Lieutenant subdued. Herein besides, is set down the preparation for the Sicilian war.

Of the CXXIX, Book.

Study battels were fought at lea against Sex. Pompeius with wartable issue. So as, of Calars two fleets, the one which was conducted by Agrippia, got the better hand: but the other led by Calar himself, had the overthrow: and the southern being so a store or were in exceeding event dancer. But of the store of the southern was a store of the southern and the southern southern and the southern southern and the southern when the southern south

The Breviaries of L. Florus.

Of the CXXX. Book.

Actus Antonius, in his rioting time with Cleoparta, entred into the Province of Media with cighteenlegion, and fixteen thousand her firmens deviced war upon the Parthiam and after be had be fit two of his legions, sering nothing prosper well on his side, be retired back. But still the Parthiam said loved him in chase: whereupon in exceeding said tall hash whitevest perill of the whole army, he returned imo Atmenia: so as in 27 daies he fled three hurdred miles. About 8000 men heloss by tempessions weather. But he was himself the occasion that he suffered hole dangerous sempessions and his side the Parthiam wir which wo fortunatly he enterprised, became the would not winter in Atmenia for himself he mid-to his love Cleopatra.

Of the CXXXI Book.

SEx, Pompeius having once submitted, wholes he was in the protestion of M. Antonius, went about to vow we again it him in Aha: but by his Lieutenants he was surprised and stain. Cuttar stain the metim of the old justices, which was been missioned by the submitted by a production. Antonius having upon his word and promise of safety and protection trained anto him Artunides the story of Armenia communicate him to be sud up full in trons, and gave the kingdom of Armenia to this cum Jow. Which he had by Cleopatta for now by this time he began to avoir her as his wife, upon whom long before he was examoured and doted in love.

Of the CXXXII, Book.

Aius Casar suldned the Datmatians in Illyricum. When M. Antonius for the love of Cleopatta (who bere him two sons, Philadelphus and Alexander) would neither return to the City of Rome, nor after the time of the Virumoviru expired, resign up that dignity and government, but prepared to wr which I eme in to love against Rome and Italy: and thereto hadraised a mighty power, as well of a spores as land: a dwithall hadremounted the marriage with Octavia, Castars sisten, and sent her a letter of devorcement, and so put her away: Castar thereupon, with an army saided into Epirus. The battle of surveys and the hor stripent; wherem Castar bad the upper hand, be here relieved.

Of the CXXXIII. Book.

Artus Antonius was with his fleet overcome at Actium and thereupon fled to Alexandriar where being by Casta befigeed, and in after definir of recovering his former state, but moved especially upor a filler rumour that was spred, how Cleopatta since killed he slew himself. When Casta was now Muster of Alexardria, Cleopatta sink wise because she would not fall strong the hands of the congression, within prosured her own death. Casta upon his resumine the City of Rome, had the honour of three brings the one over llyricum anocker for the victory at Actual, and the third in regard of Cleopatta. Thus when he had so she she she will all cive it have which had constinued 2 is ears. M. Lepidus, the son of Lepidus eke Triumvir constructed and stain and whiles he went about to im key war, was prevented and stain.

Of the CXXXIV Book

Aius Casar having set the State in good order, and reduced all Provinces into one certain form, was set survey sur

Of the CXXX V. Book.

He war which M. Crassus levred against the Thracians, as also which Crass made upon the Spaniards is here set down Likewise how the Salassians, a people inhabiting the Alps, were asserts subduced.

Of the CX XX V I. Book

R Hetia was conquered by Tiberius Nero, and Drulus his wives son. Agrippa Cæsars son in law deed: and by Drulus was the generall revnew and tax taken.

Of the CXXXVII. Book.

The Cities of Germany fiture on either fide the Rhene, weby Drufus befreged and affailed. The twenter and infurred tion which arofe in France; by reason of the forefield review or taxiviti appealed. In alter we seed to dunto Divus Casar at the confluent of the two rivers. * Arar and Rhodanus: and a Priess was created to offer theres pan one C. Juhus Verconderidubius an Heddada;

Of the CXXXVIII. Book.

I free thrived him the Theacians were by L.Pilo tanged, Likewife how the Therusci, Temachate-This tal Caps, and other nations of Sectmany beyond the Rhene, were subdied and brought under by Druius. Octavia the lister of Augustus departed this life, having buried before, her som Marcellus: whose monument shill remain, namely, the Theatre and gallery bearing his name, as if they had been dedicated by Marcellus.

Of the CX XXIX, Book.

The war which Drulus managed against the nations beyond Rhone is here reported. In which war the chief persons that fugative were Senectius and Anectius, Tribunes of the Nervian State. Nero the brother of Drulus subduced the Dalmatians and Pannonians. Peace was contrasted with the Partinans: and upon capitulation the military ensigns were delivered up again to their King, which sieft under the conduct of Crassius, and afterwards of Antonius were lost, and by them taken.

Of the CXL Book.

IN this book is related the war which Drulius fought against the Cities and States of Setmany leay and the Rhene. Himself fell from his bors and brake his textby reason that his bors fest thereon: upon which frait we he distributed after. His corps was by his brother Neco (who being sens for upon the news of his sockness, so we need to be not been so who had not been given for a sport the news of his sockness, so we had been and bestowed in the tomb of C.] we have fraised he was by Castar Augustus his sather in law, and at his sunerals for a finall survey, he was entitled with many boundardle names.

To the Reader.

He history of Titus Livius, as it was by him passing well penned otherwise, and none thereto in Latine comparable: so in the calculation and date of times, which they call Chronology (a fingular light togive direction in a story) he is somewhat desective and unlike himfelf, to as he cannot be praifed without exception. But it amin consider the huge volumes which he wrote, and namely, in his declining age; the pariety and dilagreement of former authors, whom he followed, who before him fauked also in this point. and whereof he, much complaineth; he is to be pitied and pardoned if his memory failed somewhat in this behalf. For where shall we find a man that is anarra roods, omnique ex parte beatus? And indeed, if we weigh the thing aright, as it was a profession by it self, and required a whole man: 10, many travelled therein alone, and they that performed well but it only, deserved high thanks and commendation. And to let many others pass, how worthily is T. Pomponius Articus praised by Cicero his friend, for digefting the head Magistrates of 700 years in one book? As for Verrius Flaccus, who lived in the time of Augustus Casar, he collected a catalogue and register of the chief Rulers of Rome, how they were cholen successively, and how they governed from time to time which as he caused to be cut and engraven in a marble, wall within the Capitol for a perpetualt memory to posterity; so, thereby he deserved also to havehis own statue exected near the Temple of Vesta, for an everlafting memoriall of fo great a benefit, But what is there fo durable, that time wasteth not? What to conspicuous and evident, but trouble ome daies may overwhelm and hide in oblivion? Thus amidst that havock which the Goths and Vandals made in Italy, there remained n t one fourth part extant of Livies flory: thus in that generall confusion of Rome, these records of Verrius Flaceus were defaced, broken, and buried deep under the ruins of the Capitoll and other stately ediffees. But the revolution of times, as it hath brought to light again some reliques of Lay 1 to it hash discovered also those marbles of Various for in the time of Paul the third, Pope of Rome, the fragments of the faid stones were digged out of the ground between the Roman Forum and the broad Areet Via Sacra; Frought forth also & laid abroad in the Capitol to the view of the world. To which, as the true touch stone certain learned men of late daies have laid to their own labors in that kind, namely, Bartholomew Marlian of Millain, Onuphrius Panvinius of Verona, Charles Sigonine of Modena, and Francis Robertellus of "Udine: and comparing the same as also the annals ga- * Title for Fothered by Henry Glaveanus besoretime, with the foresaid antiquities of Verrius late sound, have vam fulume recovered much light to the history of Livy, and inpp ied history in that behalf. I thought it. not amis therefore to gratifie my countrimen in some measure this way also, and deliver the same in English which I found annexed to the best editions in Latine, as followeth,

CHRONOLOGIE

HISTORY OF TITUS LIVIUS.

Compiled according to the Tables and Records of Verrius Flaces in the Capitoll, and fet out with most profitable Notes, shewing the variety and disagreement of Authors about the names of the Roman Confuls.

The causes of dissent and repugnance in Historiographers, as touching the computation and relating of the years from the foundation of the lity of Rome.



Inte we intend to fet forth a Kalender or Register of the Confuls mentioned in the History of Liviar, which by reason of uncertainty, obscurity, and discordance of the times, is so dark and intricate, that not only the learned and most experienced Historians of our age, but the best writers of the Roman story in ancient time very often complained thereof; we think it not impertinent to our purpose, briefly to fearch into the causes of this diffent : which being once known, we may fol-

low that account of the times, which feemeth to accord best with the Historicall truth, and to be grounded upon the authority and testimony of the most authenticall and approved writers. For feeing that an History (as Cicero hath most truly said) is the witness of times; what is more unfitting for it, than to mils and want that which is the chiefest point therein, and without due and diligent reckoning made, to be ignorant what was first and what was last done? It seemeth therefore, that of this diversity in the account and computation of the Roman Confuls, there be three

The first is, for that the year in which the first Consuls entred into that Magistracy, is by the Roman Hilloriographe so, not after one fort but diverfly fet down. For Dionyfins (a most diligent writer of the Acts of Romans) in his first book, in the end of the fourth and beginning of the fifth, reporteth, that the KK, reigned 244 years: which also is collected out of the yearly computation gathered by Varro and approved by the authority of others. For Melfala reporteth, how upon the expulsion of the KK, which happed in the 244 year after the foundation of the City, the Romans were ruled under the yearly government of Confuls. To which opinion Livy also sub-Cribeth in the end of his first book, faying, that the regiment of KK, continued 244 years from the foundation of the City, unto the freedom and liberty thereof. But Eutropius in his first book writeth that the leven Kings reigned in Rome 243 years : which account agreeth with Sex. Ruffas in his abridgment. In which variety this is to be observed, that these two last named reckon the years only of every Kings raigh, and out of the whole and gross sum leave out the year of the interreign, which Diony sius, Livius, Messala, and the rest insert between, and that right truly and upon good reason: for after the death of Romalus, the interreign continued one year. Consider then and examine the thing diligently, and ye shall find, that in reckoning the years of every Kings reign in leverall, Eutropius and Sentus Ruffus both, attribute as many years to the Kings government, as Denis, Livy, and therest fo that this difference is not much. But othere there be(as Enfebius hath delivered in his Chronicles) who write that the KK reigned but 243 years, and take the interregency withall: whose judgment, Orofius, Iornandes, and Bede feem to follow. For Orofins in the fift chapter of his fecond book recordeth, that Brutus the Conful in that very year namely the 244, put his own fons to death. The Kings reigned not precifely fo many years just, but, for that some (and namely, Romulas) went over some months and dates, Dionyfius and Livius reckoned shem for a full year, and laid it to Tarquinius Prifcus: but the other above-named, together with Eulebius, left out those odd months and daies (because they made not up a compleat year) and affigned but only feven and thirty years to the reign of King Prisons. To this may be added another reason of the like nature : namely, that as divers authors have doubtfully reported the year, fothey are no more certain of the month and day on which the first Consuls began their government. For Platerch in his Problems writeth, that they entred upon the first day of January: but Macrobius in the first book of his Saturnalia and seventh chapter, seemeth to imply that they took their Consuls place the first of June, saying, (according to the opinion of others) That June took the name of Junius Brutus: for that in this month, and namely, upon the first day thereof (according to a vow whereto he was obliged by the banishment of Tarquin) he solemnized a sacrifice to the goddels Carnea upon mount Calius, Others again write, how this happed the 24 of February; grounding herein upon the old antiquities and records of stone, together with the testimony of Ovid, who in the second book of his

King Tarquin with his fons then fled: The Confuls yearly bear

The foreraign rule at Rome: fineethat, no King e Berraign Athere.

Some there are befides of opinion, that they cutted the first day of July: and of their mind seemeth Joachimus Perionius to be, in his third book of the Greek Magistrates. In this repugnancy therefore of opinions, very doubtfull it is which to follow. As for that of Plutarch, it hath long fince been clearly and learnedly confuted by two great and excellent clarks, Onuphrius Panvinius and Sigonius: fince it is plain that it was the fix hundred year from the foundation of the City, and not before, that the Confuls began their government the first of January. But in setting down the certain day, they themselves are not well agreed. For Sigonius after Marlianus inclineth this way and faith, That the first day of the Confuls government was the fix and twentieth day of May. But Panvinius thinketh that the first Confuls were created the 26 day of February, And this diverfity is found not only in the day when the first Consuls took their government, but also in the time after ensuing. What was the usuall day of any month whereon the Consuls were wont to begin their Magistracy, a man can hardly find any certainty before the fix hundred year from the Cities foundation. In the four and fortieth year verily after the Kings were exiled the first day of July, as Livy writeth, was the ordinary day for yearly Magistrates to take their place: but how many years following, that order continued, or at what time it was changed, he shewed not before he come to the three hundred and two year, and then he faith in his third book. That the thirteenth of May was the ordinary day for Magistrates to begin their government. Thus much at least wife we may collect by him (when he faith that this time was folemn) that he meant nor two or three years only, but many. For that is properly called folemn, which is by law usually obferved. Again, we read a little after the beginning of the fift book, that this time also was altered : for whereas the fift day of December was the usual time that Magittrates began to execute their office, he faith, that it was changed, in these words, The principall Nobles and Lords of the Senat, were it upon the default or the infortunity of their Generals (that to fiame ull an overthrow was received Jopined and advited, not to expect and thay for the ordinary time of the election, but prefently to create new military Tribunes in Confuls authority, who should enterinto their government the first day of Ostober. Sec. Which opinion of theirs imported; and the whose house accorded to it: whereupon the other Tribunes gainfaid it. But Sergius and Meginius withRood this AS of the Senit, and denied flatly to refign up their dignity before the eleventh of December, the ordinary day of taking their oath and beginning their Magistracy. And a little after, within one page, he sheweth that the usual day of entrance into government was altered from the eleventh of D_{ε} cember to the first of September, saying. When this speech was received with a generall appeaule of all men, and that the Nobles and Lords of the Senat &c. But this day was kept but a few years. For about fix years after, he faith, by occasion that both Confuls lay fick it was ordained that the first of July should be the ordinary day. And this also I find was changed to another, what oever it was, for named it is not; and therefore uncertain. But this happed in the four hundred and thirteenth year after the Cities foundation: as Livy about the beginning of the eighth book sheweth in these words; And when the Consuls were commanded to refign up their Magistracy before the time to the end that new Confuls might the fooner be created, against fo great troubles of war, or . For in these words [The sooner, or .] the declareth that the usuall day of entier into government was then changed. But as it is not certainly fet down what day this was ifo the other was as well known : for foon after, and namely, the eighth year following it was appointed. to wit, the first day of July. Immediatly therefore (quoth he) the new Confuls, L. Amylins Mamercus, and Cn. Plantins were enjoyeed that day (even the first of July) on which they began their office, to agree and part between themselves their Provinces. As for the month, wherein for the most part the assembly for election of Magistrates was holden, we read it was February; like as the thirteenth of March was ordinary for them to begin their government. For this day held alwaies during the second Punick war and the Macedonian, and longer than so. Thus Livy testifieth in many places (which to quote is needless) as in the fixt book of the second Punick war, and in the beginning of the first book as touching the Macedonian. By which, who leeth not that there is great variety in the month and day both, whereupon the Magistrates were wont to begin their rule? But whereas all the certainty in computation and account of the time dependent upon a precise, exact, firm, and settled reckoning of years months, and daies; and seeing that in Livier flory it is neither expresly shewed, what year, month or day, the Magistrates began their government, nor precisely noted when the reckoning altered; considering also that nothing therein is more wavering and inconftantly delivered; than the very usual day of entring into Mightracy: what masvel is there, if authors diffent fo much about the computation of the times? whiles one beginneth at this month, another at that: whiles some, I say, airribe these Magistrates created to this year, other attribute the fame to another?

. Thirdly, there being great difference between Dionysius and Lion, as well about the reckoning of the times and years, as the acts and affairs that thereimpassed; all seemeth to have risen hereupon, that the purpose of Livy was not to deliver exactly the acts and occurrents of greatest antiquity which hapned in the State of the people of Rome, and which by many writess aforetime had?

been most diligently set down and penned to posterity: but to record and write those thingsefoecially, which from the time a little before the second Punick war had been atchieved by the people of Rome unto the age wherein himfelf lived. But because (as Polybina most wisely and pithila writeth) a generall flory cannot be understood by particular registers; and for that an Historiographers study & endeavour Sught to be employed rather in an universall treatife, than in particular discourtes: therefore, left to great a piece of work as his, wanting a beginning, should feem maimed & unperfect; in the formost 20 books he tlightly & briefly ran over the deeds of the people of Rome from the foundation of the City, unto the beginning of the second Punick war. But Dionylius professing purposely to describe the ancient monuments of the Romans, thought it his part to overpass and omit nothing worthy of remembrance, but most curiously and exactly harh delivered all things pertinent, either to the calculation of the times or discourte of affairs, infomuch as those things whereof Livy hath scantly made 3 books he hath declared at large in eleven. Hereupon if a man read in Dionyfius, the ancient beginning and original of the Roman Empire. and examine welche times how they are by him digefted & compare the fame with the brevity in Livy, no doubt he will prefer the diligence of the former before the overhaltiness of the later. But if the indifferent reader confider the purpose and intent of them both he will yield unto either of them their due praise; & whereas Livy making haste to other matters, hath either let pass or more flightly handled tome things, he will judge him worthy rather to be exculed then reproved for it.

To these three causes above rehearsed, others also might be adjoyned; namely, the ordering of the years by Romulus, and the variety as touching that year wherein Rome was founded: but it may toffice only to touch these & point unto them with the finger. Howbeit, this we think good to advertise and adminish the reader by the way; that a beit in the digesting and reckoning of the Cost, we have let before our eyes to follow the marole tables and monuments of Verrius Flaccus, and according thereunto have framed and applied the computation of the years: yet that year before the 250 as also the other, which Verrine rejected, we have inserted with the refl, that our account might fall out just with the sum of the years, as they are collected by Varro, Which, before us, Onuphrius Panvinius a most learned man hath done in his Kalender, thinking that the year which Verriss and they that followed him rafed out was the 423, and therefore he hath put it to the rest without Consuls, according to the Capitoline records.

Of the computation of times usually observed by the Romans, and of the year of the Cities foundation.

He calculation of years was taken and observed by men in old time divers and sundry waies. The Achaens (as we read) received it from the revolution of the stars: the Argives from their women Priests; as for example, if Chrysis such a year were chief Priest to offer sacrifices, they counted the number of years from the faid Chryfis. But many have derived and fetched the course and consequence of their acts and affairs, from the years before Troy was built, or elseaster the winning thereof. Howbeit, from the 408 year after the captivity thereof, by occasion of the Olympian games, which Hercules first instituted in the honour of his great grandfire by the mothers fide, and which by his fon Iphiclus (or Iphitus, as some will have it) were renewed that year: from that time (I fay) they began to number the years by the Olympiads, especially among the Grecians, whole flory (as Enfebius affirmeth) is not of any credit but from the time of the first Olympias. The Hebrews (like as other nations in the East) received the denomination and reckoning of the years from their KK. The Athenians, from their Eponymi (as they called them) but that in their Archarefia, that is, the election of their Magistrates which were wont to hold for certain daies about the beginning of the year, they counted in this wile, and newtres neutransiae To Sendri il de Sendri, i.e. the tenth or eleventh of the first Prytancia. And hereof it teemeth, that the name cometh To improus; as it from thence, their acts received both the time and also the name. After the example of the Athenians and others, the Romans reckoned their daies, made their Kalender, and registred their acts by such and such Consuls; noting thereto otherwhiles the year from the Cities foundation. But about it there is much more divertity in authors, than about that wherein the first Consuls took their government. And seeing the clearing and declaration of that point is not impertinent to this place, briefly we will rehearle the opinions of authors as touching the time when the City of Rome wasfounded.

To begin therefore at them, who (according to the common received opinion of others) have written longer ago and further off, Timaus Siculus (I know not upon what reason induced) hath recorded, how the City was built by Romulus much about the time that Carthage in Affrick by the Tyrians, namely, in the 38 year before the first Olympias.

L, Cincius (a Senator of Rome by Calling) faith it was in the fourth year of the twelfth Olympias: Q.F. bius Pictor (a most ancient writer of the Roman story and of greatest credit) attributeth is to the first year of the eight Olympias.

Polybius Megapolitanus, and Diodorus Siculus quote the second year of the 7 Olympias. Appollodorus Q. Lutatius Catulus, C. Cornelius Nepos, Eratosthenes, M. Porcius Cato, Diony sius Halicarna faus, and Theophilus Antiochenus, name the first year of the 7 Olympias.

M. Verrius Flaceus, (the avoucher of the Capitoline stone-records) T. Livius, C. Julius Solinas, Clemens Alexandrinus, and others, will have it to be the fourth year of the 6 Olympias. L. Tayuntins

L. Taruntius Firmanus M. Terentius Varro, T. Pomponius Atticus, M. Tullius Cicero, Augustus Cafar C. Plinius Secundus, Plutarchus Charonaus, Domitianus Cafar Augustus, P. Cornel, Tacitus, Cass. us Dio, A. Gellius, L. Septimius Severus Augustus Cenforinus, M. Juliut Philippus Augustus Euschius Pamphil. Cafarienfis Entropins, Paulus Orofins, Paulus Diaconus Longobardus: and after the time of C. Cafar Dictator, the common opinion of the people of Rome (which we also go by) will have the City to be founded the third year of the fixt Olympias.

But by what motives and reasons each one of these authors is induced & whereby they would feem to confirm their feveral opinions needless it is in this place for to declare : both because the freculation hereof pertaineth properly to another profession, and also for that (besides Plut arch in Romalus, Solinus in the I chapter of his Polyhiftor, and Camers in his annotation thereupon) the question hath been so throughly handled by Onuphrius Panginius in the first book of his Calender that the thing requireth no further examination.

Now for the day on which the foundation of the City of Rome was laid by Romelus, it was the *eleventh day before the Calends of Mar, called Parilia or Palilia, Now was this a feltival day to *21 of Aprilia Pales the goddess of shepherds, celebrated by the faid shepherds upon the eleventh Calends of May in the fields and country villages, for the chafing away of wolves, for the preservation of their ship and cattell from dileases, or for the safe yearing and bringing forth their young: whereupon they were called Parilia. Of this matter writeth Properties in his fourth book, in this wife:

A feeft there was, Palilia, our fathers did it call, And on that day they first began, for Rome to build a wall. Ovidalfo in the fourth book of his Falti:

A time full meet they chose, with pough the plot to mark,

Dame Pales was hand, and so began the wark.

The same is avouched by M. Tullius, Plut arch, Solinus and others, And that these Palilia were solemnized ordinarily the eleventh day before the Calends of Mar, appeareth as well by the old marble Calenders as also by the same authors before rehearled.

Of the first soveraign Magistrates of the City of Rome, namely of the KK, who were in number serven.

LL forts of policies and governments in a Common-weal which are fet down and named by ancient Writers, the City of Rome (were it by the fat all course of destiny or upon fome troubles in the State) hath received and endured every one: fo as no Commonweal in manner there can be found, wherein they succeeded so one after another, as they did in the very City of Rome. For in the beginning, the KK, ruled it; but when they for their exceffive outrage and inordinate luft exercised upon their Citizens and subjects. were depoted and expelled, the Coff (and after them the Tribunes military in Coff authority) held the toveraignty. But in process of time, when this frame and form of Common-weal (simply the best) was by the outrage of the two Gracehi (Saturninus and Drufus Tribunes of the Commons) put out of joynt and troubled, untill such time as their power and authority was by Syllarent in twain, and the Commons differzed of their lands and killed : then the administration of the Common-weal was restored again to the Nobles and principal persons of the City. But at length, when it was opprefied again by the civill war of Pompey and Cafar, the foveraign rule of the State was devolved upon the Empire of Cafar alone; wherein, being first straken a tew years betore, through the wicked infolency and luft of the three Triumvirs, it continued untill the time that it fell to utter min. We therefore will briefly go through all these sorts of government; in that successive order as they followed one after another, and first begin with the KK.

Romulus the first King of the Romans reigned 27 years.

R Omalus, the founder of the City, reigned thors) 37 years; in which time, he laid the 37 years; for so many Livy affigneth unto first ground-work of the Roman Empire, with him. Likewise Diony fins in the first book, which he repeateth also in the second: and Plutarch in Nums different not from them, howfoever in Romulus, he writeth, that he departed this world in the 37 year of his age. Solinus in like manner rehearling his worthy acts attributeth unto hisraign 37 years. Only Entropins (1. book 4.chap.)alloweth unto him 39 years : but Cufpinian thinketh very well that the Copy is corrupt. This Prince having raigned (according to the more common received opinion of au-

excellent laws and ordinances, and established both: wil and also military discipline, departed this life upon the Nones of July, which day was called afterwards, Nona Caprotina: by occasion that he in mustering and reviewing his army at the lake of Capra, was conveyed out of mens fight: whereupon the people fled as amazed at the fudden death of their King, as Platarch & Dionyfius do witness. This Romalus after his * deification was named Quirinus, of a Aportheofite which furname Ovid in his * Kalender giverh * Fall 3, Sine these reasons.

Some read thus, * Arma. * Romanus vicerat, but corruptly.

Sive quod balla quirmprifcie ell dicta * Sabinis : Bell icus a telo, venit in * aftra 'Yeus : Sive (uo regi nomen poffuere Quivites. Seu quia * Romanu junzerat ille Cures.

A fpear,old Sabins Quir i eall'd, which Romulus us'd in This martial man a god became, and fo Quirinus hight.

Quirkes eke his subjects liege, their King this name might give:

Or clie the Curets, whom he brought with Romans

That he was base born, and could not avouch his own father, befide other writers, Plutarch especially affirmeth in his Theleus. Howbeit. the old opinion went current, that he was by Mars begot in stealth of a vestall virgin, Ilia, Rhea or Sylvia, for so many names there go of her; and that first he was called Romus, of Ruma, which fignifieth a teat or pap, and afterwards by way of flattery, Komulus.

Intervegents.

Por one year after the death of Ramulus the noblesfell to variance & Grove who should be K but by reason, that no one person excelled above the rest in that state so newly founded. there grew feverall factions & debates in their head corporations. They who were descended from the Sabins (because after the death of Tafrom the Sabins (because after the death of I a-tius none of them raigned with Remulus in e- Numa Pompilius the second K. raigned 43 years. quall fociety) were defirous to have a K. created out of their body, because they would not forgo their hold and poffession in the Empire. But the old Romans could not away with a thranger-King. Howbeit, as different as they were in affections, all were willing to fet up a K. as having not tafted yet the sweetness of libertv. The Peersmoreover mightily feared (by reaion that the neighbour States bordeting round about were provoked against them) left some forraign force might affail their City left thus without loveraign government, and the army without a le der. Whereupon the two hundred Nobles agreed among themselves to enter into an aflociation of rule, and made ten Decuries : and in every Decury created one to have the foversignty over the rell. These Senators were then 100 in number, as Livy faith, and according to Plutarch a hundred and fifty. But Dionyfins writeth, that there were two hundred of the Sibins & as many Romans. After this they cast lors; and their Decury unto whom the lottery firftfell ruled the City: howbeit not all of them at once, but one alone had the regall ornaments, and the Lictors going before him. Five daies he governed and no longer; and fo by this order in courie the nobles of every Decury governed the City fifty daies. For after five daies determined the whose lot was first to govern in that Decury, delivered up unto the fecond the imperial dignity together with the enfigns thereof: and he again when his five daies were expired, unto a third, and so to the tenth. Thus when these ten first Interregents had passed one 50 daies a second Decury of Semitors in like manner ruled the City other 50daies; and thus they went round through all

untill they had fulfilled a years space in this regency. This government was of the thing it felf called Interregnum, which name it fill retained afterwards, and the men likewife were named Interreges. In this year therefore was the Manistracy of the Interregents first devised among the Romans. And not only after the death of Romulus the State was ruled by Interregency. but also after the decease of Numa, Tullius, and Ancus Kings. In like manner during the time of the f. ee State and Common-weal, after the time of yearly Magistrates expired, the said government took place very often before the creation of new: for they held the affembly for elections, wherein new governors were by the people created. Now the office and charge of this interregent was, during the time of his regency (which ordinarily passed not five daies) to execute all those sunctions in the City which belonged either to KK. or Coff. namely, to minifler inflice, to rule the Common-weals to hold a Senat, and there to propound the affairs of State, and lastly, to summon the generall assembly for chusing new Magistrates. As touching the beginning of Interregents, Dionyfius in his fecond book, Livy in his first , Plut arch in Numa, Sext. Ruffus, Eusebius and other old writers. have written at large.

Ne year of Interregency being thus accomplished, the people of Rome thought this a grievous and heavy manner of government; and the Commons grumbled that their fervitude was manifold more than before, as having two hundred Lords over them inflead of one. Which when the Senators perceived, they agreed at last upon this point, That the old Senators should create a King, whom they would, so he were not one of their own body and degree. Whereupon Numa Pompilius (for that in inflice & wildom he excelled all other) was called out of Cures a City of the Sabins, to be their King. That he raigned three and forty years, all accord, fave Entropius, Enfebius, and Caffiodorus (late writers) who let down but one and forty, as Onuphrins and Seconius have obferved. Of this K. Dionyfius in the fecond book Livy in his first, Solinus in his second chapter, Plutarch Pliny, and Eutropius in his life; in like fort Valerius M. ximus have delivered much in record. He died not much above the age of 80 years. as Plut arch writeth; for born he was(as he tellifeth) the fame day whereon Romalas laid the first foundation of the City namely the twelfth Calends of Mar. Now for the name of Numa, tome fay it was the forename of Pampilins. But out of Sextus Pompeius it appeareth, that neither Tullius nor Nums were forenames, as also by this conjecture, for that the fons of Numa are by Diony finicalled by other fundry names divers from the family. Some thought therefore that Numa, Ancus, Arunt. Volutus, Drufus, Faultus, Jalus, Mammurius, and certain other furnames, were at first forenames, as Markanurin his Annals hath very well no-

He Common caried it clear, that no Coff. The Comment carred a grown there were this yeer were created for four there were elected military Tribunes in Confuls authority, namely, T. Quincius Pannis raimediately upon his Confulthip, M. Pofthumins, C. Fursus, & An Carmeliut, Coffut. Thus weiteth Livy & and the lame Diederus nameth.

3.29 A. Semprenius Arrainer, Philippe L Quinting Cincipnatus Tribuns Military in L. Parins Medulinus. Coff authority. L. Horatins Barbatus.

THele abovenamed (as Livy reporteth) were Tribuns military in Confuls authority this yeer. Diodorus leaveth out their furnames, and L. Horatius full and whole.

330 An Claud the Decemvirs for Tribunes mi-So Nancins Rutilus. Clitary in Con-(fuls authori-L. Sergins Fidenas. Sext. Inlines Iulus.

These Tribunes military in Coll. authority. doth Diederns also commune, all but their furnames, and App. Clandius whom he called Tiint. Livy moreover fach, that there were two
Sparii Nantie Ratili, Trabanes in those daies: but no doubt, as Onsphrins thinketh, there is iome error in the copies of the book) the one who is now the first sime and a second time facil bein; the year 338; the other, who was hik in the peer 35, and once again in the year 750. The Capital monuments of ftone have the fame: but they fhew that the one was but once, and the other thrice Tribune.

3.3 T C. Sempronius Atratinus. Q. Fabins Vibulanus

THe Confule this year exeated were according to Living and Caffoderus, C. Sempronius A. trations and O. Cabine Vibulmus (Dioderas O. verpeffertithom whom Ling reporteth to have entred into government, mon the Ides of Den comber. Ot C. Semprenius Asratinus Conful, Van lerins writeth fix book, csp. 5. whom he forename th Lucius: but in the third book and fecond chapter, he speaketh of both, although untruely; for Q Fabins, he nameth Q. Carnlus.

L. Manlins Capitolinus. O. America Mercada. Tribunes military in L. Rappins Magillanas Confuls anthority. L. Sovelline Scruttus. D

TylicSenat being offended with the very name at Containfor the hatred they bare to dompronies companded Tribuns military to becreated with Confols authority. And these they Were, L. Manlius Capitalinus, Q. Antonius Morrule and Papeler Magillanes. Thus much Livy, in whole thosy she same is mising of the

fourth, to wit, L. Servitins Struttins, who in the year 297, is found engraven in the Capitol Rones, Telbunes military the ferend time. Of thele, Diedermialth not a word. In a fragment of the Capitoline marble, there is to be feen the furnames of Adagillarus, belonging to L. Papis

1966 C. 1333

T. Quintin's Capitolinus. N. Pabins Vibulanus.

Ot only Livy, but Caffiedorns also recordeth that the Coff. this yeer were N. Fabins Vibulanus and T. Quintine Capicolanus, Diodorus over-palled them ; but fo do not the Sicilian regifters. In a fragment of the Capitol marbles, we find engraven T. Quinties Capitolinus Barba. tus and N. Fabius. This Pabine was the fon of Q. Fabius the Decemvir, who after the 300 Fabir flain in Cremera, furvived and was the first of all that kindred and family furnamed Names rius: us Valerius Maximus in his to book, and Sex. Pompeius do report. As for T. Quintins fon he wast'as Livy writeth)to that Capitelinus who was Conful fix times

> 334 An Interregency.

Hen the greater part of the year was from in troubles and contentions, between the new Trib, of the Commons and certain Interregents, while the Fribuns one while would not fuffer the Patritii to go together abont the declaring of an interregent, and another while impeasized the Interregent that he could not patie anact of the Senat for the election on of Confule sat length L. Papirins Mugillanus the Interrogent, by rebaking as well the Sense tots as the Tribunes of the Commons, prevailed, that an elembly should be holden for chusing of Tribunes confular. So there were created Tribunes military with Confuls authority, and all Patritii, T. Quintins Cincinnatus the third time. L. Furius Medullinus, M. Manlius, L. Sempronius Atratians, Thus much Livy

A. Menenius Lanatus P. Lucresius Tricipitinus (Trib. military in Cost. Sp. Nantius dauthority. C. Servilius.

Military Tribuns with Confuls authority for this year, are fet down by Livy Agrippa Menenius Langens, P. Lucretius Tricipitimus, and P. Nautins: for the name of the fourthis wanting ; and that was C. Servilius, fon of Quintins and nephew of Cains, fornamed Axilla; who the yeer following, in the Capitol tabics is numbered among the Tribunes confular. with the numerall note of II, So as it must needs be, that he was she first time in the yeer, for as much as no other fit void place left for him Diedorne Rumeth Sp. Veturius.

236
L. Serginus PidenAsa
M. Papirius Mugillanus.
C. Servilus Prifeus.

Gry in Confuls au-

Tor Tribunes Confular this yeer, Levy name the thele. This C. Servilius, is by Verrens Flacens named Axilla. Diodorus calleth them L. Sergius, M. Servilius, and M. Paprins. Now this M. Paprins. was fon to L. Papirins Magillanus the Cenfox.

337
Agrippa Menenius Lanasus. L Servilius Struttus.
P. Lucretius Tricipitinus. Sp. Veturius Crassus.

A lithele are recorded by Livy, for Trib. military this yeet. Of these L. Servilius Structures was the sift time in the 324 yeer, but left out in Livy through fault of those that wrote the copies. Diodorus bath the same Tribune bendess the furnames, and L. Servilius, whom he called Caius. In a Capitoline table their names are thus cut P. Lucretius son of Hostus, Agrippa. Movimies son of T. nephew of Agrippa.

338 A. Sempronius Atratinus III Sp. Wantius Rutilius II. Papirius Mugillanus.

Nly these are by Livy recorded: but that the pen-men who wrote out the books, let out the footh Tibon of this yeer Quantum Fabius sono & Quintum nephew of Marcassaura Diedorus do testifie. Livy himself also doth, thew the same, who writeth, that Quintum Fabius was Tribune military the second time, in the yeer three hundred and forty: but in what yeer be was first, it appeareth not Moreover, Aussempronies is by Verrius Flaceus named the son of Lucius and nephew of Anint, Diedorus reckoneth all four, but he concealeth their surranges.

P., Cornelius Cossus, Q. Cincinnatus C. Valerius Potitus, N. Fabias Wibulanus

The fe doth Livy deliver unto us for Fribuns military in Confuls authority. Disdorm in this wife, P. Ceraelini, Cains. Fabrus. The table of the Capitol thus, P. Cernelius. F. nephew of P. C. Valerius for of Lucphew of Plufus, the forename of Quintins is unknown.

340 Gn. Cornelius Coffus. L. Valerius Posisus Q.Fabius Vibulanus II. Postbumius Regillensus

THese declareth Livins for this yeer: but Diodorus, Titus Possbumins, Cains Cornelins,
C. Valerius, and Cose Fabins, But Vervius Flacans. numerth P. Possbumins ton of A. nephew alsoft Anlus; whom Livy writeth to have been

froned to death by his own army for his crueley:

Crecini Coffar, C, Fafria Medalinad

Then the Nobles and LL. of the Senat imported; that there should be Confuls created in the Centuriat assembly, which Q. Fabina blad. And the Confuls were M. Cornelius Cossin, and L. Favins: Medallings: The same are named by Diedens; and Cossing continuity that they leave out their surrames. The Greek records have Cossin and Medallings.

Q. Fabins Ambuffus, C. Furins Pacilus.

L Ivy and Caffioderus name thelevor Confuls; Diodorus, supprefleth their furnames.

M. Papyrius. 343 C. Nantius Rutilus.

Both Levy and Cassiodorus report for this year Confuls, M. Papyrius and C. Nausius Rutillion, Diddorus bath not a word for the Internament. Configuration: book fetteth them down by the furnament only Magillanus and Rutilus.

M. Emplius C. Valorius.

L'sy and Caffodorus call these Consuls. M. Emplies and C. Valerius. Diodorus in steel of M. hath M.; Massing, This Emplies in the table of the Capitol, snamed in his first and third Tribun hip, M. Emplies on of Massio, inchew of M. and Surname Mamerican.

Cn. Cornelius Cossus. L. Furius Medullinus.

Lop putteth these down for the Consuls of this yeer. Coffidarse: passets over their surnames and the numeralknote of two. Disdoran hath I. Freinstand Co. Penipeius: but he is to be written Co. Connains, que of the end of a broken fragment: in the Capitol: and the other I. Freins, by his Tribuneship testified in the Capitol records.

C. Julius Julus
P. Cornelius Coffus
C. Ser vilius Abala
Sty.

Thele are fet down for Tribunes, military this yeer by T. Levis. Disdows faith quething of their farmames, which the Capitoline tables exhibit unto us. C. Servollas is writen in the fecond Tribune(hip (after the Capitol records) the fon of Pass, and nephew of Q. (arnamed Abala.

L. Furius Medullinus II.C. Valorius Positus II. N. Fabius Vibulanus II.C. Sorvilus Abala II

I Ivreporteth, that the four Tribuns confular were all Patritii this veer & nad born that dignity oncebefore, to wit, L. Farin's Medullinus, C. Valerius Potitus, N. Fabins Vibulanus and C Servilius Abala; and then this man laft named was cholen again and continued in his place Rill this yeer with the former, as well in regard of other vertues as for the frelb favour and late grace gotten by his fingular moderation and rare carriage in his government. Diodorus bath C. Furius C. Servilius C. Valerius, and N. Fabius. In the Capitoline tables, two are written thort. Poretus Volus II and Medullenus. the other two at full; wherby it doth appear (as Outphress reporteth that Livy was deceived. For Medallinus was not this year Tribune the second time, but the fieft : who had been twice Conful before and after this veer, will be no leffe then

34

P. Cornelius Cossus N. Fabius Ambustus. Cn. Cornelius Cossus L. Valerius Potitus.

ieven tinies Tribune military.

F these four Triburs military, L. Valerius Patints and N. Vabius Ambustus fland upon record in the Cantol tables; the othe two, as appeareth by a fragment thereof, by Livy alto and Cossilonderus, were Pub. Cornelius, son of Aulus, supplew of M. Rustus Cossus, so written by his dictatorship, Diodorus reckoneth Terentis Maximus for the foight Iritun.

3 49
T Quintius Capitoleus, A. Manlius,
Q. Quintius Cincinnaus, L. Furius Medullinus III
C. Iulius Julus, II. M. Æmjlius Mamercus.

Diedorus faith, that this yeer fix Tribunes were created, but he nameth but three, T. Quintius Capitolinii, C. Julini, and Au. Manius, I. Julini, and Au. Manius, I. Julini, and Event the down. The Capitoline stone hath Julia, II. Capitolinii Barbatus, Cinc. manus, and the other bree, And this was the first yeer that had fix Tribunes military, notwithstanding that the law permitted it before, at what time as first it was granted that Tribunes should be created; and in this yeer began the siege first before Veii.

150

C. Valerius Potitus. III. Cn. Cornelius Collus. M. Sergius Piderai. K. Fabius Ambultus. P. Cornelius Maluginensis Sp. Nautius Rutilus.II

The fame Tribunes that L vy nameth, Diadon's allo rehearleth, but that be leavet hout the funames, and cortupily called h Cn. Cornelius by the name of Januas Luculus. In the Capito-line those they are written, Malagenensis, Cafaer, II. Ambustus: and the other three fully one. Namins, Rustus Livy nameth the second time, but Parsus Fluccas the initial time.

M. Emplias Mamercus, II. M. Quintius Varus L. Valerius Positus III. Lelulius Inlus, App. Claudius Crassus. M. Postiumius, M. Eurius Camsilus. M. Postiumius, Albinus,

Livy writeth that the number of Tribunek unilitary were by the Romans augmented, and eight of them created, which were more then ever any time before, whose names we have set down. In Dodorns they are thus named, Manus Claudius, Mar. Quintilius, Ln. Islius, M.Furins, L. Valerin. And albeit there be wanting in him some Tribunes, yet Onephrius thinketh, and od oth Signifiar, that himself they him writing delivered not eight, but six: which Vervins Flaceus also observed in the Capitoline tables.

352

C. Servilus Abala, III. Q. Su'pitius.
Q. Servilus. A. Manlius.
L. Virginius. M. Sergius, II.

N Livy the Tribunes military in Confuls au-A thorny are C. Servilins Abala the third time Quin. Servilius, and Lu. Virginius: the reft as in the rables of the Capitol, but only the forenames. Livy nameth Qu. Servilins, Fidenas in the other fix Tribunfhips following, which he thail bear. To Lucius Virginius, Onuphrius a ddeth Tricoftus, a furname utually in that houle. Diederus fquareth not out of this range, but as Sigonius noteth, he doth fault in the name. xxad-Sios udexosayxos. In the tragment of the Capitol, they are thus named, Q. Sulpitius the fon of Servins, N. Camerinus Cornnins, An. Manie lins, fonot Anlus, nephew of C. Volfe Capitolians the fecond time, M. Sergius ion of Lucius. nephew of Lucius, turnamed Fidenas, the fee cond time.

353

L. Valerius Potitus. IV. Cn. Cornelius Cossus. M. Furius Camillus. K. Fabius. Ambastus, M. Amy. Mamercious. III. Liulius Iulus

Jugreckoneth all thefe Tribunes this year, Deodorns putterh down Lu. Julias, M. Fu. vius, Englins Mamercus, Cains Cornelius, Cafo Fabins παύλος σέξτιος, but amiffe. In the fragments of the Capitol, they are thus named, La cius lulius fon of Lucius, nephew of Vopifcus furnamed Inlus. Marcus Emplins, fon of Manins, nephew of Mar. Mamerous. K. Fabilite ton of Marcus, nephew of Qu. Ambuffus the fecond time. These were commanded to enter into government upon the first day of Ottober. (whereas the thirteenth of December was the usual day beforetime by reason of an overthrow received the former yeer at Voti by M. Sergius. Camillus made an expedition in the Falifeiane countrey, Cornelius to the Capenats, Valerius to the Volicians for the recovery of Ansur, Empe lini and Fabini to beliege Veii.

to T. Livius.

P. Licinius Calvus. P. Manius. T. Titinius. P. Melius. L. Furus Medullinus. L. Publius Vulfeus.

Thele by T. Livina are this yeer named the Tribunes military. But Diedorns reheardeth only three, namely, P. Melins, Sp. Menins, and L. Farins. But Onaphrins thinketh that he is to be read, not L. Furins but Sp. Farins. The fame author hath put to P. Licinius, the furname of Calons, whom Livy write the have been the first man of the commonalty chosen Tribune military, only to take possession of the said right and interest.

M. Vetarius, M. Pempenius,
C. Duilius. Volero Inblilius.
Cu. Genutius. L. Atilius.

Hele Diederus showeth for Tribuns. But Lwy tetteth down Marcus Veturius to have been the only Partition, and the reflectionments, namely, M. Pemponins, C. Duitins, Volvo Fabilius, C.n. Genatius, L. Atilius, C.n. pinitan his book, who every yeer delivereth the names only of two Tribunes, bath Maguri, and Lowest furnames of Genutus R. Atilius.

L. Valerius Potisus V. L. Furius Mcdullinus. M. Valerius Max. Q. Servidus Fiderus. II. M. Furius Camillus. II. Q. Sulpitius Capperinus.

All these Tribuns military for this yeer creadited were Patritil, as Livy writeth: neither different Diodorns although he recise two names corruptly, to wir, namelos 'pron, gladeres amous, Plutares in the life of Camillus, maken mention, of the said Camillus, the second time Tribune military; and the Capitoline Rone of Medullimus the third time.

L. Jalius Inlus.

A. Posthu. Regillesis.
L. Eurius Medallimus IV P. Cor. Matuginēsis.
L. Sorgias Fidenas.
A. Mantius.
y Nithis wile Liny reckoneth them, but Diodotras L. Sergius, A. Posthumius, P. Cornelius
oktro visrosog. Mantins advirus naturā.
But those woodiek-written naties, as Sigonius &
Onuphrius, Obierveth there is a fool errour.

358
P. Licinius, P. F. Calvus, L. Titinius, II.
P. Menius II.
Cn. Genutius, II.
L. Atslim, II.

IN this maner are these Tribunes military delivered us unto by Livy, But Diodorus names them thus, L. Titinius, P. Licinius, P. Melius, Q. Mannus, C., Gennius, and L. Aritus, [All these, but L. Licinius the son of Publius as Livy sixth) bare the dignity of Tribunship a little beforce who writesh moreover, that Genutius was slain, in a batted against the Fallicins,

P. Cornelius Cossus. P. Cornelius Scipio. L. Fabius Ambustus. V. L. Furius Medullimus IV. M. Valorius Max. II.Q. Servilins, III.

A Free the winning of Veis, this year had for Arribunes military in Confuls authority, those above-named. Diodorus called P. and Ser. Conclusion to the Confusion to the Confusion to the Concealed their furnames, he agreeth.

L.Furius Medullinus,VI.Sp. Postbumius, C. Æmylius. P. Cornelius II. L. Valerius Poplicola, M. Furius Camillus,

I sy nameth these in this yeer. Diodorus, M. Furius Amylius, Karnov Sugov, but Camillius now is the third time. Sigovius and Onuphrius think, that by P. Cornelius we must understand Sopio, and not Cossis. This yeer Camillus Tribune military, by his just dealing reduced the Faliscians to the obeisance of the people of Rome; in that he sent back unto them, that schoolmaster who betraied their children as Livy and Platarch write. Valerius (notwithout some suspines who betraied their children to she should be being Considuration of Estar of the supplies of the sent some supplies whereas Platarch saith, he was never Considurate.

L. Lucretius Flavus. Serv. Sulpitius Camerinus.

A Fier fifteen yeers (faith Livy) Coff. were
created again L. Lucretius Falvus, & Serv.
Sulpitius Camerinus, Diodorus and Cafsidorus
puffe over the furnames. The Sicilian regifters
do shew, Flavus, and Camerinus.

L. Valerius Potium: M. Manlius Capitolinus.

L. Valerius Potius: M. Manlius Capitolinus.

L. Valerius Potius: and M. Manlius Intramed afterwards Capitolinus, are by Livy reported Contuls this yeer. Dionyfus in his first book maketh mention of these Consuls, naming them L. Valerius Potius, and T. Manlius Capitolinus. Casitodorus delivereth them by the names of I. Valerius and M. Manlius. Diodorus, of L. Valerius and M. Manlius: but the Sicilian regillers, of Potius and Capitolinus.

363
L. Lucretius, L. Furius Medullinus VII.
Serv. Sulpitius, Agrippa Furius,
M. Amylius, C. Emylius II.

By occasion that the Coss. lay fick, though means of an interregency: therefore after they had delposed the Coss. by an act of the Senatifix Tith. military were created with Consister anticipy, by the Interregent: who upon the first day of July began their magistracy, as Luy faith, Diedows mentioneth but four, smely, L. Lucreins, Serv. Sulpitius, C. Amplins, and Lm. Furius. As for Sulpitius, Zonaras calleth him Rafus; which turname Onuphrius also bath put unto him.

Q.Fabius Ambusus, Q.Sulpitius Longus. The ij brethren of Q. Q. Servilius IIII. Fabius Ambusus. Servil.Cor.Maluginensis

These are by T. Livius recorded for Tribunes military in Consuls authority: but Dioderus reckoneth the three Fabis, Q. K.&. C, and the other three, besides Plutarch in Camillas, Gellius out of Verrius Flaccus, in his 5 book and 17 chapter: Macrobius also in his first book of Saturnals, make report of Quintus Sulpitius, a Tribune military.

L. valerius Poplicola II. A. Manlius. L. Virginius. L. Æmylius. P. Cornelius. L. Postumius.

A Ccording to Livy, these were created Tribunes military after the winning of the City: but by Diodorus, they were Pub. Cornetius, L.Virginius, Valerius, A. Mantius, and L. Postumius. Of these Tribunes, Marchius speaketh in his first book of Saumandia.

366
T. Quintius Cincinnatus. L. Aquilius Corvus.
Q. Servilius Fidenas V. L. Lucres Tricipitinus.
L. Julius Julus. Ser. Sulpitius Rufus.

These Tribunes military in Consuls authodity for this year, Loop thus declarest nutrous. Dodorus hash these Tribunes, Tinus Quintius, L. Servilius, L. Julius Aquilius, L. Lucretius αγγΘ, Servius Sulpitius.

L. Papirius.
C. Sergius.
L. Emylius II. C. Cornelius.
L. Menenius.
L. Valerius Poplicola III.

Hese, Liou reporteth for Tribunes military run hath L. Papirius C. Cornelius L. Menenius C. Servilius A. Palerius, and Q. Fabius. Howbeit, there is wanting in Liou the name of the fixt Tribune, whom (out of Diodorus) Sigonius and Oruphrius have set to the rest, by the name of C. Cornelius. Diodorus also for Sergius hath Servilius, and Emplius for Fabius.

M. Furius Camillus. L. Horatius Pulvillus S. Corn. Maluginensis. L. Quine Cincinnatus. Q. Servil, Fidenas VI. P. Palerius.

The Common-weal came to be governed again by Camillus, a Tribune military in Coff, authority, and for Collegues were added unto him thefe 5 here named. But Diodorus faith there were 4 created, M. Cornetius, Q. Servilius, M. Furius, and L. Quintius, In this year, when the Dictatorthip was offered unto Camillus, be faid there was no need thereof: and he, together with the Fribbunes his Coflegues, vanquished the Volkcians, Antiots, & Tukans which rebelled,

A.Manlius.
P.Cornelius.
L.Quintius Capitolinus. L. Papirius Curfor I I.
T.Quintius Capitolinus. C.Sergius I I.

These hath Livy: but Diodorus saith, that four only were created namely, L. Paprisus Q. T. and L. all Quintit. But of those six, A. Manlius having been Tribune military in the year 365, and who shall be a third time in the year 371, must now verily be the second time.

S.Cor, Muluginen, IV. P.V alerius Potitus II. M. Furius Camillus V. Ser, Sulpitius Rufus II. C. Papirius Craffus, T. Quint. Cincinnatus II.

These Tribunes military in Coss, authority, in this manner be delivered unto us by Levy: but Diodorus (ashis manner is) putteth down four; Serv. Sulpitus, L. Paprius, Mar. Cornelius, and T. Quintius, In this year, M. Manlius attainted and condemned for aspiring to be K. was thrown down headlong from the rock Tarpeia: Lev. Plutarch, and Valer.

L.Valerius IV. L.Lucretius.
A.Manlius III. L. Emylius.
Ser Sulpitius III. M. Tribonius.

Log rangeth these in this year, Diodorus nameth four; LV alerius, Crissus, (which is the name of Tribonius) Au, Madius, and Serv. Sulpitius, Crissus, Come call Flavus,

Sp. Papirius. Q. Servilius.
L. Papirius. C. Sulpicius.
Ser. Cornelius IV. L. Æmylius IV.

A Ccording to Lsvy, thele were created Tribunes military in Confuls authority. The furname of Cornelius (as we saw before) was Maluginensis. Diodorus writeth sour; Q. Servilius, Sp. Papirius, Cornelius, ed Bio ango, but not truly.

M. Furius Camillus VI. L. Furius. A. Poßhumius Régillensis. L. Lucretius. L. Poßhumius Regillensis. M. Fabius Ambustus.

Loy nameth these as we have placed them:
Low Diodorus in this wise: M. and L. both
Furit, A. Possibumius, L. Lucretius, M. Fabius,
and L. Possibumius, Plusarch also nameth CanullLus Tribune military this year; wherein he
vanquished the Preneftins, the Vossicians, and
the Tusculans also, against whom war was proclaimed, because they had served in the field
under the Prenestins.

L.Valerius V. L. Monenius II.
L.Valerius III. P. Papirius
C. Sirgius III. Ser Corn. Malaginensis.
T. Hele six are set down by Livy; but Diodonies
E reckoneth eight, namely, L. and P. both
T. L. L.
T. L. V. P. V

Valerii, C. Terentius, L. Monenius, C. Sulpitius, T. Papirius, L. Emylius, M. Fabius.

P. Manlius. C. Sextilius.
C. Manlius. M. Albinus.
L. Julius. L. Antifius.

A feer this, was the generall affembly holden for the election of military. Tribunes in Confuls authority, wherein were as many created of the Commoners as of the Patritis namely, P. and C. both Manlis, with L. Julius, Patritians: and out of the Commons, C. Sextins, M. Albimu, and L. Amiflius, But. Diadons exhibiteth eight, and to their above rehearled, he addeth C. Herenucius, and P. Trebonius, Sextilus also he calleth Sextius.

Sp. Furius. P. Clælius.
Q. Sero lius F1. M. Horneins.
C. Licinias. L. Geganius.

Livy reportesh these for Tribunes military in Consuls authority this year: but in Livy, for Lu, Menenius the third time, you must read C. Licinius, as Sigonius nath shewed in his Sebila upon Livy: Which Onuphrius also in his Kalender approveth, But Diodorus speaketh of no more than four; Q. Servilius, C. Licinius, L. Furus, P. Classius.

L.Amylius 377
L.Amylius Ser Sulpitius,
P. Valerius IV.
C. Veturius,
C. Quintius Cincinnatus.

These Tribunes military, the Confuls (being forced by the might and strong hand of the great men of the City) chose all Patritians, as Luny witnesseth. The same also are named by Diodorus excepting only C. Q. intens, who is called by him C. Cornelius, As for Serv. Sulpitius, he was surnamed Presentatus, Zonayas nameth him Rusus.

378. 379. 380. 381. 382. C.Licinius Stolo. S Tribunes of the Com-L. Sextus. mons five years.

IN this year happed the fourth change of the Roman government: for the administration of the weal publike, fell from Tribunes military in confuls authority, to the Tribunes of the commons. The authors that procured this mutation, were (as Livy reporteth) c. Licinius Stolo and L. Sextins, Tribunes of the commons, who in the former year having promulged three laws in favour of the commons and against the power of the Patritii, the first forredrefling of debts; a second for a sint of lands and possessions: & the third, that there should be no more elections of Tribunes military and that one of the confuls should necessarily be chosen a commoner: seeing they could not go through with these laws, by reason of their

own fellows oppositions (whom of purpole the Nobles had made for themselves) tell into an anger, and would luffer no entile Magifrare of State to be created, nor any election to be holden, but only of Ædiles and Tribunes, both of commons. This defolate effate and want of Magistrates (whiles the commons made the fame Tribunes fill, who with unceffant and invincible perfiftance never gave over rocrofs the election of Tribunes military) continued in the city for the space of five years, as Live faith. This want of Magiffrates Diodorns calleth draggia, and cafteth it upon the former vear But Sext , Rufus, Entropins, Caffiodorus, and Zonaras write that they roled the Hate not five years but four only. Sigonius and Onnobrius in his Kalender, tollow Livy & his Annals it feemeth that the capitoline writers go by Pliny alto in the fixteenth book, and four and fortieth chapter maketh mention of the year three hundred leventy nine from the foundation of the city in which year he faith that at Rome

383
L.Furius.
A.Manlius.
Ser, Sulpitius.
C. Valerius.

When e Licinius and L. Sextius the Tribunes gave over their opposition and the liberty of their negative voice, whereby the Interregent called and held an assembly for the election of Magistrates, the abovenamed Tribunes military, were (as Livy faith) created for this year, Diodorus nameth them thus, L. Papirius, L. Menenius, Ser. coruelius, and Ser. Sulpiisus, who writeth also, that after them there was another Anarchy, and when that was overpast and gone, then were created A. Manlius, L. Furus, Serv, Sulpiisus, and Serv, Cornelius. But his story, as well through his own default, as the negligence of the writers that copied out same, there is a contusion of yearly Magistrates.

Q. Servilius.

G. Veturius. II.

A. Cornelius.

M. Fabius.

This year also, as Livy writeth, had these for Tribunes military in consultant authority. But Diadown hath Q. Servolius, C. Veturius, A. Cornelius, M. Cornelius, and M. Fabius: as for Quinius. Sigonius calleth him rather Cinciunatus than Capitalius. The rest have their warrant out of the Capitoline fragments, wherein it is thus found Costs: Malaginens: Comminatus: M. Fabius Ambuffus, who had bestowed his two daughters in marriage, the one to C. Licinius Stoa, the other to Serv. Sulpitus Protestants, 38 Livy Writeth.

1.Quincius Sev.Cornelius.
Serv.Sulpisius. Sp.Servilius.
L.Papirius. L.Vetursus.

Ivy declareth these six for Tribunes militaty this year, Diodorms schearseth but three, namely, T, Quintins, Servilius Cornelius, and Serving Sulpisius. What surnames all these carried, and with what numerall notes (signifying how often they had born the office) they are to be marked, the Capitoline fragments do shew; wherein they stand thus, Capitolinus; Marinessis, Malaginenss, 11, Pratextatus, III. Sp. Servilius Strullus, L, Papirius Crassus, L Veturius Crassus Crassus.

386
Two Dictators without any curule Magistrats
of State besides,

Presently in the very beginning of the year, they proceeded to put it to the trials of a finall iffue, what should become of the foresaid laws proposed by Licinius and Sextius. When the tribes were called to give their voices, and the publishers of the laws were not hindred by the negatives of their Colleagues coming between; the Nobles began then to quake for fear, and in all hafte betook them to their two last helps and means of refuge the foveraign and absolute government, and the principal Citizen and greatest man of all others. Resolve they did to nominate a Dictator, and Marcus Furius Canillus was the man; who took unto him for General of the horsemen L. Emylins, But when the Captains and ring-leaders of the Commons dealt very bitterly and roughly against Camidus, he (as Livy writeth) refigued up his Dictator-ship. Plutarch also testifieth the same: who like wife avoucheth the cause thereof, which Livy goeth about to disprove. But both Live and Plut arch do affirm, that in the room of Camillus thus giving over his place, there was a fecond Dictator created. Livy faith, it was R. Manlius, Plut arch suppressent his name: but they agree both, that C. Licinius was the Gend-sall of the horse. Howbeit, they mean not both, one and the felf-fame man, For Livy faith and that cruly, that it was he who had been Tribane military in Confuls authority before: But Plat tarch nameth him, who was the author of the fedition and of the new laws: wherein he faulteth. For the Captain of the foresaid sedition. was this year also made Tribune of the Com. the ninth time: but Tribune of the Com. and Generall of the horse at one time he could not be. And therefore Onuphrius thinketh him to have been the fon of P. Licinius Calous military Tribune, and who had to his grandfather that Put Lieunas who of the Com, was the first big burns military. Of this, fee more in his Kalender.

4. Cornelius I. M. Cornelius. L Vesterine. M. Goganius. Julus P. Manlius. P. Valerius V I. Livy exhibit tech these Trib. military before named for this year, whom Diedows overpassen, the Their surrames, tegether with the notes signifying how often they had born this honourable dignity, are thus expressed in the Capitoline fragments, Coffus II. Managinensis II. Managinensis II. Managinensis II. Veterius, Crassus Crassus II. P. Vaderius Petitus Popticolins II. Managinensis II.

388 L.Sextius. L. Amylius.

7 Hen L. Sextius and C. Licinius Trib. of V the Com.now chosen the tenth time. were more and more eager and instant in the publishing of their laws, in the end the authority both of Dictator and Senat, was conquered by the firong hand of the Tribunes. For they prevailed, not with standing all the Nobility was against it, that there should be holden a solemn affembly for election of Confuls : and that, (by vertue of their laws which they carried clear before them) the one of the Consuls should be a Commoner. By which means, L. Sextins was the first Consul created from out of the Commons. But when the nobles denied flatly to approve the same by their assent, insomuch as the Commons were at the point of infurrection and ready to leave the City: the discord & disfention was at length taken up and appealed by the mediation of the Dictator : and as the nobility was content to yield unto the commonalty a Conful, fo the Commons granted unto the nobles one Prator or Lord chief Instice within the City, and him to be created from out of the Nobility. Granted also unto them now first it was that two Ædiles Curule should be chosen out of the Patritii. The Commons conferred the Confulthip upon D. Sextins (by whose law it was first obtained) and for companion in government he had L. Emplius Mamercus. Thus much Livrand Planarch: who altogether with Caffiedorns put down for Coff. L. Empline a Patrician and L. Sextine a Commos ner, The fame, Diodanus nameth Lu. Emplial Mamerous and La Lateranus. Now this Late ranus is the furname of Sextins, as appeareth in a table of record in the Capitoll, wherein the confuls are thus to be feen, Mamercinus & L. Sextius Sextinus Lateranus: as also in the Sicilian registers they are called Mamercinus and Lateranus. In the book entituled De viris Illufribus of famous men, we find written that & was not L. Sextines, but C. Liginius Stole, while was the first conful chosen out of the commos Dalty, in Control of Britanian, ed. 18.79

Landing Q sortifier

positioning and are a will be part.

Diodorus, Livy, and Collindorus thew into us Of whom Cooking. L. Genusiar, and Q. Servilius: Of whom Cooking allo and Europius make mention. Accepting to the econds of the 2 apirolly the collins in the collins of Q. nephrey of Quintus Abalas.

Titti 2 Creeker Creekers.

together with L. Germins, but in the second, the son of M. nephew of Cn. sumamed Amenti-nensis. In the Sicilian registers they be written Genusius and Curtius, but corruptly, as Signins thinketh.

C. Sulpitius Peticus. C. Licinius Stolo.

These be the Consuls reported by Lioy and Cassiodorus, Diodorus concealeth their surnames, Valerius Max, in his second book and first cha, maketh mention of them, and so doth Plutarch in his problems. But he whom allother writers name Stolo, the Capitoline records nominat Casous: as also the Sicilian, which deliver their furnames Patieus and Calous.

391 L. Emylius Mamercus II. Cn. Genutius.

Q.Servilius Ahala II, L.Genutius II.

Dodorus: nameth the Confuls of this year, Servilius and Q. Genutius. The Sicilian regifters. Aska and Genutius. Livy and Cassing downs, Q. Servilius Hala and L. Genutius. These are they who three years before were matched together in the same government.

C.Sulpitius, C.Licinius Calvus,

Hele are by Livy recorded Confuls this Year, Coffindors written them thus, C. Sulpitius II, and C. Licinius. Dodors in this wife, C. Sulpitius and C. Licinius. Sigonius huppoieth they be the same, who three years before were Collegues. The Sicilian registers give unto Licinius the surname, not of Calvins as before, but of Stolo: and Sulpitius they surname Pasicus.

C. Parilius Libo. M. Favius Ambustus.

I: Fey, and Caffordorus write the Confuls for Fabius Antholism: But Diodorus, M. Fabius Antholism: But Diodorus, M. Fabius Antholism: But Diodorus, M. Fabius Corruptly for ποιτάνι. The Capitoline writers give them furnames divers from Lioy: for they Call Lios V [alus: but he, Balbus. And the Sicilian registers go with those of the Capitoll.

M.Popilius Lanas. Cn. Manlins.

I Ivy and Cuffiodorus name this year Confuls in this for: but Diodorus calleth them, M. Popilus Lanatus, and Co. Manlius Imperiofus, This

was the first man of the Popilii, surnamed Lanas, The reason of which name Cicero readerst in his book Bonus, 18ying, M. Popilius being Conjul, and at the same time offering sacrifice in his robe called Lana, for that he was Flamin to Carmenta, upon news brought unto him that the commons were up and filen in a commotion against the Nobles, came in that attrie and habit as he was into the afteriby; and what with his authority of countenance, and what with his eloquence of speech, appealed the sedition.

396 C.Fabius. C.Plautius.

Loy and Caffiodorus have these above-named for the Consuls this year: but in Diodorus they are named M. Fabius and C. Platius. In the Capitoline records Ambritus and C. Plantins Proculus.

C. Martins. Cn. Manlins.

Dodorns, Livy, and Cassiodorns name the Consuls of this year, C. Martins and Ca, Manlins, This Ca. Manlins was Consul the first time, two years before, Cuspinians book and the Greek records have Ruislins and Capitolinns,

M.Fabius Ambustus II. M.Popilius Lanas II.

This years Confuls are with these names entituled by Lisy and Cassidorus, Diodorus leaveth out their surranes and the numerall notes. Cuspinians book and the Greek records, set them thus down, Ambustus II, and Lana.

C.S. I pitius Peticus III. M. Valerius Poplicola.

In the four hundred year from the foundation of the City, and the thirty five after that it was by the Gauls won, the commons after eleven years did forgotheir hold of the Confolin, and apon an interregency, both Coff of the Partnii entred into government to wit, C. Silpatins Patiens III. My Jacrins Publicals at Livy faith, the same Confolis Duadrist, Castladians and the Sillian registers do report, But why the account of time trade by Livy, disgreen from this reakoning. Signous and Omphriss in his Kalender do give a reason.

M.Fab. Ambustus III.T. Quint, or M. Popilius,

IN this year also, according to Livy, both I Cost, were Parriti, namely, M. Fabius Ambbiffur the third time, with T. Lymitism although the writeth, that in some Annals instead of The tas Quintins, he sound Marcus Popilus Consul, With Livy accordeth Diodorsus and Cossions. Solimus also, when his sorty other Afternative was born when M. Fabius Ambuffur, and T. Quing born when M. Fabius Ambuffur, and T. Quing

tius Espiralinus were Confuls. Culpinium book letticks forth: Ambultus and Capitolinus. Bra thesle Confuls and those than follow are in the Stellatt registers concealed to

C.Sulpitius Peticus, IIII. M. Valer, Poplicola III.

Oth Confuls created this year were Patritii, and namely, those who are hereset down, after Livy and Cassiand as Diedars comitteth both their surnames, and also the numeral notes, and setteth after the former Consuls, M. Valerius and C. Sulpitius.

P. Valerius Poplicola. C. Martins Rivilus.

To L. Valerius Poplicula was given in fellowfhip of government this year, C. Martius Rusilus of the commons, as Lievy faith. Theie Caffiodorus calleth P. Valerius and C. Martius Rusilus the fecond time, Diodorus nameth them M. Fabius and P. Valerius, The Sciilian registers intermingle them confuledly with those of the next year, matching Rusilus and Pennus toger ther,

C. Sulpit. Peticus. T. or K. or C. Quint. Pennus.

The Coff, for this year created were C. Sulpitts Petiens, and T. Quint, Pennus, Some put to Quintius the name Cafo, others Gaius, Lioy, and Caffeodorus name them thus, C. Sulpitius Peticus and T. Quintius Pennus: but Diadorus C. Sulpitus and C. Quintius?

M. Popilius Lanas. L. Cornelius Scipio.

Longwriteth, that for Coniuls this year the Commons yielded M. Popilius Lanas, and the nobles LCornelius Scipio. Cassiliodorus setteeth them forth under the name of M. Popilius Lanas the third time, and L. Cornelius Scipio. Diodorus nameth them, C. Cornelius and M. Popilius: and the Sicilian registers barely Scipio and Lanas.

405 L.Furius Camillus. P.Claudius Craffus.

Leius Favius Camillus the Dictator restored the nobles again to their former possession of the Consulthip: and being himself for that good demerit created Consul, with the great love and heavy affection of the nobles, nominated for this Collegue, Publius Clandius Craffell; Thus saith Lievy. The same Consuls are fer down by Eastfodorus. But Diodorus, nameth them Emplius and T.Quinius. The Sicilian registers, Camillus and Craffes, Cierco in Cato maketh mention of these Consuls, saying, that Plato came to Tayenum, when L. Camillus and P. Clandius Wete Consuls: Gellius likewise, book 11 chapter.

M.Valerius Corvus. M. Popilius Lanas. LIII.

Ancus Manius songuenus being Dichator, favour of the people, M. Valerius Gorous! for that was his furname afterwards in his ablence, and being but three and tweenty years old. This corous had joyned with him in the Confulhip from out of the commons. M. Popilins. Lanus the third time, as faith Liey and Caffoders. But Diodorus three years after nominateth M. Valerius and M. Popilins. In the fragment of the Capitol thus only it is found, M. Valerius, M.F. M. N. Corous Conful. In the Sicilian registers Coronna and Lanus.

T. Manlius Torquatus. C. Plantius.

Loy and Caffiodorus nameth them for Confuls this year. Cuspinians Kalender and the Sicilian records, Torquastus and Venno, In a fragment of the Capitoll there is to be read the surname of Manlius, Imperiosus Torquasus.

> 408 M.Valerius Corvus II. C.Patelius.

These are named Consuls by Livy, and Caffodown: but Culpintans Kalender and the registers of Sciety shew for Consuls, Corvinus and Libo. As for the name c. Pætelius, it is described by his Dictatorship, which (according to the Capitoll evidence) he bare in the year 440: for in a fragment (testisying his Consulsip) there appeared hos more but one of his form ans. Fischus,

M.Fabins Dorfo. Ser. Sulpitius Camerinus.

These were the Consuls created for this year, as Livy and Cassinary write. Diodorus allo although not in the right place) alleageth M. Fabius and Ser. Sulptius Consuls. The Sicilian registers, Dorso and Camerinus. Both these Consuls were Patritii, which Livy omirted.

410 C. Mart. Retilus III. T. Manlius Torquatus II.

Loy and Cassiodorus avow these for Coss, this year. Diodorus likewise delivereth unto us, c. Marius and T. Manlius Torquatus. The Sicilian registers, Ruisus and Torquatus, Frontinuallo in his second book of Stratagems speaketh of them.

M.V. elevius Corous III. A. cornelius coffus, 1 Joy and Cassidove both together report, that the were chosen Cost. for this year, Diodorus, Cicero in his book of Divination, and Frontinus, name them, M.Fatrius and A. Cornelius. The Sicilian registers, Valerius and Costus both of them are Patritis, But he that hath written of samous men, calleth them, Valerius Mass, and Cornelius Costus.

Tere 3

C. Martius Rutilus IV. Q. Servilius,

Livy and Cassissand Q. Servilius. Diodorus, Q. Servilius and Martius Ratilus. The Sicilian registers, Abala and Rusilus, This is that Q. Servilius Abala who was Master of the horse in the 40 3 year,

C.Plautius II. L. Emylius Mamercinus.

The Confuls that followed, were C. Plautiin us the fecond time, and L. Emplius Mamercus, as witness Livy and Cassiodans: but L. Emplius & C. Plotius, as testifieth Diodorus: and as the Sicilian registers say, Venno and Mamercinus. Cuspinians Balender set forth for this year, Venno the second time, and Mamercinus.

T. Manlius Terquatus III. P. Decius Mus.

Thus Mantius Torquatus the shird time, and P. Desius Mus, bare the Confulhaip this year, as Livy and Caffadorus teport. Diodorus nameth them, T. Mantius Torquatus and P. Decius. The Sicilian registers, Torquatus and Mus. Zonovas, Torquatus the third time, and Decius. Of the same Confuls Pliny speaketh in his 22 book and 5 chap. Viderius also in his 1 book and 5 chap. besides others.

T. Emylius Mamercinus. Q. Publilius Philo.

Thus Emplies Mamercinus, and Q. Publilins Philo, are by Liey reckedned Coff. for this year, Diodorus paffeth over their furnames. The Greek records flew unto us, Mamercinus and Philo, As for Philo, he is described out of the tables of the Capitoll.

416 L.Furius Camillus. C.Manius.

Thus fay Liey and Caffiedorus, Diedorus hath cilian regifiers, Camillus and Menius; The Capital monuments of triumphs, L. Furius Camillus and C. Menius, Pliny in his 34 book and 5 chamaketh mention of Caius Menius, Conful.

C.Sulpitius Longus. P. Elius Patus.

Loy and Cafflodorus write, that these Cost. tollowed. Diodorus putteth down C. Sulpitius, and L. Papirius. The Sicilian registers, have Longus and Patus.

418 L.Papirius Crassus. K.Diutius.

Licius Papirius Crassus, and K. Diutius, were this years Cossas witness Livy, Cassiodorus, and Diodorus also, but for leaving out the sur-

name Craffus In the Sicilian registers they are named, Craffus and Distrius. As touching these Consuls, Cicero in his Epitle to Passuy which thus, L.P. aprisus Craffus, four years after the wat Dictator, was made Consul with K, Distrius.

M.Valerius Corvus IIII. M Attilius Regulus.

This year, when the Ausones that inhabined the City Cales; took arms and combined with the Sidicins, M. Valerius Corvus, a right noble General; was created Consult the fourth time, having to his Collegue (as Lroy writeth) M. Attilius Regulus. Cassiodorus likewise declareth the same for Consults; and so doth Diedorus, but that he leaveth out their surrames: which appear extant in the Sicilian registers.

T.Veturins. Sp.Posthumius.

The Dickator held an affembly for the eledator of Confuls, wherein were created (according to Livy) thele above-named, so fay Caffiodorus also and Diedorus, Zonarus nameth them Tiber Calvinus, and Sp. Poffhumius: and sight well, as Sigonius thinketh: for Tiberius was the fore-name of the Veturii. The Greek records, and Cuspinians book, have Albinus and Calvinus.

> 421 Interregents, all one year.

Swithout Confuls, besides the account of the years, according to the Capitoll monuments, albeit they fee neither in Livy, nor in any other, mention thereof; and all to make up the totall fum collected by Varro. And that the faid year should at this time especially be interposed the tables of the Capitoline records do shew. For whereas in them thus engravenit is, M. Valerius Corvus Conful the fourth time, in the year of the City 419 and again L. Æmilius and C. Plautius, in the year 414: to the end that thele records might agree one with another, of necessity there must be put a year between. For leave out that, then both L. Æmylins the Conful should fall upon the year 414, and the totall sum of the year in Varre and the Capitoline tables be overthrown. That this odd year was now above all other times to be cast between, Gregory Haloander (who left in writing a Chronology of the Confuls) faw long before them: for he over-passed this year wholly, notedwithout Confuls. But Sigonius and Onuphrius are of opinion, that this year there was an Anarchy, and the Common-weal without Confuls, or other Magistrats of state, by occasion of the pestilence, whereof Livy writeth.

A.Cornelius II. Cn. Domitius.

Allus Cornelius the fecond time Cof, with Gn, Domitius) is by Livy, and Cassindorus set down

down. Diodorus nameth them A. Cornelius and C. Domitius. The Sicilian registers, Galvinus and Collin

M.Clandius Marcellus. C.Valerius.

A Fterthis, were created Confuls, M. Claudius
Marcellus, and C. Valerius, as Liey and Coffiodorus, teport, In Diodorus, allo, they be fet down
by the name. of C. V. alerius, and M. Clodius, Liey
faith, that he findeth in the Annals, the furnames of Valerius diverfly put down, namely,
Flaccus and Poiruss, Orofius calleth thefe Confuls, Claudius Marcellus, and Valerius Flaccus:
The Sicilian registers, Poirus and Marcellus.
Sigonius and Omphrius retain their surnames,
that it may seem, how to the old surname Patituss of the House Valerias, this new surname of
Fluccus is a later addition,

L. Papyrius Crassus II. L. Plautius Venno.

These Consuls are by Lioy and Cassiodorus recited this year, Diodorus concealent their surnames. The Sicilian registers, make them known by the names of Crassional Venuo.

L. Emplius Mamercinus, C. Plantius,

Ext to them (according to Livy and Cassion) were L. Emplius Mamercus, and C. Plaus ins Ceased Conside. Didarias nominatest L. Papprius with L. Plotius. The Sicilian regiters, Mamercinus and Decianus. How both these are to be described, their triumphs upon record in the Capitol do evidently shew. These Considerance upon their government the first day of July.

P. Platius Proculus. P. Cornclius Scapula.

Loy and Caffiodorus put down [for Confuls] P. Plantius Proculus, and P. Cornelius Scapula, Diodorus, P. Cornelius and A. Pothumius. The Sicilian regitters Venue and Scipio. One phriss thinketh this Plautius ought to be forenamed not Publius but caius: who in his Confulfhip which he bare afterwards with Appius Caeus, was furnamed Venox (as Frontinus supposeth) for finding, certain springs and veins of water within the carth.

c. Plantins Proculus. Q. Publilius Philo II.

Loy and Cassidarus match together in the Contulhip for this year, L. Cornelius Lentus, and Q. Publitus Philo, Diodorus L. Cornelius and Q. Publitius. The Sicilian registers, Lontus and Philo,

L. Papyrius Mugillanus Curfor. C. Porelini.

Chins Patelins and L. Papyrins are by Livy.

Onominated Confuls this year, C. Pavilins

the third time, and L. Papprius Mugillanus, by Caffiedows. Solimus maketh mention of these Coofuls in his five and thritteth chapter. As for Papprius, Livy, indeed turnameth him here Mussillanus, but he faith that he findeth him in ochter. Annals by the name of Carfor. In the Greek records they be Libo and Curfor. Now as touching c. Petilius, he is to be written with the numerall note II, and not III. as Sigonius and Outphrius do admonish. For it is not the fame man who was Consul in the 393 year, but his fon,

429 L. Furius Camillus II. Junius Brutus Scava.

Lu, Furius Camillus the (cond time, and Junius Brutus Sceva, Diodorus, L., Furius, and Dojumius, The Sicilian registers, Camillus and Brutus,

I Meins Furius, unto whom the charge of Samnium fell by lot, fortuned by occasion of ficknels to forgo the war there; and was commanded to nominate for the managing of martiall affairs a Dichator-whereupon he pronounced L. Papirius Curfor, the bravelt warrior in those daies; by whom Q. Fabius Rullianus was named great Mafter of the horse. Afterwards Curfor turned him out of that Mastership of horse, because without his warrant he had fought (although it were fortunately) against the Samnits when himself was out of the way and gone to Rome for to take the Auspices anew and in his room he substituted L. Papprisus Craffur. Thus write Livey, Eutropius, and Valerius, in the second book,

431 • Sulpitius Longus II. Q. Emylius [L. Aulus] Cerretanus

I Meius Papprius the Dictator, before he left his Magilitacy, created Confuls, c. 5 Aufptius Longus II, and Q. Emplius cerretanns, Some Annals have Aulius, Thus much Livy, In like manner the Sicilian registers have Longus and Cerretanus, But Diodorus cortuptly for Aulius hath Elius.

Q.Fabins. L.Fulvins.

Ley and Cassiodorus deliverunto us for Confuls this year, Q. Fabius and L. Fulvius: whom the Capitoll records of the triumphs name Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus, and L. Fulvius Carvus. Marvell it is therefore, that in the Scillian registers, they are put down, Cursor and Sylla;

433 T.Veturius Calvinus: Sp.Posthumius.

This year Livy and Caffiedarus fer forth for Confuls, T. Teturius c alvinus and Sp. Poffhuminis: cicero in his third book of Offices writeth, that they were twice Coff. Zonarus calleth

calleth the one of them T.Calvinus, by a familiar forename unto that house and kindred of the Veturi. The Greek records exhibit unto us Calvinus and Albinus. Of these consuls as also of the Caudine peace, Cieron in his book of old age; Pliny also in his book of famous men, Gellius in his 17 book and 21 chap. Florus in his 1 book and 2 chap. Orașiu in his 3 book and 2 chap, do make mention.

L. Papyrius Cursor II. C. Publilius Philo.

Loy and Caffodorus flew for this yeats Confuls, Q. Fublilius Philo and L. Papprins Carfor, the fecond time, The Sicilian regiders, Curfor and Philo. But that this Philo should now be third time Conful, his Confulfities do plainly show.

435 L. Papyrius Curfor or Mugillanus . Q. Aulius Corretanus II .

I Pry faith, there is some doubt, whether L. Papprius Cursor were this year created Consul the third time, with Q. Amylius Cerroranus the second time: and for his good service in war at Luceria, continued still in government: or rather L. Papprius Maggillanus, and so the surname was mistaken. Cassisdorus deliverechunto us L. Papprius and Q. Ansius Cerroranus. The Sicilian registers, Papprius and Cerroranus. The monument of his triumph in the Capitoll, alloweth of cursor and not Mugillanus. The author of that book which Cuspinan hath set forth, following other Annals, setteth down Mugillanus.

M.Fostius Flaccinator, L.Plantius Venno.

SEcing that for twelve years next enfuing, we have the Capitoline tables whole and found, the lefs trouble we need to be at in reforming and redreffing the names of the Magilitats, Both they, and alio Livy with Caffiodorus reprefent non us for this years confuls, M.F. of his Flaceinator and L. Plantius Venno. Diodorus calleth them. L. Platius and who of safe. The Sicilian registers, Venno and Thaccus.

C. Junius Bubuleus. Q. Emplius Barbula.
Affiedorus putteth down c. Junius and
Quintus Emplius for Confuls. Livy, c. Junius Bubuleus, and Quintus Emplius Barbula, A
flone in the Capicoll, Q. Emplius Barbula, and
C. Junius Bubuleus Brusus.

Sp. Nautius, M. Popilius,

Ext follow in order Sp. Nantins and M. Popilins Confuls, according to Livy and Caffodorus. Rutilus and Lana their furnames, are by Sigonius teflored unto them: and the same also are to befeen in the Sicilian books of record.

L. Papyrius Curfor IIII. Q. Publius Philo IIII.

The Confuls names of this year, through the default of the writers that copied forth Livies books, are there left out: namely, L.P.a. piriss Carfor the fourth time, and Q. Pablilius Philo likewife the fourth time: as it is written in caffindorss, in the Capitoll tables, and in caffinians book, wherein they are named conformant Philo. Howbeit, in the Sicilian registers they are called carfor and Layas.

440 M.Patelius. C. Sulpitius.

I say and Cassindarus report for Consuls this year. C. Sulptius and M. Parelius. But Diedorus that C. Sulptius and μαρχω πόση. Corruptly for ποιτάν. Φ. The Capitoline writers, have M. Pætelius Libo and C. Sulptius Longus the third time. The Sicilian registers, Longus and σαμνίτω, but there is a fault, as Sigonius truly thinketh.

441 L.Papirins Curfor V. C. Junius Bubulcus:

Description of the state of the state of the scale of the

M.Valerius. C.Decius,

Ley writeth that there followed confuls MV alerius Max, and P. Decius: but Caffiodarus, faith M. Valerius and P. Decius: broating in his book of water-conduits, speaketh of these Consuls: whom he writeth to have been thirty years after the beginning of the Samits war. As for P. Decius, Liey asterwards calleth Mus., The Sicilian registers have Max, and Mus.

C. Junius Bubulcus III. Q. Emylius Barbula. II.

VVE find in Livy for Consuls this year, C. Junius Bubuleus the third time, and Q. Æmylius Barbula the second time: likewise in Cassiodorus, But Diodorus ament them C. Junius and Q. Æmylius. In the Sicilian registers, Bubuleus and Burbula, The same names are also in the Capitoll monuments, which be in Livy.

C.Martins Rutilins. Q.Fabius,

CAins Martins Rusilus and Q. Fabius be this years Confuls in Livy. But in Caffiederus.C. Martins Rusilus and Q. Fabius the fee conduing. Dioderus that C. Martins and Q. Fabius the fee ond time, The Sicilian registers show Rusus

and Rusilus. The Capitol monuments, Q. Fabi- Empiricans book sheweth; Megellus and Alighus, Mane, Rusilanus, the second time, and C. vinus. These Cost, dothe L. Pripput down for to
Martins, who afterwards in his second Censor- succeed Q. Fabins and P. Decim, leaving obtship in the 498 year, is sumamed Conformus.

those two years wherein we have set downsides

A year without Confuls. P. Papirius Dictator II.

T/Errius Flaccus interpoleth this year alfo without Confuls, wherein he reporteth L. Papirius Dictator the 2 time, with C. Junius Bubulcus Brutus the Master of the horse. This year Diodor#s, Livy, the Greek records, Cufpimans book and Cassiodorus do overleap, For Livy writeth that L. Papirius Curfor was nominated by the conful Dictator, and by him C. 74nius Bubulcus named Mafter of the horse; upon occasion that C. Martius the Cos. had no good fortune in his conduct of the wars in Samnium. This inferring of one year Onuphrius hath approved, that the computation of the years gathered by Varro might stand in force, which to the Capitoll tables putteth one year, whose indement we also are willing to follow.

> 446 Q.Fabius. P.Decius.

Ley writeth, that Fabius continued Conful Lethis year allo, for his fingular good lervice in fubduing and taming Herruria: and that he had for his companion in government Decius, Caffiodorus acknowledgeth for Cost. Q. Fabius the third time, and P. Decius the second time, Diodorus, P. Decius and Rullus, The Sicilian registers Mus and Rullus, The Capitoline tables, P. Decius Mus 11. and Q. Fabius Max, Rallianus, the third time.

447 App.Claudius L.Volumnius.

Loy faith, that immedially there followed confuls, App, Cludies and L. Folumnius. Caffieders and Diodens, Appius and Violens. The Skilian registers, App. Cludies Cacusand L. Folumnius. The Capitoline monuments have Flamma and Violens. Now whether one of these Consuls surnames be Violens or Violensis, One-phrius adversisted us to consider. For the capitols from hath it alwaies written Violens. But the Greek words have. Appius and Bioxáur Gas if the name were Violensis.

Q. Marsins Tremulus, P. Cornelius Arvina,

I for and Cassindorus register for the Consider of this year, Q. Marrins. Tremslus, with a Collegue adoption to similibidine state Q. Martins and Pt. Caenelinist: The Sicilian records, Trimbles and Actions. All the similar and Actions. All the similar and Actions. All the similar and Actions a

20 10 10 11 449 historias and Americas are reported confuls by Dioderus Livy and Caffield

Englissians book heweth; They this and Augarinus, Theie Coff, dothel. Plopint down for to
facced & Fabius and P. Derins, leaving out
those two years wherein we have set down(ds
Livy writteth) that elaudist with Viluminia,
and Cornelius with Martius were consults,
Whether his memory failed him in digesting
of the annals, or of purpose he supposed that
those two couple of Consuls were not truly recorded, and therefore overleapt them, I know
not. A fragment there is of the Capitoline stone,
which sheweth for this year, Magellus to be
the surname of Posthumins, Therius the forename of Minutius, and M. of Fulous. Now the
furname of Fulous were curvus and Petinus,
as it appeareth written in his triumph.

P. Sempronius Sophus. P. Sulpitius Saverrio.

The Confuls next following were P. Sulpicitus Saverrio, and P. Sempronius Sophus, according to Livy and Caffiodorns. In Diodorus they are written P. Sulpitus and P. Sempronius. In the Greek registers, they stand Sempronius and Saverrio, Pliny writeth of these Confuls in his 33 book: but Sempronius he calleth Longus, Both of them are described thus by their triumphs, appearing upon record in the Capitoll, for in their Confulship-there is no more to be seen but Sophus and Publius.

L. Conutius. Ser. Cornelinus.

Diodorus; Livy and caffodorus report for Cost, this year, L. Genutius, and Servius cornelleus. The Sicilian registers have Aventiuens and Lentulus. The Capitoline writers put unto cornius the surname of Lentulus.

M. Hvius Denter. M. Emylius.

I'vy nameth for Confus this year M. Livius and c Emylius. Cassiodorus, M. Livius and L. Emplous Diodorus M. Livins and M. Emylius. As for the forename to Em lius, Sigonius and Onuphrius do think that more credit is to given unto Diodorus, than others: especially, seeing that in Livy there is mention made the year following of M. Emplius Paulus Generall of the horsemen, whom they all think to be the same man that this Conful. M. Livius is written Denter in the Capitoli records, which furname Livy in another place addeth to the Livii. Cushinians book in like manner setteth down Denter and Pantus as the furnames of these Confuls. The Sicilian registers, Denter and Emylins.

Two Dict ators, and no Conful.

This year allo of two Dictators without Confuls, Onuprius inferreth in his Kalender, bowbeite directed thereto by evidence of the Capitoll fragments: to the end that the calculation of Varro might agree in all respects; which,

which, if this year were over-flipped should be whally overshoome; although Diodere, Liery, and Collodore diffent sherefrom; and have out this year altogether. Whereof see Onughrius more at large in his Kalender upon this year 453.

M.Valerius. Q. Apuleius Pansa.

Immediatly after M. Livius and M. Emplians, Livy, and Caffedorus letter h pais the year of two Dictators without Confuls, bring in M. Valerius and Q. Apaleius Panfa tor Confuls, The Greek records flew Corvinus and Panfa. It feemeth that Livy by Marcus Valerius meaneth Maximus, for that he faith that prefently upon his Dictatorship he was made Cos. Now that Max. Valerius Max. Was Dictator the year before, he writeth plainly.

M.Fulvius Patus, 455 T. Manlius Torquatus,

I Ivy, and Coffiodorus declare for Conjuls this Lyear, M. Fulvius Patus and T. Manlius Torquains. The Sicilian registers have Patinus and Torquatus, Livy faith that Q. Fabius refuled the Consulship offered unto him without any suit of his. But T. Manlins the Conful, was by lot appointed to levy war against Hetruria, which took arms and prepared for war against the truce accorded upon. Now was he scarce well entred into the enemies confines, but as he exercifed among men of arms, and chanced to turn about his horse upon a full carrier, he was cult from his back: whereupon (for the prefent) he lay for dead, and within three daies after the faid fall ended his life. Then all the Centuries in general by their suffrages chose M. Valerius Col, whom the Senat purpoted to have made Dictator. Thus much Livy. By M. Valerius he meaneth Corvus, whom Cicero writeth in his book of old age, and Valerius Maz. in his 7 book and 48 chap, to have been Cof, now the fixt time, and that between this and the first there were 46 years, although Platarch in the life of C. Marins laith, they were but 45. Howbeit all of them call him Corvinus and not Cor-

L.Cornelius Scrpio. Cn.Fulvius.

New Fulvius and L. Cornelius Scipio are recorded Copiuls by Livy and Caffiedorus; but Scipio and Communalus, by Culpinians book: Scipio and Maximus by the Greek records.

Q. Fabius Max. IV. P. Decius Mus III.

Lyr and Coffiodorns alledge for Coss. this year, Q.Fabjus Max, the fourth time, and P.Detus Mas thire. The same Coss. whiniam book and the Greek records delivered unto us. The author that writeth of samous men, and Frantinus in his book of Stratagems, speak of P. Decius thrice Consul.

L. Volumening . Appins Clandin

Leinus Volumnius a Commoner, and Appins Claudius of noble bloud, were created Coff this year: even the same men who in their former Consulfhip were matched together, as Lavy and Coffiodorus write: but in the Sicilian reginers they are found written, Claudius and Vioteria, Howbeit, Ciero in his book entituled Caroreporteth, that between the two Consulfhips of App. Cacus were ten years.

Q.Fabins V. P. Decius IV.

I Any and Caffiodorus both witness, that the Coffinext following, were Q. Fabinithe fift time, and P. Decius the 4 time, who had been companions together already in 2 Consulats and in one Censorship. The Sicilian registers have Rallys and Mas: of which Consuls Cieero speaketh very often: Valer. Max. likewise, Paeterculus allo. Platarch Frontinus in hist book of Stratagems, the author of the book of famous men, Europius, Orofius, and others: who all report, that the Cof. P. Decius, following the example of his father, offered himself to die for the Roman legions, and by his death purchased a notable victory to the people of Rome.

460 L.Postumius Megellus, M. Atilius Regulus,

The Coss, next following, were L. Postumius
Megellus, and M. Aislina Regulus, as Livy
and Cassisdorus write. In the Sicilian records,
their surnames are Megellus and Regulus.

461 L: Papirius Curfor. Sp. Carvilius.

A Bier Livy and Caffiodories, the Coff. this year, were L. Paprine Curfor and Sp. Carvinius. After the Scijilan regilters, Curfor & Max. A ftone in the Capitolanaketh meneions of Papirius the fon of L. mephawo C. furnamed Curfor, whom Livy writesh to be the lon of Papirius 5 times Cof. Of these Cost. Pliny of Primamaketh mention in his 7 book and 60 thap. Pl. M. Max. histories in his 7 book and 1 chap. Pellevii in his 2 book 1 and the Lang in the year 456.

Q.Fabius Gurges Mani. Decius Junius Bruus, fonof Srevalini. He year following had Confuls, Q.Fabius

He year following had Confuls, Q. Fabius

Gorger, and Di Juvini Brings Schon, at witness Livy and Cassonian Schon, as witness Livy and Cassonian Schon, as unsueth them,
Junius Britis attle Q. Fabius Make; Cassinians
talender, Marximuland Schon, The Sicilian registers, Britis and Maximus, Livy Phin in his 7
book, the Capitoli tables, and Zonaras, havedelivered, that this Fabius was the fon of Q. Max.
Rullianus, who had been y times Cos, before,
And here an end of the Consuls soo the fift so
books.

L. Posthumius, C. Tunius.

Since that after this Confulthip, ten books oh Livy next enfuing be loft whom hitherto we have had for the most sufficient witness of this flory to as now we are in manner deftitute and deprived of the best helps of Annals, namely, Diodorus, Dionysius, and Lien; from hence forward we will use principally in digetting and reckoning the years by the Confuls, the authority and teltimony of Caffiodorus, the Sicilian records, and Cuspinians book: yet will we not in the mean while reject what help foever shall be ministred unto us by others. For this year therefore Caffiodorus writeth, that L. Postumius and C. Junius, were created Coss. whose surnames, Megellus, and Brutus Bubulcus, have not been left out fo much as in Cuffinians Kalender, nor in the Sicilian records. Livy also maketh mention of them in his 28 book, faying thus, Lu. Postumius Megellus the Interregent, was createdCol, with C. Bubuleus; by that very court and affembly which himself called and held.

464 P.Cornelius Rufinus. M'. Curius Dentatus

THE Coss, this year are recorded by Cassindarius, Pub. Cornelius Rushins, and M. Curius Demanus for whom in the Sicilian registers, appear Maximus the third time, and Mus the fix time. But of those forenamed Coss. Cierre maketh mention in his book, entituled Cato; Paterculus in his first book, Valerius Mus., in his six book, and 3 chap. Pliny also in his 7 book and 50 chap. Now this M. Curius was called Demanus, as Pliny writeth in his 6 book and 16 chap, for that he came into the world with teeth.

M.Valerius. Q.Caditius.

Arous Valerius and Q. Cedisius were afterwards Coff. as faith Caffodorus. The old book of Cufpinian putterth to them the furnames of Coruinus and Notinus: which in the Sicilian registers are overpassed. The Greek records shew unto us, Maximus and Mus: for Maximus was a surname allo of the Valerii Corvini.

Q. Martius. P. Cornelius.

Affiodorus this year delivereth for Confuls, Q. Martius and P. Cornelius, Cuspinians book and the Greek records add their furnames. Tremalius 11, and Arvinus 11, who had been Confuls together oncebefore.

M.Marcellus. Sp. Nantius.

Afficiarus avoucheth Consuls this year, M. Marcellus and Cn. Nautins. The Greek records and Cuspinians book, have Marcellus and Rutilus.

M. Valerius . E. Elius.

Arous Valerius and C. Elius are ranged in this year for Coll by Coffodorus Culfus niant book putteth forth; Maximous and Patust but the Greek tecords, Potitus and Patus. Now you must think; that both Maximous and Poristus are the surrames of the Valeriu.

C.Clandius. M. Emylius.

For this years Coll. C. Illiadrus hath C. Cl. ingdius and M. Emylius. The Greek records and Culpinians book, Canina & Lepidus: whereof the former is the furname of Claudius, the latter of Emylius.

C. Servilius. L. Cacilius.

By Cassiodorus, C. Servitus and L. Cacilius Macellus are placed Coss, in this year: for whereas in some copies of Cassiodorus, instead of Lu. Cacilius, is written Casius that is a fault; as Sigonius and Onuphrius have noted. To Servitus this Consol, the Greek records add the inriame of Turca, whom they put down Coss, with Dento, they would say Denter, as both Sigonius and Onuphrius suppose, For Denter is a inrname also given to the Cacilus, as appeareth by Livy.

P.Cornelius Dolabella. Cn. Domitius.

Assiodorus interreth P. Corn. Dolabella, and ch. Domitus for Cost. Caspinian Kaledder hath Dolabella and Colous; The Sicilian registers, Dolabella Maximus, And some think that Maximus was the furname of Dolabella, which he feemeth to have acquired by the honour that he had won in the wat againt the Gauls;

C.Fabricius. Q. Emylius

Affiodorus bringeth in for Coss. C. Fabricitus and Q. Emplius: but the Sicilian regiflers, Luscinus and Papus. Of them Cleero in his
book Lelius, maketh mention in this manner:
We lee that Papus Emplius was familiarly acquainted with C. Luscinus: for so we have
heard our fathers say, that they were two Coss,
together, and companions in the censorship.
Moreover, Valerius in his chap, where he treateth of Poverty, maketh mention of c. Fabricius, and Q. Emplius Papus. This Emplius, Photarch in his Parallels calleth corruptly by the
name of Paulus.

L. Emplins. Q. Martins.

There followed coff, as taffiodorni shewcuffininas took and the Greek records give alfotheir surnames, Barbula and Philippus: and
the same also is evident by the records in the
Capicoll of their triumphs:

P.Valerius. T.Coruncanim.

Ph. V derim and Tit. Coruncamins, are by Cafhodorus placed in this year for Coss. The Greek records, Culpinian book, Florm, Orofius, and Eutropius, give to Valerius the surname of Lavium. And Plus arch hath angives for massiver.

> 475 P.Sulpitim. P. Decina.

Text after thole, Caffiodor in putteth down P. Sulpitius Conful with P. Decim. The Sicilian registers, have Savennio and Min. Cicero in his 2 book, entituled De Fin, and in his Tufculan disputations, faith, That this Pub. Decime was the ion of that P. Decime who vowed him fell to death in the Sampits and Gauls war.

476 C.Fabricius. Q. Aemylius.

Affiodorus delivereth unto us for Consuls C. Fabricius and Q. Aemilius: whom Cnfpinians book and the Greek records, call Lufismus the facond time, and Papus. That these were fellows together once before in the Consular, Cicero writeth in his book Lalius, Plutarch in Pyrrhus, Gellius 3 book, chap. 8. Entropius, and Zonarus, make report of the same.

P.Cornelius. C.Junius.

Phb. Corneline, and C. Junius, are rehearfed for Confuls this year by Caffiodorus, Cuffinians book hath Rafinus the fecond time, and Brusus. The Greek records, Rufinus and Bubulcus, Zowarus hath Rufinus & Junius, Of P. Rufinus twice Co. (Cic. in his 2, book Of a perfect Orator, Vader, Max. in his 3, book, and 4, chap. Gellins in his 4 book, and 8 chap. in his 17 book likewife and 21 chap, and laft of all, Frontinus in his book of Statagems, make mention.

Q Fabius. C. Genutius.

Affood rus reporteth Q. Fabius and C. Gematius Confuls. The Sicilians registers have Gurges and Clepfun. Of these Coss. Orofus maketh mention in this wise-When Fabius Gurges was the second time Cos, with C. Genuius Clepfuns, a grievous pessilence reigned both in the City, and also in the territory about it.

M'. Curius. L. Lentulus.

Afficiorus and Eutropius deliver unto us for Coss. M'. Curius and L. Lensulus. The Sicilian registers, Dentatus and Lentulus. This is ethird Consulat of M'. Curius, which together with Lentulus Consulship, is drawn out of the Capitoll records of triumph this year,

480 Serv. Cornelius. M'. Curius.

Affiodorus, the weeth for this years. Coff.
Servius Cornelius and M. Curius, Cufpinians
book and the Greek records, Mercuda, E. Dentassus the third time. This M. Conius is now
Cof. the fourth time, for thrice he was before.
Concerning this Serv. Cornelius Mercuda, Pliny
relateth and writeth, that he received a princely coronet of gold at the hands of L. Lennulas
the Coff of the former year, for winning a town
of the Sammits,

C.Fabricius. C.Claudius.

Affodorus fetteth down, C. Fabricius and Licinius and Canina: Confuls: the Sicilius records, Licinius and Canina: Cuffin a s Kalender, Licinius and Cinna, Eutropius: Long Licinius and C. Claudius Canina. Welleus, Ful an Dorfo and Claudius Canina. Whereby it may be underflood, that the Confuls were alled, C. Fabius Dorfo Licinius, and Caiss Crowns Canina: for Dorfo Was an old name of the Fabi.

L. Papirius Curfor. Sp. Carvilius.

NExt after them, Cassiodarus nominateth for Cossi. Sp. Carvilius and Lu. Rapirius Cursor. The records both of Sicily and Lu. Rapirius Cursor. Cursor and Maximus. Both these were now Cossi. the second time as appeareth by their triumphs upon record in the Capitoll. Frontinus freaketh of them in his book. Of water-conduits, and Livy in his 24 book.

C.Quintius. L. Genutius.

Tis reported by Caffiodore, that C. Quintius and L. Genutus were Confuls. Cufpinians book and the Greek records, fet to their furnames, Claudius and Clepfina, Livy in his yook speaketh of one Tit. Quintius lame of one leg, from whom haply this furname is drawn.

484 C. Genutius. Cn. Cornelius.

R Eported there are for Confuls this year by Caffiedorus, C. Genutius and Cn. Cornellus; whole iurnames were Clepfins and Blafie, as it appeareth in Cufpinian book, This Cains Genetius is the fame, who before-time was Conful. As for C. Blafie, he is deficiibed by his Cenfording flanding upon record in the Capitell, The Greek records over-pais them both.

P. Sempronius. 3 or after & Q. Ogulphius App. Claudius. 3 some, Fabius Pistor.

A Fter Cornelius and Genutius Confuls, Cofficial fodorus bringeth in Pub. Semprenius, and

App. Clauding, and of purpose over-skippeth Q. Gule and Fabius Piffer, Zonaras, Q. Gallus and C. Fabius. Of them speaketh Europius, saying: When Q. Gulo and Fabius Pictor were Confuls, the Picenate raifed war ; and by the Confuls next following, to wit, P. Sempronius and App. Clanding they were vanquished. Pliny alfo in his 33 book and 3 chap. When Q. Fabine (quoth he) was Conful, filver was coined and flamped for money, five years before the fecond] Punick war. Theie Confuls, Velleim alfo reckoneth in his first book But Sigonius and Onuphrius advertise us, that the book of Entropiss is very faulty in one of these Consuls, and that in lieu of Quin, Gulo, it should be read Q. Ogulphius; for of this Gulo, there is in no place besides, any mention: so as they would have, that it should be Q. Ogalvins, fon of L. nephew of A. furnamed Gallus, who a little before was fent in embaflage to Prolomens. And it falleth out passing well, that they should match Ogalvius a commoner, with Fabius a Patritian. Alfo Onuphrius testifieth that in the most ancient hand-written books of Entropies, the name is found of Ogulvins. And, as both the Greek records, and also Zonaras, together with the more ancient and perfect copies of Entroping, agree to this his judgment : fo Hubertus Goltzius likewife in his Catalogue of Confuls, embraceth the same : and that which maketh most for the purpose, the old antiquities of coin witneis as much. But in the mean while this is worth the observation, that oftentimes in the most ancient pieces of money, the letter C is written for G: as for example here, Ocul, Cal. for Ogul, Galba.

P. Sempronius. App. Clandius.

Being that we settle the Consulship of the Stormer year, in Ogulvius and Fabius Pittor, and that upon the authority of Eutropius, the Greek records, Cuspinian, Zonaras, Onuphrius, and others; we will fet down for this years Comiuls , P. Sompronius and App. Claudius, whom Velleins in his first book calleth, Sempronius Sophus, and Appius the fon of Cacus. The Greek tecords, Semprenius Rufus Sophus: and Cuspinians book Rufus. Moreover, this also Golozius giveth us to understand, that the furname of this Sempronius is in old peeces of coin found written without an aspiration [Sopus;] which is no rare thing to be seen in such antiquities : for we read in others of them, Philippus, Tampilus, Graccus, Pulcer, Triumpus, for Philippus, Tampbilus, Gracchus, Pulcher Triumphus, and fuch like.

M. Attilius. L. Julius Libo.

Livepins puttern down for Confuls, M. Assiline and L. Julius Libe. The Sicilian registers. Regular and Libe. Calibaderus, M. Assilius and Lightins. And both of them are taken forth of the records of capitol triumphs.

of ever-skippeth Conaras, Q. Gallas the Europius (Ayrollow) and by the Congram by

Creek records shew, Maximus and Vitalus, Zonarus, Q. Fabius, and Emplius (no double for Mannihus by some cror and sault of the copies. Calpinian out of some old books delivered unto us for Consuls, Q. Fab. Maximus and Lus, Mamilius, Osuphrius thinketh, that Q. Fab. Maximus Gurges was now thrice Consul.

Ap. Claudius. M. Fulvius.

Besides the capitol monuments, Polybius in his fifth book maketh mention of these Contulus, Geslius also, who calleth them thus, App. Claudsus brother of Cacus Suramend Caustary, Paterellus, and Pliny in his book of famous men: as also Appianus, Florus, Frontinus in his is book of Stratagems, Eutropius, Orosinus, and Calibadorus.

M'.Valerius. M'.Otacilius.

Affiodorus and Eutropius flew unto us, that M. Valerius and M. Ocacilius were Conf. Zonaras nameth Valerius Max, and Ocacilius Craffus. Cuffinians Kalender and the Sicilian records, Max, Meffula and Craffus. Of thele Confuls Ver. Valerius was in this government of his named Meffula: and Pliny likewife, in his fixt book and five and thirtieth Chapter.

L. Posthumius, Q. Mamilius,

Cassindary and Polybus put down for next Consuls, L. Possumus and Q. Mamilius; Zonavas nameth them, Possumus all Junus and Quintus Mamilius; The Stellian registers, Albinus, and Viculus: but the expitol monuments, L. Possumus ion of Lucius, nephew of Lucius; intramed Magallus, and Q. Mamilius ion of Q. nephew of M. surnamed Piculus:

L.Valerius. T.Otacilius.

Polybins and Caffiodorus match together in the Confulat for this year L. Valer. mand T. Oracilius: the furname of Valerina is Flace 12; and of Oracilius, Graffus, as it appeareth upon the capitol and Sicilan records,

Cn. Cornelius. C. Duiliu.

Affiodorus and Zonaras bring in for Coff. Cn. Cornelius and C. Duilius. In like manner also Polybius, but only that in lieu of Julλι he hath λίβι . The Sicilian Registers thew Scipio and Duilius, Cn. Cornelius Scipio is furnamed also Asina, by the capital writers Orofius, Entropius, and Valerius in his fixt book chap, 10, of which furname Macrobius writeth thus in his first book of Saturnalia: The surname of Afina (qd, he) was given to the Cormeliis for that the first of the House Cornelia having either bought land, or given his daughter in marriage, when (after the folemn mannet) he was required to put in good fureties for fecurity, brought into the open market place a the als laden with money, and pawned down that prefently in flead of pledges.

C. Aquilius son of M. L. Cornelius son of L.

There are nominated by Cofflodorus for Confuls, C. Aguilus and L. Görnelius, The Sicilian regitlers, Florus and Scipio. Zonara, C. Florus and E. Scipio, Eutropius and Orofius, L. Cornelius Scipio, and C. Aguilus Florus, Polybius leaveth them out. The Capitoline moments agree with the Annals of Eutropius and Orofius.

496 A. Atilius Calatinus, Q. Sulpitim.

DOlybins avoucheth for this years Consuls, A. Atilius and C. S. Ipitius. Caffindorus, A. Atilie's Calatinus, and C. Sulpitius. The Sicilian Registers and Cuspinians Kalender, Calatinus and Patercule s. The capitol monuments, A. Atilius Calatinus and C. Sulpitius Paterculus. Zonaras, Atilius Calatinus, and Caius St lpitius. Of these Consuls, Polybius Cicero, Volerius, Florus, Frontinus in his Stratagems, Pliny the yonger Gellius, Eutropius, and Caffiodorus make mention. But concerning the forename of Sulpitius Pateroulus, the Capitoline tables dilagree one from another; to wit, those that carry the records of the triumphs, from those that thew the Confulthips and other magistracies; for in these latter monuments he is called Quintus, in the former Cains. Whereby Goltzius doth conjecture, that one man was not the author of both those records, namely, the Triumphal and the Consular,

Cn. Cornelius. 497 C. Asilii

Affiodorus sheweth unto us, Cn. Cornelius and C. Atilius Serranus, for Confuls: bur Polybins, C. Atilins. The capitol tables, C. Atilius Reoulus, Cufpinians Kalender and the Sicilian regitters, have Ragulus and Blafio the lecond time. But how Atilius should come by his furname Serranus, Pliny the weth in his 18 book, faving : In these daies the fields were tilled by the very hands of L. Generals themselves, and a man verily would believe thereby, that the ground loyed in a laureat plough-share and a triumphant plowman. Him they found a fowing, unto him they presented those honorable dignities, and so took he his surname Serranus. As concerning Blasio, all authors well neer befides, approve the judgment of Cuspinian: but Goltzius supposeth, that he was not the same man that was Conful before; and therefore he writerh him the fon of C. nephew of L. without putting to the numeral note II.

Q. Caditius. L. Manlius.

The next Confuls that increeded, were (by Cassindorus his taying) Q. Caditius and L. Manlius. The Sicilian registers name them Vulso and Caditius. Zonaras, M. Regulus and L. Manlius, Emropius, M. Atilius Regulas and L. Manlius Vello : and Polybius, M. Atilius and L. Manlius, Infenus in his 41 book maketh mention of these Consuls. But ye must understand, that Q. Cuditius died whiles he was in office, and M. Atilius was substituted in his room, and made Conful the fecond time; as appeareth evidently by the capitol tables, wherein it standeth thus upon record, Lu Manlius Vulfo Loni gus : and in flead of Q, Caditius, M, Atilius Regulas the second time: as also by Cuspinians book, wherein is written, Longus and Regulus,

M. Emplius Paulus, Ser, Fulvius Nobilior.

Polybius sheweth for the Coss, this year, Ser, Fulvius, and M. Aemylius. Cuspinians Kalender, Notition and Paulus. The Sicilian registers, Patinus and Paulus. Cosspoorus and Eutropius, together with the Capitoline records have Ser, Fulvius Nobelior, and M. Emylius Paulus,

Cn.Cornelius. A. Atilius.

Affiodorus and Polybius report for this us. The capitol authors write, A.A.i.lius. The capitol authors write, A.A.i.lius Calatinus the feecond time, and Cn. Cornelius Scipio Afina likewife a fecond time. As touching Cn. Cornelius Afina twice Conful, thus writeth Yasterius in his first book: Cn. Cornelius S. Afina, who being Conful, was taken prifoner by the Carthaginians at Lipara when he had by the law

him of arms loft what he per lie had, recovered all again, and was made Conflit the record time: to as, of a Conflit in became a captive, and of a captive twice Conful.

Cn. Servilius. C. Sempronius,

C. Assertius and Possessus put down for Confuls, Cri, Servilius and C. Schipponius. The Scirilius capies, Capie and Blasse. Zenoras, Scirilius Capie and C. Schipponius. Entrypius and Orosius, Cri, Servilius Capie, and Schipponius Blasse. Orthe same Consuls, Sabinus in his 30 book maketh mention, as also a stone of the Capitel.

C. Aureline Cotta. P. Serviline.

Affodorus bringeth in as Cost. C. Aurelius Cotta, and P. Geminus. The Sicilian regifiers, Cotta and Geminus: but thole of the Capitol, C. Aurelius Cotta, and P. Servilius Gemsnus. Zonarus, Pub, Servilius and C. Aurelius. Ciero in his book, entituled Luculus, writeth, that C. Costa, together with P. Servilius Gensinius, wist tyrice Conful. Frontinus allo in his fourth book of Stratagetins, and livewife Orgisu, make mention of G. Cotta Conful in Sictly.

L. Casilius Metellus. C. Furius,

Polybius letteth down for Confuls, L. Chille12 Metellus, and C., Favius, The Sicilian
12 Metellus, and C., Favius, The Sicilian
12 Metellus, and C. Favius, Caffodorus, Lis,
Cacillus and C. Furius, Europus, Oforius, and
12 capitol Rome, L. Cacilius Metellus, and C.,
Furius, Pacilus, This is that Lu. Metellus, twice
Conful and high priest, of whom Pliny writeth
in his feventh book and three and fortieth
chapter.

C. Acilius Regulus. L. Manlins.

D'Olybius placeth for this years Cohfuls, C. Arilius and L. Minishin. Copfus and c. Arithis Regulus, and L. Maillius. Cropfus and a captual flone, have C. Arithis Regulus, and L. Maillius Pulls, both Coff, the Regord time. Zenira di C. Arithis the Brother of Regulus and L. Maillius. The Sicilian records, Regulus and Vulfo.

P. Clandins. L. Junius,

Apadorita and Paly Bus inter for Comfilis the best year, Pal Chaudhis and L. Janisi. Zoniai. Z

created poor and these and forther changed man the themew of the forther the chief col writers and part with chief was in his first book and fourth chapter, speaketh of the same Confus.

TOZ!

P. Servilius. C. Aurelius

For Contils this year. Capitaline patters down P. Servilius and C. Rherlait. Cloeva in his book Luculus, Itah that their were twice Confuls. Which also is apparant by the Captoll and Sicilian tables: in which their furnames are to be feen, Geminus 11, and Contall,

L. Cacilius. N. Fabino.

T is recorded by Collisioners, that the Confuls of this year, were Li Caciline and N. Fabis, we but London to mandet them, Caciline Mereis lus, and Numerius Fabius. Cultivitain Ralender and the Sicilian Registers, have them in this manner; Mesellus II. and Buteo II. But the capitoline tables show them thus, L. Cacilius Metellus II. N. Fabius Buteo II. Pliny also reported in his seventh book, that Metellus was twice Conful.

M'. Fabins. M'.Opacilins.

C. Affiodories fetteth down as Confuls, M. Fabins and M. Osseilius. The Sicilian Regifiets, Craffus and Licinius. Gollius in his senth book and fat chaptes, hath F. Licinius and Oracilius Craffus. The capitol marble flowes, M. Fabius Licinius, and M. Osacibius Craffus. Befides, Gellius in the place before alledged, Florus likewife in his 10 Breyiary upon Livius maketh mention of their Confuls; as also Supposius in Tiberius.

M. Fatins. C. Atolius.

C Affedores, reckeineth M. Fabrus, and C. Asilius, Confuls for this year. The Stellian tables, Bures and Bulbus. But those of the capitol, M. Fabrus Butso, and C. Asilius Bulbus, Qt Fabrus the Confuls shipwische, Florus speaketh out of the nineteenth book of Lives.

A. Manlius. C. Sempronius.

FOr this years Couliuls, Callindorat letreth forth unto us, A Mantini and C. Semprodus, The Stillian ecouls, Torquinis and Bafus, Co. Symptomia book thath Kitlers and Bafus, The captainte abilish the could be a Mantini Trajuntus Astronian, and C. Semprodus Bistus II.

C.Fundamus. G.Sulpinius.

Mitaliani pittretti ulokun G. Pundamini. Add
C. Sulpinius Add Cultais. The Stilling wil-

tess, Fundalus and Gallas. The Capitol monuments, C. Fundanius Fundalus, and C. Sulpisius Gallas, None befides make mention of them,

C.Lutatin: Catelm. A. Poftumius.

CAffiodorus delivereth unto us for Consuls this year, C. Lucatus and A. Postumus. The Sicilian records, Casulus and Albinus. Entropius, and the capitol marbles, C. Lucatus Casulus, and A. Postumius Albinus.

Q. Lutatius Cerco. A. Manlius.

C. Associate, Europius, and Orosius, shew for consults this year, Q. Lusaius, and A. Mantius. The Sicilian records, Cereo and Torquaus. They of the capitol, Q. Lusaius Cereo, and Au. Maulius Terquaus Assicus 11. Indeed C. Lutaius Gereo, is named for an Embassador by Loys in his 42 book.

C.Claudius Centho. M.Sempronius.

FOr this year there were Confuls, C. Claudius Centho, and M. Sempronius Tudstanus, according to Caffedows and the capitol writers. The Sicilian records tedify also the fame furnames. Of these confuls likewise, besides the capitol Writers, Cierospeaketh in his Caso and Brussa, where he calleth this year (according to the judgment of Attiens, where Prave also agreeth) the 514 year from the soundation of the city; as also in his first Tusculan question. So doth Gellius 17 book 21 chap. and Cassionus.

C. Mamilius, Q.Valerius,

NExt there followed in confuls place, as witneffeth Caffiodorus, C. Mamili... and Q. Valerius: but according to the Sicilian registers, Turrinus and Falco: and after the capitol records, C. Mamilius Turrinus, and Q. Valerius Falco. Befides, Verrius: Flacous and Caffiodorus, Gellius allo maketh mention of the Coff, in his 17 book and 21 chapter, So doth Cierro in Brains and the Tuf. ulan questions, in which year they say, that Ensianthe Poet was born.

T. Sempronius. P. Valerius.

For the year following, Caffiedor's: hath confuls, T. Sempronius and P. Valerius. Gracebus and Paleo, in Cuspinians Kalender and the Scillian retords. Zenara avoucheth, Semp. Gracebus, and P. Valerius. The capitol writers, have T. Sempronius Gracebus, and P. Valerius Faleo. Orofius speaketh of these confuls.

L. Cornelius, 517 Q. Fulvini, 10 Confuls, L. Cornelius and Q. Fulvini, 20-

narins, L. Lentolus and O. Flacens, Emropsias, L. Carnellus Londilus, and O. Flacens, the facels. The capitol registers give to Lentilus, the furname Candenus!, and therefore in Cashinian Kalender, they stand by the maries of Candilus and Flacens. As for the Sicilian registers, they leave them out clean.

C.Licenius. P.Cornelius.

C. Assistant Peterships, C. Liscinias and P. Cornelius, Zonaras, P. Lentalus and Licinias Varus. The capitoline witters, C. Licinias Varus, and P. Cornelius Lentalus Candinus. In like manner Conformus: who reckoneth this for the 518 year after the cities foundations following hereinthe computation of Varus, Coero, and Pling, Cuspins in Kalender and the Scillian registers, name them Claudius and Varus.

7. M. nlius Torquatus. C. Atilius.

This year had for confuls, as Cassadornia saith, T. Mantina Torquatus, and C. Attisus. The Sicilian records, shew Torquatus and Bulbus: but Entropius, Orosus, and the capical Tables shew, T. Mantins Torquatus, and C. Aritius Bulbus: unto Bulbus The capitol records put to the numeral note II. When T. Mantins Torquatus and C. Aritius Eulbus the second time were cost. according to Verrius Flacens, Eutropius, Orosus, and Cassadorne, and that there was peace throughout all the empire of Rome, the Temple of Jamus was that the second time, as Plusarch sheweth in Nama: as Livy also, Vessius, Entropius, and Orosi, as, do cestify.

L. Postumius. Sp. Carvilius.

CAffiodorus nameth for confuls this year, I. Flymins and Sp. Carvilius. The Sicilian Regitters have Albanus and Ruga. Zonara, Pofrumius Albanus, and Sp. Carvalius. The capitol writers have I. Pofrumius Albinus, and Sp. Carvalius Maximus. That Ruga was a furname to the Carviliu, appeareth out of Gellius, who maketh mention of Sp. Carvalius Ruga, who at this time was the first that divorced his wife.

Q. Fabius. M'. Pompenius.

Chillodorus putteth down for confuls, Q. Fabins and M. Pomponius. The Sicilian records Maximus and Matho. The capitoline writers have Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucojus, and M. Pomponius Matho. Zonaras hath Q. Fabius Max. and M. Pomponius. The furname of Maximus, this Fabius took of his grand-father, and was not himself the first of that name, whatfoever Polybius writeth in his third book,

Ferrncofus he was called belides of a west upon his lip, at Plut arch witnesseth, and he that wrote the treatile of Famous men.

M. Lepidus. M. Poplicius.

Arcus Lepidus and M. Poplicius are reputed to be Confuls this year by Caffiodorus. The Sicilian regifters have Lepidus and Malleolus. Zonarus hath M. Malleolus and M. Emplius. The capitol tables shew M. Emplius Lepidus and M. Poplicius.

C.Papirius 523 M. Pomponius.

NExt after this were created Confuls, C. Papivius and M. Pomponius according to Cafflodorus, Zonarus, and Dionyfus in his fecond
book. The Sicilian registers fhew Mafo and
Matho. But the Capitol records have C. Papirius Mafo and M. Pomponius Matho. Of C. Papirius, (On of C. furnamed Mafo, a Pontify or Bifhop, Livy speaketh in the year 540,

M. Emylius. M. Junius.

Onaras and Cassiodorus exhibit unto us for Confuls, M. Emplius and M. Junius. The Sicilian registers, Barbula and Pera. The Capitol records, M. Emplius Barbula and M. Junius, Pera.

L. Postumius. 525 Cn. Fulvins.

Affiodorus fetteth down L. Possumius and Cn. Eukvius as Consuls. The Sicilian records Albinus and Centumalus. But those of the Capitol, and Eutropius, present unto us L. Possumius Albinus and Cn. Fulvius Centumatus. Polybius nameth (n. Fulvius and A. Possumius.

Q. Fabius II, Sp. Carvilius,

There are by Coffiederas nominated for Confuls this year; Qu. Fabius Maximus the second time, and Sp. Garvillus. The Sicilian regifers Maximus and Ruga. The Capitol writers fet also unto Carvillus Maximus the mark and numeral note of a double Confulhip. Ciero in his book entituled Care, likewise in his second book of Rhetorical invention, maketh mention of these Confuls, and so doth Valerius in his chapter, disconsing of the kindnes and affectionate duty of children to their parents.

P.Valerius M. Atilius.

These are set down by Cossistatorus for Cossistinis year, P. Valerius and M. Atilius. The Sicilian registers, have Flaceus and Regulus, The

Capitol records repretent P. Vaterias Placeus, and M. Atilius Regular, Gellius writeth of them in his 4 book and 3 chapter.

L. Apustius. M.Valerius.

NExt after, Cassisdorus potteth L. Apostius and M. Valerius Consuls, The Sicilian tables Maximus and Apostius. The Capitol monuments L. Apostius Fullo, and M. Valer, Messula

C. Atilius. L. Aemilius.

I Mmediatly followed Confuls, C. Arilius and L. Emplus, as Caffichorus and Polybius do wines: whom the Capicol writers call, C. Arilius Regulus, and L. Emplus Papes, The Sicilian registers, Regulus and Papes, Zonaras, Regulus and Emplus, Of these Confuls also Orosius maketh mention: and Plum in his third book and twentieth chapter, where untruly men read Paulus for Papes.

T. Manlins. Q. Fulvius II.

The year following had Confuls T. Manling and Q. Fulvins the fecond time, according to Colfodorus and Polybins, and as Orofus faith, T. Manling Torquasus and Q. Fulvins Flaceus, Culpinians tables, together with the Capitoline, have Torquasus the fecond time, and Flaceus, likewife the fecond time, shewing the furnames only of their Cosf.

C. Flaminius. P. Furius Philus.

C. Associated and the control of the

M.Marcellus Cn. Cornelius.

Caffiodorus nameth for the next Confuls, M. Marcellus and Cn. Cornelius. Pol·bius, M. Claudius and Cn. Cornelius. The Sicilian registress copie and Marcellus. Zonarus. Claudius Marcellus and Cn. Scipio. Eutropius, M. Claudius Marcellus, and Cn. Cornelius Scipio. The Capitius Scipio Alcundius Marcellus, and Cn. Cornelius Scipio Calour. This is that Marcellus, who was five times Conful: and this is that Scipio was flain in Spain by Afarubat the Carthaginian.

P. Cornelius M. Minutius.

C Affodorus sheweth for this years Confuls?
C or nelius and M. Minusius, So doth Zong-

rus. The Sicilian registers have Scipio and Russus. Entropius hath P. Cornelius and M. Minimus Russus. Cuspinians book Asina and Russus. Signing and Onsphring both, do think that this P. Cornelius Scipio Asina was his fon, who in the fift Punick war was twice consul. And verily Livy, in the year 543 maketh mention of P. Cornelius Asina, an honorable Senator, and who had been consul.

L. Veturius. 534

Caffiodorus and Zonaras exhibit unto us for Confuls, L. Veturius and C. Lutatius. The Sicilian registers Philo and Catulus. Caspinians book Philo and Secoola.

M. Levius. L. Emylius.

The confuls next following were M. Divins and L. Emplus, as Cafeborus witnefieth, Cuffinians book and the Greek records flew Salinetor and Paulus. Zonarus, M. Livius and Emplus Paulus. Pliny maketh mention of these confuls in the 29 book and fift chapt.

P.Cornelius Scipio. T.Sempronius Longus.

C. Associate and Polybius put down for coniuls P. Cornelius and T. Sempronius. Zonara, Sempronius Longus and P. Seipio. The Sicilian records, Longus and Scipio. Livy, Eutropius, Probus, Orosau, and Pedianus, name them P. Cornelius Scipio, and T. Sempronius Longus., Whiles these were consuls, the second Punick war arose, as writers have delivered unto us in their chronicles.

Cn. Servilius Geminus. C.Flaminius.

THen followed confuls, as Polybius, Callindo. rus, and Livy write, Cn, Servilius, together with C. Flaminius. But the two last named, as also the Sicilian registers, have given to Servilius the furname of Geminus. C. Flaminius now fecond time conful, with like pride as heretofore, entered into his magistracy in the Ides of March not at Rome but at Ariminum. The same man, in neglect and contempt of the Auspicia or figns of birds, at what time as he made head and went against Annibal coming into Italy, fought a battel at the lake Thrafymenus, where his army was wholly defeated and himfelf loft his life : into whose place M. Atilius Regulus, who had been conful before, was fubflitured. Thus much out of Livy and Polybins.

538 C. Terentius Varro. L. Emzlius Panlus.

NExt to them Polybius bringeth in L. Rmylius and C. Terentius for confuls. The Sicilian tegisters, Pacius and Varro, Plutarch in Panius, Terentins Varro, and Kenylius Paulus, Livy, Calliedorus, and others, C. Terenius Varro, and L. Emylius Paulus, Gelizahus noteth, that the father of C. Terenius Varro, Was one Aulus, a thing by others passed over.

539
L. Posthumius Albinus, III.
M.Claudius Marcellus, II.
Q. Fabius Maximus, III.
T. Sempronius Gracchus,

I Juy reporteth that the confuls elect for this year, when M. Junius the Dictator held the folemn affembly for the election, were Lucius Posthumius Albinus the third time, who as then ruled the province of Ganl, and T. Sempronius Gracchus, who had been master of the horsemen: and that Posthum us before that he entred into government, was by Annibal in France environed and flain, in whose flead M. Marcellus was subrogated conful now the second time: who upon information given by the Augurs. that hiscreation was not good, refigned: and commonly the Nobles gave out and faid, That the Gods were not well pleased, that two commoners were then first chosen consuls: whereupon in the room of Marcellus, Quintus Fabius Maximus was chosen consul the third time. Thus write Livy and Plurisch, And for this cause it is that Cassiodorus, Orosius, and Entropins do put down for this years confuls, T. Sempronius and Q. Fabius.

Q. Fabius, IV. M. Claudius Marcellus, III.

Livy, Plutarch, and Caffiedorus, fet out for confuls this year, Q. Fabius Maximus the fourth time, and M. Claudeus Marcellus the third time. Moreover, Cicro offentimes and Frontinus in his fecond book of stratagems, make mention of these confuls.

Q. Fabius Max. son of Verrucosus. T. Sempronius Gracchus. II.

A Gainst this year were both the consuls created in their absence, namely, Q, Fab, Max, the son of Vertuce/sa, and T. Sempronius Gracebus the second time: as Livy testifieth and Caffiodorus, tegether with the Sicilian registers. This Fabius had been Pretor the former year: and Gracebus consult two years before. These consuls Gellius nominatesh our of Quadrigations, the second book and second chapter, Likewise Gicro and Valerius,

App. Claudius Pulcher. Q. Fulvius Flaceus, III.

The confuls created for this year by the Dichator, were Quinnus Fulcus Flaccus the third time, who then was master of the horfemen, and Appins Claudens Fulcher, who is his his pretorship was L. deputy in Sicily, as Livy, Phatarch in Fabius, Castodorus, and Fefins in his 17 book do witness.

543

C. Sulpitius Galba. Cn. Fulvius Centumalus.

Pon the receit of certain letters, the Coniuls agreed together; that Claudius should hold the election for magistrate and see in fanished, whiles Fubius remained still before Capua. Claudius created for confuls, Cn. Fubums Centumalus, and P. Sulpitius son of Servims, and surnamed Galba, who before time had bern no state-office of the chair. Thus writeth Livius. The same clinks also Capubash of the chair. The switch deliver. Orosus likewise and Festus in his 17 book. The Sicilian records declare Galba and Centumash. As for S. Sulpitius, he is named in his second consulship, asit appeareth upon record in the capitol, the son of Ser, nephew of Publius surnamed Galba Maximus,

544

M.Val.Lavinus. II. M. Claudius Marcellus. IV.

I Ivy, Sextus Pompeius, Valerius Maximus, Plutarch, Florus, Eutropias, and Orofius, do prefent for confuls this year, M. Claudius Marcellus and M. Valerius Lavinus. Now this is Marcellus his fourth confulfhip, as Plutarch and Livy write : but Caffiodorus faith, that he was but the third time with M. Valerius Lavinus, leaving out that confulfhip which he bare not through, because of the errour in his creation: and yet is it one of the five that he is reported to have born. Livy in the nine and twentieth and thirtieth books, writerh that M. Valerius was twice conful. In like manner, the book of Cashinian hath for this year, Marcellus the fourth time. and Lavinus the second time. And therefore Omphrius supposeth that his first consular was in the year five hundred four-and-thirty? and his fecond, now. Of him Polybius and Cicero make mention.

545

Q.Fabius Maximus.V. Q.Fulvius Flaccus. IV.

6.

He confuls for this year created, were Q. Fabina the fift time, and Q. Fabina Harden the fourth time, the fame man who being, Dictator, held the affembly for that election; as Livy and Cafficdorus do witnes. The Sicilian records fer forth Fabins and Placeus. Whiles these were consuls, Cicero in his Oration against Rullus, faith that Capua was, won: and yet Livy hath reported it two years before, Of these consuls Valerius also, together with Planarch, Emropius, and Orofius hard made mention.

M. Clardins Marcellus, P.
T. Quintius Crispinus.

IN the eleventh year of the Punick war, there entred into their confulfing M. Marcellus the fix time (6 by ereckon that confulfing which upon an error in the creation he kept not) and T. Quintius Criftinus. So saith Livy. Plutareh allo nameth Marcellus the fift time and Criftinus. But Cassiodorus reckoneth Marcellus but the fourth time with Criftinus, passing over that sally confular of his. Moreover these consuls are mentioned by Cicero Valerius, Plinius the yonger, Probus, Eutropius, and Orofius who also report that they both were forelaid and intrapped in ambush by Amshali in so much as Marcellus was presently slain in the place, and Quintius sted fore wounded,

7 17

C.Claudius Nero. M.Livius Salinasor.

Then the LL, of the Senat cast about to see whom they should create confuls, behold, the most eminent and singular man above all others, was C. Canadius Nerounto whom was joined as companioning overnment M. Evipuss, who many years before, upon a consular that he had born, was by the judgment of the people condemned; and almost eight years after his condemnation was by Marcus Maycellus, and Marcus Livius them consuls, reduced into the city. In like manner, the Sicilian Registers namefor consuls, Nero, and Salmator. The caption seconds shew Caime Clandius Nero, with M. Livius Salinator.

Q.Cacilius Metellus, L.Veturius Philo.

Ivy, Cassiodorus, and the records of the capitol, exhibit unto us for confuls this year, Lieuvius Philo, and Q. Caedius Metellus. The Sicilian registers, Metellus and Philo. Over and besides, of these consuls Cuero many a time and often, Valerius, Plutarch in Africanus, Appianus in Ibericus, Pluy in his 7 book 43 chap, do make mention.

549

P. Cornelins Scipio, P. Licinius Craffus.

I Mains Venneius Philo held the affembly for areation of Magiffrars, wherein all the consumes in general, with exceeding great favour nominated Pakins Scipio for contint, and to him, was joined in government, P. Licisnius Craffur, the fupream pontify. Thus fight Livy. The Scilian tables have Scipio with Craffur. The capitol records thew P. Cornelius

Scipio, furnamed afterwards Africansu, with P. Licinisu Craffus the rich, of whom Caffiedorsu likewife and Cicero in Brusse do speak.

550 M.Cornelini Cethegus. P.Sempr. Tuditansus

Loys. Caffiodorms, and the capitol records do name for Confuls this year, P. Sempronium Tudinamu, and M. Carnelium Cestagum. The Sicilian regilents; Getbegum and Tudinamus; of whom Ciccro in Brunus, Plutareb, Emtropium and Caffiodorus do often times make mention. In this year P. Scipio Nafica, judged by the Senate the best man in the city, received dame Idaa.

Cn, Servilius Capio. C. Servilius.

Ley and Caffiedorsu together, with the Sicilian records and capitol monuments, put un to us for Confuls. Cn. Servilius Capie and C. Servilius. Of which twiss Capie had been Pretor in the year 548, and Servilius in 547. This year died O. Fabius Max: and Annibal with a fad cheer and heavy heart departed out of Italy into Africk by commandment of certain delegate Embaffadors, in the feventeenth year of the fecond Punick war.

552 Tib.Claudim Nero. M. Servilius Geminii.

M Arom Servilius Geminns, and Tib Claudius' Mero were Coss, this year according to Livy; Cassionary, and the capitol records, in which Servilius standeth surnamed Pulex, Geminns. The Sicilian rables have Nero with Servilius; In these Consults year, Annibal was in Africk by Scipio overthrown, and a second peace made with the Carthaginians, as Polybius, Livy, Plutersch, Applan, and Eutropius do report.

553 Cn. Cornelius Lentulus. P. Elius Parus.

A Gainst this year were created Consuls, as Livy; writeth, cn. Gernelius Lennulus, and P. ÆLius Parrs. So saith Cassidorns also and Pliny in his eighteenth book and eighteenth chapter. In a broken peece of marble in the Capitol, we find Lennulus and P. Aelius: in the Sicilian registers, Lennulus and Parus. These two were Pretors both in the year 5 50.

P.Snlpitius Galba. C. Anrelins Cotta.

L Psy and Cassions put down for Consuls, P. Bulpitius Galba, and C. Aurelius Costa. This P. Sulpitius in the year 342 was first Conful; and E. Costa two years before, Pretor, These same Consuls are to be seen in the capital tables, but Galba and Costa in the Steplan.

555 L.Cornelius Lentulus. P.Villius Tappulus.

This year had for Confuls, L. Cornlins and P. Fillins, as Cofficiorus writeth: but according to Livy and the caption monuments, Lennalus and Tappalus: after the Sicilian records, L. Cornelins Lennalus and P. Fillins Tappalus. Of P. Villins Conful, Plotareh maketh mention in Quintus.

556 T.Quintius Flaminius. Sex. Elius Patus.

Livy, Caffiodows, the capitol records, together with Plusarch in Quintius, report unto us for confuls this year, T. Quintius Flaminius and Sext. Ælius Pausa. The Sicilian tables, Flaminius and Patus. Plimy in his book of famous men. faith (but not without some error) that this Flaminius was the son of that C. Flamanius who was flain at Thrassmens. Whereas in deed this man was descended of the noble Patritian house of the Quinti, the other of the family of Flaminii, no better than commoners, Now this Sex. Ælius Patus is the man of whom Cicero giveth this report out of the poet Emilia.

This Sextus Ælius in records, Catus furnam'd ye fee. A worthy wight for wifedomerare,a discreet man was hel

And therefore in the capitol tables he is called Pains Cains.

C.Córnelius Gethegus, Q.Minutius Rufus,

In this year C. Corneline Cethegus, and Q. Minutes were confuls, after Livy, Caffiodowns, and the capitol matbles. Their furnames of appear in the Sicilian registers. And Civers speaketh of them in Brutus.

558 L.Furius Parpureo. M.Claudius Marcellus.

This year had for Confuls, L. Farius Purpareo, and M. Claudus Marcellus, according to Livy, Caffedorus, and the capitol records, The Sicilian annals deliver unto us Porphysical and Marcellus,

M.Portius Cato. 559
L.Valerius Flaccus.

MArcus Portius Cato and L. Valerins are tanged Confuls this year, by Verrius Flaccus, Cicero in many places, Livy, Plansech, Pliny, Valerius, Probus, Eutropius, Orofius, and Caffied dorus.

> P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus, II, T. Sempronius Longinus,

L'oy, Caffiedorms, the monuments both of the capitol and Sicily, match Confuls together this year, P. Cornelins Scipio Africanus the fiscond fiscond

fecond time, and T. Sempronius Longus. Of them Crero maketh mention in the oration of Cornelius accused of selony, appeareth in Padianus.

to Titus Livins

L.Corneline Merula. Q. Minutius Therman.

Lyp, Coffiedorm, and the capitol authors, write that the Copiuls cholen to succeed in this year, were L. Carnelina Merula, and Q. Minusian Themana. The laid furnames are found in the Sicilian records, Propus speaketh of them in Anubal, and Frontins in his book of strategens.

L.Quintius Flaminius. C.Domitius Enobarbus.

Libeius Quintius Flaminius, and Cn. Domitius, Enobarbus were this years Confuls, as Livy, Conflodorus, and the capitol records restify. The Sicilian registers also show their surnames.

M. Acilius Glabrio. P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica.

The Confuls created for this year, were P. Cornelius Scipio Nafica, and M. Acilius Glabris, fon of Cn. as testify Livy. Callodous, the capitol records, Plutareb in Quinting, and Appian in his Syriack history. In the Sicilian registers, named they are Glabrio and Nafica. In the Confuls year the fame authors report, that the wiar againft Antiochia King of Syria, and againft the Actolians, was proclaimed: which in the capitol monuments. In Paterculus, and Macrobius, is called the Antiochian, but by Florus and Pliny the yonger in Cato. the Syriah war. This was the 362 year from the cities foundation, as Macrobius written in his first book of Saturnals.

L. Cornelius Scipio. C. Lelius.

Affiodorus, Livius, and the capitol tables put down for Confuls this year, L. Cornetissions Spin and C. Letius. The Sicilian registers have Scipto and Letius. The fame men Gellius in his fixteenth book and fourth chapter nameth C. Letius son of C. and L. Scipio, son of P. To Letius Cafficadore only addeth the surmane Africanus, This L. Scipio surnamed Afraicus, was brother to Africanis.

C. Manlius Kulfo, M. Fulvius Nobilior.

CNess Manisss Vallo, and M. Futvaus Nobilior, are nominated Confuls for this year by Livy, Caffiedore, and the tables both of the capito, load Sicity, Manlius was Pretor in the year 557 and Futvius anno 500.

566. C. Livius Salinator. M. Valorius Meffala.

The Confuls next following, were Mikale-

Lioy and Caffiedories testify, together with the Sicilian and capitol tables.

M. Emplius Lepidus. C.Flaminius.

The next Confuls, were M. Lemplus Depidus and C. Planimius, as wines Livy, C. officdorns, Zondern Strabo in his fit book, the Stills an and capito tables. Of them Valerius maketh mention in his first book. This is that M. Lepidus who was the Arch-bishop, twice Coshul, Censor, and President of the Senar six times chosen by the Censors. And this is that C. Plaminus, who afterward by Cato the Censor was displaced out of the Senar and disposed.

568
Sp. Posthumius Albinus. Q. Marsius Philippus?

I loy, Cassiodorus, Eurropius, and the capitol tables report Consuls for this year. Sp. Postbarmius Albinus, and Q. Marsin's Philippus. The Sicilian Registers name them barely, Albinus and Philippus, Valerius maketh mention of them in his six took and third chapter, Likej wife Phiny in his 33 book and tenth chapters.

Ap. Clandins Pulcher. M. Sempronius Tuditanus!

For this years Confuls were Appine Claudius Pulcher, & M. Sempronius Tudisanti, as Livy, Caffiedorus and the capitol records do teftify, They fland in the Sicilian records by the names of Pulcher and Tudisanus.

F. Claudius Palcher, L. Parcius Cicinias.

THe Confuls that followed for this year, were L. Portius Licinius & P. Claudius Plucher: witness Livy, Caffiedorus, and the capitol tables. Palcher and Licinius they be called in the Sicilian records.

Q. Pabins Labeo. M. Claudius Marcelus

A Gainst this year were created Consuls, M. Claudius Marcellus and Q. Fabbus Lubeo, according to Livy, Coffiodorus, & the capitol marble stemes. Their sumamies be found also in the Sicilian tables, Whiles these were consuls, Astrons wrote that Annibal died, as Probus makethy report in Annibal.

L. Emplus Paulus. Cn. Babius Tamphilus.

Neus Babius Tamphilus and L. Emplind' Paulus were created Confuls for this year, as Livy, Callodorus, the capitol, yea, and the Sicilian tables do ceftify, although their lab have regard only of sheir furnames. This L. Emplins is the ion of that, L. Emplins, who was fain at Canna, as Plutarch and Veleius do wing note.

P. Cornelius Cetherus, M. Babins Tamphilus.

1052

Dublim Cornelius Cethegu and M. Babius Tamphilus, increeded Confuls this year, afthegat and Tamphitas they be called in the Scit-lian records. Oi P. Cornely and M. And in cont. Plus are hunde mention in Names. Of Pa Corner. line and M. Bobine Tampbilus, Valerine speaketh in his first book and first chapter. Of P. Cornelins Lentulns, and M. Babins Tamphilus in II book and first chancer. But Pling in his 1 2 book and 12 chapter calleth the one P. Cornelius Cethegus, fon of Lucius: and the other M. Babius fon of Q. furnamed Tampbilus.

A. Postbumilis Albinus. C. Calburnias Pifo.

L. Ioy, Caffiodaria, and the capitol monuments exhibit unto us for this years Confuls, A. Bafthumina Altiques, and C. Caffiornias Pife, The Stellan tables, Albinni and Pife, Pife was Pretor in the year 567, And Albinni anno 568, Bur when as a peffilence had reigned pow three years, fo as it dispeopled the City of Rome and all Italy, it happed that C. Calpurnius died, not without suspicion that he was murdered by Q. Haftilia: in whole room & Fulvius Flaccus his father in law or mothers husband, was decla-

L. Manlius Acidinus, Q. Fulvius Flacens.

I Tuy Caffedore, and the capitol records thew for Confuls this year, L. Manlins Acidinus and Q Fulowir Flavous. The Sicilian tables, Acidinus with Elacout. Cicero maketh mention of Acidinus a Conful, in his fecond book of a perfect ofator. Also observed it is in the capitol monuments, that these Confuls were german brethren: and the same hath Velleius in his secondbook reported. And thereby it cometh to walls, that in the capitol tables L. Manlins Acidinus, is furnamed also Fulvianus after the mamier of those that are adopted.

M Junius Brutus. A Manlius Pulfo.

NEXt Confus created, were M. Indias Brutus and A. Manlius Vulfo: 25 Livy, Caffiodores and the capitol records do tellify. Bruss and Vullethey be named in the Sicilian monuments. This Bruins was Pretor in the year 362; and Vallo in 571.

C.Claudius Pulcher Tob Semerbilus Gracehus.

C Aid Childre Pulchir and The American of Adding the Whiched County into sear by the Places, Ling and Coffee Aid. Of this Tre. Constitution of the Keth in his into book of divination, and Frontinus in his first of firsts with

C. Corneline Scapio, Hispalus, Q. Posiline Sparines. C. Valerius Lavinus.

For, Caffedore, and the capitol recorded hibit unc us for Confus, on Compine Sci-ple Hibitum and O'Philish Spirithely. The Sti-llish Registers, Supil and Priville. But which as Sciple resulting out of the mount. Ministry falls through the Apollers, and to more Tabled patter, where you are the part it capter, where you read to the Batt it Capter, where, by read to that his dilette grew mon. him, he departed this life; Q. Petilius the other Conful, created for his companion to enter prefently upon the government, C. Valerius Lavimus. Thus faich Livy.

P. Mutins Stavola. M. Aemilins Lepidus II.

O Rojins putteth down for Confuls Lepidus and Obsequent, M. Lepidus and P. Marius. The Sicilian tables, Lepidus and Scavola. The capitol monuments, P. Mutius Scavola and M. Emilius Lepidus II. The election of the Consuls this year is lost in Livy. Cicero likewife writeth in his discourse of Provinces : Falerian also in his fixt book and firt chapter, that this M. Emilius Lepidus was twice Conful.

Sp. Pofthumius Albinus. Q.Mutius Scavola. CAffiodorns letteth down for Confule, Sp. Poftbumius and G. Maijus. The capitol records, Sp. Pelbumius Albinius Paulus, and O. Maijus Savoda, C. finiani book hath Paulus and Sca-volas. Play maketh mention of their in his fecond book and 31 chapter. The election of the Confuls this year is lost in Livy.

L.Poshumisa Albanus. M.Popilius Lanas.

He Coff, for this year created, were L. Polfhumins Albinus and M. Popilius Lanas, as Livy, Caffiodorus, and the capitol monuments do tellity. Albinus and Langs are put down in the Sicilian records, Whiles there were confuls. the feaft Floralia was inflituted firft. as Ouis sheweth in his fift book of his Kalender.

C.Popilius Lanas. P. Elius Ligur.

This year had for confuls, C. Popiling Lana, and P. Elins Light; as Livy, Caffindorns, and the capitol records do teffify. The Sicilian regulers name them Land and Ellus. To this day had no Coff, in one year been matched together both commoners : and this was the first time, that both confuls were created out of the commons, as is observed in the capitol monuments. After this, you shall never find the confuls both Patritii: commoners ye fhall have them both twain, many a time and often: but most of all; a commoner and a Patriclan, one with another.

P.Licinine Graffus, C. Caffius Longinus

THe Confuls nextensuing for this year were P. Licinius Craffus, and C. Caffins Longinus, as it appeareth in Livr. Callindorus, Orofins, and the capitol tables. For in the Sicilian records, they are named no otherwise than Craffus and Longue Of the very same Consuls Pliny maketh mention in his seventh book. Gellins also in his ninth book and fourth chapter. Whiles these were Confuls the people of Rome began war against Perfeus King of the Macedonians, fon of Philip: which Florus and Eutropius, together with Orollus, call the second Macedonian war: whereof Livy and Platarch write more at

584
A. Hostilius Mancinus. A. At lius Serranus.

C. Host lins Mancinus, and C. Atilius. The Sicilian registers, Mancinus and Serranus. The capitol monuments, A. Atilius Mancinus, and An, Atilius Serranus, As well the election of these Consuls as their acts, are missing in the Annals of Livr.

Q. Martius Philippus, 11. Cn. Servelius Capio.

Livy, Coffiodorus, and the capitol tables match together in the Confulfhip of this year Q. Martins Philippus the second time, and Cn. Servilius Capio. The Sicilian catalogue hath barely Philip and Capio. Cicero in his books entituled Brutus and Cato, writeth that Ennius the Poet died in their Consulat.

L. Emylius Paulus II. C. Licinius Craffus.

THe Confuls that next succeeded were Lu. Emplius Paulus the second time (seventeen years after his first Consulship) and Cains Licinius Craffus : witness Livy, Caffiodorus, and the capitol monuments. In like manner they are named in the Sicilian registers Paulus and Craffus. As touching this fecond Confulat of L. Paulus, Plutarch, Velleins, Orofius, Entropins, Florus, and Justinus in his 33 book do write, Plutarch addeth thus much and faith, That Panlus was threefcore years of age, when he was chosen Consul the second time.

Q. Elius Patus. M. Junius.

T Joy bringeth in for Confuls next after, Qu. Emylius and M. Junius, The Sicilian records Perm and Pennus. Obsequens and Cassio-dorus Q. Elius Perus, and M. Junius Pennus. Cicero likewise in Brutus speaketh of Mar. Junius Pennus, Conful with Q. Elius. Now from this year forward, we want the compleat frory penned by Livy.

M. Marcellus

T Ivy and the capitol monuments shew for this years Confuls, M. Claudius Marcellas. and C. Sulpitius Gallus. Obsequens, and the title prefixed before the comedy Andriain Terence, exhibit Mar. Marcellus and C. Sulpitius, This is. that Marcellus, who after he had been thrice Conful, perished in the sea. Nephew he was of that M. Marcellus, who had been five times. Conful, as Padianus reporteth. Of these Confuls, Justine, Plany in his second book, and many other have made mention.

Cn. Ostanius

C Affiodorses and Obsequens infer Consuls this year, Cn. Octavius and T. Manlins, The Sicilian tables, Octavius and Torquatus. The capitol frones. (n. Octavius and T. Manlius Torquestus. Mention there is made of these confuls in the title fet before Heerra in Terence. Cicero in his first book of Final ends, and likewise in many other places, speaketh of T. Torquatus. Conful with Cn. Octavens

> A. Manlius. Q.Cellius.

Affiodorus matcheth together confuls in this year, A. Manlins and Q. Cassius. The Sicilian catalogue hath Torquatus and Longinus, The capitol records, A. Manlius, Torquatus and Qu. Cassius Longinus, who died in his contilthip. There also had been companions rogether in their Pretorship, anno 186, as Livy beareth

> T. Sempronius. M. Inventius.

CAssiodorus faith, that the consuls this year were T. Sempronius and M. Inventius. Oblequens nameth them, T. Gracchus, and M. luventing. The capitol monuments thew T Sempranins Gracehus the second time, and M. Inventius Thalva. In the Sicilian registers, Dolabella and Thalva, but not well as it is to be doubted. Cicero, Valerius, and Plusarch have made mention of Tib. Gracehus twice conful. And that M. Inventius died whiles he was conful, Pliny in his seventh book, and Valerius also do re-

P.Cornelius Scipio Nasioa. C. Martius.

Cleere in his first and second book of the nature of Gods, Verrius Flaceus, Obfequens and Calliedorus, report for confuls P. Cornel, Scipio Nalica and C. Martins Figules. But for that there was an error committed in their creations and thereupon they refigned up their place, as the forelaid authors witness together with Valerius Platarch and Pliny: P. Corn, Lentulus, and Cn Domitius Anobarbus, entred in their flead, M. Messala. 593 C. Fannius.

Affiodorus putteth down for Confuls, M. Meffala and C. Fannius. The Sicilian Catalogue Meffala and Strabo. The capitol records, and the tike before Phornio in Terence repreferu unto us, M. Fisherius Meffalas and Catalogue Methodorus Suetonius suketh mention in his book of excellent Rhetoricians, Likewife in Cicero in Brutus, Pliny in his ninth book and fiftieth chapter, and Gellius in his fecond book.

L. Anicius. M. Cornelius Cethegus.

Affiodorus and the title fet before the Comedy Adelphi in Terence avouch for Cost, L. Aniciru and M. Cornellus, The Sicilian and capitol records put surnames unto them, Gallus and Cethegas. Of Anicirs the Consul, Cicero freaketh in Faruns: and of Cethegas, the six and fortieth Epitome or Breviary of Florus, In their year, it is for certain held, that L. Pastus who conquered Perfess, cited.

595 Cn. Cornelius Dolabella. M.Fulvius.

Theyear next following had Copfuls, as witnessent to Assign to the Scillian registers show Dolobella and M. Fulvius. The Scillian registers show Dolobella and Fulvius. The capitol monuments, Cn. Cornelin: Dolobella and Mar. Fulvius Nobilior. The same is to be seen in the life of Terence the poet, for there it is written, that in their year he died.

N. Emylius. C. Popilius.

THE Confuls next incceeding, were Marcus Emplius and C. Popilius, as Caffodoms faith. The Scillan catalogue fheweth Lepidus and Lama. The capitol records have M. Emplius Lepidus and C. Popilius Lama the second time. Of the same Censorius maketh mention in his chapter of distinction of ages.

Sex. Jul.us. 597
L. Aurelius.

Caffiodorus reporteth, that the next Consuls were Sex. Julius and L. Aurelius. The Sicilian and capitol tables yeed furnames unto them, Cafar to Iulius, and Orefles to Aurelius. Pliny writeth of them in his 33 book.

L. Lentulus. 598
C. Martius.

OBsequents and Cassindorus record for this years Consuls L. Lensulus and C. Martius. The Sicilian catalogue Lentelus and Fundus. The capital monuments, L. Cornelius Lentulus Lupus, and C. Martius Figulus the second time.

Cicero in Brutus speaketh of them both, And as touching Figulus twice Consul, Valerius writeth in his chapter of Wrath.

P.Scipio Nafica. M. Claudius.

Publins Scipio and M. Clandins are by Cofficdorns feet down for Coss. The Sicilian regiflets have Nasica and Marcellus. The capitol records, P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica the second time, and M. Clandins Marcellus likewise the second time, Padianus writeth, that this Marcellus was thrice Consul. And that Pub. Scipio Nasica, surnamed also Corcutum, was twice Consul and Centor besides, Cicero writeth in his Bruss.

L. Posthumius. Q.Opimius.

THis year had Confuls, Lu., Possiminus and Qu. Opimius, 28 C. stindorus and Obsequents do witness. The Sicilian tables shew Opimius and Albimus. But the capical records Q. Opimius, and Lu., Possimius Albimus. Mention there is made of this Q. Opimius, Conful, by Gieero in the Epitome of the seven and fortieth book, Moreover, that Possimius died in his magistracy, besides Verrius Flaccus, Obsequents also sheweth: in whose stead Man, Achius Glabrio was chosen.

Q. Fulvius. T. Annius.

The Confuls next following, as Caffiodorss writeth, were Qu. Fulvists and T. Annius. In the capitol fragments they are named Nobilior and T. Annius. In the Sicilian registers, Nobilior and Luscus, Cicero in his Brusus faith, that Q. Nobilior on of Marcus, and T. Annius Luscus were Confuls. The Greek records and Cuspinians book shew Nobilior and Luscus.

M. Marcellus. L. Valerius.

THis year had for Confuls, M. Marcellus and L. Valerius as Caffindaris witneffeth. The Sicilian catalogue representeth Marcellus and Flaceus. Obsequens exhibiteth unto us M. Claudius Marcellus and L. Valerius Flaceus. This Marcellus was thrice Coniul, as Padian faith upon the Oration for Scaurus, and Cicero in his book of divination and deftiny.

603

L. Licinius Lucullus. A. Postamins Mbinus.

CAffodorus putteth down for Confuls, L.L.ncullus and A. Poftumins. The Sicilian tables,
Luncullus and Albimus. The broken matbles of
the capitol, Luncullus and A.P. Poffumins fon of
Anlus, Orofius and the Epitome 48. fibew L.Licinius Lucullus and A.Poft, Albimus, Ciono in his
Brusus, and Lucullus both; maketh mention of
the fame. 604

604 T. Quintinu. M. Acilius.

This year had for Confide, L. Quintina and M. Acilius, as Caffodows testifieth [whom Pliny in his 7 book 82 of chap callet h. Quintina and M. Acilius. Cicero in his book Code, and the 12 book of his Epithesto Atticus nameth T. Flaminina and M. Acilius, and laith that they were created Confuls in the 19 year after the death of Ennius. The Sicilian tabes have Flaminina and Ealbus. The Capitoliragments, Flaminina and M. Acilius Balbus.

605
L.Martins. M. Manilius.

CAssodorns avoucheth for the Consuls of this year, L. Martim and M'. Maniling: likewife the 49 Epitome. Cicero in Lucullus maketh mention of Conference and M. Manitims: of Cenforinse and Manilius in his twelfth book of epittles to Arrism. The same Consuls, Appianus in Librea nameth L. Martins Cenforinus and M' Mandius. In like fort Conformed in his treatife of Nativity or Birth-day. The Sicilian tables have Cenforings and Maniling. The capitol fragments thew Centerinus and M'. Manilius, fon of Publins, nephew of Pub. Whiles thefe were Confuls, there arose a third war between the State of Rome and the Carthaginians, as Florus in the 40 Epitome belides Verrine Flacens do testify: likewife Solinus, but that he faith with Verrius Flaceus, that it was the year 64. Cicero alfo in his eleventh Philippick, and laftly Entropine, with Orofine.

> 606 Sp. Postumius. L. Piso.

Then were Consuls created, Sp. Polimina and L. Pifo, according to Caffiedorns and Objequent. In the capitol fragments they are hamed A. Magnus, and B.M. Calpurnuss, son of Caius, nephew of Caius, furnamed Pifo (aforius, in the Sicilian catalogue Abinus and Pifo. As for Magnus and Objequents of Polimins; like as Cafonius and Pifo, of Calpurnuss. In this year the people of Rome, entred into arms against Andrifeus, otherwise termed Pfendo-Philippus, which they call the third Macedonian war, after Florus and Eutropius.

P. Africanu. C. Livius

Beginens and Cofficients let forth for contills this year P. Africanus and C. Levine. In the Sicilian caralogue they are registred Scipio and Drafus: in the capitol fragments Africanus Emplianus, and C. Livins; the one fon or M. Emplianus, nephew of Moreus, the other furnamed Drafus. This Pub. Cornelius was the natural fon of that Parlus that vanquished Perfeus King of the Macedonians, and adopted by P. Cornelius the fon of Setpio Africanus, Whereupon he was called Pub. Cornelius, son of Publius, nephew of P. Sepia Africanus the yonger, and Amplianus, as Velleus and others do witness. His two last furnames are in the capitol records, out of which, the complete name of M. Livius Dunfle, with his addition, was framed. Of their Contain Giorre speaketh after: likewise Valeruse, Patoreulus, Appian, Plusarch, Florus, both Phinies, Eutropius and Orofius.

C. Cornelius. L. Mummius.

N Ext confuls fellowing, were Cw. Cornelius and L. Munmius, as witneffeth Caffiedarus: and L. Conformius, as witneffeth Caffiedarus: and According to Orofacis, Velleius, Cenformus, and Cicero in the thirteenth book of epitles to Atticus, Cn. Cornelius Lentulus and L. Mammus they are named. In the Sicilian registers Lentulus and Mummius. In the fragments of the capitol, Lentulus and L. Mummius, nephew of Luc. us. Len. Mummius in this magistracy acquired the furname of Achaeus, upon a victory atchieved by him in Ache., as Plusarch in Marus, and Pelleius do tealify.

609 Q.Fabins Maximus, L.Hostiliuse

CAffodorus this year delivereth unto us for Confuls, Q. Fabius, Maximus, together with L. Haftilius. Ciero in Ledors, and Pliny in his five and thirtieth book and fourth chapter, nameth them Q. Maximus, brother of Scipio, and L. Mancauns. Othis Q. Fabius Maximus Emylianus, Valerius writeth in his second book and first chapter. This Q. Fabius was the son of P. Emylianus, Valerius writeth in his fecond book and first chapter. This Q. Fabius was the son of Vervice(sis, as Appianus writeth in Hispanessis: and therefore in the fragment of a capitol table there is to be seen the second surname Emplianus, Pliny was deceived who in his 31 book 11 chapter calleth him Qs. Allabrogicus, brother of Scipio, who was the son of this Fabius.

610 Ser. Galba. L. Aurelius.

His year had for Confuls, Ser. Galba and Lu. Aurelius, according to Coffiodorus: those, Palerius in his fixt book nameth S. Sulpitius Galba, and Lu. Aurelius Cotta, whom the Sicilian catalogue sheweth under the bare names of Galba and Cotta. But the capitol fragments have Galba and L. Valerins Cotta. This is that Sulp Galba, who being Pretor, as Suetonius writeth stirred up the war before against Viriatas for he was a vehement Orator of whom Cicero speaketh many times. And as for L. Cotta, he it was whom afterwards being accused by Africanus, Qu. Metellus Macedonicus defended, Cicero in Bruins for Murena and against Verres, maketh mention of him Likewife Framinus of them both in his first book of water-conduits. Xxxx

Ap. Claudius. Q. Metellus.

CAssiders nameth for this years Consuls Appins Claudius and Q. Metellus. Orosius, App. Claudius and Qu. Cacitius Metellus. The Sicilian registers have Claudius and Motellus. The capitol fragments shew Pulcher and Q. Cacitius Macedonicus. Of the same, Frontinus speaketh in his book of water-conduits, and Valerius in his seventh book. Now this Metellus is he who being Peteor, subdued the Macedonicus: whom Plinies 7 book sheweth to be the son of Lu, and nepseuwo Quin.

L. Metellus. Q. Maximus.

CAssolves putteth down for Consuls, Le. Macellus and Q. Maximus. The Sicilian records Me. ellus and Maximus. Orossus, L. Cecilius Metallus and Q. Fabius Maximus. Serviliamus. In like maner the capitol fragments Calous and Serviliamus. This Serviliamus is the brother german of Q. Servilius Capia, the Consul-two years after (as witnesseth Appian) and the adopted fon of Q. Fabius Maximus; so they were both adopted by Q. Fabius Max, the son of Vertucosus, the one out of the house Emplia, the other of Servilia. I. Metallus is the brother of Q. Matellus Macedonium, as writeth Valerius in his treasite of Witnesses.

Cn. Capio. 613 Q.Pompeius.

Confuls by Caffiodorm. Velleius in his fecond book faith thus: Whether there were two or three houses of the Pemperes, the first of that name was Conful with Cn. Servilius. Of this Q. Pompeius, Cicero maketh mention oftentimes, writing that he was of base and obscure parentage. Him Valerius in his chapter of witnesses nameth Aufidus, but corruptly through the fault of the copiers, in flead of An.F.i. the fon of Aulus. In the same fort Appianus in Hi-Spanensis nameth him Qu. Pompeius Aulus for A. Filius, Cicero in his Orations against Verres, and in that for Fonteius, Valerius also in his chapter of Witnesses, sheweth that there were two brethren named Cneus and Quintus, both Servilii Capiones.

Capio. C.Lalins.

A Fter this were Consuls made, Qu. Capio and Co. Ladius, my authors are Cofficial and Obfequent together with the Sicilian tables, and Frontinus in his treatife of water-conduits, This Ladius as Gieso in his eleventh Philippick, and Velleins do report, was the fon of Ladius the the Consul, anno 564, whom as Cieco in his fecond book of Duties and in Ladius, was the firth that was furnamed Wife, whereof Plus arch in Graechy yeeldeth a reason.

Cn. Piso. M. Popilins.

Cassioderus theweth for this years Coniuls, co. Pijo with M. Poplius. Appianus and the Epitomit have M. Poplius Lexas: but they be samed M. Poplius Lexas: but they be samed M. Poplius Lexas and L. Caspunius to Valerius in his fift book, writing thus, That Cornelius Hispalus, Lord chief justice for stangers, when M. Poplius Lexas and L. Caspunius were Coniuls, by an edict commanded all the Chaldzan [Astrologers] to depart out of Rome and Iraly within ten daies next ensuing.

P. Scipio. D. Brutus.

Publius Scipio and D. Brutus are named for this years Coss. by Cossidorus, Florus in his 55 Epitome; P. Cornelius Nafice (inrnamed Serapion in mockery by C. Curiatius a Trib. of the Com.) and D. Junius Brutus Coff, levied and mustered fouldiers &c. This Scipio was fon of that Nafica who was furnamed Corculum, and twice was he Conful and Cenfor alfo, nephew to that Nafica, who by the Senat was deemed the best man in the City, and father to him that warred upon Ingartha, as Velleins faith. This Decius Bruins, Cicero in his Bruins calleth the fon of Marcus, who bare the Confulfhip in the year five hundred ninety feven. and in the capitol tables is called Pennus. Moreover, of these Consuls Cicero speaketh very oft. Valerias also in his 3 book, chap. 7. 5 book. chap. 3. 9 book, chap. 1 5: Likewife, Pliny in his 21 book, and lastly, Frantinus.

M. Emplius. C. Hostilius Mancinus.

C Affiodorus and Obsequens match togetherin the consulting this year, M. Emplins, and C. Hossilius Mancinus. The Sicilian registers Lepidus and Mancinus. Grossus and Appian, M. Emplius Lepidus and C. Hessilius Mancinus. Of this Consult Mancinus there remain yet some tokens to be seen in broken marbles of the capitol. Cicero maketh mention often-times of Lepidus, as well in other places as in Brusu. Likewise, Valerius, Florus, Patereulus, and Plinj in his treatile of Famous men.

P.Furius. Sex. Attilius Serranus.

Caffiodorus putteth down for Confuls, P. Furius and Sex. Astilius Serramus. Cicero in his
hird book of Duties, L. Furius and Sex. Astilius,
Objequens, L. Furius and Antijus Serramus. The
Sicilian regifters Philus and Serramus. Of tills
Furius, Occes writeth thus in his Brutus; I.k.
Furius, Philus, was reputed for a man of very
good language, and to have spoken more learnedly than others. In the capitol fragments there
appeareth yet some shew of Serramus the
Conful.

619 Ser. Fulvius. C. Calpurnius.

The next confuls are fet down by Cassindarium. The Sicilian catalogue hath Flucus and Q.C. alparnius. The Sicilian catalogue hath Flucus and Pso. Orofius nameth S. Fatevins Flacus and Q. Cassindarius Pso. The capitol fragments thew Pso: as for Fulumis Flacus the Conful, mention there is made of him in the Epitome 36. Appian also in his Illyrica speaks of him, and in Hispanensh of Cass.

620 P: Africanus. C.Fulvius Flaccus.

The year following had P. Africanus and C. Fulvius Flaceus for Coll as it is written in Cofficial and Objequents, But Scipio and Flaceus, in the Sicilian catalogue. The fame Flaceus the Capitol fragments of hew. Of this C. Fulvius, mention there is made also in the 56 Epitomes and of Africanus twice consulty Appian in Hispanensis, by Orosius, Florus, and Valerius in his sught book.

P. Mucius. L. Calparnius.

This year had confuls, P. Mucins, and Lu. Calpurnins, as witneffeth Caffiodorus. The Sicilian registers shew Scavota and Calpurnius. Velleius nameth P. Mucius Scavola and L. Calpurnius. Of these Consuls Padianus upon the Orations against Verres, maketh mention in these words: Scavola a right learned man in the Laws, was conful with L. Pifo, that year wherein Tib. Oracchus was killed. In the broken marbles of the capitol he standeth by the name of L. Calpurnius Pilo furnamed also Fruoi and that truly. For Cicero in one Oration against Verres and in another for Fonteius writeth that he was the first of the Pilones, called Frugi, This man, when he was Tribune or Provost of the Commons, made a law against the extortion of magiftrats, when Martins and Manilius were confuls : he wrote also the annals of Rome, as Cicero testifieth in his book Brutus.

P. Popilius. P. Rupilius.

A Gainst this year were consuls created, as Cassiodorus writeth, P. Popilius and P. Repilius: After the Sicilian records Lansa and Rupilius. Cicero traketh mention of them in his 13 book of Epsilies to Assicus, and against Perpilius. Also in the capitol fragments we fixed of P. Popilius, Son of Caius, and P. Rupilius son of P. and nephew of Publius. Velleius in his second book, nameth the consuls Rupilius and Popilius. Cicero in Lasius speaketh of Rupilius and Lansa. And of P. Rupilius there is mention made in the Epitome or Breviary 59.

P. Craffus. L. Valerius

Affiodoras putteth down for confuls this year, Pub. Craffus and Lu. Valerous, Craffus and Flacewithe Sicilian catalogue. L. Valerini Flacens and Pub, Licinius Crassus, according to Cicero in his eleventh Philippick against Antony. Of this conful Pu. Licinius Craffus, all they have spoken, who wrote of the war of Aristonicus. This P. Craffus furnamed Dives, by Cicero in his books of a perfect Orator, and in Brutus is called the brother of Scavola: whereupon Volleius in his fecond book nameth him Mutianus, betokening thereby that he was adopted out of the house of Matitinto the family of the Crasi. This man Gellius writeth in his first book and 23 chapt. to have been of all others the richest man, the noblest personage, and the most eloquent Orator, the deepelt lawyer, and the fupream Bishop withal,

C. Claudius. M. Perpenna.

A Ppius Claudius and M. Perpenna are matched in the Consular together this year by Obsequens and Cassiodorus. Cuspinians book and the Greek records, thew Lentulus and Perpenna. This Claudius haply was adopted into the family of the Cornelii. Moreover, Cicero in his third book of Laws, and in the Oration for Plancius, calleth this man C. Claudius. This also is confirmed by an old table of stone common-Ty known, wherin is to be feen this infeription. C. Claudius and M. Perpenna Coff. Which evidence Sigonius and Onuphrius following, named him C.Claudius and not Appires. Of this M. Perpenna as many as wrote the war of Aristonicus, have made mention, and namely, Valerius in his 3 book and 4 chapt, Velleins, Strabo Orofius, and Eutropius.

C.Sempronius. M. Aquilius.

THis year had consuls, M. Agnilius and C. Sempronius, as witnesseth Cassiodorus. But Aquilius and Tuditanus according to the Sicilian registers. C. Sempronius Tuditanus, and M. Aquilius, after Orosius. Gieero speaketh of them in his book of the nature of gods, and to his brother Quinnus. Paterusius also in his second book. Strabo in his 14 book. Appian in his first book. And both of them are taken out of the triumbh records in the capitol.

626 Cn. Octavius. T. Annius.

NExt followed as confuls Cn. Ottavius and T. Amius, at Cafindarus tellifieth and none but he. For Cafpinians book and the Sicilian catalogue have Ottavius and Rufus, Pierwch alfo writeth, that one T. Amius contended with Tib. Gracchus in a fedition, As for this C. OttaXXXX 2 vies,

vim, fon he was to that Cneus who was Conful in the year five hundred eighty nine.

L. Cassins, L. Cinna.

CAssionant nameth for this years Consuls, L. Cassius and L. Cinna. The Sicilian records Longinus and Cinna. Cassinian sooks set out Rulla, corsuptly for Revilla, and Cinna. This L. Cassius was his son who bare the consulthip in the year 590, and he was afterwards Censor in the year 520 surnamed Ravilla by Frontinus.

628 M. Emylius. L. Aurelius.

C. Assiodorus and Obsequents reckon for Cossentia year, Mar. Emylius and Lu. Aurelius. The Sicilian catalogue sheweth Lepidus and Orestes. Cenforinus hat M. Emylius Lepidus, and L. Aurelius Orestes. Cicero in Brutus, Mar. Lepidus, and L. Orestes.

M. Plantius. M. Fulvius.

C. Association and Obsequent avouch Consuls this year, M. Plantins and M. Fulvins. The Sicilian registers, Hypsens and Flacous. Orosius and Frontins in his treatise of water-conduites, M. Plantins Hypsens and Mar. Fulvins Flacous. Valerius also in his discourse of Pride maketh mention of them.

C. Cassius Longinus. C. Sextius.

CAfsiodorus and Objequens report, that the confuls following were C. Cafsins Longinus, and C. Sextins. The Sicilian catalogue sheweth Longinus and Calvinus. Vellens writeth, that the colony Fabrateria was planted by Cafsins and Calvinus. Cierro in Bruns speaketh of C. Sextins Calvinus. Entropius declareth for confuls. C. Caffins Longinus, and S. Domitius Calvinus, not without suffiction of a fault or errour.

Q.Cacilius. T. Quintius.

Afflodorus mominateth for confuls this year, Q. Cacilius and T. Quintins, The Sicilian records Metellus and Flaminius, Eutropius and Orofius, Q. Cacilius Metellus and T. Quintins Flaminius, Gicero in his Oration pleading for his house, calleth them T. Flaminius and Q. Metellus, This Q. Metellus was the eldest of the four fons of Macedonieus, whom Plutarch in his treatife of the Romans fortune, calleth Q. Metellus Balearieus, of the Baleares whom in this magistracy he conquered.

Cn. Domitius. C. Fannius.

C. Fannius. The Sicilian records, Enobarbus and C. Fannius. The Sicilian records, Enobarbus and

Fannius. Cicero writeth of them in his Brutus, and Pliny in his fecond book and 32 chapter. Three moons (qd, he) appeared when Cn, Domitius and C, Fannius were Coss, which most men called the night-stars.

L. Opimius. 633 Q. Maximus.

This year had for confuls, Lu. Opinius and Q. Maximus, as witnesseth Coffiodorus. The Sieilian catalogue fheweth Opimius and Maximus. But Oblequens, L. Opinius and Qu. Fabius Maximus. Pliny speaketh of them in his second book, faying, About the fun there appeared an arch or bow, when L. Opimius and Q. Fabius were consuls. This Qu. Fabius Maximus is by Cicero in Brutus, Florus in his Epitome, Velleius in his 2 book, and Padianus upon the Orations against Verres, rightly named the nephew of Paulus, and fon of F. Emylianus. And fo may Strabo, Appean, and Pliny be well reproved, for making him and his father Æmylianus, all one. The fame man, as Cicero and Pliny teftify, was furnamed Allobrogicus, upon a victory over the Allobroges. Of this L. Opimius conful, after whose name there was a wine called Opinianum, Pliny maketh mention in his 14 book and 4 chap. Plutarch also in C. Gracchus, and Velleius in his fecond book.

P. Manlius. C: Papyrius.

C Assiodorus inferreth for this years consuls, Manlius and C. Papyrus. The Siciliance cords Manlius and Carbo. This is that Caius Papyrius Carbo, who being a Tribune of the commons when Claudius and Perpenna were Cossi. was afterwards by C. Graechus appointed for one of the Triumvis to divide lands: who first took part with the commons, but afterwards ranged with the nobility: of whom Coere in many other places, and namely, in his second book of a perfect Orator, maketh mention.

L. Cacilius. L. Aurelius.

C. Afsisdors and Obsequent pulldown for contilian catalogue, Metellus and Lu. Aurelius, The Sinlian catalogue, Metellus and Cotta. Plus archin Marins speaketh of C. Matellus and Cotta, confuls. Which Marins he writeth to have born the Tribunship of the commons, when these were consuls, and to have cast Metellus the consuls into prison. This is that Cotta, in whose consular room Velleius reporteth, that C. Casar Flamin of Junger, was created.

M Cato. 636 Q. Martins.

THis year had for confuls Mar. Cato and Q. Martins: winnels Cafflodorus and Objecten. Cate and Martins, according to the Sicilian regifiers. But Europius: nament them M. Porcius Cato and Q. Martins, Valerius speaken.

of them in his fift book, and Pliny in his fecond book 31 chap. Gelline also in his 13 book and 19 chape.

L. Lucillas. 637 Q. Manne.

Confuls next entuing by Caffinderus his fayine were L. Cacains and Q. Musius, After the Sicilian regifiers, Metellus and Scavola if ye go by Entrepens, L. Cacilias Metellus and Q. Mattus Scavola, Now is this that L. Cacilius Merellas, who afterwards upon subduine the Dalmatians, was furnamed Dalmaticus, whom Plusarch in Coriolanus and in his book of the Roman fortune, nameth Diademains, for that a long time he bound up his forehead with a frontlet or wreath which they cal a diadem to hide an ulcer that he had there. Hereupon, when Pompeius bound up his leg with a white band or parter. It makes no matter, ed. Favonius, in what part of the body aman weareth the diadem : upbraiding and reproching him for his Kinglike power, in terming a small cloue or peece of cloth by that name. This is that Q.Mutins Scavela the Augur, of whom Cicero in his book Lalins, and in the first book of an Orator maketh mention.

> 638 C.Licinius Geta, Q.Maximut,

C Affinderus coupleth together in fociety of Conjulition this year, C. Licinius and Qu. Maximus. The Sicilian registers name them Geta and Eburinus. Ofthis Q.Maximus Cicero Speaketh in his Oration for Marana. That this man was of the house of the Fabii, his furnamed Eburinus sheweth, of whom writeth Feft wi in this manner: Qu. Fabins was called Pullus Touis, furnamed Eburinus, of whiteness, for that his buetock was blafted with lightning. Quintilian in his third Declamation reporteth, that this Fab. Eburenus had a fon unchaft of his body, whom he examined at home in his house, and thereupon pur him to death. The same man Valerius calleth Qu. Fabins Servilianus. As forshe name of this Licinius his father, obscure and onknown heretofore, Geltzins out of an old antiquity of coin hath restored it, wherein, as he faith, was written plainly, C. Licinius Gara, son of Publius.

M. Metellus. M. Scaurns.

The confuls nextfollowing by Coffidors, his report, were M, Metellus and M, Seassus, As for Metellus, the third (on he was to Macedoniems. But as touching M, Seassus, thus writeth Pedasium, M, Seassus, thus writeth Pedasium, M, Seassus (qd, he) was a Patritian indeed and of noble blood, but fo, as the gentry of his house, for those diffects before him by obfure, for neither tather, nor grandfire, by reason of their poor estate, and for want of putting forth themselves in the world, attained to

dignity in wealpublick. Moreover, of him Cicero maketh mention of sentimes in his Oration for Moreovand in Britus. Kalertus alio in his 5 book and 8 chapt. and Pliny likewise in his aback and 36 chapt.

M'. Acilius Bathus. C. Care.

CAffiodorus fetteth down for confuls this year, M. Atilius Balbus, and C. Cato. The Sicilian catalogue Balbus, and C. Cato. The Sicilian catalogue Balbus, and C. Coto. Obleguens M. Acilius and C. Portins. Of the fame confuls Pliny speaketh in the 2 book, chap. 29, and 58. Platerch in Marius giveth to Acilius the forename Manus. This C. Cata is the brother of that M. Cato, who four years before was Conful, nephew to M. Cato Conformus, and Africanus filters son, as faith Velleins, Ciemo against Verzes, and in Bruths.

C. Cacilias. Cn. Pappinas.

Affiodorus and Obsequens set down for next Confuls, C. Cacilias and Cu. Papyrius. The Sicilian registers Metellus and Carbo, Entropius, C. Cacilius Metellus, and Cn. Carbo. The same men Tacum in his book of the manners of Germans reported to have born the Confulship, anno 640 after the foundation of Rome: in which year, both he and Obsequens do reports that the people of Rome began first to war with the Cimbrians and the Tentones. This C. Metellas was the fourth fon of C. Metellas the fon of Macedonicus: whom, when he died, he left a man of Pretors calling, and in fuit and election for to be Conful. This mangat a forname by way of reproach, as Cicero testifieth in his fecond book of a perfect Orator. Now furnamed was he Capriarus, as Plutarch faith in the Life of the Romans.

642 M.Livins Drulus. L. Pilo.

CAffiodorus exhibiteth unto us for this years
Confuls, M. Livius Drufas and L. Pifo. The
Sicilian catalogue Drufus and Pifo. L. Pifo furnamed Cafonius a man of Confular degree, was
flain after by the Tiguris, when Lu. Caffius
was Conful, as Qrofus refilieth.

P. Scipio. L. Calpurnius Bestia:

Affiodorus namesh this year for Consuls, P. Sepio and L. Calpuraius Befra. The Sicilian records Nafica and Befra. Oblequent, Pub. Serio and L. Calpuraius, Sahih, Europpia, and Orofius, P. Serio Nafica and L. Calpuraius Befra. Of these Consuls, P. Nafica Serio and L. Befray-feries likewise makesh report, lib. 1. chap. 6. Moscover. Cierce in his Bernes writeth that P. Serpis the Gon of Pub. Serios surfaced Serajous and tellow Consult to L. Leftia, died in his Confullation of the Series them of Serajous and tellow Consult to L. Leftia, died in his Confullation of the Series them of Serajous and tellow Consult to L. Leftia, died in his Confullation of the Series than the Series in the Series Series in the Series Series Confullation of the Series than the Series Series in the Series Series Series in the Series Seri

5p. Posthumius. M. Minntins.

C Afficatorus fetteth down for Confuls, Sp. Poffhumius and M. Minustus. The Sicilian registers Abinus and Refus. Salufs, Sp. Albinus and Q. Minustus Refus. Of M. Minustus, Veltina and the threefcore and seventh Epitome make mention.

645 Q. Metellus M. Silanus

C. Afsiodorus faith that the Confuls next following were Q. Mesellus and M. Silamus. The Sicilian catalogue sheweth Mesellus and Silamus. Padianus and Europius., Q. Cacilius Mesellus Numidicas, and M. Junius Silamus. Of them also Cierro speaketh in Brusus. This Mesellus was surnamed Numidicus for the conquest of Numidia, as witnesseth Velleius.

64**6**

Ser. Galba. M. Scaurus.

CAssindarys and Obsequents deliver for the Contills of this year, Servite Galba and M. Seathrat. The Sicilian evidences, Suspirus and M. Seathrat. The Sicilian evidences, Suspirus and Seathrat. Cicero in the Oration for Rabirius, faith that S. Galba was aman of Consular degree, when Marius was the fixt time Consul. Of M. Seathrat the Consul. Fellows and Tacinus make mention. This is that M. Aurelius Seathrats, who being afterwards in embassing was by the Cimbrians nurdered, as a sppeareth in the threetcore and seventh Epitome.

647

L. Caffius.

C. Marins.

CAsisodorus joineth in the consulship this year, L. Cassins and C. Marins. Cussinians and and Marins, Pliny also maketh mention of them in his 10 book and the 3 cilian records, Longinus and and Marins, Pliny also maketh mention of them in his 10 book and 13 chap. Cicero in his oration for Plancius: Plutarch in Marins; and Cicero again in his third book of Duttes, writeth, that C. Marins having taken the repulse twice for the office of Edileship, was creased consul.

648

Q. Servillus Capio. C. Atilius.

Blequens and Cossidorus match consuls together this year, Q. Servilins Copie and C. Atilins, Servanies. The Sicilian monuments Copie and Servanies. In this year upon the third day of January, M. Tulius Cicero was born, as Gellius in his fifteenth book and eight and twentieth chapt. hath left written. Much mention there is made of these consuls in Cicero and other ancient writers,

P.Ruilius Rufus. C.Manilius de se

Dublius Rutilius Rufus and C.Manilius, are put down by Obsequens and Cassindorns for this years confuls. This P. Rutilius, Cicero in Brutus, calleth the fon of Marcus, About the other conful the Annals do vary and difagree: fome forename him C. others Cneus. Some name him M.Manlius others Mallius or Manie lius. But all this controversy is decided by an old antiquity in stone at Putcoli: the inscription whereof testifieth that P. Rutilius and Cn. Mallins were Confuls; as also the evidence of the Sicilian registers, wherein written it is Rufus and Mallius. Of this Mallius mention there is made in Cicero's Orations for Plancins and Murana: likewise in Valerius, Salust, Tacutus, Florus, Entropius and Orofius. That he was not only a base man and of low hirth but also without all vertue and wir, in the course of his life also vile and contemptible, Cicero writeth in his Oration for Plancins. Whereby it eafily appeareth, that the Mallis were a kinred different from the Manlii. For of Cn. Manlius a Patritian, and that of a most noble house, Cicero would never have spoken in such terms.

650 C.Marine II. C.Flavius Fimbria.

The next Confuls are fet down by Caffioderus, Scharius the fecond time, and C. Flavius Einbriar: by Objequens, C. Marius and C. Flavius.

By the Sicilian registers Marius and Fimbriar: by Padianus upon the Oration for Cornalius, C. Marius the fecond time, and C. Fimbria: Item, G. Marius and Casus Flavius. Befides, Gierro, Velleius, Velleius, Platareh, and others feeds often of the Coff.

651 C.Marius III. L. Aurelius Orestes.

C. Movius reporteth for this years Consuls, C. Movius the third time, and L. Aurelius Orefles. The Sicilian catalogue Mavius and Orefles. Moreover, Mavius even in his ablence was elected Consul the thirdtime, for fear of the Cimbrian war which was defeated, as Villius, Eutropius, the Brevary, and Cicero in his Oration concerning Provinces, do retify,

C. Marins IV. Q. Lutatins.

NExt after them are put down for Confuls by Caffedores and Objequent, C. Marisus the fourth time, and Q. Lutatus. The Sicilian registers exhibit unto us Maris and Catulus, Plutarch and Entropus, Catus Marius the fourth time, and Q. Lutatus Catulus, Of these Confuls, Gicero and Pliny oftentimes make mention.

C.Marim. P. M. Aquilim.

Then succeeded in the Consulhip by the tettimony of Calledoras C. Marsus the firttime, and M. Agustini. Of this C. Marsus the firttime, and M. Agustini. Of this C. Marsus the fire times now Consul, Plusarch and Florus give report. And Geerra in his fection book oil a perfect Orator, nameth M. Agustins for the companion of C. Marsus in his site consulhing. Of whom Plusarch in Marsus speaketh and callet him plane? auditore as also Appian in Mathedatica. Now this Marsin Agustins a Consular man, is the same who afterwards being an Emballador, was by King Mahrid see taken priforer and molt villanously cormented and manifeld.

654 C.Marine VI. L.Valerine Flaccus.

C Affindorus and Obsequens shew unto us for this years confuls, C. M. ris: the fixt time, and Lu. Valerius Flacous. The Sicilian records, Marius and Flacens, This L. Flicens (afterwards Cenfor) was Prefident of the Senat, and matter of the horsemen under Sylla Dictator. Of these consuls George speaketh very often and namely, in his Brutus, in his oration for Rabirisu, against Catiline and Antonie; and also in the defence of Plancine. Pliny likewise in his second book, Filling, and Padianes upon the oration against Pilo, Moreover, Plutarch, and many authors betides. In this year (upon the twelith day of July, then called Quintalias as Macrobius witnefleth) was C. Cafar born, who afterwards was furnamed Distator

M. Antonius. A. Postumius.

Reported it is by taffodorss and Obsequent, that M. Anton:ss and A. Possumes were Consuls this year. The Sicilian registers, thew Albinus and Anonsus. In a fragment also of the capitol marbles, mention there is of An. Possumes. (Misinians book and the Greek records, have Antonius and Albinus.) Of these Consuls. icero speaketh in his oration to the citizens of Rome, after his return out of exile. Likewise, Plus in his 8 book and 7 chap; where he notes this the 655 year. Also Gellius in his 4 book and 6 chapt.

Q. Metellus, T. Didius

Minus Marellus, and T. Didius succeeded confuls next in this year, as Cassidarus and Obs queers do write. And Padianus upon the oration for Curmilus, nameth them: Curio said the pacual and nephew of Macedon.cus. who was Conful with Diduc. Cicero speaketh of the same map in his oration after his return.

Cn. Lentulus P. Crassus.

Not only Cafridarus, but the Sicilian regificis allo. doverlify; that Cn. Lentuls: and P. Craffus were Contuls this year: and Obfequent nameth them; Gn. Cornelius and P. Licinius. Pliny writeth of them in his tenth book and first chapt, also in his 33 book and second chapter.

Cn. Domitius. C. C. Sins.

This year had for Confuls, Cn. Domitius and C. (affins, as Caffindon's and Obfogen at on witness. Cuffunions and the Greek registers, thew Demokrbus and Longins, A fragment of Ver. Fluceus his matbles Demokrbus and C. Caffins fon of I neur. Padiants (peaketh of them upon the oration for Cornelius.)

L. Craffus. Q. Scavola.

Ucius Craffus and Q. Scavola were confuls next following according to Califodorus and Obsequent. In a fragment of the capitol records as touching Confuls, is to be teen Craffus and Musius. In Cenforinus, we find Lu. Licinius fon of Lucius. Cicero in his Brutus writeth, that Craffus the orator bare all dignities of magistracv. together with Scavola the high-prieft, except the Tribunat of commons and the Cenforship: also that whiles they two were Confuls, Q. Hortenfins pleaded the first cause that ever he undertook, at the bar. Padiante, upon the oration of Cicero for Cornelius, maketh mention of L. Licinius Craffusthe Orator, and Q. Matius Seavola the arch-bishop, an orator besides and a protessed lawyer, both Consuls together.

G, Calius. L. Domitius.

Calisadorus and Obsequens declare for this years Contins, Calius and L. Domitus, The Scillian registers. Caldus and As no bear 5. In a capitol fragment, they are Caldus and Lu, Domitus fon of Calus. For V. Uleius maketh mention of one C. Caldus, under Augo fluts. In the manner cross in his book entituled. The thing for a Continhip and in his oration for Mu. an. A Continhip and in his oration for Mu. an. A pain, Cieve in his Symus, nameth them next before Hurennita.

661 C.Valerius Flaccus. M.Herennius.

Here are matched by Cafrodown and Obfequent of Confuls this year C. V. derius Flaces and M. Herennus. The Skillin records, Flaces and Herennus. A broken flone of the capicol, both Flaces and M. Herenvius, Planus in his 29 book and 3 chapt, Cacero also in his Oration for Murana, and in Bruss, speaketh of them, C.Claudius Pulcher. M.Perpenna.

Onfuls this year, were C. Clandius Putcher, and M. Perpennyas wireles Calisatoris and Offigueus. Likewife in a capitol broken non-ment, and in the Si ilian register, it is Pulchy and M. Perpenna. Coero maketh mention of this Clandius as Pretor of vicity in the fourth Oration against Verrez: and as Ædile Curule. in his fecond-book of Offices, So doth Pliny in his 8 book.

663 L. Martins. Sext. Julius.

Afficions and Obsequent name for confuls this year, U. Martin and Sext Julius. The Stillian tends. Philip and Cafer. Emprepue and Orosius Sext Julius Cafer, and L. Martins Philippine. A capitol tragment, Philippine Sext Julius Cafer, and L. Martins Philippine. A capitol fragment, Philippine Sext Julius Cafer, Philippine Sext Julius Cafer, Philippine Sext Date of Caux. Philippine Sext Date of Caix. Philippine Sext Date of C

684 L. Jelius Cafar. P. Rusilius Laupus.

"A Coording to Cassiodarus and O'! sequent the Consultation of the Remit as Lapus. And soit is in Pathonius Vellius, and the 73 Bytome: as also in other asthors who have written of the Marsan war. In a fragment of the capitor, they are seen written, Cass, and P. Rutilis to not Russel, in the Sichitan ecords Cass and Lapus. Cieero in hus book of Divination, speaketh of them both: and in his oration to Plancius the written, that L. Cass missing of an Eddiethip became a Consul.

L. Portius. Cn. Pompeius.

CAssiodorus (etteth down for Consuls this year LiPorti, and Cn. Pomprins, Padianus proot the Oration for Cornelins Suramed Cn. Pompeius Sera's; and L. Porcius; Caso, The Capitol fragment shew no mote but Strabo and Cato, Appius hath made mention of these consuls: so have Oroshus and others that have penied the Marian war. This Cn. Pompeius was father to that Cn. Pompeius the Great: as Appianus witnessient, and Padian upon the Oration against Psso.

L. Sylla. Q. Pompeins.

C Afficdorus sheweth for this years Consuls, L. Sylla and Q. Pompesus: and the same is written in Obsequent, Palletan, Entropius Orofius, Appran P1 tach, and others. The Sichianne-cords have Sylla and Rustlim, Sylla after his victory in the civil war, would need thave binness futuranced Falis. and circefore Palms and the avouchers of the Espirobenoments; in report

ting this confulat, write thus: L. Salla, who afterwards was called Fallan. The fame man in his fecond Confulhip, (which appeared upon record in the capico) is gamed the foot of Lannas, and uphew of Pablins. Moreover, of Q. Pampicas Rofas, Glerry maketh mention in his Brutin,

L, Cornelius Cinna, Cu. Oct avius,

Reported there are by C. flodorers and the Sixilian regitters for Consist this year. In Command Con. Ottawns. Appins Vellams, and the reflewho have recorded the initory of finst time, name them L.Com. lins Comma, and Co., Ottawns. Pluthreb writeth, that L.C. times a being of the adverte fabion to L. Sulla, was by him made, on-ful, upon condition; that he fhould not cross nor fland against the proceeding of the taid Lu, Sull : and to foomas the was entred abort place of government, he began to couble and disquier the prefent flate of the common-weep for the common well and intended an action against Sulla. by the means of Vinginius 1 Tribune of the commons. Howbeit Sulla contemning Vinginians, made an expedition against Mulbardages.

L.Cinna PI. C. Marins PTI. A Frerthis, were Confuls, C. Marias the leaccording to the records of Sicily, C. Madorus, and those that wrote of the civil war. Platarch faith, that Marius was the first man that was feven times conful of Rome. Moreover, as it is to be read in Applan and in the Breviaries. L. Conta and C. Marins without any lawful affembly for Election, declared themselves Confus against this year, and the very fame day that they entred into their magistracy Marins commanded Sext. Licinius'a Senator, to be thrown down from the sock Tarpeia: who after he had committed many hainous crimes and outrages ended his dales upon the Ides of January : in whole room was subordained, L.V.I. Flacous, even he (as men think) who before-time was colleague to C.Marins in his fixt Confulfhip of whom Litere maketh mention in his Oration for his fon

L. Clima III. Cn. Papirius.

Chilledorus' wineffeth that the Confuls fucceding in this year: were I. Cinna the third time, and Cn. Pepirius. The Sicilian records, have Cinna and Cn. Pepirius. The Sicilian records, have Cinna and Cn. Pepirius Carbo, for two years together usurped the Confulate. Also in the book entituled. Of amous persons, we read that Consumade himself Consula second and third time. Of these Confuls fectored and third time. Of these Confuls fectored and third time.

"L.Cimm IV. Cr.Papirius II.

NEXT were Coulds, after Cafeldorns and the Epitomift, Lu. Ciana the fourth time,

and Cn. Papirins the second time. Cisero in his Tusculan questions mentioneth Cisero four times Contail: so doth Suscionius in Cafar. And of Cn. Papirins Carbo twice Consul, the captol tables do yeeld testimony. As for the Sicilian records, they put down for contul, (not without sufficiently carbo and Scribonius.

L. Scipio. C. Norbanus.

B Esides the Sicilian tables, Cassiodorm, Obsequents, Appins. Emropins, Florus, and Tacitus in his ninteenth book do witness that Lu, Scipio, and C. Norbansu were Consuls. In the capitol fragments it is written, Lu, Cornelius son of Lucius, nephew of L. Scipio Assaicus.

M. Carins. Cn. Carbo III.

T Find in Cassiodorus, Appianus, Velleius, and others, the next consults to have been, C. Marius and C. C. Carbo the third time. This C. Marius and C. C. Carbo the third time. This C. Marius was the brothers son of C. Marius seven times consult, according to Appian: but Velleius, Placeatus, Placeatus, Eutropuss, and others, say, that he was the son of that C. Marius: and haply indeed he was adopted by C. Marius. Certainly, in the capitol tables, he is called C. Marius, son of C. and nephew of Casus. Ciero speaketh of these Cossi, against Rullus: Pliny also in his 17 book, and they who have set down in writing the civil wars of Syllas

M'.Tulline. Cn. Dolabella.

NExt to those, Cassion we bringeth in for connils, M. Tullina and Cn. Dolabbla. The
Sicilian records, have Decula and Dolabbla.
Appina allo foreportest, that Sylla Dictator, to the
end that the state and common-weal might
feem to retain some shew yet of her ancient
dignity, permitted M. Tullina and Cornelius Dolabella to be created consuls, whiles himself after the manner of K. state aloft in a throne above
them. Ciorro in his oration against Rullus, and
Gellius in his 17 book and 33 chap, maketh
mention of M. Tullina and Cn. Cornelius confuls. In a capitol fragment, this M. Tullina, son
of M. nephew of A, is surnamed Decula.

L. Sylla II. Q. Metellus.

CAssodress and the Sicilian registers, set down for Consuls, Lu. Systa the second time, and M. Metells. Appire slith moreover, that Systa, Dickator though he was, yet stood content and willing to be declared consul with Q. Metellus Piss., to the end that the commen-weal might. seem to have some likeness yet of a free state. Of these consuls, Citoro maket mention in his Orations against Verres, and cliewhere. Gestinstikewise in his 15 book and 28 chapter, together with Cassodress. This Metellus was suprammed Pius. He it is, who was by lot appraamed Pius. He it is, who was by lot appraamed Pius. He it is, who was by lot appraamed Pius.

pointed to manage the wars in Spain and as gainst Sertorius; and son he was to Namidicus.

P. Servilius. App. Claudius.

He next confuls, were P. Servilius and Ap. The next confuls, were P. Servitius and Ap.

Claudius, as witnesseth Cassodorus. In the Sicilian tables, it appeareth that their furnames were, Vatis and Pulcher: of whom Appiants writeth thus; The people of Rome in oblequious manner to court Syll s the Dictator, requefled of him that he would continue conful fill another year: But Sylla would none of that: and took order, that Ser. If auricus and Claudius Pulcher, should be declared Coss, In a fragment of the capitol he is thus written; Pub, Servilius Vatia, called alterwards flaurious: which furname he took of the liaurians, a nation in Colecia whom he subdued. My authors are, Padianess upon the Orations of Cicero against Verres; Straboin his 14 book; Marcellinus likewife in his 14book, with others.

M. Lepidus. Q. Catulus.

Ar. Lepidnis and Q.Catulus, are by Cafsisadors named Confuls for this year. Plusardor named Confuls for this year. Plusardor reporters, that when L. Sylla had given up his Dictatorship, and reftored again to the people of Rome the free liberty to dispose of consular dignities in their folemn assemblies for elections; M. Lepidus an enemy to Sylla, and an audacious person, was declared Consulaberoe Cassidus, and had the prehemiennee above him, by the earnest endeavour of Cn. Pompeius. Of these Consuls, Pliny maketh mention in his 36 books, wherein he saith, that they governed in the year 676. Likewise, Gieero in his Oration for Cornelius: Florus out of Livy: Valerima 2 book 3 chap, and Europoims,

M. Emylius. D. Brusus.

This year had for Confuls by the testimony of Castindows and Obsequent, M. Emyling and D. Brutat. Macer, a Tribune of the commons, speaketh of them in Salus, complaining that the commons were by the nobles oppressed. In like fort, Cierre in Brutus, and in his second book of Duties, as also Valerius in the 7 book and 7 chap. This M. Emyline was surnamed Lepidus and Livianus: for our of the family of Livius he was adopted by M. Lepidus, and therefore right well he is called, son of Manuscott.

Gn. Octavins. C. Curio

V Errim Flacens fetteth down for Confuls, C. C. Can Otherius fon of M. nephew of C. and C. Scribbnins. Curio, The fame doth Cicero reports in Brunss. So do Saluff, Obfoguens Lettantus in his first book, and Pliny in his fecond book

and 35 chapter. Cio. in his Brutus, and Pliny in his 7 book and 41 chapt, make report of three Cath Curions, all Orators to wit, the father, the fon, and the fons fon or nephew.

L. Octavius. C. Cotta.

C Assiodorus putteth down for consule this year, L. Octavius and C. Cotta. Obsequents, C. Associus and L. Octavius. Pliny in his second book and 35 chapt. Ciero likewise in his third and fifth Orations against Verres, maketh mention of L. Octavius, and C. Auselius consuls. Upon the broken marbles of the capitol, they stand to be seen. L. Octavius son of Cn. nephew of Cn. and C. Auselius. This year the Sicilian registers over-skip. Pedianus writeth, that there were at this time three Cotta's brethren, and all of consular degree, namely, Caius, Marcus and Lucius.

680 L.Licinias Lucullus, M.Cotta.

For this years confuls, Cafiodorus registreth L. Lucull's, and M. Cotra. The Sicilian records, Lucullus and Cotta, Eutropius, Appanus in Mibridatica, and Planarch in Lucullus, nameth them, L. Licinius Lucullus, and M. Aurelius Cotta, Mention there is made of them by Cicero against Verrer; and by Floras in the 93 and 94 Epitomes. This L. Lucullus had for his grand-father that Lucullus, who was consul with A. Albinus, as Cicero and Plutarch do teffify.

M. Lucullus. C. Cassius.

THis year (by the testimony of Cafsiodorus,) had for contuls, M. Lucullus, and C. Caffins: but the Sicilian records, nominate Marcellus and Callius: whom Cicere in an oration against Verres, nameth M. Terentius and C. Cassius: faying that the laws Terentia and Cassia, were by them promulged. For, so far forth as we may conjecture by the capitol fragments M. Licinius Lucullus, was adopted by M. Terentius Varro, and therefore called M. Terentins Varro Lucullus, Cicero in Lucullus, and Plutareh, call L. Lucullus and M. Lucullus brethren, whom Eutropius nameth cofin germans by two fifters. That the furname of Caffins was Varus, appeareth both by a conduit pipe or waterspout of lead found in Rome, and also for that Appian in his fourth book, writeth that C. Caffins Varns, a man who had been Conful, was condemned and outlawed by the Triumvirs.

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L. Gellus. Cn. Lentulus.

The confuls next following, by the report of C. Ilbodorus, were L. Gellius and Cu. Lennulus. In like fort Cioceo maketh mention of them in his oration for Bulbus, and ellewhere. Plusarchalfo in Craffus, with Eutropius and Orofius. Culpinians book the weth Poplicola and Lennulus. Now the furname of L. Gellius was Poplicola, as witneffeth Osuphrius.

Cn. Aufidins. P. Lentulus.

Afflodorus fetteth down for confuls this year, Cn. Aufdius, and P. Lennulus. The Sicilian regillers have Lennulus and Orefter. Entropius, C. Lennulus and Cn. Aufdius Orefter. This Cn. Aufdius Orefters, when he went beide a Tribunship of the commons, was chosen conful, as Cleero writteth in his oration for Planeius, This is that P. Lennulus furnamed Sura, who afterwards, being a man of confular calling, and who had been twice Pretor, was hanged and strangled to death when Cieero was conful, for that he had conspired with Carilin: whose grand-father was P. Lennulus Fusdent of the Senat, as Cieero faith, pleading for his houle, and inveighing against Carilin: as also Padiamus.

M. Crassus. Cn. Pompeius.

NExt to them were Cost, M.Crassius and Cr., Pompeius, according to Cassiodre, Plus arch, Appian, and the Sicilian records. Their timenanes for certain, were Divers and Magyns, Alleheold writers speak much of this their first Consulation. Plus arch reporteth that L.Crassius attained to the Consular dignity, by the means of Pompeius the consula dignity, by the means of Pompeius the consular dignity, but the writing upon the oration for Cornelius, and all other authors speak of these consular.

Q.Metellus. Q. Hortensius.

Then followed confuls, Q. Matellus and Q. Hortenfus, as Caffiodore and the Sicilian catalogued to teftity, Padiamis matcheth Q. Metelus Creticus with Q. Hortenfus that great Orator! Likewife, Jelephus in his fourteenth book of Jewish antiquities. Cicero in Brutus calleth this Q. Hortenfus, the fon of Lucius, Q. Metelus afterwards upon the conquest made of Crete furnamed Creticus, was the fon of L. Dalmaticus, as may be gathered out of Padiamus upon the Oration of Tully [called Drainatso] against Verres.

686 [L.Metellus. Q.Marcius.

PÆdianus writing upon Tulle's Oration against Pife; Dio likewise and Cassidonary, colon and

687

C. Pifo. M'.Glabrio.

There succeeded Consuls, C. Pife and M. Glabrie, witness Cassioner and the Sicilian records. And in Die they follow immediately by the name of Manium Acilius and C.Pife. Cieero in his twelfth book of Epistles to Attiems speaketh of C. Pife and M. Acilius Glabrie, men of Consular place and calling. Padian in his comentaties upon the oration for Cornelius maketh mention of C.Pife and the law Cassions whim made, as ton thing inordinate and indirect nite after dignities of state. Moreover, of them Valerius in his fourth book writeth.

M'. Lepidus. L. Volcatius.

Cassadare putteth down for Consuls. Manius Libidus, and with him L. Torquams, but untruly. The Greek records have Volcanius Tullus, Dio Lu. Tullus, and Anylius Lepidus. Salifin Casiline, L., Tullus and M. Lepidus. Padian upon the oration for Cornelius, M. Lepidus and L. Volcanius. Cicero in his oration for Salla hath L. Volcanius Tullus: so as it appeareth it should be, M. Emylius Lepidus, and L. Volcanius Tullus.

L. Cotta. L. Torquatus.

The Confuls elect, were L. Autronius Patus (as it appeareth upon amonument of a triupph in the capitol, and not Antronius, as commonly it is read) and P. Cornelius Sullat who being condemned for ambitious feeking after that office, and having therefore suffered condign punishment, their accusers stept into their place of government, namely, L. Aurelius (on of Marcus, surnamed Cotta; and L. Manlus son of Lucius surnamed also Torguans: as testify Salus, Dio, Pedian upon the oration for Cornelius, and that which he made in his white tobe: and lastly, Tranguillus in Celar.

L. Cafar. C.Figulus.

The year next ensuing had for Consuls, by the retimony of Cassinders, Padianus, and the Sicilian records, L. Cassa and C. Figulus, whom Dio calleth Lucius Casar, and Lucius Marius son of Cassinders, lurnamed Figulus. Cleero in his oration for Sulla, nameth them L. Julius and C. Figulus: so doth Salust in Gaitlina, This L. Julius Casar is his son who was Consul in the Marsan wat.

M. Cicero. C. Antonius.

He Confuls this year, were M. Tullius fon of M. furnamed Cicero, and C. Antonius fon of M. as testify Dio in his seven and thirtieth book, Cassidadore, Salassi in his Catilinary oration, Velleius in his second book, Joseph in his

Jewish antiquities 14 book 8 chapter, Plany in his eight book and three and fistieth chapter, Tranquillus in the life of A gussus, Appian, Entropius, Padian, and others.

D. Silanus. L. Murana.

THere followed confols next, D. Silanus, and L. Murana, as Caffiodorus, Saluft, and the Sicilian records do witness. Dio calleth them D. Junius fon of M. furnamed Silanus and L. Licinius fon of L. furnamed Murana. Eutropius nameth them D. Junius Silanus, and L. Licinias, fon of that L. Murana who in quality of Pro-pretor triumphed over Mithridates (as Cicero faith) pleading for Murana himself, being accused and in trouble for unlawful seeking to be Cos. In this affembly for election of Cos. L. Sergius Catilina suffered the second repulse: for anger whereof, in a melancholy he brake our into a conspiracy, and practised against the state: and likewise Servins Sulpitins Rufus the lawyer, who afterwards accused Murana for the crime aforefaid.

M. Pupius. M. Valerius.

Caffiodorus letteth down for Consuls this year, M. Pupius and M. Palerius. The Sicilian registers, Pio and M. Pala. Dio, M. Pupius, son oi M. furnamed Pio: and M. Palerius son of M. furnamed Meffala Niger. Of this Meffala Niger, there is also mention made by Pedian upon the oration for Seawas. Also of M. Meffala and M. Piso: in Plinies seventh book, and fix and twentieth chapter, seven and thirtieth book, tap. second, and the eight book, thap, six and twenty. And in Cafars first book of the Gauls war. Of M. Piso Padian likewise speakers writing upon the oration against Pio.

Q. Metellus. Q. Afranius.

CAffodorus and the Sicilian registers nominate for this years Consuls, Q. Metellus and L. Africanus. The like doth Obsequent and Gicero in his first book of Epitles to Asticus, Dio nameth them L. Afranius son of L. and Q. Cacilius, Son of Q. surnamed Metellus Celer, Both of them were advanced to the Consulate (as. Dio winesseth) by the means of Pompeius, for they had been both twain his Lieucenants serving under him in Afra.

C.Cafar. M.Bibulus.

CAssociates, Sustantius, together with the Sicilian tables and the Breviaties, do match together for consults this year, C. Casar and M. Bibulus. Die, C. Julius son of C. Casar, and M. Galpurnius. Plusarch and Appun, C. Julius Casar, and C. Bibulus. Albeit Appun as also Entropius and Orosus give Bibulus the forename of Lucius, of Casar and Bibulus, Ciccrospeaketh in his first book of Episles, writing to Lensulus.

" A yuffian. * Tertiarum.

CAssindorus and the Sicilian records shew for Confuls this year, L. Pilo and A. Gabinius. Dio, L. Calparnius fon of L. Pifo: and A. Gabinius fon of Aulus, Cafar, Cicero, Plutarch, and Caffiodorus, L. Pifo, and A. Gabinins. Cafar Writeth of them in his first book of the Gauls war, and Plutarch in the life of Caso the yonger. Cicere also in his oration against Pife and for Sexring. This Pife the Conful Cicero and Pedian furnamed Caloning, for fo his grand-father before him was called as appeareth in the capitol secords for the year 606.

> P. Lenenlus. Q. Metellus.

He Confuls following for this year, were by Caffodorse and the Sicilian records, P. Lentulus and Q. Metellus, By Dio, Pub. Cornelims fon of Publins, Lemalus Spinther : and Q.Cacilius ion of Qu. Metellus Nepos. Ofthem ipeaketh Valerins in his ninth book. Lentulus (qd. he) and Marellus companions in the confulthip were beheld and feen both upon the stage like plaiers: but the one of them took the jurname * Secundarum. of Spinther * one of the second fort of actors: the other, but that he had gotten the name of * Neparalready for his lewd behaviour, should have been called Pamphilus, after the name of * one of a third fort, whom for all the world he refembled. Of the same men, Cicero in his first book of Epittles, and in very many of his orations. Plant alfo in his feventh book and fecond chapter, Plucarch in the life of Cicero, and all other writers make much mention.

Cn. Lentulus, L. Philippus,

CAssiderus putreth down for Confuls, Cn. Lentulus and L. Philippus. The Sicilian records, Marcellus and Philippus, Dio, Cn. Cormelius fon of Publius, Lentulus Marcellus: and L. Martins fon of Lucius Philippus, Of Lentulus and M. Marcellus Confuls, Cicero speaketh in his Epifiles to Lemulus, Plusarch alfo in the life of Cate, maketh mention of Martins Philippus now Conful. This Cn. Lemulas was the fon of that P. Lentulus, as Cicero faith in his Brutus, And furnamed he was Marcellus, and not Classdiss, that it might be known of what family of the Claudii he was descended.

> 696 Cn. Pampains. M. Craffus.

THEN as by the obstinate persistance of C. Cate Tribun of the commons, (who ever interposed his negative) there could be no ordinary affembly holden for the creation of magiffrats, the whole degree of the Senators changed their weed in token of grief: so as upon an Interregency between, Cn. Pompeius was choien Contul, and with him M. Craffus the

second time, as Plutarch, Dio, and Appian do witnels. Lucius Domittus Emobarbus, whom Cato and all good men accompanied and prefented, was in the common place by violence throughly beaten, and Cato himfelf wounded. These Coff. Dio calleth Cn. Pompeius, fonof Cn. Magnus the fecond time : and M. Liginius fon of Publins Craffus, the second time. Of them Padiants. Eutropius, the Sicilian registers and others make mention.

L. Domitius.

D'o in his nine and thirtieth book, for the year after the cities foundation 700. following the computation of Varros avoucheth Confuls, Appius Claudius, fon of Appius Pulcher: and L. Domitius fon of Cneus, Enobarbus, Caffiodore and Obsequens, name them. An Claudius and L. Domitius, whom the Siciliantecords call Pulcher and Enobarbus: and Adian upon the Oration for Scaurus, L. Domitius Enobarbus, and Appins Claudius Pulcher, Of this L. Domitius, ion of Cneus Enabarbus, Calins speaketh in the eight book of Giceros Epistles.

Cn. Domitius. M. Melfala

A Gainst this year there sood in election and laboured with much earnestnes and ambitious defire to be Confuls, Cains Memmius, Cn. Domisius. M. Meffala and M. Scaurus, as Cicero writeth to his brother Quintus. But arthe last, even in the seventh month of this year there were created by means of an Interregency, M. Meffata and Cn. Domitius. Neither had they been choien then; but that Q Pompeins Rufus a Tribun of the commons, who still opposed himself to hinder and debar all elections was by order from the Senate committed: and the Senate made countenance to do the like by the reft, as many as went about to crofs the faid election, Thus much Dio, But Appian faith that the common-weal continued for eight months space in Anarchy without any soveraign magifirsts of thate. Plutareh writeth, that in this fo great extremity of danger, Lucilius a Tribun of the commons, preferred a bill for the creating of Cneus Pemperus Dictacos, who should redress all enormities and fet upright the state again: but Caro gainfaid it, and fo nothing was effected. Die faith moreover that the Tribuns of the commons moved for the chufing not of a Dictator only, but also of military Tribuns in confuls authority: but through the earnest labour of Pompeins, Confuls were created, Meffala and Calvinus, which furnames fland to be feen upon the Sicilian records. Also in the capitolmonuments, written it is thus. Cn. Domimitius Calvinus fon of M. nephew of Marcus, anno 708 and 717.

703

7020 Cn. Pompeius, Q. Metellus,

Vien by reason of the contentions afuls could not be created by the Calends of Farmary: there passed an Act of the Senat, according to the mind and advice of Bibulus, by yertue whereof Cn. Pompeius was by the Interregent Serv. Sulpitius created Conful the third time, upon the five and twentieth of February, without a Collegue first, and presently entred upon the government. But afterwards to avoid the envy that might arise thereupon, he took unto him as companion in the Confulfhip for the five last months of the year behind, Q. Ca. cilius Pius Metellus Scipio, his wives fatheri Thus writeth Padian upon the Oration of Cicero in defence of Milo: Plutarch likewife, Ap. also called P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica fon of Nafica Scipio, who being adopted by Q. Metellus Pins, is called by Calins in the familiar Epiftles of Cicero, Q. Caciline for of Q. nephew of Q. Metellus Pius Scipio.

M. Marcellus. Ser Sulpitius.

Gainst this year were Consuls created, M. AMarcellus, and Serv. Sulpitius, as Caffiodo-) rus, Plutarch, and Appian witness. The Sicilians records call them Rufus and Marcellus, Dionameth them Servius Sulpitius fon of Q. furnamed Rufus, and M. Claudius fon of M. furnamed alio Marcellus. Of these Consuls Suetonius alio maketh mention in Cafar: likewite Cicero in his Epifles, and the Epitome 1 18. This Margeb lus was the cofin german of that Marcellus who the year next following was Conful: and brother german to him who two years after bare the Confulthip, as may be collected out of Verrius Flaceus Die and Suctonius. sadblingt,

L. Paulus. C. Marcellus.

Here succeeded Confuls, L. Paulus and C. Marcellus : witnels Cuffindore, Dio Suctonis us, Hirrius in his 8 book, together with the Sicilian records. The one of thefe is by Do named. L. Emplins, for of Marcus, furnamed Paulus; the other by Gicero in his Epilles, C. Claudius fon of Cates, Marcellus, Die writerh, that this man by fome was reported torbe de 10. i.e. the brothers fon others a fexede i.e. the brother of Mar. Marcellus, but Sucionius faith plainly, he was the brothers fon.

L. Lentulus, C.Marcellus,

Affiodorus setteth down for Consuls this year L. Lemulus & C.Marcellus, as alie Appian, Platarch, Hirtius, Florus, and Cicero in his

Lu. Cornelius, fon of Publius Lentulus : and P. Claudius fon of Marcus Marcellus. In the broken marbles of the Capitoll it is to be feen thus C. Claudius son of Marcus, nephew of Marcus Metellus. This is that Lucius Lentulus Crus, who as Calius testifieth in the former election took a repulse, and by Cicero is called in the Oration avainst Vatinius, Flamen Martialis.

C.Cafar. P.Servilius.

WHen Caius Cafar the Dictator held the folemn affembly for the election in the latter end of the former year, Confuls there were created Cains Julius, fon of Cains Cafar. and Pub Servilius, fon of Publius Ifaurious, For now was the year come, when as Cafer by the laws might be chosen Conful! for so in the third book of his own Commentaries he faith pianus and Dio. This Metellus Pius Serpio was; himself, and to Dio in his one and fortieth book, Plut arch, Tranquillus, Appianus, and Cafe fiodorus do tellifie of him. But he meaneth that law which expresly forbad and debarred, that no man might be within ten years ipace chofen Col. twice. As for Publius Servilius he was the fon of that Publius Servilius that first took the furname Ifauricus, who this year bare his Consulfhip at Rome, while Cafar warred in Ma-

Q Fusins Calenus. P. Vatinius.

Distalligence that Pompeius was musdered, To faith, That the people of Rome having endeavoured earnestly, that there might pals as honourable decrees for Cafar the Conqueror as possible might be. And therefore they ordained, that he might be Confu five years together, and Dictator not for fix months as beforetime, but a whole year; and endued with the Tribunes authority for ever. Now Cafar, albeit he was without Italy, immediatly entred upon his Dictatorship, having sub-ordained under him for his Generall of the horse, Mar. Antonius a man who yet had not been Prator. This appeareth by the Capitoll records, Dio. Plutarch, and Cicero in his fecond Philippica. But under what pretence and colour Cafar took upon him this Dictatorship and the rest following, Marcus Antonius sheweth in his Oration of Cafars praise in Dio: wherein he faith, that Cafar was created Dictator to make head against the enemies, and therefore the troubles and diffentions of war was the caufe of this creation. But certain it is that Cafar became Dictator for another cause, namely, that by the means of that foveraign power, he might draw unto himfelf alone the whole managing and government of the State. which beforetime had been administred by many perfors. But Dio addern moreover and faith, that in the beginning of this year there were neither Prators nor Confuls e'ected. For Marcus An onius Generall of the horse, arraied in his purple robes, with 6x Li-Epigles do testifie. Die calleth these Consuls ctors; making way before him, tesembled a

certain ih ew of the ancient liberty. But within a while after he departed forth of the City, and that which never was before done by any Malter of the horie, he left Lu. Cafar an aged man, Provost and governor of Rome. Howbeit, in the end of the year, after the recovery and conquest of Levet, when King Prolomen was: flain, and Pharmaces K. of Pont w vanquished; Consuls were created, Q. Fusius, son of Quintus, Calenus; and Pub. Vatinius, fon of Publius. And there the Capitoll tables do shew, and Caffiedorus alfo. Ot Publica Vatinius Conful, Macrobius in his second book maketh men-

C.Cafar. M. Lepidus.

TErrius in his capitoll tables letteth forth Dictator, The stone record of Colatia, whereof Onuphrius speaketh here, nameth C. Julius Cafar the third time, and M. Emyline Lepidus. But Die in his three and fortieth book. The next year following (quoth he) he bare the Dictatorship and the Consulat both, the third time, and took unto him for his Collegue in both-Magistracies, M. Emylius Lepidus. Of the same. mind feemeth Tranquille to be in Cafar, chap. feventy fix. Likewife Hirtius in the fift book. But Onuphrise supposeth that both Tranguillus and Dio yea, and Hirtins also was in an errour. For with the capitoll records, Plut arch and Eutropius agree; who write that Cafar this year was Conful the third time with M. Lepidus and Dictator the second time.

THey who cut the capitol merbles, do shew unto us that Cafar this year was third time Dictator with M. Lepidus General of the horse. From whom Dio differeth; who doth report that this year Cafar was Dictator the 4 time, and Lepidus fecond time Mafter of the horsemen: allo that Lepidus fellow-Conful with Cafar, declareth himselfagainst all law, Generall of the horse. Thus much of the Dictator. But as touching the Confuls this year, there is to beseen written in the Index or table of Dio, that the same year Cafer bare his fourth Dictatorship, and likewite his fourth Consulat without Collegue. In that history also it appeareth, that Cafar prefently entred upon his fourth Consulat, but bare it not throughout the whole year: and that so soon as he was returned to Rome out of Spain, he refigned and substituted in his place for the rest of the year, Q. Fabius Maximus, and Cn. Trebonius. With Dio, the evidences agree that are written in the capitoll fragments: wherein it appeareth that Cafar was the fourth time Conful and that without a Collegue; as Sigonius maketh interpretation, For Cufpinians Kalender, together with the Sicilian registers, do shew that Cafar was Conful now alone the fourth time. In like

manner, Appian and Plutarch make mention of Cafar, who being Comul elect from the fourth time led an army into Spain. Astor Q. Fabius. Suetonius calleth him a three months Conful. Die faith moteover, that Cafar upon the death of Q. Fabins the Conful, declared the very last day of the year, C. Canning to be the Conful for those few hours that were behind Whereof Cicero in his leventh book of Epifiles. Writing to Curius, Macrobius in his fecond book of Saturnalia, Tacitus in his eighteenth. book, Pliny in his feventh, and Smioning in Cafar do make report.

A. S. G. 710 12 - 11 - 11 C.Cafar, M. Antonins.

Die setteth down for this year Cafar Dicta-torthe fift time, together with M. Emy-Consuls of this year, only without ever a . Ling Lepidus Master of the horsemen, But the capitoll tables avouch him Dictaror now the fourth time. Dio and Appian write that he created himself Consul together with M. Antonius. Likewise Cassiodorus and the Sicilian regifters give recordy that Cafar was this year Consulthe fift time, together with M. Antomus. And Macrobius in his first book speaketh of them, Moreover, written it is in the capitoll and Colotian tables, that C. Cafar was Cof. the fift time, with M. Antonius fon of M. and that in the room of Cafar there was chosen P Cornelius fon of Publius, And this was P. Cornelius Dolabella, whom Cafar himfelf (if he had lived) meant to have substituted in his own room: Platarch writeth, that Cafar Conful now the fift time took unto him for his companion in government Mittelnius. And when as he would have subordained Dolabella in his own flead. Antony gainfaid it in an oration : and afterwards, when Cafar a fecond time would have had Dolabella to be declared Conful, and fill Antony croffed and withflood it, Cafar gave over his enterprise. But after Cafar was murdered, Antony (as Dio writeth) fearing some infurrection and commotion if he should have rejected Delabella, took him into the fellowship of government. Appian laith, that immediatly after Cafar was killed, Dolabella entred into the Magistracy, So faith Velleins alfo. And this verily was the year, in which the compiracy was contrived against Cafar, whereof the captains were M and Decimus both Bruti, C. Trebonius & C. Caffins: and upon the fifteenth day of March, when he fat in Councill together with the Senat in the court of Pompey, he was was stabbed, and received in his body three and twenty wounds: which done the murderers who had wrought the feat feized the capitoll. And c. Octavins his nephew or fifters fon, whom cafar had made in his will his half-heir, and adopted to bear his own name, came out of Epirus, whither cafar had fent him before, minding to make war upon the Parthians, and after all lucky and happy proceedings, took upon him the name of cafar, according to his last will and testament.

C.Pansa. A.Hirtim.

Io, Caffiodorus, and the reft, nominate Con-Jio, Caprouoi as, and con Pansa Capronianus, and A. Hirtius, fon of Aulus. Cuspinians book sheweth Cretonianus and Hirtius, Whereby it may be understood, that Cretonianus was the furname of Panfi, but peradventure written for Capronianus. In the Colorian table they tas. are named C. Vibius, son of Cains, and An. Hirtitius fon of Hirtius. This Hirtius was one of their fons who were out-lawed by Sulla, and whom Cafir (as Die reporteth) advanced to honourable dignities. Both these, and the Consuls of the year following, were by Cafar elected and dethined thereto, before he was flain, Dio, Appians and others report, that of these two Confuls, Hirtius in the time of the civill war, in a battell before Modena against Antonius was flain; and Pansasome daies after, upon a hurt received in the same fight, died at Bononia. In the room of Panfa, C. Octavius was sub-elected Conful, the nineteenth of August in the same year, and he instead of Hirtius, took unto him for his Collegue Q. Padius.

M. Lepidus, L. Plancus.

Affinderus and the Sicilian records put down for Conjuls, M. Lepidus and L. Plancas. Dio, M. Emylius Lepidus the second time, and Lu. Munatius, son of Lucius, surnamed Plancus. Of these Confuls Suetonius speaketh in Tiberius, faying, That Tiberius was bornafter the battell of Philippi, when Mar. Emylius Lepidus was the fecond time Conful with Munatius Planens. Now had there been before appointed Confuls against this pr by Cafar, D. Brutus and Lu. Planens. But by reason that Brutus the year before was by the law Pedia condemned and after killed, and so the three Triumvirs usurped the rule of the common-weal; agreed it was, that M. Lepidus one of the Triumvirs who beforetime also had been Consul with Casar in his third Cousulship, should together with Planeus, (who also taking part and fiding with Antony, had revolted from the Common-weal) administer the Consular. Moreover, this Brutus was by Plutarch, Appian, Dio, and Zonaras, called also Albinus; I suppose, for that out of the race of the Bruti he was adopted and incorporat into the house of the Albini. In this year, during the civill war, Brutus and Cassius were slain in battell before Philippi, as Dio, Plutareh, Appian, and others write.

P. Servilius II. L. Antonius.

He Colotian tables, Dio, and Caffiodorus match Confuls together for this year, Lu. Antonius fon of Marens, furnamed Pietas, and P. Servilius, Son of Publius, I Jauricus, the second

Tiberius. This P. Scrvilius was first Conful with Cefar in his fecond Consulat; whose tather Ifauriens died a little before, as Dio and Eusebius report. As for L. Antonius, named he is by Dio Pieras, for that being Conful, he together with Fulvia the wife of his brother Marcus managed the affairs of fate with that mind, as if his whole care had been for his brother the Triumvir, in regard of which brotherly and affectionat kindness, he challenged the furname of Pie-

714 Cn, Domitius, C. Alinius.

Colotian table, Dio, and Cafriedorus joyn A Colotian table, Dio, and Consumer Toming in the Confulat of this year, Cness Doming in and time; tius ion of Marcus, Calvinus, the second time; and C. Afinius, fon of Cneus, Pollio. O. theie Jofephus speaketh in his fourteenth book of the lews antiquities and three and twenty chapter. Toward the end of this year, Dio writeth, that these Consuls gave up their place, and that other Confuls were substitute for those few daies that were to come; and one of them was L. Cornelius Balbus Gaditanus. And therefore in the Colotian table these subordained Consuls stand under these names, L. Cornelius, ion of Lucius, and P. Canidius, son of Lucius. Of Pub. Cor-nel. Balbus Consul, Pliny writeth, his seventh book and three and fortieth chapter, and Velleius in his fecond book.

715
L. Cenforinus, L. C. alvisius,
Assiodorus inferred for the next Consuls,
Lucius Cenforinus and Caius Calvissus. The Sicilian records have Cenforinus and Sabinus.
Dio, L. Martius and C. Sabinus, C. Calvifius ion of Cains, is named by Dio in the catalogue or table, Sabinus, although it be read there commonly but amils, Afinius,

786 Ap.Claudius. C.Norbanus.

Onfuls that follow, were App. Claudius and C. Norbanus, as Caffiodorus faith. But as the Sicilian registers, purport, Cenforinus and Sabinus: as Dio writeth, App. Claudius fon of Cai-us, Pulcher'; and C. Norbanus, fon of Caius, Flaccus. Astquehing Tadius Afer the Conful elect, and substitute in the room of another, who before heentred into government being terrified with the minatory threats of C. Cafir, threw himself down headlong, and so brake his neck, fee Tranquillus in Augustus.

M.Agrippa, L.Caninius,

Affiodorus putteth down for Confuls, M.
Agrippa and Lu. Caninius. The Sicilian regiflers Agrippa and Gallus, Dio, M. V. pfanius, fon of
Lucius, Agrippa; and L. Caninius fon of Lucius, Gallus. Josephus in his fifteenth book of Antiquities, avoucheth Confuls, Mar, Agrippa and C. Canidius Gallus. Neperalfo in the life of time. Of these Consuls, Suetonius writteth in Actions, calleth Vipsanius, Agrippa, In the capitol.

marbles and in other old monuments of Rome his gentile name is passed over, and namely, in the torestont of the Temple, called Pamboon, wherein is engraven M. Agrippa son of Lucina, Consul the third time, Tacina also in his first book mentioneth this Agrippa.

718 L.Gellius. M.Cocceius.

Affiodorus nameth for Consuls this year, L.Gellius and M.Cocceius. The Sicilian records flew Publicula and Nerva: Dio hath Lu. Gellius fon of Lucius Poplicola, and M. Cocceius Nerva. Out of the capitoll fragments it appeareth, that L. Gellins was the fon of Lucius, and nephew of Lucius. By the report of Dio, this Lu. Gellius was brother to M. Valerius Mellila, For it is the time man who was pardoned before by M. Brutus: whereby it may be understood, that Potlicola was his furname by way of adoption : for they were not the Gellii but the Valerii, that carried the jurname of Publicola. The fame fragments do shew, that the faid Gellius lest his place, and that another was put in his room. And haply it was L. Munating fon of Lucius, nephew of Lucius Plancus: whom Pliny in his thirteenth book and third chapter, faith to have been twice Conful: but in what year he was the second time, a man cannot find unless it were in this.

719 Sext Pompeius, L.Cornificius.

Affiodrus and the Sicilian records teffifie, that this years Consuls were Sex. Pompeisus and L. Cornifi ius, Dio, L. Cornificius son of Lucius; and Sextus Pompeius son of Sextus. This year Sex. Pompeius, on of Cneus was flain.

M. Antonius. L. Scribonius Libo.

Assiodorus putteth down for Confuls, Lu. Scribonius and Lu. Acratinus. The Sicilian eatalogue Antonius and Libo. Dio, M. Antonius ion of Marcus the second time and L. Scriboni. us . fon of Lucius Libo. The fame Die fairh moreover, that M. Antonius the Triumvir, presently upon the very Calends of gannary gave over the Magistracy, and substituted in his own sead Lu. Sempronius Atratiuus : and therefore many there be that affirm how it was not Antonius but Airminus that was Conful this year with Libo. That Confuls also were sub-elected to bear out one part of the year, it is to be found in some authors that have set forth the Municipal Annals, And verily Dio maketh mention of Paulus Emylius Conful, for one part of the year, and that he built a flately porch or gallery at his own charges, and dedicated it in his Confulfhip,

C.Cafar. L.Volcatius.

C. Cafar and L. Volcatius. Dio, Cafar the

fecond time, and L. Volcains fon of Lucius Tollins. They who composed and digested the Scilian registers, very unfitly fet down Cefar and Cicro for this years Consuls, Of this Consulhing of Cefar, Suctonius and Dio speak, saying, that he held it very few hours, as Antonius also beforetime. Instead of Cefar was Lu. Antonius subrogated, and many other for one part or other of the year, who in the book entituled, Old inscriptions, are reckoned in this manner:

Emperor Cafar II. L.Volcatius.
Kal.Januarii. L.Amonius.
Kal.Maii. L.Flavius.
Kal.Maii. L.Flavius.
Kal.Julii. M. Arilius.
C. Fonteius.
Kal.Sept. L.Vinnius.
Kal.Cetob. L.Lanonius.
Of L. Flavius made Confulby M. Antonius.
and depoted Dool likewife maketh mention.

Cn. Domitius. C. Sofius.

Asiadorus nominateth for Confuls this year. C.n. Domitus and C. Sofus, The Sicilian records, Exobarbus and Sofus, Dio Cneus Domitus son of Cneus, nephew of Cneus. To bus; and C. Sofus fon of C. nephew of Caius, Nepas writeth, that Asticis died, when (n. Domistias and C. Sofus were Confuls,

C.Casar II. M.Messala,

Affiedorus avoucheth Consuls this year, C. (afar the second time, and M. Messala. The Si. ilian registers, Octavius and Corvinus. Dio Cafar the third time, and M. Valerius, fon of Marcus, furnamed Me fala Corvinus, and that right ruly. For Caffiodorus maketh no reckoning of that Confullhip Cafar which he bare with Padius, because he was subordained in the place with another. But Dio and Appins do witnels, that Cafar and Amony were marched together this year, both of them in their second Consulfhip, at what time as upon peace made, with Sextus Pompeius, they were appointed Consuls beforehand for eight years next ensuing: howbeit, in the first year the people turned Antony out of his Confulthip, and proclaimed war against him and Cleopatra, and so in his place was Mar. Meffala declared Conful. As touching the Confuls this year subordained, thus we find written in the ancient inscriptions,

Emperour Cafar IIII. M. Valerius. Kal. Maii. M. Titius. Kal. Octobris. Cn. Pompeius.

C.Cafar III. M.Craffus.

CAffiodorus nameth for this years Confuls, C., Cafar the third time, and M. Crafus, The Sicilian records Oft norms and Crafus, The fourth time, and M. Licinius, ion of Macus Crafus, He added moreover, and faith, Cafar in the midflof that water croffed the feas out

of Macedomy into Italy, wherein he was the fourth time Conful with M. Craffu. Orofius likewife noteth, that Cafar called Emperor, was Conful the fourth time with M. Livius Craffus. Of other Confuls subflictured after M. Livius, this we find in the old inscriptions,

Emperor Cafar IV. M. Licinims.
Kal. Jul. C. Antiftius.
Ibid, Septembr. M. Tullius.
Kal. Novembr. L. Sanius.

Of M. Tullius Conful with Angustus, Die maketh mentionin his story of this years acts, Pliny also in his 22 book and 6 they and Plusarch in Cicero. By Vellaius and Tacitus it appeareth that Antistius had for addition the surrance of Vetura and Samings of Sevinas.

C.Cafar IIII. Sex. Aprileius.

IN Coffiodorus the Confuls be C. Cefar the fourth time, and Sext. Apuleius, In Di. Cefar the fift time, and Sext. Apuleius ion of Sext. In the Sicilian records, Octavianus and Apuleius: in the Antique inferiptions, Emperour Cefar the fift time, and Sext. Apuleius, Dia faith, this was the year 725 from the foundation of the City. Of Cefar five times Confuls, there is to be feen an old Epigram or infeription in this manager.

Senatus Populufá, Romanus, Imp.Caf.Divi Julii Fil.Cof.Quinc. Caf.Defie, Sext. Imp.Sept. Refp.confervata. That is.

The Senat and people of Rome. By Emperour Cefan, fon of Julius of famous memory, Conful five times, elect Conful the fixt time, and Emperor the feventh, the Commonwealth faved,

C. Gefar V. M. Agrippa II.

Afficiency declareth for Confuls this year, Cafar the fit time, and M. Agripps the fectored time. Orefins and the Sicilian records. Cafar the fixt time, and Agripps the fectored time.
Dies. Cafar the fixt time, and Agripps the fectored time, and the fixt time and Agripps the third time to the trias to be read the fectored time, as Sigonius advertifeth, so as the next year it should be written the third time. And this plainly appeareth by the superficiption of that Temple (which he erected and mamed Pantheon) in this form, [M. Agripps fon of L. shird-time Conful built is.] For Die faith, that this Temple was finished two years after that he was Conful with Cafar the seventh time Consulthip, and not the fourth. For otherwise in the front of the said Temple, he would have written, [Conful the fourth time.]

E.Cafan VI. M. Agrippa III.

Affideraciaith, that the next Confuls were cafar the fixt time, and Mar. Agrippathe

third time, But Dio, cafer the seventh time, and Ageippe the fourth time. But what is to be thought of them both, is evident by that which hath been said before. In the Sicilian registers verily it is written Off aviants the seventh time, and Agrippe the third time.

728 C. Augustus Casar VII. T. Statilius.

Affiederus putteth down for Confuls, Catilus, The Sicilian monuments, Ottowinus the eighth time, and Tarus, Dio, cefar Augustus the eighth time, and Tarus, Dio, cefar Augustus the eighth time, and Statilus Tarus the iecond time. For he had been Conful first, for apart of the year, anno 727, and now is the fecond time. of whom Suctomius writeth thus in Nero, Nero took to wife Strait Messalina, daughter (in the fourth descent) of Tarus to one who had been twice Conful, and also triumphant: he writeth also, that Augustus entred upon his eight and ninth Confular at Taruson.

C.Cefar Augustus VIII. M. Silanus.

Affiodorse sheweth for Consuls next, Cefer Angustus the eighth time, and M. Silanus. Die and the Siciliah records, Angustus the ninth time, and M. Silanus. A fragment of the capitol, Emperour cafer Angustus the ninth time, and M. Junius Silanus. This year Angustus cafar was Emperour the eight time, and shu tupths Temple of Janus the fourth time now that c-verit was thut: which he had see open before in regard of certain wars, as Die reporteth.

730 C.Cafar Augustus IX. C.Norbanus.

Chiliodorus putteth down for this years Conluls, cafar Angulpus the ninth time, and C. Norbanus. The Sicilian registers, Angulpus the tenth time, and Flaccus. Dio, and a fragment of the capitoll marble, Angulpus the tenth time, and C. Norbanus Flaccus. This Norbanus feemeth to be the fon of C. Norbanus the Conful, anno 716, for he had not the numerall more testifying a fecond Confulfaio.

731 C.Cefar Augustus X. Cn.Pifo.

Afficierus fetteth down for Confuls, Cafor Augustus the tenth cime, and Count Pifo. The Scilian records, Augustus the eleventh
time, and Pifo. And Diso, Augustus the eleventh
time, with Con-Calpurnius, fono of Coneus Pifo. By
a fragment of the capitol flowe it appeared that
Augustus entered the Confulship the eleventh
time, together with Audus Terentius Varre Musrant: also that Museum died in his Magistray,
in whose stead was elected Con, Calpurnius Pifor and Augustus weat out of his goovernment,
Of which matter Dis thus writeth: Augustus
went to the Alban hill, and there resigned up

the Consulfhip. For whereas both he himself and many others, ever fince the time that the C.W. was fet in frame and established had born the yearly Magistrats, he thought that from thence forwards he was to forbear the same to the end, that the honourable dignity of Confuls should be open to as many as might be. And this did he without the City, because he would not be hindred and letted in the action; and therewith substituted in his place Lucina Sellius, a man that of all others most affected and loved Brutus : who also wrote of his praifes and commendable parts.

M. Marcellus L. Aruntius.

This year had for Confuls, as faith Caffiodo-rus, M. Marcellus and L. Anntius: as Dio, M.Claudius fon of Marcus Marcellus, and Eferniums fon of Lucius. In the Capitoll itone these Consuls are thus set down, L. Aruntius ion of L, nephew of L, and M. Claudius fon of Marcus, nephew of M. Whereby it is given to and the Confular authority for ever So as, ar understand, that in the Sicilian records the Coniuls are not well put down to be Offavianus the twelith time, and Aruntius. In this year, the conspiracy of Fannius Capio and Varro Murana against Augustus was discovered : and the Temple of thundering Jupiter was dedicated, witnels Dio.

"He Colotian stone and Cassiodorus shew for this year Confuls, Q. Emplius Lepidus and M. Lollius, Dio writeth, when Augustus was in Sicily, and the people of Rome at the affembly for Confuls election, there arose a sedition and commotion For M. Lollius only entred upon the government, by reason that the other place was referred and kept for Augustus: but when he made refusall, Q. Lepidus was created. Of these Consuls Horace in his first book of Epiftles writeth thus:

Me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres, Callegam Lepidum quo dixit Lollius anno.

Know he, that 40 winters old and four, I was that year, At Rome when Conful Lolling, chofe Lepidus his feer.

A Fter Caffiedorus, the Confuls that followed for this year, were M. Apuleius and P. Silins. But in Dio, M. Apuleins fon of Sexsus, and Publius Silius fon of Publius Nerva. In the Sicilian records, Apuleius and Nerva.

He Colotian stone, Ensebins in his treatise of Times, Dio and Caffiodorus fet forth as Consuls this year, Cains Sentins, son of Cains,

Saturninus and Quintus Lucretins fon of Duintus Vifbillo. Of this years confuls thus writerh Dio. Caius Sentius was declared Coniul: burfor that there was to be given him a companion, and Augustus refuted the second place of Confulthip reserved for him, there arose a fedition, untill Augustus pronounced Conful Quintus Lucretius one of the Embassadors. whom the Senat had fencunto him about the appearing of the foresaid tedition; not withstanding he was a man in times past proscribed and outlawed. The same writeth Velleins in the fecond book. In the broken Colotian stone it isto be read that the Conful elected inflead of Sentius Saturninus, was Mar Vinucius fon of Marcus. Velleius, unto Vinucius ad joyneth as Collegue, Agrippa. In this year, after the first ten years were expired, for which space Augustus together with Agrippa at the first received the Centorian authority and dignity, he was created a fecond time by the people over-feer of mens behaviour for the term of five years; and resumed the Ceniors power for the same time, all times, and in all places, he might have twelve Lictors go before him with their bundles of rods, and be allowed to take his place and fit with the Confuls.

736 Cn.Lentulus, P. Lentulus.

Du'lius Cornelius fon of Publius, Lentulus Marcellinus: and Cn. Cornelius fon of Lucius, are fet down for Confuls by the Colotian ftone table; by Die also and Caffiodowns. In this year Marcus Agrippa by the motion and authority of the Emperour Cafar Augustus, obtained of the Senat and people of Rome the Tribunitian power for five years.

C. Furnius. C. Silanus.

Here fucceeded Confuls next, according to Caffiodorus, C. Furnius and C. Silanus, After Dio, C. Furnius fon of C. and C. Tunius fon of Cains Silanus, But in the Colotian fragment C. Furnius fon of Caint, and C. Junius, Whiles C. Furnius and C. Junius Silanus were Confuls, the folemn plaies, called Seculares were now the fift time let out by Augustus, as Cenforinus and Dio affirm.

Affiodore nameth for Confuls, Lucius Domi-Sins and P. Scipio; The Sicilian secords Anobarbus and Cornelius Dio. L. Domitius fon of Lucius, nephew of Lucius, Linebar bus : and P. Cornelius fon of P. nephew of Publius Scipio : In like manner the Colotian table, wherein it standerb, that for P. . Cornelius there was substituted L.Ta. i.e. Tarius: of whom Pliny in his eighteenth book and seventh chaptes whieth thus, L. Tarins Rufus, a man most bafe for his , parentage. parentage, deferred a Confulat under August as Cafer of happy memory, only for his military fervice In this Confuls year was the Quinquennal folemnity performed, as writeth Dio, in memoriall of the Empire of Augustus; and Agripas one of the Quindecenvirs, had the ordering and fetting out thereof.

M. Drulus L. Pilo.

THe Confuls next following, were M. Drufus and L. Pilo as Callindorus faith. The Sicilian registers name them Libo and Polo. Dias M. Livin fon of Lucius, Drufus Libo; and L. Calphurnius ion of Lucius Pilo, M. Drusus ion of Marcus. L. . . according to the Colotian

740 Cn. Lentulus. M. Craffus.

"His year next following had for Confuls, A after Caffiodorus, and the Sicilian monuments, Cn. Lentulus and M. Craffus whom Dio calleth, M. Licinius fon of Marcus Craffiu; and Cn. Cornelius fon of Cnews Lentulus. The Colotian fragment showeth Marcus Licinius son of Marcus.

T. Nero. Q. Quintilius

Tiberias Nero, and P. Quintilius were Confuls this year, as Cassidorus reporteth. They are named Nero and Varus in the Sicilian Catalogue, And Dio calleth them Titus Claudius ion of Tiberius Nero: and P. Quintilius, ion of Sextus Varus. The Colorian fragment, Tike- Juls. rius Claudius ion of T. Suetonius Writeth, that Tiberius bare, his first Consulship but a sew daies. For this is that Tiberius Nero, Augustus Cafirs wives fon, who after the death of And gustus, attained to the Empire, having been first by him adopted.

M. Meffala. P. Sulpitius.

Affiodorus putteth down for Confuls, Mef-Cala and P. Sulpitius. The Sicilian records, Melfala and Quirings Dio, M. Valerius, ion of Marcus, Meffala Barbatus and P. Sulpitime fon, of Publius Quirinus: of whom Suctioning in Claudius, and Tacitus in his fecond book write. Moreover, this is that Sulpitius Quirinus, who by Josephus in the seventeenth book of antimities and first chapter, is faid to have born the Confular dignity and was Lieusenant in Syrias At which time, our Lord Jefus Chrift the Re-deemer and Saviour of mankind, was born; of whom Saint Lake maketh mention, laying, This was the fift eurolment or taxation which, was made by Quiring President and governous of syria, After their Consults, others were highly three three being control to their places who Colorian flowes have each, wherein it is thur read: M. Valerius, M.F. C.Volgius C.F.

Likewile in Cuffinian his Calender, thele Confuls are written with their fornames:

> Mellala Quirinus Rebilus Saturninus Maximus Tubero

By which it appeareth that Rebulus and Sature ninus were the furnames of Caninius & Volgius. By a fragment of the capitoll marble, it is evident that the furnames of Valerius was Emilianus ; of Volgius, Rufus ; and Rebulus of Camnius: and that as Rufus was put in the place of Valerius fo Rebulus inflead of Rufus. There remainerh alfo the memoriall of Rebulus and Saturninus in the Sicilian records In this year. Die reporteth, that Augustus was a second time made over-feer for mens manners and demeanours five years more: and that he refumed still the same authority by times as also the Empire. and therein Agrippa died,

743 P.Fabius. Q. Ælius.

Affiodorus exhibiteth for this years Conluls; Paulus Fabius and Q. Elius. Dion. Paulus Pabius, fon of Quintus Maximus and Tubero Of Q . Elius Tubero and P . Pabins Maximas Conjuls. Frontings fpeaketh of in his book of water-conduits and Pliny in his eight book and feventh chapter, where he writerh, that the Theater of Marcellus was dedicated when Quintus Tubero and Fabius Man, were Con-

Julus Antonius. Q. Fabius.

Affiodorus nameth for Confuls this year, Junius Antonius Africanus and Q. Fabins Dio, Jul, Antonius Africanus, and Q. Fabius fon of Quintus Maximus. The Sicilian Catalogue and Calender of Cufpinian, thew Africanus and Maximus, Dienameth Julusthe fon of Antonio ws. Unto him Horace writeth in this manner

Pindarum quifquis ftudet amulari Inle ceratio ope Dadaleas Nititur pennis &c.

With wings devis' by Dadalas And glew'd with, war, they flie ; Whostrive (Q Inte) with Binders To match his Poetry

And after in allow to the second of the Condition of the Nuhimmerallysis was this of to raise

As hedoth mount the slot in the state of the slot in t

Drufus Nero, Tiens Quintins.

"Here faceeded Coff according to Caffieds: rus, Drufus Nero, and T. Quintins: but after Die Nere Clandins, lon of Tiberius Drufus; and T. Quintins, fon of Titus Crifbinus, Drufus and Criffinus, by Cuffinians Calender and the Sicili-

an registers. This Drufus brother of Tiberine Nero was Augustus Cafars wives son: who being Conful, died in Germany, and both he and his children had the furname of Germanicus, as Die writeth: which addition the Senat gave him first of that Province, as Entropins faith. With the death of this Drufus endeth Livies hifton ries: for thus it is written in the last Epitome, &c. Look in the faid Breviary.

To the Reader.

rdoubt not but many of them who shall take delight and pleasure in reading the Roman story abovewritten, will presently grow into a liking of the very place, whichath afforded so worthy persons and rare examples. The love whereof hath moved many a man to undertake a voyage to Rome, only to fee the river Tyberis, those seven hils, and the monuments remaining of that famous City. The journey they have found, for may long and tedious; for expence of money heavy and chargeable; for hazard of religion, conscience and good manners, exceeding dangerous: Sofar degenerate are the inbabit ants now from that ancient people fo devout, fo vertuous and uncorrupt, in oldtime. To fatisfic the Randers in this behalf, and to avoid the perill of that travell, I thought it not amiss to bring Rome (as it were) home to them, even to represent unto their eye the Topography thereof, that is to say the description of the paces, with the memorable edifices, or rather the ruins of these antique buildings, mentioned in the flory aforesaid. Andforasmuch as Bartholmew Marlian hash herein taken pains, and made a Treasife thereof, worthy in his conceit to be dedicated unto that note Prince of famous memory, Frantis she French King, she first (I sake it) of shas name : and for that those learned men, who last set Livy forthin print, have thought good to adjoynthereto, as a necessary dependant, the foresaid Trenise; I for my part, having struggled with the difficulties of the Alps, and in some fort overcome them ; crossed Rhoine and the Poi passed over the hils Olympus and Amus, and seranled through the rough streights of Thetmopyle and Tempe, seem new I would not at my return to fick at the pleasant mounts, Pala-tine, Capitoll, Aventin, oc. with the plains and valleys between, or the river Tybet and Mats field underreats them, becaused effectedly with fuch fracts Temples, triumphane Arches, glorious Palaces, Theatres, Granes, Columns, and Coloffes, wonders of the world. And about Jound Marlian far unlike himself, and the book that goeth in his name much corruptin the print syet by conference with other Authors, I have reformed the fault, and endeavenred that our English edition might in some measure ba answerable to the Latine.

A Summary collected by John Barthelmen Marlianus, a Gentleman of Millain, touching the Topography of Rome in ancient time.

The First Book

CHAP. I.

The fituation of the City.

Efore we enterprise to shew the edifices and buildings of the City of Rome, somewhat would be premised of the site thereof. Begin therefore we will at the very habitation of the immortall gods; with the invocation of whom, the Poets are wont in every hard and difficult work, to lay their first ground and make their entrance.

The Capitol hill, where it is broaded, exceedeth nor 800 foot: in length it lyeth out toward the Northwest 1500. It hash a point or wing on either side infashion of a semicircle, and in compass containeth well-near feven * furlongs

From this mount as it sunneth out in length, the Palatine hill is divided by a valley of the same breadth, or somewhat more; making a square with four angles of unequal sides, containing 1200 paces. For, the one of 600 foot boundeth upon the Capitaline hill: a fecond of fevenhundred foot, bendeth to the Northeast: the third, being almost twice as long, looketh toward the Southeast and the mount Coding: the fourth, which of all others is biggest, and comprehendeth the lifts or thew-place, called Circus Maximus, direttly regardeth the Aventine. On the fecond fide thereof there is one plain, reaching from the head and top of the Forum Rom. to the stimost skirt of the hill Quirinalis, which bendeth toward the Suburra, and taketh up in breadth 500 foot: but it lieth out in length almost a mile from both fronts, between the Capitoll, the Fre rum Nerva, and the mount Colini: in like manner from the faid mount Colins and Palatine, Sabarra and the Ejquilia, as far as to the Church of Saint Marcelline. A fecond plain there is,

under the other point and top of the Capitol, near the Theatre of Marcellus, which firetcheth our 500 foot from the mount it felf as far as to the Tyber; and anon over against the valley from the crooked reach and course of the river, and the nook whereby the Avenine is disided from the Palatine, it spreadeth broader: but afterwards between the faid hils it groweth narrow, untill ve come to Caliolus and the very gate Capena, where the Aventine is parted from Caliolus only by the breadth of the street or high way. The length of this plain is likewise a mile, having on the right hand, Tyber and the Aventine; on the left, Capitoline mount, the Palatine, and Calins.

Then followeth the mount Calina (leparate from the Palatine by a plain) refembling a pyramidal form of a spire, so as the Basethereof containeth 500 foot near to the Amphitheatre. Divided also from the same it is by the street Appia, fast by the grand Cirque, which reaching to the gate Capena, leaveth on the left hand a valley 600 foot broad, between Calius and Eatiolus lying out in length 4 Stadia and within a while to the wals which joyn close to the mount Calius, as far as to the gate Afinaria. This hill then from thence lyeth along the City wall for 4 Stadia, toward the Northeast. From hence the wals meet afront for the space of two Stadia, even to the gate Nevia: from whence as they turn to the Northeast sit is parted from the Efquilia by the freet Labicana; and anon shewing it self affront near S. Marcellines, it beareth forward as far as to the Amphitheatre. Thus keeping no certain form, it taketh in circuit about 2500 paces. Moreover, the Coliolus is enclosed within the faid valley, the street Appia, and all along Northeast and Southeast, with the City wals : and hath in compals well-near a mile.

The Aventine seemeth to contain two hils; the broader part whereof toward the Tyber, and in like manner in length from Tyber along the wals, and anon near the gate Hoftienfis, is divided and cut with a crooked ffreet-way which leadeth to the angle of the grand Cirque and the mount Calius: leaving the other part thereof, divided on the right hand from the mount Calius by the ffreet Appia, untill you come to the gate Capena, It had in compais 18, Stadia, as Dionyfius also teffisieth; and on the Southeast, a most spacious and large plain of 4 unequall sides: toward the South containing almost 6 Stadia, Westward five somewhat less Eastward, but toward the Tyber not above four.

The Efquilia on the South part is divided with the fireet Labicana; on the Northwest, with the valley lying between Calius, Palatinus, and it felf; on the North the Suburra; and from the Viminal hill, the freet called Parities parteth it, untill a mancome to the bath of Dieclefian. In circuit it containeth about 4 miles, and hath no certain form; infomuch as Varro (not without good reason)thinketh it two hills, and cutteth it into many parts.

The Viminal hill on the West fide regardeth the Quirinal having about a furlong space the plain Suburra lying between: on the North it hath the valley Quirinalis. Between the same hils there lyeth as it were 4 jugera in breadth, but about a quarter of a mile in length. And anon it joyneth to the Quirinal and Efguilia along the wall of the City, by a continuall row of many arches, whereby these mountains are made even. The compass thereof taketh up two miles and an half; the form thereof is longwise, and the breadth not in every part alike, but variable.

The Quirinal mount on the left hand, directly from the tower called [Militiarum] for the space of 4 Stadia, over-looketh the levell plot of the City which lieth Westward : but on the right hands (as clearly appeareth by that which we have faid) it is opposite to the Viminalis: on the third side Northward for the space of 6 Stadia, it lieth to the hill called [Hortulorum.] It hath a valley lying between, in breadth 4 jugera, reaching near to the gate Salaria: and in the whole compass it taketh almost three miles.

Next to it is the little hill Hortulorum, although it flandeth without the old pomary of the city: for the space of 3 Seadia it beareth over the valley Martia lying between it and Tyber, It carrieth in length along the wall of the City, from the gate Flumentana to Collina, a full mile more than any other fides. The circumference thereof is much about 18 Stadia.

There remaineth now the mount Janiculus, on the other fide of Tyber: the one half there and not above, is contained within the walls: from the Vatican plain, for the space of 3 Stadia, whereas it fretcheth toward the South if adjoyneth to the river: the other part thereof is enclosed within the walls, for the compais of five Stadia.

Moreover, above the Vatican plain, there is a little hill of the same nature, which putteth forther two points like horns; the one toward Janiculum, the other Northward, much like a bow full bent: the convexity or outward compals whereof containeth a mile,

Now will we run over the plain and base plot of the City: which beginning at the Capitol hill near the gate Flaminia, at this day on the Northeast fide (or rather the North) comprehendeth ai Diameter of race almost of 8 Stadia, environed with the hils Quirinalis and Hortulorum: but on the West fide, the Tyber runneth by it, where along the banks thereof it beareth a greater space. Moreover by a streight and direct line being drawn for two Stadia from the hill Hortubrum, and namely, where it over-looketh the Piere of Domitian Called Namachia: along the bank of Tyber ris, over-against the Pile Hadriani, it maketh a quadrangle of four uneven fides, containing within it more than three miles : without which square is left the valley Martia, namely as much as lieth between the hill Hortulorum, the wall of the City, and Tyberis : so as the bredth draweth narfower fill unto the gate Flaminia.

There resteth yet the Translyberin region, which rogether with the Janiculum, taketh in compass about three miles. This will be more easily observed and marked by the very channell of

* Stadia.

Trberis; which entring into the city, keepeth his course directly on the right hand of the gare Flaminia through the vale Martia, and soon after by little and little turneth from the North. Westward, and representeth the form of a semicircle, in the convexity whereof is the Vatican, and within the concavity, the Mars field, Moreover, beneath the Moles or pile [Hadriani] returning to his former course, as tar as to the utmost foot of the Aventine, winding somewhat crooked into the South, not far from the gate Portuenfis it runneth forth of the city.

Thus much concerning the fituation and form of Rome, and the plot wherein it standeth, which at this day is so far changed, that hardly a man may find any token or memoriall of it, as it was in old time.

CHAP. II. Of the founders of the City of Rome, the KK, and Inhabitants thereof.

He region (on which Kome was after built) West of Tyber, a hundred and forty furlongs distant from the sea, the Sicilians (by constant report) first inhabited, Afterwards, the Aborigines leaving Arcadia, by the conduct of Oenorius the ion of Lycaon, came into the faid quarters: and being grown into a liking of the place for the fertility thereof, they expelled the Sicilians, and held it for their own use. In process of time the Pelasgians, a people of Greece, together with the Theffalians, who came to aid the Aborigines against the nations their neighbor borderers, remained also in these parts (with the good will and contentment of the said Aborigines Juntill the Trojan war: but they all retained the name of the Aborigines, which prerogative they held because they were the first, that by arms conquered that seignory and kingdom, Long time after, Saturn being chased out of Crete by Jupiter his son fled into Italy: where he taught Janus the King of the Aborigines the skill of planting vineyards, with the use thereof, and likewise the handling of the fickle: in regard of which good turn, he was freely feoffed by Janus in part of his realm, yea, and after the decease of Janus enjoyed the kingdom alone. After this, the Arcadians, who for sook the city Palantium (as weary of their own native country) and by the leading of Evander seeking some other place of habitation, arrived at the place where now Rome standeth; received of Faunus the K, of the Aborigines, a portion of ground; built a fort upon a little hill not far from Tyber, and named it Palantium, in remembrance of their native city which they had abandoned. After all this, the Peloponnenans, Phanetians, and Epians, by reason that Elis their native country was wasted before by Hercules, were by him brought away into Italy, and they planted themselves upon the mount Saturnine. These men lived along time according to their own laws and customs, untill they being vanquished and subdued by the Aborigines, were incorporated by them into one Commonalty. Then raigned Latinus the fon of Faunus, untill fuch time as Eneas the fon of Anchifes, after the overthrow and final ruin of Ilium, after many adventures and much variety of fortine, which he had endured together with the Trojans his companions, came by the inflinct of the destinies to K. Latinus. Whose daughter Lavinia he took to wile, and so was by Latinus admitted into the fociety and fellowship with him of the kingdom. When the Aborigines and the Trojans were thus linked and joyned together, he called both nations by the name of Latines. Then Was Anens warred upon by Turnus : for that he had married Lavinia, who was espouled and affianced to him before. But Aneas won the victory, and in fingle combat flew Turnus. At that time also Latinus died, and left his son in law Eneas heir to the crown. certain years after was Eneas killed by Mezentius K, of the Tuscans; and Ascanius his son succeeded in the kingdom. He built the towns Lavinium and Alba: and when he departed this life, made over the crown to his brother Sylvius, After him followed Kings, Eneas Sylvius, Latinus Sylvius, Alba, Atys, Capys, Capetus, Tyberinus Agrippa, Romulus, Aventinus, Procas, and Amulius. This Amulius usurped the kingdom by fraud, which in right of eldership was due to his brother Numitor. And for sear least there might arise from his brothers off-spring, some one to make claim and recover the royall seat, and the soy himself be thrust out of his place, he consecrated Rhea the daughter of Namitor to Vesta, for to be a protested Nun, She being thus made a votary, and devoted to perpetuall virginity, hapned to be with child by Mars, and was delivered of two boies, twins, namely, Romulus and Remus. Amulius advertised hereof, commanded both the babes to be cast forth to perish. Found they were by Faustulm a shepheard upon the bank of the river Tyber, and by his wife Faustula fostered and brought up among other shepheards. Remus being grown to mans estate, was taken by certain thieves and robbers, and brought to K. Amulius his great-uncle. Accused he was, for that he used to ratie booties and drive away whole droves of Numitor his cattell. Whereupon delivered he was to Numitor for to be punished according to his discretion. But Remus after much discourse of speeches to and fro, was by certain tokens found and known to be Numiter his daughters fon., And at the very time came Romaliu also with Faustulus in place, purposing to rescue Remuchis brother. Soon they entred into a conspiracy, and at unawares surprized and murdered Amulius: and so restored their grandire Numitor. In the second year of Numitor his reign, Romulus and Remse built the City of Rome, in the very place where they had been laid forth to periff, which was the 432 year after the winning of Troy, and the twelfth day before the calends of May. Afterwards in a fray that arose between Romulus and Remus striving for the soveraignty, Remus Came by his death, and then Romulus gave name both to the City and Citizens also of Rome,

CHAP. III. The form and bigness of the City of Romulus

Omalin let out the City fourfquar, as Plutareb witnesseth: whereupon of some it is called Quadrata, Others affirm, that the form and compais thereof is uncertain, and by reason of Antiquity unknown at this day. The hill Palatinus was by Romalus first fortified, because therein he was brought up: at the foot thereof began the Pomorium, Afterwards the Capitol and the Roman Forum were laid to it.

The City began to be marked and bounded out from the bealt-market s from whence in certain. places were stories pitched and set between, along the bottom of the mount Palatine, as far as to the altar of Confus: and so within a whileto the old Curie: then, to the Chappell of the Larce and the Roman Forum the bounds were extended, untill a place was affigned for the wals, and a spacious

plot to build the City upon:

Titus Tatim began the wall from the rock Carmentalis, and brought it to the way, which is not far from, Tyber, From therice, Southward unto the farthest part of the grand Cirque: and so Northeast-ward he ranged it into the Forum of Nerva; and in the end joyned it to one of the points of the Capitol hill, and within it compassed both the Capitolit self, and also the Palatine, And finally, to enlarge the City, he fet to it the hils Quirinalis and Calins. digit who

CHAP. IIII. The gates of Romulus his City.

R Omulus when he died, left the City of Rome with three gates, namely, Carmentalis, Romana, and Pandana. Others add a fourth thereto, to wit, Janualis,

Carmentalis took the name of Carmenis the mother of Evander, whose Chappel Carmentale flood before the gate. This gate flood under the Capitol on the right hand, between the cliff Tarpeins and the Tyber, over-against the Church now of S Katherine, toward the shew-place Flamininius; This was afterwards named Scelerata, for that without this gate, in the Temple of Janus, the act of Senat passed, for the sending of the three hundred Fabii to Cremera, who went forth at this gate, and were flain every one at Cremera.

Romana was to called of Romulus: built it was where now the gardens are belonging to the new Church of S. Mary not far from the angle of the mount Palatine, in the bottom of the cliff of Villaria. Some affirm, that this gate was afterwards called Mugonia, of the lowing of kine and oxen: o-

thers name is Trigonia, of three corners that it had.

500,00

Pandana was so named, because it stood open for things to be brought through it into the City. The famoalfo was called Libera or Romulida. The place for it they affigned where the gate Saturmiastood, bearing the name of the old City, so called and after destroye

Tannalis carried the name of the Temple Janus, which is not far off, Ie Rood sometime at the very foot of the hill Viminalis,

The variety of the compass and walls of the City.

Then the Romans one while made war upon their neighbor nations of Italy, and otherwhiles defended themselves against their violence, it hapned for the most part that they got the upper hand, and ever as they vanquished any and subdued them under their subjection, in the end made them Citizens of Rome: by which occasion, the City built by Romulus, was not fufficient to receive fo great a multitude. Tullius therefore after his conquest of the Sabins and Albans laid to the City the mountain Calini and the Efquilia, and so enlarged it. Asterwards, when Politorium was won, and a number of the inhabitants translated to Rome ; Ancus made a second enlargement of the City, and granted thesenew commers the mount Avenine to inhabit. The old Romans therefore dwelt in Palatine; the Sabins in Capitolium ; the Albans in Calini; and this new come multitude in Aventine. But after the Latines also were received into the City, they joyned Janicalus allo to the city by a woodden bridg made over the Tyber; and cast a trench cal-led Foss a Quiritium, about the low and levell places of the city. So the Trans-tyberine quarter was united to the city, and made it more spacious and stately : last of all, Servius Tullius by adjoyning the hils Viminalis and Quirinalis to the five abovenamed, amplified the city. And as before it was mounded about with rubbish, and the same rudely laid, Tarquin the proud was the first that enclosed is with a wall of good ashler stone. And the very same wals which stand at this day, were by the pollerity that followed, repaired and reedified upon the old foundations. But the city in old time, when as it flourished in greatest glosy, extended far more in bounds and compals. For in Plinier time shecircuit thereof within the wall contained about 20 miles. But in these daies hardly 12. And the whole compais of the city, with the suburbs and buildings about and without the walls (which although they spred far, were comprehended yet under the name of city) in the said Plinies time, was 50 miles.

"Nemoribus.

CHAP. VI. The Pomery of the City.

Hat void frace of ground within and without the walls, which might not lawfully be either That void fpace of ground within and without the wants, wanten magnetic activities of the whole ploughed or inhabited, is called *Pomory*. And formetime it is put for the circuit of the whole ploughed or inhabited, is called *Pomory*. And sometime it is put for the circuit of the whole ploughed or inhabited, is called *Pomory*. And sometime it is put for the circuit of the whole City. This Pomery was oftentimes let out farther and altered by the Roman Emperors, But none had power granted fo to do, save only they that either conquered somewhat to the Roman dominion, or endowed the City with some singular and especiall benefit; as the Emperor Claudius and many more. And like as the Romans had no certain limits of their Empire, fo no let bounds confined either the City or the Pomæry.

CHAP. VII.

The gates of old Rome, which at this day are not to be feen: those also that are now extant.

 ${f E}^{
m Ven}$ as the bounds of the City and ${f Pomerium}$ were many times altered, fo the gates also fome were left within the City, by occasion that the walls were farther set out and lost their names: othersintime were so old, that they fell down, and albeit their name remain, yet the place where they flood is not known. Some again were made new, and took either new names. or else kept their old: others changed the place, and held their old name: and finally, there were fome that had two names; and others, more. And these in manner were all the names of the

Flumentana,or Fl.sminia. Nument and or Viminalis.

Quirinalis, Agonenfis, or Collina.

Esquilina or Touring.

Janualis, or Sabiufu, leading into the Sabins country, Navia Of Labicana

Capena, or App a. Tergemina or Hoftienfis. Ratumena or Vientana.

Calimontana or A finaria. Portuenfis, or Navalis.

Triumphalis, or Vaticana. Carmentalis, Magonia, Pandana, Querquetulana, Raduscula, Saginalis, Saucualis, Collatina, Interaggeres, Tiburtina, Gabinfa, Latina, Aurelia, Catularia, Laurentia, Fontinalis, Lavernalis, Ferentina,

Minutina, Saluta is, Mutta, Piacularis, Prenestina, Libitinensis, Valeria, and Tarpeia. Flumentanatook name of the river Tyberis for it flood at the first upon the bank of that river, not far from the bridg of Xystus in the end of the Broad fireet, and at the head of the way or fireet Flaminia: but afterwards, translated it was to the place where now it standeth. In time following, it was called Flaminia, of the causey of Flaminius: at this day it is named, The peoples gate, and is htuate in the hill Hortulorum,

Collatina bare the name of Collatia; a town not far from Rome : now it is Pinciana, of one Pinciana m a Senator, whole name it keepeth. This also standeth in the hill Hortulorum: betweenit and Flument ana is a mile space.

Quirinalis took name of the Chappel of Quirinus: or because in old time the way lay through it for them that went to the hill Quirinalis. It feemeth to be called Agonenfis, quali ayer@, i.e. without a corner; afterwards, Collina: and at the last, Salaria; for that by it salt was carried into the City. This name it holdeth fill and flandeth 6 Stadia from Collatina,

Viminalis 15 from Quirinalis diffant 5 Stadia; to named, as they fay, of a wood of Oliers, which (as ic is supposed) sometime grew thereby: or else, of a Chappell of Jupi Vimineus. This also men called Figulenfis, of the potters works made without it: but now they name it the gate of S, Agnes, and Namentana.

Interuggeres standeth in the Plain Viminalis, between the gate Viminalis and Esquilina: it had the denomination of Tarquinius his mures and banks, among which it was built,

Tiburtina flood between Efquilina and Numentana, so as it was 12 Stadia diffant from Efquilina, upon the plain of Efquilia in the very place where the conduit is of the Mary water.

Efquilina took that name of the hill Efquilia, the same in ancient time was called Taurina, of a buils head therefound: for many a day after was the faid bulls head feen painted in the inner front of the laid gate, At this day, S. Laurence gate,

Navia drew the name of certain *groves of woods near adjoyning. In times past Labicana, and now Major, An archthere was so called and erected in the same place by the old Romans.

Calimontana, standing from Navia & Stadia, feemeth by affinity of name to be so called of the hill Calins, in the edge whereof it standeth : and Asinaria it was called, of the Asses which were wont to be fent out to Naples, by that gate, At this time they call it S. Johns gate.

Gabinfa, built close to the mount Calius, Southeast: which feemeth by all likelihood to take the name of the City Gabii, which it directly regardeth. It carried the name also Metrodium, of measuring and is fituat from Calimontana, as it were 5 Stadia.

Latina is 5 Stadia likewite from Gabinfa, feated not far from the Church of S. John Baptift: 10 called for that men go forth of it into Latium.

Capena is so named of the Capenats, a Latine nation, against which it lyeth. This also is called fill Camana, of a grove and Chappel of the Muses, built just before the same gate. Appia likewife, of the high-way Appia; which Appias the Cenfor paved, and so it bare his name. They call it allo Triumphalis, for that in triumph the pomp is that way carried with flate, Of some it is named Pominalia, for the plenty of fprings there. At this day S. Sebaftians gate.

Tergemina took that name of an old gate fo called, at which the 3 twins Haratii went forth ac gainst their enemies, and gave the first name to it. Some shew remaineth yet of this gate to be icen, ocer the Salina.

Hostiensis, was in ancient daies so called, for that it led to the City Hostia: now S. Pauls gate s fituate it is from Capena wel-neer 8 Stadia.

Portuenfis is a gate beyond the Tyber, within half a Seadium of the faid river; fo called for that it leadeth to the haven of Hostia. Now a-daies men call it, Portaripa, i. The bank gate.

Aurelia, looketh toward Janiculum; distant from the former almost 7 Stadia. In this age they call it S. Pancrace gate.

Aalia, was built by Alim Hadrianus, of whom it took that name.

Septimiana, bare the name of Septimius the Emperor: and because it standeth under Janiculum, is at this day called, Subrus Janum. Some affirm, that this is Fontinalis, because out of the mount called Aureus, there iffue fountains : for to the faid hill this gate standeth close, From it to Aures lia are 5 Stadia; and to the river Tyber 7 jugera or acres.

Thus much for the gates of the City of Rome, and their names.

The wall in old time had upon it 360 turrets. Some of these are decaied and gone; others repaired, and many this long time are ready to fall.

NOw is it time, and the course of the Story doth require, that leaving the towrs and walls, we enter into the City, and shew the beginning and the place of those edifices, which within the walls, either upon the hills or the plain plot of the City, were built by men in old time. First therefore, begin we will at the worthieft earthly habitation of all their Gods, to wit, the Capitol.

The second Book.

The fundry names of the Capitol.

"He Capitol was by the old Romans called Mount Saturnius, either of a City named Satura ma, which under the very hill was built in that place where now Rome flandeth: or because Saturn in times past dwelt in that hill: or elie (as some think) for that the mount it self had Saturn for the tutelar God and Protector therof: But afterwards it was named the mount Tarpeius, of the Virgin Tarpeia, of whom Livy writeth, Last of all, Tarquinus Prifeus going in hand to build upon that hill a temple to Jupiter, when he digged for to lay the foundation chanced to find in the bottom of the trench a mans head; whereupon they called it Capitolium, And the Augurs being fought unto and demanded; What the finding of that head might fignify? answered. That this Castle should be the See of the empire and the head of the whole world. This · hill they divide into the Caftle and the Capitol. The Caftle they built Northward, as a Bronger and more fortified place : but the Capitol, toward Tyberis, a place naturally defended.

CHAP. II. Who first laid the foundation of the Capitol: who sinished it: how often it was burnt, and by whom reedified.

I.M. the Sabine war, Tarquinius Prisens vowed to build the Capitol temple: but after the war was ended, to foon as he had laid the ground-work, he died. After him, Tangainius Superbus finished the building, of 4 square stone: and destraied the charges thereof out of the pillage of Pomacia, a Town that he won. When he for his tyranny was banished Rome; Horatius Pulvillas the Conful dedicated the faid Capitol to Topico: It food upright and found for the space of \$15 years, until the Marian wars, and then (in the Confulhip of Scipio and Warbo) it was consumed with fire. Syllate-edified it, and Q. Catulai confectated it and to it continued until the Vitellian war. During which troubles, it was a fecond time burne, at what time it flood with the dores Shur, undefended, and not rifled . Veftafian builties agains and in his life, a third time it was destroiced by fire; and together with the Gapitol Veft usan allo himselfedied; Afterwards; Dominian rebuilded it in more magnificent and stately manner shart is had been ever before, and disburfed thereing bove 12000 falents. Of the Capitol tourets and pinackes, the flatues and images fmitten with thunder-bolts and blafted oftentimes with lightning, divers writers have made mention.

CHAR III The Tomple of Jup, Ferettins, of Jup, Opt, Max of Juno, and Minerva's,

"He Capitol, Cicero calleth The house and habitation of the gods, because it contained the chappels starnes, and images in manner of all the gods; but the first of all other in Rome was

The Topographie of Rome.

that of Jupiter Fereivins, vowed by Romains in the war against the Cenenians. After which was ended, and he returned to Rome with victory, he reased a temple in the very pitch and son of the capitof hill. But Tupher was by Romains named Feretrius, as some would have it; for that Inoner affifted him in firiking the enemy, in that very place where he vowed the temple. Or ele. because the Romans used in making of peace, to swear by his scepter and the flint. The roof of this Church faln down for very age and through neglect of the Romans, Augustus repaired. This temple first built by Romulus, was afterwards enlarged by Anous Martins,

But the temple of Inv. Opt. Max. of all other was the greatest and most renowned. This also was called Capudinum; and Targ. Prifous vowed it. After him, Targ. Superbus expended in the foundation thereof 40000 pound weight of filver ; but before that he finished it, he was deprived of his Kingdom for his tyranny, and left the work unperfect to be accomplished by the Romans, Built it was upon the hanging of the Capitoline hill toward Tyberis, as hath been shewed before. For the form, the greatness and beauty of this temple read Diony fins and fundry other authors, who have written of the Roman acts and of Rome it felf. Upon the top or lantern thereof. Rood Summanus the God, made of potters earth, whose head was smitten with lightning and tell into Tyberia. It had within it belides, a fanctuary or fecret chappel, which no Lay person might enter into. Within the faid cell or chappel, were two coronets of gold: the one of them the Gauls confecrated to Inp. Opt. Maximus: the other, the Carthaginians fent to Romein the honer of Inpiter, in token of joy for their victory over the Samnits. Morever, in the faid temple were other three chappels, to wit, one of In p. Opt. Max. in the mids; a fecond of Mineresa on the right hand; and a third of Iuno on the left. And because men in old time attributed unto Minerva the invention of numbers, a law was fet down in writing, That the chief and highest Pretor for the time being, should drive a spike or great nail neer unto her image, whereby the computation of the years might be known. This fo rich and costly edifice, was burnt all at once in the Vitelijus war. Now at this day the place wheras it flood, is prophane: howbeit there remain yet tob feen, some tokens thereof, and the foundations; but all deformed and broken peecemeal.

CHAP. IV.

The Temples of Saturn, Jupiter Tonans, Jupiter Cuflos, of Fortune, of Vejovis, Mercy, Juno Moneta, and of Janus. The Sepulchre of Oreftes, the common Treasury, the house of Manlius, and chappel of Carmenta.

Since that we have described the temple of Jupiter K. of the Gods, in what place it was fivust, and by whom built; meet in is to make report also of other gods in order, who had their houses in the capitol: and first of Saturd, supiters father,

Saturn in old time had an altar exected unto him in the very way as ye go out of the Forum up to the capitol, as somethink. There be, that would have this temple or altar of gaturn, built by the companions of Hercules: others again (ay, that Taxins reared it, But of this variety in opinion of Writers, this may be the reason, because some affirm, that there were two temples consecrated to Saturn, but reared in divers places and at feveral times: one at the rock of Carmenta, even before the capitoline cliff (whereinethe bones also of Orestes brought from Aricia were bestowed:) . the other in that very place, where now standeth the chappel of S. Saviour: where yet at this day there is a turret to be seen, which they call, the Tower in Erarium: for there first was the common treasure house of Rome. In the temple of Saturn, dedicated by Catulus Luctatius, there stood I anus with four faces: fignifying the four times of the year: of whom the first month I anuary took

The temple of Iupiter Tonans Augustus Cafar first built, on the capitoline cliff or side of the hill, South-east supon this occasion: It happed, that in the Cantabrian expedition, as he was carried by night in a litter, the lightning flightly glanced thereupon, and killed the fervant that was the guide ; and therefore he both vowed this temple, and also finished it to the honor of Thundring-Inpiter. A temple also to Fortune was built not far from it.

The temple of Ferous, flood between the castle and the capitol, in that part where now the chappels are to be feen of confervators. In old time they called this Idol-devil, Vejovis, because he was deprived of all power to help and dogood. To him they facrificed a the goat : because he held arrows in his hand, most menchought he was Apollo,

African, that is to fay, the temple of Mercy stood likewise upon the capitol hill, neer a shadowy groves in the very valley amid the capitol; and the caftle. Called it is the comple Intermonting between two okerows. This, Romainne recited that what offender foever thicher flet, he should bepriviledged as in a fanctuary. But Tyberius afterwards Juppoling that this place ministred occasion of mischief, deprived it of that liberty. This African, by report, the posterity of Hercules

The temple(as also themint-house) of Iuno Monte was built upon that plot of ground, where fomtime flood the house of M. Munling. This chappel fome report that L. Furius vowed; others, that L. Cicereius the Pretor; and Ovid, that Camillus. Now was Inno called Moneta, of giving warning: for that from the very place where afterwards the temple was fet, there was a voice heard of Inno, admonifying them of the future overthrow by the Sationes, In this place now flandeth a Senators house of Rome.

The temple of James keeper of the Capitoline caltle, stood in that place, whereat that day is the goal and prilon for malefactors and fellons, toward the Southwest, over- gainst the Forem Romanum. This Janus upon the Capitol, Romulus and Tasius devited to have two faces prelenting therby the two nations. Others would have him to be pourtraied 2 faced, for his cumping and providence; for he was the first that invented the roiall crown; also boats; the skill of navigation; bralen cain and many other things. Janut took that name ab anndo, of going, for that he turneth about the heaven and all things elie. For which cause he also named Vertumans, a lo old time they believed there was but one Jann; but polterity in laterage, have imagined more.

The temple of Jupiter (uftos, Domitsan (after he was invested in the empire) built: and placed his own image in the lap and cofome of that god, It flood where at this day the Salang or faltone

are, neer to the temple of Tanas,

CHAP. V. The temple of gods which have no certain place now in the Capitol.

Mong those gods, whose determinat place assigned to them in the Capitol, is not known A Mong those goos, whose westerning as to whom in all the world throughour, there is no where it was, the first was Terminar, as to whom in all the world throughour, there is no whom it was the first was the firs proper place appointed. Now this Terminas was a rude and formlets stone. Unto him Taisas first vowed a temple: and some say, that Nama de dicated it. How ever it be; no doubt verily ancient it Was, as casily may be collected by that which followeth. But why, that in the Capitol was of men in old time reputed tor a god, this was the cause : when Tarquinins Superbus determined to build a temple to Jupiter, he confulted with the Augurs about the place, because he would begin nothing without the approbation of the birds. They the wed unto him the mount Tapeins, but this place was already taken up with other gods, whole chappels there, were conferrated and hallowed. These therefore were by certain i crifices to be conjured out from thence, fortogive way to Impiter, and to be translitted into some other quarter. All the gods willingly yeelded their places up to Jupiter as their K, only Terminus refuted to be displaced; and foremained there still When he had finished the temple and fore-part of the roof which regardeth the faid thone, was left naked and open for that god, as who neither ought nor could be encloted, the augures therfore being sought unto and demanded, For what reason Terminus slone abode still with Jupiter, when all the other gods were gone ? made answer, that thereby fignified, that together with religion. their empire allo was eternall. To this god they facrificed not but in open air and publickly abroads as being the god and keeper of bounds. Saint Angustine witnesseth, that Mars allo and Juvenius together with Terminas Would not agree to give place to Jupiter : for that the dominion of Rame should not be bounded out, nor yet decay with age and continuance of time.

To Mars and Venns Ericina, Attilus and Q. Fab. Max. being Dnumvirs, dedicated chappels upon the Capitol, fevered afunder by one vault or ciftern.

To queen June, C. Flaminius in the Ligurian war, vowed a temple.

To Ops, Tatins the K. confecrated a temple ; for that the is called the earth, and is the mother of all things, as bringing forth all, and receiving all again. The fame Ops is called Maia, Fauna and Bona Dea, This temple was blatted with fire from heaven, as Livy tellifieth

Mars revenger, Augustus Cafar erected a temple upon the Capitol, within the hill Saturning. To Faith, on the same hill, Atteline Collainne dedicated another.

To Health, Concord, Liberty, and Victory, they built temples : and many there were within the city erected to Concord.

To Fortuna Primigenia and Obsequence, Tullus dedicated a temple.

To Venus-bald they also set up a temple in the Capitol, in memorial and everl sting praise of the Roman dames, for willingly parting with the hair from their heads, toward the making of engins, that during the Gauls war, were deviled and made against the enemies.

Tarquinius Superbus built a temple to Jupiter Sponfor, and Sp. Poftbumius dedicated it, Like-

wife to Jupiter * Peffer the old Romans confectated a temple in the Capitol,

* The bakers

CHAP. VI. Of the flatues which either in old time were et new remain in the Capitol.

F statues in old time were fundry forts, and the same made of divers m tter: some of marble. some of brasse, some of filver, and others of gold. Many of these were set up in the capitol to the immortal gods for divers causes, and namely, for their benefits bestowed upon mankind; which a long time were honoured and worthipped. To noble men likewite and fuch as had deferred well of the common-weal, the utual maner was in old time to let up flatues and images in the temples, to provoke others by their example to do the like.

To Jupiter in the Capitol, Sp. Carvilius erected a flattie in his teamle, after he had vanquished the Samnits, taking the proportion or formthereof by the pattern of upiter Latterine in image! Flores maketh mention, that this statue was smatten with lightning. He also set up anothered thundring Japiter,

The old Romans fer up in the temple of Jup. Opt. Mar. Raines to Villory and Fairb, to either of them one.

The Topographie of Rome.

1081

Per Nemeficalio was an image erected in the Capitol, for that this goodeffe purified proud and faithleffe persons. She is named also Rhamunfia of Rhamuna village in Artica, white the was worthipped: & Adrafte, of Adraftes, who was the first that built a temple in the honor of her Unto Herenles, for his notable and famous acts, they erected many flatnes to the Capitol and

namely Pub Sulpitius and Pub Semprenius one; and Q Fabius Max, another, which he brought from the Tarentins by him subdued.

The images of good Event and good fortune (the workmanship both of Praxiteles) were within the Capitol.

The image of Apollo with a diadem, and his Coloffus thirty cubits high, in the making whereof were bestowed 140 talents, Lucullus translated out of Apollonia in Paneus, into the Capitol.

An image there was of Janus likewife in the Capitol, holding in his right hand the number of 200 and in his left of fixty five, to fignific the daies of the yeer.

Two golden statues of Caffor and Pollna, were by the Emperor Claudius of famous memory. dedicated in the temple of Tupiter.

The counterfeits refembling the rivers, Nilm and Tygris, half naked, were fet up in the forefront of the temple of Conversators: the one cary upon the shoulders, Sphysix: the other a Tygre; two wild beafts; both of them hold in their right hand Cornneopia, which by lifteth plenty.

The personage of Herenles pourtraied naked of braffe and double guilt, without beard holding in his right hand a club, and in the left the golden Apples of Helperides, was found near the Greek ichool and the beatt market, in the ruins of Ara Maxima.

There be certain portraitures also of the Parthian and Dacisn triumphs, enclosed within wals which were taken out of the church now called S. Martina.

> CHAP. VII. Statues of famous and noble men (et up in the Capital.

* Cum Chlang. de & crepundiis . but forf crepundiis] read [crepidis] out of Cicero ora Rabirio : figni ? Greekish and Afian habit :

Togata.

"O Scipio they erected in the Capitol, a statue * wearing a fouldiers cassock and slippers or pantofles in regard of his victory over Antiochus, for an everlaiting memorial of his worthy deeds. To Syllathere was also a statue erected in the Capitol, in habit of a footman,

For Amilias Lepidus, when he was but a boy, the people of Rome set up a statue, because he had in a battel vanquished the enemie, and saved a Citizen.

The like honour to the reft they did to Metellus, for that he had preferved out of the temple of Vesta, being on fire the image of Pallas.

They erected an image to Cornelia the mother of the Gracebi, in recompence of a benefit of hers for the Roman for that in a great dearth of corn, the ferred the people at 3 tarthings a Modius. The fame they did to Trebins the Adile.

Fabius Maximus made for himself a cast or molten image, and erected it just by that of Her-

Unto Bruins, for delivering Rome from the tyranny of Tarquinius the Romans crected his image in the midft of the KK, statues,

Domitian would not fuffer any image of his to be erecked, unleffe it were of molten filver or gold, and of a certain weight,

The emperor Commedus took off the head from the coloss of Nero, & let upon it his own ftatue which he had in the Capitol. This Coloffus is to be feen broken as it was, in the houses of

In the faid houses of Confervatores, is extant yet the brasen portraiture of a she-wolf, at whose tests, Romalus and Romas, the first founders of Rome, are to be feen how they hang sucking.

The image of Romains and Romas remained in the Capitol, refembling two youths; the one; flanding upon the feet in fervil habit and attire; the other fitting like a shepheard or heardman, bending forwards with the body, plucking a thorn out of the fole of his foor, which ranckled and

An infinit number of statues were in the Capitol, of gods especially, brought from other parts to Rome. For the Romans robbed the churches of forrein nations, for to enrich and adorn their OWD.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Capitol cliff. Tarpeia rock, the flene of Carments, and the gate Sigrcoraris.

IN old time, they called that place and way whereby men go up to the Capitol. Clivus Capito-Itelians : but where that place was in times path, fundry opinions there be. Some affirm, that it lay toward that part of the hill which looketh to the Accenting, where now frandeth & Gregories Church in Velabrum nothers between the temples of Saintrius, and Concerdia, near to the arch of Severus, and at the fluid and flandings, called Senatoris Stabula, Now the arch of Severus was raited at the foot of the Capitol hill, in the very head and top of Forum Remainum: under which they passed, that in triumph ascended up into the Capitol. The Capitol cliff then, was neer unto the Roman Forum: which by the Cenfors was paved with flint : who alfo fet up a gallerie from the Chappell of Sature unto the Capitol Temple clote to the Sevaculum and the Caria over it. Corn. Tacinus writeth, that in former times there were many avenues and waies upon the Capitol, and thereupon arole to many and divers opinions concerning the Clivus Capitolinus. In the place of the feat Floralia was in old time celebrated, wheref fome tokens remain at this day to be feen. In it flood Miles houle, which was full of flields and other armor, Cicero maketh report.

That place was called Tarpey tock which standeth over the Forum Remaunn : from whence in times past fellonious malefactors found guilty, were pitched down head-long, and wherein at

this day offenders are punished.

Carmenta Stone, regardeth Tyberis, just over-against the Senators bridge

The Dung-gate called Stercoraria stood upon the Capitol cliff aforesaid; thither was thrown out all the fifth rid out of the temple of Vesta, for to be carried away and soon after to be cast into the Tyberis.

CHAP. IX.
Of tables, of the brasen columns or pillars, and of the silver Goofe.

N the Capitol there were two forts of tables; the one of Pictures containing the noble acts or battels, with the fiege and affault of Cities, exploited by valiant martial men. For some of them were fo defirous of praile and renown, that they could not be content to behold their own ftatues erected in the Capitol, unlesse their acts were described also and depainted in tables set up in publick place; and by that means left their glory behind them, commended likewife to posterity. Another kind there was of tables, wherein were written in the most ancient laws, to wit, of Remn'us, Numa, and the other KK. Likewife the statues of the later lawgivers : the publick acts and ordinances; the leagues and covenants with other nations; the facted rites and divine fervice, and the ancient records and monuments, which were engraven and cut in braien tables : of which, fome at this day are extant; others by continuance of time, by war, fire, and careleffe negligence are loft and perished. For the keeping of these, there were certain persons appointed, that in so serious and important matters, there should be no forgery and corruption.

Pillars like wife of braffe, were by Domittan fet up in the Capitol; the which, Augustus the conqueror of Egypt, caused (of many brasen beak heads of ships molten together) to be made into four huge columns, and brought them to Rame. Sylla likewife took out of Inpieers temple in Athens, certain brafen pillars, brought them to Rome, & there confectated them to Impirer in the

The Portraiture of a goode in filver, was let up within the Castle by the Romans for perpetuall niemory, because a goode by gagging gave warning of the enemies coming, to the warders of the castle and therby saved the Capitol. For which cause geeles long time at er, were fed & kept in Rome at the Cities charges. There are besides, many other antiquities within the Capitol, cut in tables of brasse and marble both, and namely, Epitaphs, which here for brevities sake are left out.

CHAP. X

Of cortain edifices and buildings upon the Capitol hill, and of other things in general.

N Ow that we have made declaration of the states, tables, and columns, worth the noting something by the way would be said in the place, as touching the ancient houses there. The court called Calabra Curia, Romalus built the Capitol, and covered it with reed. Into this

place the King-lacrificer was wont to affemble the Senat and people of Rome, that from him they might learn and know the daies of folemn game, plaies, and facrifices.

Not far from the faid Curia, was the cottage of Romains,

And almost the same place stood the flately porch or gallery of Metellas and Conflautions. The Library also called Majorum, built atificially upon marbles pillar a and besides the publick court-

There was an hallowed place like wife upon the Capitol, from whence they gathered Verbena, or facred heros, to make garlands for the facials heralds and the Paterbarratus: wherewith they were crowned when they purposed either to make any accord and peace, or to proclaim war.

The flint Rone also was here found, which they held in their hand when they sware by Jupiter, pronouncing these words, If I made default with my houseledg, then let Diespiter cast me out of all there (faving the City and the castle) as I burt from me this Hone.

The Capitol had certain vaults like citterns, into which were thrown all things over-word. or fo old that they were good for nothing. The fix fleeds drawing in one team, were there to be feen, which Cnews Cornelius fee up, the twelve gilded shields likewife, made of that mony wherin the Ædils condemned and fined the corn-mongers that hoorded and kepr in their corn. The fhield alfo * Murimi, let out with the image of Afdribat; and the column garnifhed with thip . Toward the beak-heads of braffe, whereof Levy fpeaketh, were here to be feen. Within the temple of Auster and of the \$7. Capitolium there was a fhort cloak or mantle and purpole wollen, to which, of other purple gar, book. ments were laid, they the wedthe colour of affices in regard of the excellent bright glois and laftre that it caried. A present this was (by report) given to Aurelianus by a Persian K. who had it from the farthest Indians. The lintell, cheeks and fill of the Capitol dore, were made all of broks. The brasen tiles likewise upon the roof, Q, Cainfar gilded over the place where Numa took his auguries

à Healto.

was on the Capitol; but Taitus used rather the castle eliff : where also frood some the house of Marlins, but afterward, therupon was built the chappel of Juno Moneta. The books also of Sebilla were kept in the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, byten Wardens in a fone ceffer under the ground. Over & befides to many edifices were there, to beautiful was the Capitol, and the riches thereof io great, io many goodly ornaments and fhrines of the gods most artificially wrought, that right worthilv of men in old time, it was called the earthly habitation of the gods & Jupiter himfelt. For during the upright and flourishing state of Rome; so curiously built and richly beautified it was a that as heaven surpasseth the earth, to far this edifice went beyond all other works and wonders whatfoever of the world; infomuch as it feemed to have been built by the gods: fo far furmounted it all the device and reach of mans wit. But as excellent as these things sometimes were. now at this day they are to be feen, all naked, forlorn, and detolate.

CAHP. XI

The Temple of Concord, and Jupiter Stator : moreover what the Curia is

Between the Capitol hill and mount Palarine, there lyeth a valley, whereof we have spoken before. The Temples and buildings wherof, as also the places behind the Capitol, by order and course we are now to describe. In this valley therefore the temple of Concord deserved to be visiten first : which word, being derived (as it were) from the unity and agreement of heart, main-

taineth, augmenteth, and preferveth alone, all things in the world whatfoever.

A temple to this Comcord, Camellus vowed, in case he could reconcile the Commons to the Nobles. When as therfore the people were brought into grace and favour again with the Nobility, he built the church of Concord, beginning above the Comittum and fo forward unto the Forum. The porches belonging to this temple, are yet to be feen at the foot of the Capitol. From it, there was an alcent of an 100 steps up to the chappel of Juno Moneta. That temple of Concord, faln in long time to decay, was afterwards by the Senat reedified. Therein many a time the Senat met and fat in counfell, and orations were made unto the people. In this also there was a vault or shrondunder the ground, wherein oftentimes theeves, armed men, cutters and backfters were kept as in a prison, untill the affemblies of the people were dismissed. This house had many statues and images curionly and cunningly wrought, namely, of Jano, Apollo, and of Latona, bearing and holding her two babes Apollo, and Diana, Like wife of Afonlapine and * Hygia, the handy work of Niceratus Allo of Jupiter Ceres, and Minerva: likewife of the Dames weeping and adoring the faid images all made of Stones. Moreover, the images of Mars and Mercarie; the workmanship of Pefferates, Alio of Marfras-bound, made by Zenxis the painter Likewilefather Liber and Caffandra, painted by Theodorus. As for the image of Victory in the porch and entrance of the faid temple, it is to be feen how it was imitten with a thunderbolt,

To Impiter Stator, Romulus in the Sabine war vowed a temple, that he might flay the flight of the Romans: whereupon be was called, the upholder of the Roman state. Therefore after victory obtained, he built a temple at the foot of the Palatine hill, just over-against the church of Cenegrdia, where at this day be most high battlements of wals. In this bouse also, like as in that other of Concord, the Senat affembled oft, Likewife in other temples. The courts, wherein the Senat gathered together in Councel, were temples all, and therein were there acts made : but in the facred churches of the gods, neither met the Senat, nor any orations were made to the people. This temple of Stater was burnt to the ground in that fire of Nerves making, and never after reedified.

CHAP. XII. The temple and grove of Vella: the temple of Faith and of Romulus

He temple of Vesta was built by Romalus, between the Capitol and the Palatine hils, not far I from the Forum Romanum; whereat this day is to be feen, the church of S. Mary of graces, Neer unto it the palace of Nama was built. The Roman Pontifies, when they would consult of great matters concerning religion, met in the court-yard of Veffa; like as the Senat and people of Rome, debated in councel of their weightielt affairs within the temple of Fath. Now this was a most ancient temple built in Palatium by Romalus, or, as some will have it, by Name

There was a grove also confecrated to Veffa; which reached from the root of the Palatine as far as to the large street called Novavia. Out of that grove (before Rome was taken by the Gauls) a voice was heard, giving warning that the City should be lost, unlesse the wals and a ses were re-

The temple of Romalus was leated at the foot of mount Palatine, in the midft of that fide which regardet the Capitol, in that very place were now the church is of S. Theodore. In this faid temple there is a most ancient monument, the portraiture of the she wolf, yeelding her teats unto the founders of the City, to be sucked.

CHAP. XIII Lupercal, and the figeres Ruminalis.

"He Lupercal was a cave at the bottom of the Palatine hill, overspread and covered with trees having springs deep beneath under the rock. In the most inward and secret place of this cave

there was an altar confectated to Pass, But artouching the etymology and derivation of the name, as also of the situation thereof, there go divers opinions; for as in times past the place was close hidden and unfrequenced, to now it is inhabited on every fide ; infomuch as there remaineth no mark and token at all where Lapercal was, Howbeit the greater part of writers affirm, that it was in that quarter of the City, where at this day S. Theodors church is feen, For to this place upon a time the Tybre overflowing, made a creeke thither: and hard by it was, where the two infants were call forth. In the Lupercal therefore, certain authors confidently avouch, that Romelus and Remas were laid to perifh, and fo carried by water to the place called afterwards Ruminalis, were under a fig-tree there, nourished by a she wolf. This wolf haunted & kept in the den called Lupercal. Se from thence ran to the bank fide under the fig-tree Ruminalis for to the fuckle the faid babes, and to gave the name unto the cave to be called Lapercal, as it were the larking hole and den of the wolf. There be again that would have Evander to give the name to the same hollow cave : for he, as is before declared, was descended from Arcadia, where the people after most ancient rites and ceremonies, do right devoutly worship Pan, the god of herdmen. Vnto whom also a mountain in Arcadia to him dedicated, was called Lycaus, for that he keepeth, Aurisc, i wolves from the fneep, and preferveth the flocks and herds. This Evander therefore coming upon a time into Italy, and resting in these parts, consecrated both this grove and cave to Pan, and according to the manner of his countrey, there honoured him. In the faid cave therefore reared was an altar, and a goat thereupon facrificed unto him, as to the god and preferver of the flocks and feeing that goat thereupon factineed unto min, as to the place wherein he was worshipped took the name*Lu.

Now the feast Lupercalia was by Romulus and Remus instituted. For they having obtained of Numitor a plot of ground to build them a City on, in that very place where they had been c ft forth, called all their companions to a fealt and merry meeting : where, after they had killed factificer, and refreshed themselves with meat, and withall taken their wine liberally to the full, they grew to disport, and in the merry fit clad themselves in the skins of the goats which they had in erificed, and then fell to hopping and dancing full jocundly. Hereupon their posterity, celebrating the memorial thereof, held a feltivall folemoity called Lupercalia, which retained the name of the place where first the hey began. Hereof lee more in Valerius Maximus, Servius & Plutarch in the life of Antonias. As for the fig-tree Kuminalis, it was so named of the river Tyber, called at the Ramon Some would have it take the name of Romulas. Others of the milk given to the faid infants, for that part of the throat which draweth milk ir called Rama in Latines. This place was over against the house of the two lords Cofmus and Damianus, on the side of the mount Palatine, opposit gaming the them-place, called Circus Maximus, Romains and Roms, thus laid forth about Lupercal's and carried by the water to this place, were follered for a while under the figtree Ruminalis, in the place where the Comitism after was. The tokens of this tree remainethanto the time of Augustus

CHAP. XIIII. Of the new way, the fireets Jugarius and Tufcane

He street called the new way over against the temple of Japiter Stator, goeth along the valley between the Capitol hill and the Palatine, and reacheth to the Forum Romanum. This, how loever it be called new, was well known to be molt ancient, and is different from that, which Caracalla repaired under his bains.

The fireet fugarius, otherwise called Thurarius, leadeth from the gate Carmentalis, along the foot of the Capitol hil, to the Forum Romanum. In it was the altar of Jane Juga, who was thought to make marriages, and to couple folk in matrimonies, and she it was that gave the name to VI-

Figures Thusens beginneth at the Forum, and along the foot of the Palatine sheweth the way to Velabram. The reason of the name was this. The Tulcans upon a time fighting against the Aricians, were by them overcome; and after many thousands of them slain in battel, the rest being few in number fied to Rome: who taking delight in the pleasant feat of the City, & the commodiousness of the place, determined there to remain. Whereupon having a plot of four fladingranted them by the Senat, between the Capitol and Palatine, they inhabited the fame, Hetupon the fireet was called by them Thufen: Vient, & many a 100 yeer after retained that name, in it afterwards there kept bawds and fuch kind of people, whereupon it grew out of credit, and loft also the first name.

> CHAP, XV. The Arches of Romulus, the Senaculum, and the dwelling boule of Ovid.

The old steples (which some think Romalus crefted) continued a long time built of brick, neithe would the Romans fuffer that any man should make them of marble : to the end, that the memorial of their City founder, should remain more firmly in the minds of men. But in continuance of time long after, they decaied and fell down, in that very place where now is the church of Saint Mary of Grace; and were never afterwards recdified. The Romans named that place Senaculam, between the Capitol and the Forum, wherein the Senat kept a conflitory for counfell

The Topographie of Rome.

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CHAP, III.

Of the Chappell and alear " Februstine temple of Lutes; the chap pel of the geddeffe Viriplaca, of Faith, and Jupiter Victor.

" The fever

Not to thole gods only that did good to mankind the Romans confectated temples, but dedicated chappels to thole allothas did them hotts, to the end, that they (hould do left barm, and punish them more gently. For certein it is, that on the bill Palaine there was a temple & altar both planta tues not be fever ! likewise to Nemefis the goddeste of vengeance ; wheref before in the

Besides, they erected a chappel of the Lares in the Palatine.

The like maner, there was a chappel in the Palatine, confecrated to the goddesie * Viriplaca; * Not much into which, if man and wife came together, although they differed and were falln out before, unlike, but they seturned home again good friends from thence, and all was well,

then S. Uncum

After that Aneas with his fon Afganus and daughter Roma came into Italy, they reated a tem-better fant, ple to Faith, in Palatine: they which was dedicated not withstanding in the name of the daughter, then S. Victoria. We of Palatine they would be of the daughter than the of the daughter than the of the daughter than the order of the order of the daughter than the order of the daughter than the order of the daughter than the order of the order and the farme was written in the forefront of the temple : and therefore many yeers after, when Remolus and Remus strove who should give name to the City, the Senat and people of Rome readding the name of Aineas his daughter in the frontispice of the laid temple, resolved to name the Ci-

Q. Fabius in the Sabin war, vowed a temple to Jupiter conqueror: and afterwards built it on he Palatine hill, an i there dedicated it.

CHAP, IIII.

The temples of Heliogabalus, Apollo and the Penates: the house of Orcus; the place of the Paladium or image of Mingrya; and the temple of Augustus.

A Nionius Heliogobalus confectated a god in the mount Palatine, which he called Heliogabadit and name to this new and counterfeit god with great reverence and worthip; he endeavoured to translate into this temple of his, * the facred cup of that great mother or the gods, the fire * Sciphum'or. of Veila; the image of Minerva, called Palladiam, the heave: 1) teutcheons, and all things elle rather typium which the Rom honoured above the reft. The Cariftian and J with religion also be there com- is the figure. terfeited, to the end, that no man in the religious worthip of that temple and god, might alledg any pretence why he should not with good conscience to do.

Moreover, in the Palatine, there was built a most ancient temple of Apollo. This chanced to be overthrown by thunder and lightning; and when the loothiaiers gave out, but the god mifled it & required another, Augustus Cefar adjoined a porch to the ruins thereof and received the temple a new that there flood a wherein himtelf, when he grew aged many a time fat in councel with the Senat, and empanelled the decuries of judges. Intilike wile were pendant candicticks, branched witharms like trees, whereon the approved poets oellowed their writings. Certain marks and tokens of this temple are to be feen (although obscurely) neer to the vineyard or Fedra, where the honfe of Tiberias ftood. Unto him were instructed the Apollinare games, where fread Cierre,

The temple of the City-protectors, called Penates, flood in that part of the Palatine which looketh into the North, even to Velia pot far from the Forum. In it were the images of the Irojangods. In the fame are pottraied two yong men litting together and holding a ball in their hand-In like maner, the crooked augurs staves called Litm, of iron and brasse. Besides, an earthen Trojan veflel of potters work. Apollo allo and Neptune were there to beteen.

When the temple of Vefta was on a light burning fire, the image of Pallas being faved out thereof, was translited into Velia, and gave the name unto temple of Palaca, now S. Andrews church;

Some report, that there was a temple built in Palatium to Augustu: Casar of famous memory. by his daughter Livia.

CHAP. V.
The Palatine bouses, and the court of the Salii.

Hat Romains and Remas being shepherds abode some time in these parts, the sheds and cot-Hat Romains and Kemus penng inepheros about 10 me that wood & reed, do tellifier which tages, which long time after were found here, made of flight wood & reed, do tellifier which tages, which long time after were found here, made of flight wood & reed, do tellifier which the asany of them in continuance of time decaied and fell down, the thepherds repaired with the like matter to their ancient form, that the perpetual memorial of Romains and Romas the City tounders, what kind of persons they were, and what maner of houses they lived in, might be delivered to policity. In that corner of the P. latine hill, which leadeth unto the grand cirque or thew-place, there stood (many ages) the cottage which they called Cafa Romati

Talks Highling, before he built his court dwelt upon Velia, in that very place were afterwards the chappel of the Penates flood. Nor far from thence, even in that part of the Palatine which regardeth the Fornin, Catiline (by

That Ovids manfion house flood under the Capitol, himself witnesseth, even where as now the

church is of S. Marry of Confelation. Thus much of the buildings of the Capitol and the valley to it. Now followeth the mount Palatine.

The third Book.

CAAP. I.

The divers exymologies of Palatine,

Lbeit the hill Palatine were along time inhabited before the City was built, and namely. first by Valentia the daughter of Italias; then by Evander, who also therein fet up a castle: whom there succeeded after the City was founded, KK. and Emperors; infomuch as fearcely any one place of Rome is more renowned by writing, then this hile yet the certein reason of the name why it should be so called, and which a man may be bold to follow, can hardly be fet down. Some would have it to called, because the Arcadians wandring with Equander difor derly, and the Palarines out of the Rhearine territory (called like wife Palarium)came to that mount and it inhabited : others of Palasthe great grandfather of Evander. Livy thought, that of Palanteum a City of Arcadia, it was first called Palantium, and afterward Palatine, There are befides, who of Palatia the wife of Latinus, fetch the original of the denomination : or of Palatho. the daughter of Hyperborens, who bare Latinus unto Hercules, and inhabited this mountain ; or of Palantia the daughter of Evander, who there was buried; or of Palas, who was himfelf interred in it. Some there was also, of the blearing of theep, which pattured there in times patt, before the bill was by men frequented and peopled imagine it was to named or elfe because flocks were wont there palare, that is, to wander and grafe up and down. And hereupon it is, that Novins called it Balantium, of Balatus ; or Palantium of * palare, Tremellius calleth it the mount Rumuleus, of Romulus his image, found at the very foot of the faid hill. This may fuffice of the derivation of the name.

Blesting. CHAP. II.

> The temple of Victory, Ceres, Juno Solpita, and the mother of the gods : the temple of Liberty and the porch they esf, as alfo the house of Calsius.

TOw that we have declared the reason of the name of Palatium; we will go forward to shew the temples and houses of the mountain, like as we have done in the description of the Ca-

p.tel bill.

* Biletus.ie.

When the Romans had performed fortunatly many martiall explores, and oftentimes returned with victorie over their enemies, because they would not be found antisultankfull to the gods, unto whom they were beholden for their happy atchievements, and thereby afterwards miffe of the like formast fuccesse; they confecrated unto the goddesse Victory stempes to that part of the Palatine, which looketh toward the hortyards and gardens of Maria News in the very bottom of the descent, hard at the gate Romana. L. Pofthumiuran Edils doub cook order for the building thereof, out of certain mony raifed by fines and penalties; and when his finished, he dedicated it to the goddetle Victoria.

Neer thereto there was a chappel, confecrated to Vilteria, which M. Porcius Cato vowed.

Befides in the tame place was the temple of Tuno Sofbita.

The Arcadians, which with Evander came to the Palatine hill, built a temple also in Palatines to Victory, but and flerent from this above-named, as far more ancient and to the honor of that, goddefle, jolmn zed veerly facrifices.

They built a temple also to Ceres in the Palatine.

In the fatall book of Sibylla there was a prophetic found. That the forcein enemy and strange born should be chased out of italy, in case the mother of the gods might be brought to Rome from Peffinus. Now a stone it was, which the inhabitants of that countrey to called. Sent therefore were Embass. into Asia as far as to Pessions a town at Phryeia: who brought with them that Great mother of the gods in Italy. Then P. Cornelius caried it from the lea into the Palatine, and beltowed it into the temple of Victory, until such time as one was built of purpose for her. Afterwards. M. Livius and C. Claudius the Cenfors, took order for a temple to be made to this great mother of the gods, & the fame fet out with flatues, pillars and pavement of divers flones of great price. And Junius Bruius dedicated it. The plaies also and games called Megalefia, wheref Civero fpeaketh, were fielt inflittited at the dedication thereof.

Unto Liberty, P. Clodins built a temple and flately gallery in part of Coffins his house, near the

temple of Jupiter Stator.

CHAP. III.

report) had his house built.

The Topographie of Rome.

Moreover, between M. Scaurus his house and Caulins, there was but a small step over Palatine, above the Church of Just, States, neer the Palating, and Palatine, in the Palating, were in Pliny tellifieth, how the houses of Craffus the Orator, and Palating, in the Palating, were in

One Captain Varas likewise had an house in the Palatium.

Also Tiberius, whereof we have written in the former chapter,

Ano Therius, whereon we have white the man, in a place called Capta bubulas i, the one heads; Angultar (born in the region about rame ram) unit him dwelf first neer the Roman Forms, and where after his death, they erected a chappel unit him dwelf first neer the Roman Forms, and where after its ucan, they seemed a superior in the house sometime of Calous the Orator, Afterabove the round trans cancer a management of the City, and himfelf dwelt wards he built the flately Palatine at his own charges and gave it to the City, and himfelf dwelt on the Patine hill in the small house of Hortenfins.

The Guild, or religious court of the Salii, built in the mount Palatine, chanced to beburne; and in the ashes thereof, the staff of Romulus called Lanus was found, without any hurr, Publicela dwelt in an house standing over the Forum, which was called Subvelia.

That the dwelling house of Tarquinius Priscus was neer unto the Temple of Jup. Stator, may foon be proved out of Livy.

Of the top of Velia; the statues in Palatine, and other things in general.

He pitch of the hill called Summa Velia, was in that higher part of Pal stium, which looketh into the South-east, whereas now is the Temple of Mary the new. Called Veliait was, because in old time before the device of shearing sheep, the shepherds were there wont to plack the wooll from the theeps back.

Angulfus fer up a Library of Latine and Greek books in Palatine, and adorned it with the money raifed of the most excellent brass of that huge colosius of Tuscan Apollo, He adjoyned thereto a porch or gallery, which they called Palativ m.

In it was erected by the Senat, a statue unto Numerians the Emperor, and a singular oratory. In the same porch, the Romans also set up a statue unto M. Varro, whiles he lived.

The Auguratorium, which was a place where they used to take auguries, was upon mount Palatine. Apilo Palatinns likewise, the workmanship of Scopas, was in Palatinn. Latona in the

Tau: the Emperor fet up a golden statue in Palatine to Britannicus,

M reover, the tree which grew out of Romulus his spear, was in the Palstium. For he, after he had taken his auguries in the mount Aventine, lanced his spear from him into the Palatine, which flicking in the earth, budded forth leaves and grew to be a tree.

Likewise the bay tree, which the same day that Augustus was born, sprung with him and sudda nly appeared, was in Palatium. Of this laurel tree, they that afterwards triumphed, were wont to wear their wreathed garlands,

The Palatine bains whereof Cicero maketh mention in his Oration for Roleins, were in the fame 1. 1 tiem; and of them there remain yet some tokens, above the Circus max, not far from the vineyard of Fedra.

In the fame mountain also there was a place called Sicilia, and Inpiters parlor,

The most beautiful streets called A stoniana, paved with Lacedamonian and Porphyret stones, were in Palatium. The streets also of Padus, and Fortuna respiciens, were to be seen in Palatine, And there were the games and pastimes celebrated, which they call Palatnal.

CHAP. VII.

The Palatium now called the Grester: the court-yard of the Palatium : and the old gue of the very Palatium it felf.

How great a compass the Palatium took up in old time, how gorgeously it was built, how frequent and full of houses, the huge ruins, the pictures, statues, and most pretions pillars there found, do eafily declare. For no man ever hath left in writing, who first built so great and stately edifices; who afterwards enlarged the same, and in so conspicuous a place erected those houses, By little & little it grew to so great an height, as if all writers (Hould be ignorant of those antiquities: neither was any thing at one time done at once, which seemed worth the memorial, For Hilloriographers are wont to deliver unto posterity those things only which are rare and worthy of admiration. The mount Palatine at this day is called Palatium majus, and fetting afide the Church of Saint Andrew, hath scarce two houses inhabited. The rest being either replenished with vines or fit for pasture, yeeldeth grass and food, for sheep, caples, and goars. So as it seemeth it may be called Balantium of the bleating that sheep make, rather than Palantium

This Palatium had also a place therein called Arrium, built in old time and hallowed by August in it the Senat fare in councel, because they might not affemble in any place unaugurate or unhallowed. Therein also rams were sacrificed

The old gate of the Palatium was neer the Rostra, over-gainst S. Laurence Chutch in Miranda, some would have this to be called the gate of Romalus, in old time.

CHAP, VIII. The Temples of Janus, Augustus, and Faustina.

Free the description of the Temples and edifices of Palatium the third part of the city, now A followeth a fourth : namely, the Roman Forum, Therein is the most stately Temple of James, (for me thinks we do well to begin at Ianus, who is counted the dore and entrance as it were of all things) having four gates. For lanus himself, who was therein worshipped, had sour faces; and from Fallci a city in Tufcany forced by the Romans, he was translated to Rome into the Forum, named after Transitorium. His Temple was built in that part of the said Forum which looked toward the Roman Forum. Procopius faith, that inhis daies it was built in the mids of the Forum over-against the Capitol, a little above the place which the Romans called, The three Destinies. Other Temples there were besides of Iams, and namely, in the Capitol neer the theatre of Marcely lus, with two fronts all of brafs, and had two brafen dores, which in time of peace were shut; and against war, were set open.

The temple of Augustus was builded in the Roman Forum. This was begun in the time of Tiberius the Emperor, but left unperfect. Caligula finished it. Above it, he made a bridge which joyned the Capitol and Palatine together.

There remain yet to be seen certain monuments and marks of the temple of Fausting. Hadring mus the Emperor her husband founded it at the foot of the Palatine hill (where the brasen image of a bull (tandeth) for her fake that the might be honoured as a goddets. The fame, his fon Antenius Heliogabalus afterwards would have to be a temple for himlelf, or Inpiter Syrius, or elfe the Sun. At this day it is the church of S. Laurence in Miranda.

CHAP. IX. The Temple of Caftor and Pollux, and the Roffra.

No man doubteth but that the temple of Castor and Pollaz was somtime in the Roman Forum before the Rostra, neer to that abovesaid of Faustina. This sacred house A. Posthumius the Dictator dedicated; and L. Metellus afterwards repaired and beautified it, with the Dalmatian spoils. In it, as in many other, the Senat used to sit in councel, and therein were publick Orations made to the people. C. Metellus adorned the same with statues, pillars, and excellent painting; wherein also he set up the portaiture and resemblance of Flora, a picture of singular beauty, A table befides, which contains the records and monuments, touching the free burgeoffie granted to the horsemen of Capua. The steps and greeces going up to this temple, Clodius afterwards plucked up, as witneffeth Cicero.

There was a temple or confecrate place called Roffra, at the foot of the hill Palatium, overagainst that before-named of Castor and Pollux, whereas now is the little chappel of S. Mary de Infermo. From these Rostra, were the sentences and acts of the Senat, brought and propounded to the people.

CHAP, X,

The Temple of Calar, Venus Genitrix, and Mars revenger : and the court of Venus.

CASar of famous memory had a temple neer his own Forum, at the broad-fiseet called Sarra, behind the temple of Faustina. In it were set up as Saints, Vittory and Castor.

In the same Casars Forum, there stood a chappel of Venus Genitrix, behind the said temple of Fauting. This, Cafar vowed in the Pharfalian war, and dedicated it. After victory in the war against Pompey, Cafar enclosed the temple of the faid Venni, within a court-yard and a cloister, which Hadrian afterwards repaired and built new.

Augustus Cufar in the battel of Philippi, vowed a temple to Mars the avenger, which afterwards he edified in his own Forum, wherein were certain iron pots dedicated to Mare: and two statues, bearing up the tabernacle of Alexander the Great. This is thought to be at this day the church of Saint Martina,

CHAP. XI. The Temples of Vulcan, Concord, Peace, Romnius, and Venus Cloacina.

He temple of Vulcan, Romulus founded, above the Comitium and Forum Romanum, at the bottom of the Palatine hill: but Taius dedicated the temple of V. loan, as also of the Sun and Moon, of Saturn, Rhea, Vesta, Diana, and Quirinus. In the temple of Vilcan there was dedicated unto Vulcan, the brasen chariot of Romulus, wherein he rode in triumph a second time. Therein remained also the statue of Cocles there erected. Many a time were Orations made to the people

In the yard belonging to Vulcans temple, Pulvius, the fou of a Libertine or enfranchifed citizen, 303 years after the building of the capitol, vowed the temple of Concord, if he could reconcile the States of Senstors and Gentlemen to the people. Afterwards he built it of the amercements and penalties that he took of Ulurers condemned, at the foot of the mount Palatine; Opimius the

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Conful afterwards repaired it anew. In it, Pliny tellifieth that an altar ran blood for two daies.

Livia Dr. filla in her open gallery, erected a chappel of Concord, in regard of the mutual and loving agreement between her husband and her: which afterwards Tiberius dedicated.

In that place where Drufilla first founded the said chappel of Concord, Yespasian afterwards with wooderful celerity and speed, (after the civil wars ended) finished the Temple of Peace, begun before by Claidian. A large building this was and four square, fet our with most stately and rist columns, and of all other Temples the richest. In it Yespasian bettowed the holy vessels and previous ornaments of the Temple in Hierasalum, which T had shewed in triumph. It had also the statue of Gampuedes, and an infinite number of other ornaments wherewith it was decked and beautified. This Temple caught a fire, and at once suddainly was consumed whole 1 and never was it known to this day how this fire came; unless it were (as some imagine) by reason of an earth-quake which happed the same hour, the stones subbed together and struck fire.

An altar of Peace was by Angufus first reared; but in what place, the posterity knoweth nor. The same, Agrippa afterwards enlarged and adorned, Between the Temple of Peace and Faustina, there is at this day a most nation. Temple, and two pillars of the ports to it, which now is dedicated to the two brethren Saint Cosmes and Damians. Some think it was the Temple of Roms-Is and Remus, the same that Carvillus the Confal, after he had subdued the Samnits, dedicated, and of the infinit mass of ipoils adorned it.

That the Temple of Venus Close in affood neer the broad firest Sacras Ovid testifieth. Now the image of this Close in was found in a privy or draught, called Maxima, and Taims conferrated it. And because it was not known whose resemblance it was, it took then ame of the place wherein it was found.

CHAP. XII.
The Temples of Tellus, Salus, Victoria, the Sun and Moon, the house of Cassius, and the Armory.

Where the Temple of Tellus flood, some say it is uncertain; others think it was not sat from the Esquil. a, neer the rising of the hill that leadeth to S. Peters Church in Fincula, where as now standed the Temple of Pantaleen, Sempronius vowed it: for whiles he sought a battail with his enemy, at Assaulant the head Town of the Picentins, the earth guaked: and because he would pacify the goddes Tellus (i, the earth) which he thought was angry, he vowed this Temple unto her. Built it was in the same plot of void ground, where the house of Spurius Cassius (who sought to be a King) was overthrown. Neer unto this Temple of Tellus, there was an Atmoty; where of Cicero also maketh mention in a certain place. Within the said compals, C. Janius Bibaculus the Consul, vowed a chappel to the goddes Sals, in the time of the Samits was. The same was by him put forth to building when he was Censor, and dedicated by him Dictator.

L. V. lumnius an Ædile, canfed the Temple of Vittoria neer the Roman Forum to be made, of the penalties and fines taken.

In this place also was the altar of Apollo.

Some would have, that the Temples of Concord and Esculapius, were neer the Amphitheatre, in the place where the gardens be of S. Mary the new.

The Temple of Morcury also was in the Forum.

The Temples likewife of 1fis and Serapis were in the Burffe called Empirium. And some think, that these were the Chappels of the Sun and Moon, dedicated by Tatius.

CHAP. XIII.

The Forum of Trajanus: the things now therein, or that have been heretofore.

Thus much of Temples, of holy and religious places, which feemed worth the noting, hath been briefly written. Now from hence forward we will feel to find the things, which shall concern the honour and memorial of mortal men, and first begin we will with that excellent Prince Transmus.

Forum Trajani was built (with wonderful Art and industry of man) by Apolloderus, between the Forum of Nerva, the Capitol hill, and the mount Quirinal. The same workman built also (at the command) ent of Trajanus) Metadesus and Gymnashum. The roof of that Forum or Hall was of brais, within round about in every place the forms and images of horses, and militaryensight all guilt. Now were these forefaid images exceed these at the cities charges in memorial of them that had deserved well of the common weal, or otherwise of one notable act.

The triumphant arch in like manner with many other monuments reared to the praise of Trajanus, adorned this Forum or hall of his.

The porch of this Forum, built upon most mighty and high pillars, and resting upon large chapiters, yeelded so great admiration to the beholders, that they seemed rather the works of gyants than men, Into this, Alexander Severus in the honor of Trajanus, translated most beautiful statues of singular men.

Trajans horie in like manner flood in the mids, bearing upon high columns. In a coin also there is found the image of Trajan, with this inscription: S. P. Q.R. Optime

Principly The Senar and the people of Rome tathe best Prince. But hereof Lampridius writerfund.

Helikewise is reported to have adorned the palace, made of sundry marbles, with pictures and statues within.

In the midft of the Forum, there flood the column of Trajan, built with winding flairs. This had round about it the fummary of the acts of Trajan engraven and chased most cumingly but above all the Dakes war: within there be 185 steps up to the top; and it hash 40 little windows to let in light unto them that shall go up: 120 foot high it was, or (as Europius writeth) 140. In the louver or lantern thereof were the boites of Trajan kept within a golden ball. This pillat, Trajan himself never saw for while he warted against the Parthians, the Senat dedicated it unto him in his absence. But he in his return from the Persans, died in the way at Sciencia. City in Syria, of a filx of blood, His dead corps was brought to Rome: and of all the Emperors, he alone (as Europius writeth) was interred within the City. The reason why his bones are left in that Column is this: The manner in old time was, for Princes and Noblemen to be buried under hills; but there being not mountains enough whereupon to raise septiments in every place, it happed that such steeples and high pillars were set over their dead bodeic instead thereof.

CHAP. XIV.
The Forum, the Palace, and porch of Nerva.

Next to our fight cometh the Forum of Nerva, and it is behind the Chuich of S. Hadrian. In the midd of it there flood a Column of brafs of an huge bigness; covered with plate of latteri or copper, and hath within it, light every way. This Forum was garnished with divers flatues and Columns, containing the whole order of the achs of Nerva. This was alterwards called Forum Transform it there was the way to the Forum of Augustus. and the Roman.

There appeareth as yet some part of the Porth or gallery belonging to the Forum: for Being consumed by fire-yet it left certain obscure tokens, witnessing, that in the same place was the Forum of Nerva.

Pare also of the Palace of Nerva, built of 4 square stones and pillars, together with the Church of S. Blase, are yet seen enclosed between the Comitium and the tower of Militia.

CHAP. XV.
The Roman Forum the Comitium, the prifon Tullianum, and the Image of Matforius.

The Roman Forum, which also is called Latinum, began at the foot of the Capitoll, and reached in leugth to the Church now of S. Mary the new, which is in Valia. But at the first, the circuit and bounds thereof were much narrower. For from the head thereof abovenamed, it went no fatther than the nearest foot of the mount Palatine. Many a year after, Angustus Cafar enlarged it.

The Comitium joyned to the Forum or rather it was a part thereof : for it beginneth at the gate of Palaium, and endeth at the Church of S. Mary the new.

At the foor of the Capitoll hill, South-eaft-ward, Ancus Martins built a prilon for male factors to be laid up in, After him K. Tulius adjoyned to it that part which is under the ground, and called that dunge on, Tulius, Made it was of huge and mighty big flones, with narrow long holes, for to receive the shadow, as it were, and resemblance of a light. The dunge on within was vaulted with stone, mugly for darkness, and loathlone by reason of a strong and stinking sent. This whole prilon was divised into two parts, the uppersoon and the nether. Carer it was called in Latine a corresponding to the production of the control of the

Just before this prison there lieth a huge mast be-idoll which they call Marforius Some think it was the Image of the bakers god, others, of rapter, furnamed Panarius, of the tumours that bear outlikes to loaves of bread. For the Romans in times past, when they were beforeged by the Gauls in the Capitella, had warning by Jupiter in a dream, to make bread of all the corn that they had left, and to throw it into the enemies camp. Whereby the Gauls despairing that the Romans could possibly be tamed with hunger, bake up the siege. Whereupon the Romans in perpetual memorial of this benefit erested an alar and a statue to Jupiter Pistor.

This image is thought to be the relemblance of the river Rhenus in Germany, because it is upon a Rock. But why it should be called Marforum, know not unless it be because it standeth in the Forum of Augustus:

the Secretary of the people of Rome; the arch of Septimius; the Temple of Saturn Of the Tressury and the mins-theufe where they cained many,

A photos mage of Marforine, overagains, the arch of Septonine is the Church of S. Martina:
La phere, part appearet by a newidence engineer in marble, was sometime the place called the
Secretary of the people of Same in the late of S. Martinast the appear of the rock Tarpeia; statistically arch
Right against the feed Church of S. Martinast the appear of the rock Tarpeia; statistically arch

arch of Septimius, which in both the fronts thereof containeth the deeds of that Emperor both by

Directly there followeth the Temple, sometimes of Saturn, now, S. Hadrians Church, The said Temple was of great antiquity. Some report L. Largius for the builder thereof; others L. Tarquinius: albeit more likely it is that Largius dedicated it Livy writeth, that when A. Sempronius and M: Minutius were Coff, Numantius Planew reedified it. The treasury of the people of Rome, no writer denieth, but that it was translated out of the Capitolinto this Temple. But why men in old time would have the treasure to be within Saturns Temple, there be divers opinions, Some fay, because in Saturns daies there was no thest committed: for under him all things were common: no covetous miser nor lewd person laid wait for his neighbour, but all things were administred with righteousness, faith, and love. Cyprian alledgeth this cause, because Saturn was the first that in Italy ordained money to be coined. Moreover, in this treasure-house were kept the publike ordinances. Also the books called Elephantini, containing the five and thirty tribes of the people of Rome Moreover, all the books of the Cities accounts : also the ancient writings and records of the old Erarium and the City debts. Furthermore, the standards and ensigns of war. Over and besides. what foever was by the Generals and Captains after the conquest of Provinces carried in triumph, was thither brought. Laftly, what soever was expedient and profitable for the Common-weal to be referved, as laws, letters, and other common registers of a City. The Centors likewise were put to take their oath in the Temple of Saturn.

Between the Church now of S. Hadrian, and that which sometime was the Temple of Coffer and Pollux, flood in old time the work-house wherein they coined money.

CHAP. VII.

The golden Miliarium the bridge of Caligulathe Roftra and the Curia. Iliarium aureum flood in times past at the head of the Roman Forum, under the Temple of Mariem aureum tood in times pan at the mean it was so called, wherein all the high-waters Saurn, pear to the arch of Septimius. A pillar it was so called, wherein all the high-waters are so that a mariem, have and went on of Italy were cut and engraven, and there ended, and from which the measures began and went on to every gate of all quarters.

Caligula brought a bridg of marble through the Roman Forum from the mount Palatine to the Capitoll. A more stately and curious piece of work there never was throughout all the City : for the bridg was sustained with four core mighty pillars of most white marbie: whereof as this day three are to be seen at the foot of the one hill, and as many at the other, in such manner as they were in times past by Caligula built for the bridg. In the midst of the Forum, over-against S. Hadrians Church there standeth a pillar, which is verily thought to be one of them that supported the brazen horse of Domitian gilded all over. At the foot of this horse was the resemblance of Rhene, a river in Germany; for that Domitian the Emperor had triumphed over that Province. And this is the Image which afterwards they called Marforius.

Of the beakheads of the Antiat ships, a pulpit was built in the Roman Forum by the Romans at the foot of the mount Palatine, which Temple they called Roftra, that therein the acts of the Senat should be made. Now of this Rostrathere were twain, the new at the bottom of the Palatine as is before said, and the old, near the Curia in the Comitium. In this Rostra were laws published, causes pleaded, and Orations made to the people. On the same the manner was also to erect the Statues for most famous and noble men.

In the most conspicuous place of the Forum Romanum, before Rostra, upon a lion of stone was the portraiture let for Faustulus the fosterfather of Romains and Remus. For he, whiles he was delirous to part the fray between Romalus & Remus the founders of the City, was there flain, where. afterwards they erected unto him his flatue. Behind the Roftra was the epulchreal fo of Romalus. Moreover, before the Roftra flood the flatue of Hercules, clad in a coat after the Eleans habit, with a grim and flern countenance. Three flatues also of Sibylla in the fame place. The manner of the Romans besides, was to fet up the heads of those that were putto death, there to be feen.

Two (write or Councill-houses at Rome there were : one near the Forum; fast by the Temple of Peace named Hoffilia; the other in the mount Calius, whereof we will speak hereafter.

> CHAP. XVIII. The L. ke Curtius, the great fink or town ditch, and the Doliola.

He lake Curtius was in the midft of the Rom. Forum, near Domition his horfe. This lake took that name of M. Curtius, who to fave the Common-weal, willingly of his own according himself headlong, armed as he was, together with his horse into a chink of the ground in the midst of the Roman Forum. Some would have it so called of Metius a Sabine, who through this lake elcaped fafe to his own company, ""

The vault or finkcalled Cloaca Maxima, was made by the commandment of Tarquin: for by reason that the hils were digged under and the first flood hollow upon arches, it received & carried away all the fifth thereof. At the Temple of Jap. Stator, divided it was later third convey ances or channels, whereof two of them are now stopped up, the third numeth with most clear water by the Lake Curtius, under the Roman Forum, along the foot of the mount Palatine like Velabrum, and from thence in a link made offour-fquare flone, it dischargeth it selfanto Tyber an old time

there were many such vaults, and those for publike nie; But after the City was wen by the Ganls there were many must wants and the rorebuild his hoffle, where he could meet first with a convenient place; they took no heed to the fireets as they were before : fo as neither the City was divided as aforetime into quarters, nor yet the finks which in times past went under the streets, were marked where they lay: but afterwards were conveyed under privat mens houles, whereby it came to pass, that each house almost at this day hath a fink or privy belonging to it. Hereupon also it is, that this author, who seepitome or a bridgment we write, hath not divided the regions of the City, agreeable to the old writers. But to the end that those things which he setteth down, might be Goner underflood, and better remembred, he hath parted it into those quarters as now it flandeth and when he sheweth in what part of the city any place in times past was; he declareth them in those coasts which at this day are known to the Inhabitants. But as at first these sinks were common (as I have said) so there were appointed publike overseers to look unto them,

Near the forelaidgreat fink there was a place, which of certain barrels under the ground was called Doliola, This place was reputed to holy, that a man might not foit thereupon. In it were supposed to have been certain secret mysteries of Numa, And yet, there be that think verily the ashes of the French Senones were there bestowed.

CHAP. XIX.

The Comitium, the Temple of Venus Genitrix. The Statues and Images that were in the Comitium and Roman Forum Cafars statue and pillar.

7 Here the Comitium was, from what place it began, and in what part of the City it ended-We have shewed before, in the sifteenth chapter of this book. Called it was Comitium. as Plut arch faith, for that Romulus and Taiss were wont to meet together in this place, to make covenants between them. In which place afterwards, the Senst and people of Rome affembled, when they would decree any thingfor the good of the C.W. and namely, when Confuls, Tribunes Confular, and fuch Magistrats were created, and other affairs concluded, whereof authors make mention in all their writings. That place was near the Senaculum, at the very foot of the mount Palatme, This Commissm was open above-head for many years: whereupon oftentimes, albeit affemblies were summoned, yet they were empeached holding for them, searing some tempessuous weather toward. Long time after, when Annibal came into Italy, they fet a roof over it: and afterwards Cafar repaired it again, In this Comitium the places were many times exhibited. In the fame (as Livy reporteth) the books of Sibylla were burm. In like manner many lewd and outragious acts were committed in the affemblies there, whereof elsewhere we will speak.

In the Comitium flood the statue of cocles; which being afterwards strucken with fire from heaven, was translated into the court-yard of Vulcan. In the cantons and angles of the Comitium, were the statues likewise of Pythagoras and Alcibiades: Also in the ascent and stairs thereof, on the left hand of the Caria flood the Image of Accisa, together with his whetflone and razor.

The image refembling the Mother goddels, was fet up in the Forum. They that worthipped this goddets were of this opinion, that the flone whereo: the was made, could not possibly be confumed with fire: which they gueffed hereby for that albeit many fires were made, in the night efpecially at her Image, yet it took no hurt thereby; and therefore gave they out, that there was such vertue herein, as I have faid. And from thence it came, that in all fireets almost they began to worship her and to erect alters and little chappels unto her.

The Temple of Venus Genitrix, as is shewed before, was in the Forum: Just before this Temple flood the statue of Cafar, carrying a blazing star upon the head. In like maner a Column of Cafor made of Numidian marble 20 foot high there remained. Before the Temple of caffor there was the statue of Q. Martim in horseman's habit ; of Tremellius clad in a sidegown; of M. Atti-

CHAP. XX.

The column called Mcmia : the pillar Horatja: the houses of Catar, Constantine, and Domitian, The Temple and Court-yard of the faid Calar.

N that part of the Forum was the Column Mania, where stood the palace of Portius. Called Mania it was, of Manias the Centor: for he (when as he fold unto Cato his house, and when Flacem the other Cenfor gave order, that the palace aforefaid should there be built, referred in the fale to much space for himself, as pillar or column would take up: upon the which he might pur. out aloft to jut forth, made of joilts and boards upon them: from which place both he and his posterity might behold the sport of sword-sencers. And this priviledge he obtained: whereupon, others allo, as many as might be allowed, were as industrious, and built them columns in the

There flood a rock of flone in the Forum, whereupon the spoils of the three twins Curiatie

In like manner the pillar callar Horaria. The houses of Casar, Constantine, and Domitian beautified the Forum.

Likewise the court and cloister of Mineron; and the shops [of Bankers] as well old as new.

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The dead corps of Cafar was brought out of the Caria into the Forum, and interred in that place, where afterwards they built unto him an altar and Temple.

Likewise in the Forum the manner of the Romans was, to lay down their Magistracy.

CHAP, XXI.

Cafars Forum : the Palace of Paulus, and his Library.

Desides the Temple of Saurm, or the common treasury (whereof we have written before in the Te chap, of this book) in the Roman Forum toward the Northeast was Casars Forum, even in that very place which seemeth lower than the rest, behind the Temple of Faustina. There, was the Temple of Venus Genitrix, about which, Casar made a clositer and a Forum, not of waters and merchandise to be fold, but for them that repaired thither for justice in law matters. In this Forum, among other statuses (whereof there were many and those most fair and beautiful) he instead his own to be made, all armed. The Forum it self contained but a small compass, but it was most excellently set out. The very level of the plot stood him in an hundred millions of Asses and above.

Cafar purchased with 1500 talents, Paulus Emylius the Collegue of C. Marcellus in his Consalships, to be his friend and to stand with him, Paulus having received this sum of money-built in the midst of the Forum wear to the Temple of Castor and Pollux, a most excellent and wonderfull Palace, of Phrygian columns, which afterwards they named, Bashlei Paulus.

A Library also the same Paulus erected near unto his own Basilies.

CHAP. XXII.

The Forum of Augustus: the galleries of Antonius, Faustina, and Livia: Casars house,

The Roman Forum; those also of [Julius] refar and Angustus, were (as it is well known) near one to another. That of Angustus, they affirm to have been at the image of Marsonius, in the most frequented place of the City: it was but in little compass, as the other of Casarsonius, in the lently well adorned with brave statues and other things. For it had the statues of Casarsonius with the victory of Alexander the Great: the image also of Corvinus, and of the raven that upon his helmet sought. Also Apollo in Ivory; and besides these, other ensigns and ornaments of vertue and valour.

In this Hall or Forum, publike justice was administred: and the judges from thence were empanelled: herein they debated in councill, of wars, of triumphs, and other weighty affairs. From hence they used to go when they took journey into their Provinces with soveraign command, Hither, they that returned victors, brought the ensigns and tokens of their victory. This Forum being by time decaied, Hadrian reedified.

This Forum had two porches, wherein were the statues set out & decked in triumphant manner, Angusus when in the street Sacra, in a house not so large and stately, but marvellously similated by his nececLivina, And Angustus not able to abide this wasself us uperfluity of riches, pulled it down and laid it even with the ground: in the void plos and court-yard whereof, was atterwards built the gallery of Livia; which also was called Claudia. Nero cast it down, but Domitian built it up again under the old name.

The goodly galleries of Antonine & Fauftina, adorned with divers and fundry marbles wel built in old time, were whereas at this day standeth the Church of S. Laurence in Miranda.

CHAP XXIII.

The rafter or beam, called Sororium Tigillum : the street Cyprius, Sceleratus, and Patritius: the house of M. Antonius.

Sororium Tigillum was a place hallowed for the explation and affoiling of Heratius for killing this fifter fet up near the freet Carina, to the honour of Jupiter.

The fireter Cyprius is near to the cliff or rifing of the Capitol), which leadesh to the Church of S. Peter in Vineulia. So called of Cyprus. In it dwelt the Sabins first, when they were assauchised and made free denizons, Surnamed afterwards it was Seeleratus, upon the wicked and devillish aft of Tulia, whereof Lizy speaketh, Some think this was one with the former: others say, it was divers from it.

The street Patritius was so called, because of Patritis, who were by K. Tulius commanded there to dwel. For this was a place raised somewhat higher than others; from whence as from the upper grounds they might easily defend themselves against the sudden violence of others, if it should be offered.

M' Antonius dwelt in that house, where sometimes stood the Temple of Tellus. Aster Antonius, the Church of S. Pantalion was in the same place built.

CHAP, XXIV.

Bufta Gallica, was a place 'in the heart of the City, where the dead bodies of the Frenchmenthat. held Rome, were burne and buried. It was in that part of the City where at this day flanders.

the Church of S. Andrew (in Busica Galica.) Now they call it by an awk name, Portugallo: and it is not far from the Amphitheatte. Fare setteth the Busica Galica near the Aguinelium. As for Aguinelium, it was so called, because the house of Melius who sought to be K. was there laid level with the ground,

CHAP. XXV.
The firees called Via Sacta: the arch Fabian and Vefpafian.

This firect beginneth at the old Curia, in the angle of Palatium near the arch of [Great] Cona famina. Visro supposed that it began at the Caria, and the chappel of Sternia. Whereby a man may gather that the Via facra sometimes went through the gardens now of S. Mary the new, to the Temple of Peace, the Porum of Calor, and so directly up to the Caftle of the Capitol. The name of Sacra it took for that the August when they came from the Capitol hill, went through it as they took their Augustroe because monthly, they went in proceeding with facred residues along that way: or last of all, in regard that in it there was a league and covenant made between Romalum and Tatius. At the head and top of it, Anous Martius in times past dwelt, near the chappel of the Lares.

In this figure was the famous flatue let up of Clalia.

The arch Fabian likewife, near the Kings Palace, fast by the Basiliea of Faulm, was reared by Fabian the Cerico, who subdued the Albbroges. In which arch was the scurcheon with his arms, and other reskens of the victory engraven. Fast by it, Scribonim Libo erected a leat and Tribunal for the Prator named Patent.

In the lamettreer way was the marble arch of Vefpafian, (the ancientest of all others that are now to be seen) erected by Vefpafian after he had won Hierafalem. In it were his victories cut and engraven, with theark of the covenant of one side, and on the the other, his triumphs and poils; and namely, the golden candlestick; the seven other lights, the two tables of Moses, the vei-fels of the Temple of Hierafalem; the golden table, weighing one great talent; and many things else, where of Jesphus writtesh.

CHAP. XXVI.

Gracostasis; Senaculum; the Guria; the Palaces of Opimius and Porcius.

Reofinite is a place on the right hand of the Roftra, as mengo forth of the Comitium; where, the Emballadors of fortain autions being fent unto the Senat, used to stand and give attendance until they were admitted to audience.

The Palace of Opinius, and the Caria, flood near unto the Gracoftafis. Above the Gracoftafis was the Senaculam at the Temple of Concord; Called it was Sanaculum, because the Senat or the elders were wont shere to meet, in Greek it is named regula.

Coria was in the Comitium, and fone think it is all one with Senaculum; fo called, because the affairs that required publike care were there debated. There was a Coria also of Priests, where Churche matters were handled and treated of Now this Coria where the Senat met, was a Temple or hallowed place: for neither might the Senat meet, mor act of Senat pais, but in the place set ant and appointed by augusty. Hereupon Caria Hostilias Pompeia, and Jalia, being profane places before, were by inauguration confectanced Temples, in this Coria was the altar of Victory: and upon the stairs of the said Caria stood the image of Victory, and do fine pure gold.

Cato the elder in the time of his Ceniorship, built (with the City money) a palace near to the Forume, mader the Carria, which after his own name he called Portia Basilica.

The palace also of Romatum (as ment think) flood where the Church is now of S. M. ary the new. These places therefore which have been thus described in the sourch region of the City, joyned cognitive more place in a flamer, and were all contained within this circuit, as you go from the Commitme covered the Temple of Peder, and the Church and gardens of S. M. ary the new almost as the Esquilia.

The fourth Book.

CHAP L

The Temple of Janus and Piety: of the publike goal of Rom. Commons.

Fixing that four parts of the City are described, the fifth ensiteth; which included those places that comprehend Tybre, part of the Aventine on the right hand, and the rock Tybre, part of the Aventine on the right hand, and the rock Tybre, part of the Aventine on the right hand, and the rock Tybre with as the meators ble places, which rise text after the Theatre of Marcellan, and so run through the plain and levell plot of the City, And with Janus first, whom men in old time believed to be the very door, and as it were the entrance of all things. Unto Janus Numa built a Temple at the gate Carmentalis, (afterwards the chappell of S, Katharine) at the bottom of the Argierin, alone

close unto the theatre of Marcellus. This Temple had two doors: intime of peace they were flut; but in war opened by that Conful, who, as the worthier person, was first created. It is sound in records, that this Temple was thut but only thrice, First, by Numa himself: secondly, by T. Mantisse the Cost, and a third time by Angustius, after the battel of Astissm. But why in time of war is stoogher than the state of the warred against the Sabins: for when the Sabins were now possessed of the gate Carments is a warred against the Sabins: for when the Sabins were now possessed for the gate Carments as plenteous river and stream of hot scalding water out of the Temple of January, which stood near to the gate: whereupon they were driven to stee, and so the City was saved. From hence it is that possesses where you help in time of war.

Others report that Taim and Romalus both were that ounders of that Temple: as who, when the covenant was made betwist them, agreed together of that two-faced god as an indifferent and common witness to them both of the accord contracted between two Kings and two nations: and so erected unto him this Temple in that very place where now the ruins of S. Katharines Church are to be seen.

Moreover there be who aftirm, that Cn. Duilim vowed it, and Tiberim built it: but the variety of these opinions seemeth hereupon to arise is for that it is received and held for certain, that there were many Juni worshipped as gods by the posterity; whereas they in old time believed but one fo as that which is ipoken of divers, is fallly supposed, as faid of one. Which may be seen before, whereas we wrote of Junus with sour fronts or faces, whose Temple was erected in the Forum, For it is said, that Junus was the first who erected Temples and ordained divine service and ceremonies for the gods; and therefore in facrifices deserved the first place.

Pourtraied he is with a key and a wand; as who is the porter to keep the gates, and the guide to direct the waies.

Augustus besides, brought his image out of Ægypt to Rome, and in the herb-market built a Temple in the honour of him.

To Pietr in the said herb-market, M. Atilius Glabrio dedicated a Temple in that very place where at this day standeth the Church of S. Nicholas in the prilon: for even there Ap. Claudius the Decemvir by a decree of the Senat built a prison, for that the commongoal (whereof we have written before) was not sufficient; and called it, The prison for the Commons of Rome: wherein himself afterwards being found guilty wrought his own death. In which also many years after, a certain filly poor woman of base and obscure parentage being newly brought a bed being apprehended for an heinous offence, was condemned to bestarved to death. Her daughter, being a milch woman and delivered lately of a child, made humble request to the goaler, that the might have leave to go to her mother: and when he had made ftreight fearch before, whether fhe brought with her any food; and faw her have nothing about her, let her in: and fo she went and came many times. At the last, known it was that the priloner within was nourished by the breastmilk of her daughter: whereupon the mother was delivered, and let free; and both mother and daughter were allowed their food ever after by vertue of a decree, at the Cities charges and in regard of that kindnels and affection of the child to the mothersthey confecrated this place to the goddels Pieras. Livy supposeth, that it was not the mother but the father that in this manner was by the daughter nourished.

CHAP. II.

The herb-market : the Temple of Juno Matuta, and of Hope: the Oratory or Chappel of Numa: the Column called Lactatia: the Altar and Chappell of Catmenta.

This place hath the name of Forum Holisorium, for that therein is great flore of worts and porherbs without the gate Carmentalia, where, where, in times past was the old market kept: and atthis day called it is the fireet Montanaria.

Within the compals or the faid market-place, C. Cornelius the Conful, in the time of the Gauls war, vowed a Temple to Juno Matura: which afterward being Cenfor, he put out to building, in that very place whereafterwards flood the Church of S. Andrew furnamed in Memura.

The fame C. Cornelius built in the Forum Holisorium the Temple of Hope and the same adorned with divers and fundry marbles: which afterwards Collatinus Confectated M any a day after, it was fmitten with lightning; and in the end fet on fire and burnt.

A Column alio there was in the same market-place, named Lattaria: unto which the sucking babes that were to be nourished with milk, were presented.

The Oratory of Numaflood in the bottom of Argilesum, near the theater of Marcellus.

The Atar Carmentalis, confectated by Evander to his mother Carmenta, flood before the gate Carmentalis,

In the same place also was the Chappell of Carments built by the matrons of Rome. At the first, she was called Nicostrata: but for that she delivered Oracles in verse, the took the name of Carments.

The fish-market, and Temple of Fortuna Virilis.

The fish-market standeth along the Tybre, near to the [Forum] Junium, between the Churches of S. Mary in Particuland Agyptiaca, within the gate Carmentalis, not far from the Forum Boarium; i.e. the ox market.

The Church of S, Mary & Egyptiaca is at this day near the Tybre, and a bridg of the faid name. Some go about to affirm and prove that this was iometime the Temple of More; others, of Fortuna and Chaftir; but all in vain: for those Temples were not in this place, but in the ox-markets as for this Temple of Fortuna Virilis, whereof we now speak it was near Tybre. In it stood the statue of Serv. Tulliss made of wood and guist all over, which in a great scare-fire when all things else were burnt, remained only safe and sound.

CHAP. IIII.
The Temple of Vesta, the Salinx, and the arch of Cocles.

Far the Church of Mary furnamed Egyptiaca, there remaineth at this day a most ancient. Temple, now dedicated to S. Stephen, the frame whereof is circular, and the pillars are fer round about and bear upthe roofs which being one entire piece of work, carrieth the whole Temple. Confectated it was in old times to Vesta: and Numataking that circular platform, from the Temple which was at Alba, made it with a lover in the top, having a hole to give light,

Howbeit, of this goddels her felf there is no image nor refemblance; for that fire, whereof she is the goddels, can have no certain and permanent form. As for Vesta, the Latines call her so, because the is a traited with divers and fundry things. Of the Greeks she is named is sa, for that her sorce and power appertainest to altars and herths where fire is kept. This is not the Temple wherein the sacred fire is preserved: but that whereof we spake before, which Romalus built between the Capitoll and Palatium.

Saline were the flore-houses of the salt which served the City; and they flood upon that bankside of Tybre, which from the foresaid Temple of Pela reachest into the Avenine.

The arch of Horaius Cauletthood as the version of the archest into the Avenine.

The arch of *Horatius Cocles* flood at the very foot of the *Aventine* hill, where the rifing thereof beginneth between the mount and the *Tybre*.

CHAP. V.

Haltherto from the beginning of this fourth book, are described those things which on the runthrough all the memorable things which are on the left side of that river: and first, as concerning the beatt-market,

The beaft-market was near to Velabrum and Janus, between the mount Palatine and the Greek fchool, close to the Temple, now called S. Gregories Church. In it there was a most ancient image in brais of a bull, whereupon some think it took the name Boarium. Others, for that oxen were there sold: or because they used in oldcime to facrifice those kind of beatts there: or else, for that Evander, in that place killed an oxe in facrifice to Harenber; for killing Causs and recovering again his kine and oxen. In the same place were kept the instruments wherewith the Ministers belonging to facrifices, the facrificers also themselves, were furnished when they went about their facrifice, In this market-place was the first fight exhibited of twoid-sencers.

The Temple of Hercules Victor, and the Altar called Maxima.

The round Temple of Jupiter Villor was built in the beaft-market, near the Greek school is where sometime Evander reared unto Herenses the altar called Maxima. This Temple (as they say) wassioneligious and venerable, that neither slie is or dog would enter into it. For Herenses at what sime as he distributed a dole of sies he his followers and ministerist in his facrifice, praised unto Majagims: (the god that gathereth slies.) He it is therefore that driveth away all slies from this Temple: and at the door thereof he left his slinb behind, which as soon as the dogs see they un away far off: and thus unto the daies wherein Pling lived it was free from slies and dogs. At the sacrifice and diving strike of this Herenses, neither women nor bondslaves, nor yet freed which Nero the Emperour made.

Over and besides, Evander erected unto Hercules a statue, which was called, Hercules Triumphant, because so often as there was any triumph in the Ciry it was clad with a mantle, and other habiliments of triumph.

All the time that Evandor raigned Herenies had no more but an altar which they called Maxime : and this Evander reated unto him for killing of Cacus, and reftoring his kine and oven again, Upon this altar he facrificed the tenth part of the fruit of his kine : for Hereules had given out and promifed, That they should live an happy life who dedicated unto him the tenth part of their goods, Hereupon cometh the name of Decima Herculanz, i.e. Hercules Tithes.

CHAP. VII.

The Temples of Chaffity, Prosperous Fortune, Matuta, and Fore fortuna : of the place called Vieus Publicus, Velabrum: and the femilebre also of Acca Laurentia.

TEar to the Temple of Hercules, well known it is that a chappell was built by Amylin to Prodicinia Parvita, i.e., Genclewomens chastity, Now the image that represented this Saint, stood in the beaft-market. To the service and facrifices celebrated unto this goddes, virgins that were Commoners daughters might not come. Andtherfore a certain maiden of commoners degree teared a chappell allo to Pudicitia Plebeia. From the fervice and facrifices thereof, the Patrician viegins were likewise debarred, Many other places & Temples besides were consecrated to Pudicitia

The Temples of Profperous Fortune and of Mutata, Servius Tullius confectated in the beaftsmarket : And that Fortune he called Profers, which was not blind. In that place (fay they) an Olive tree sometimes flood, and upon a time when honey dropped and flowed from it, the Soothsavers gave order, that a little coffer or box should be made of the wood thereof wherin those lots were put and laid up, which by the direction of Fortune were either handled or shuffled together by the hands of young boys : as if fuch should prove happy, fortunat, & excellent, & errors Tulling afcribed all his acts what foever to Fortune, who being born of a bond woman, had many times found good by her and was in the end advanced to princely dignity. And hereupon he dedicated Temples to Fortung Primigenia, Mafeula, Convercens, Bene fperans, and Videns, as who would fay the ruled and did all Likewise. Temple be consecrated to little Fortune, signifying thereby, that nothing can happen unto us be it never to small but we must attribute it as coming from the gods.

A Temple to Matuta Camillus vowed in the Veientian war and dedicated it; which long before that time Servins Tullius had erected. To Manta and Fortuna Primigenia the Romans did facrifice upon one and the felf-fame day : and likewife in one and the fame day both their chappels were hurned and confumed with fire together. Carollin the Conful canfod a Temple to be made unto Fors Foreuna, orl Foreis Fareuna pess unto that of Marsea, of the money railed out of the hoil cotten from the Tulcans.

The freet called Vicus Publicus began at the Forum Bearium, and went from theree into the Aventinesas far as to the Temple of June. In this fireet near the faid Forum was the Chappell of Velabrum, in that very place where now standard she Church of Saint Gregory in Velabrum, fo

Aventine hill was sometime separated from the other mountains by the Tyber between : for before that Tarquinius Priscus turned the chanell of Tyber, it brake out many times, and having found a frith or creek, it beat upon the foot of the Aventine. And therefore of necessity, who foever would go to the Aventine was to make a fare, that is to fay, by paying his quadrant, ferry over thither in a Wherry, Hereupon that place is at this day called Velabrum, a vehendo, i.e. lettying ower, where sometimes the Tyber had wrought out a frith.

Antias hath left in writing, that the sepulchre of Acea Laurentia was in Folabrum

CHAP. VIII Vertumnus and his Temple; Janus with four faces; the boule of Africamus; the Court or Palace Sempronia, and the wood- (hons:

En in old time called Vertumnus, not only the god of buying felling; and of fruits; but also him Machat ruled mens minds, so named à Vertendo, for that oftentimes he turned & changed athis will and pleasure the purposes and thoughts of menanother way far divers. His Temple & image they erected in the Tukan Breet, near to the alrass of Ops and Cores. The festivall daies of this god, celebrated in the month of October, are called Vertumnalia. Some there be that would have Versummer and Janus with four faces to be all one; upon this reason, for that they affirm the Temple of Janus aforelaid to be in Velabrum, whereas they built that of Vertaminus. But now that Temple whereof we have before spoken, upon four pillars beareth up one roof, and hath four gates befides, and in each forefront twelve little windows, which fignific the four quarters of the year, and the twelve months. In old time they put Janus before, in all facrifices, and gave him that name ah sundo, i.e. going, and hereupon the entries and doors of houses becalled Janua.

Near the image of Vertumnus Pub. Africanus had an house, which Semprenius afterwards bought together with the wooll-shops, and built the palace which they call Sempronin, near the Temple of S. Gregory in Velabrum

CHAP, IX, Argiletne; the house of Cornelius; Equimelium; the Chaptell of Surguedry or floath.

He Angiletas beginneth at the bostom of the Tuscan firget, and endeth at the Theatre of Marcellus, But Fabius Pifter faith, is began as the head of the faid Tulcan firger, under Calinin,

between it and the great Litts, and so reacheth to the Aventine. The name it taketh of a kind of clay or lome, whereof there is plenty in that place : or elfe of one Arguit who being entertained as aguest by Evander, laid await for his life, intending after he had murdered him, to be K. and raien himself. But the friends and company about Evander discovered his trains, and so he was by them flain Unto him therefore Evasder reared a tomb even there, and confecrated the place

Now Imm Argiferm is just by the Theatre of Marcellus. In this street were divers shops of artifans or artificers, and especially of stationers or booksellers, and those they commonly called the Argiletan shops.

Cornelius Domitianus is faid to have dwelt in Velabrum.

Equimelium is between Velabrum and the Capitol, near to the staplets and wooll-shops. The name arole hereupon, for that St. Melius, a Roman Citizen who aspired to be K. sometime there dwelt: who being detected of that crime, was killed, his goods conficat and his house laid levell with the ground, and the plot where it flood by the Romans was made a void-yard.

The Temple of Murtia, goddess of Idleness, was under the Aventine upon the ascent of the hill called Clivus Publicus, inthat part whereas folk go up to the Church of S. Prifca. Hereupon the

mount Aventine was sometimes called Murtius.

Moreover, some there be that in this place would have the African to stand: but we have shewed before that Afylum was first built by Rom, upon the Capitol. But in process of time, after that to great riches and wealth was gathered and laid up there in the Capitoll, and that otherwhiles the Senat used there to meet and fit in councils the Rom, thought it not with the safest for them that thieves, fellons, and other lewd infamous perions of all forts, should come for refuge thither, and there abide: and therefore they supposed it better for their security to translate this priviledged fanctuary to some othre place. Whereupon not there alone, but in many other parts afterwards there began fanctuaries to be fet up not at Rome only, but also in other quarters of the world

CHAP. X.

Circus what it is why it was so called and for what can so ordained.

The place where games & exercises of disport were performed, was called the Cirque: so named, for that the scaffolds were built in circuit round about to behold the pattimes; and within that compais the faid folemnities were exhibited: also for that the pomp was carried in shew, and the horses ran about the goals there. Built it was round, but longwise like an arch or bow, having in the circuit about it steps one above another, with apt seats for the beholders, that one should not hinder the prospect of another: in the midst were two marks or goals distant alike one from the other. Also the barriers or exceret; so called, because the horses stood there pent and kept in untill the Magistrate gave the signall to begin the course.

Now these solemnities of games and plaies are festivals in the honour of their gods: for ordained they were first, and still are observed and kept, either for their birth-daies & nativities, or dedications of Temples. And at the very first verily were hunting and baiting of beasts, which they called (Munera) to the honour of Saturn, But the stage-plaies were due to Liber: the Circensian games to Neptane and Ceres. Thus these pastimes were assigned, some to these gods, and others to those; and in honour and memoriall of them yearly folemnized. As for the games Circentes, they were fo called, because when they were to be performed, they had the bank of the river of one fide, and fwords fet to flank the other. But of thefe games, plaies, and folemn fights, Sifinius hath written

> CHAP. XI. The great (how-place called Circus Maximus.

Arquinus Priseus instituted first this large circuit for running of races, and laid the foundati-I on thereof between the two mounts Aventine and Palatine, But Cafar was he that enlarged it, and made it more magnificent and stately. For being (as it was) three surlongs and an half in length, and four acres broad; it is thought that it was Cafar and not Tarquin, who fet it out to that largeness; and this soundeth like to a truth, confidering that in Tarquins daies the City was not so populous, neither given so much to these shews and sights, as in the time of Cofar, and therefore the place required not fo great a compais of ground. Now this Cirque for three parts thereof, to wit, the two fides and one of the ends, had a ditch digged ten foot deep, and as many broad: behind that direh were galleries built three flories high; and these had seats made beneath with stone, and above of timber: all which galeries had one and the same bases for they closed together round like a globe. Ablethey were to receive a hundred and fifty thousand men, See more hereof in Diony fins, Pliny, Livy, and others who have written of the Roman Edifices, This Cirque Augustus adorned and beautified afterwards: for he made the barriers of marble, and guilded the goals, and many other ornaments he fet it out withall. Lafly, when it was decaied and falo down, Trajan reedified it, made it more ample, and trimmed it up. Yea, and after him, Heliogabalus fer thereto befides most fair and goodly Columns, and garnished them with gold, and paved the very floor with Chrylocolla. But as touching the beauty of this Cirque, Navarius writerh much. For, by report, fo elegant it was, that men reforted to it, nor, so much to behold the exercises and masteries there, as the pleasant and delectable beauty, of the place. Maximus therefore it was called, either because consecrated it was to Vort immus,

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the greatest of the gods, or for the excellency and sumptuousness of the games : or else because in comparison of other Cirques, to wit, Flaminian, and the other called Intimus, i.e. the immost this was the biggeft. For Pliny hath left in writing, that it lay out in length three furlongs, and one in breadth fo as it would well ferve for two hundred and fixty thousand men to fit within it.

CHAP. XII.

The Temples and Altars which we read to have been in the Circus Maximus, or about it.

Onfus is reported to be the god of Counfell, either for that he concealeth mens counfels, or openeth them unto men. This God had an altar in the great shew-place covered overwhich betokeneth, that counsell ought to be close and covert. For which cause, this altar as we read, was by the old Romans to him confecrated. For they, at what time as they consulted about the ravithing of the Sabinemaidens, fearing left they should have been detected before the time dedicated this altarto this god, and erected the portraiture and image of him thereon. Which altar verily either by some injury of the times, or through mens neglect of the gods, continued to forlet as it the end it was altogether unknown where it Hood. At length found it was again, and at all other times remained covered, but in the time of horse-runnings, and then it was uncovered and fet open. To this god was the feast also instituted, called Consular. And those disports and pastimes which they devised for the ravishment of the Sabin Virgins, were celebrated at this altar by certain Prietts belonging to that god.

In like manner Neptune, fornamed the Chevalier, had a Temple in this Creas Max, which in the vear of our Lord 1526 was found behind the Temple of S. Anaftafia, at the foot of the mount Pa-Latine, in the very foundations of the Circus: for fuch marks and tokens were there to be feen. that by good evidences it appeared that this was the very Temple of Neptune. For the honour of this Neptane, the games Circenfes were by men in old time folempized.

Alse to Genius the guide and director of secret plots, they directed an altar in the great Cirque Over and besides these, this Cirque contained three other altars: one to the Great gods; a second to the Penats; and a third to those gods of heaven and earth, from whom all things arise and have their beginning. Thele gods above faid, the Romans called Genii, Penates, Prefidents, and keepers of the City.

Liber, Libera, Ceres, and Proserpina, had their Temples about this place called Circus Max. which Posthumius when he warred against the Latines, vowed: and the same man upon his return with happy victory built and dedicated them accordingly.

To conclude, in the same compass were the Temples of the sun, and of Flora.

Moreover, a Temple there flood near this Circus, unto Venus: which Q. Fabius Gurges the Col. caused to bemade of the money raised upon the fines of certain wives that were condemned for playing falle with their husbands.

Lucinus dedicated a Temple to Juventus without the great cirque, not far from that place, . In like fort, Mercury had a Temple near this Circus Max.

In Plinies daies there was feen in the Cirque Max, the image of Fortuna Seia,

CHAP, XIII. The Naumachy of the great Cirq ne.

Namachy is a place so called on auton rais rais navon uaxtonro, e. for that in it they used to skitmish with ships. For there were places digged deep like ponds, where were represented some shews of navall fight, for the exercise of the Roman youth, that they might know how to charge and annoy the enemy at sea also. And these kind of sports were exhibited and practised not in the circues only, but also in the Amphitheatres,

CHAP, XIV. The two Obelisks of the Cirque Max.

THe Obelisk (as Marcellinus testifieth) was a very huge and rough stone rising like a spire or broch, by little and little to a mighty height: and that it might refemble a ray or fun-beamit groweth smaller and smaller in fashion of a steeple, with four sides or edges, and in the top it is very narrow, and there made plain and smooth right artificially. In most of them are engraven and cut certain Hieroglyphick notes, and namely, such as testifie either the sounder thereof, or else other memorable matters. Of these figures and characters, the same Marcellinus speaketh in this wise:Moreover, the infinite variety of forms and characters, called Hieroglyphicks which all about we see engraven, the ancient authority of the first learning did set forth and mark so. Thus much faith he Now they drew and portraied therein fundry forms and shapes of living beasts and birds, and oftentimes devised new and strange resemblances, whereby they reserved and kept for their posterity whatsoever was memorable and worth remembrance. This manner continued not in Rey pr only, but also in other parts of the world, untill such time as letters were found : and then this was given over. At the first one letter implied a whole word, and one word went for a whole sent ence, But hereof ye shal find much in authors that have written of these characters, Moreover, as Pliny witneffeth, these Obelisks were made of the Rone Simithes. Them they erected and

confecrated to the gods, and principally to the Sun: and therefore in hewing and cutting them, they resembled the sun-beams, as we faid before. The first that ever devised these Obelisks, was K, Methres. At Rome were none of these Obelisks wrought and cut out, but brought thither from orher parts, and to for beautifull shew and to wonder at were erected. Therefore in the Cirque aforefaid, called Maximus, two Obelisks were feen, one flanding upright aloft, 80 foot high : the other lying along in the Naumachi; it carried in length a hundred and thirty foot and 8 inches, befides the bale or footstall, which Augustus translated to Rome out of Hicropolusa City of E. gyp: but when he would have fet it upon end it fell down and brake in twain. This was hewn out of the quarry, by King Samnefretens, in whose raign Pythagoras was in Agypt.

CHAP. XV. The arch of Settinius in the Cirque, The place of the Tuberoes in the Cirque. The stems, the house of Pompey, and the fountain of Juturna,

Extinius having made conpuest of Spain, brought great store of money into the City chamber: Sand of the spoils taken from enemies he reared two arches; the one in the beast-market, called Forum boarium; the other in the great shew-place, named Circus Maximus, Upon these arches he fet golden images, and other ornaments to beautifie them.

The house and family of the Helii was none of the wealthiest, but yet of great credit and estiestimation with the Romans, Among whom there was so great concord & unity, that 16 of them at one time dwelt and agreed well together in one and the same house. For their (ngular prowess and worthy acts they were allowed by the Senat and people of Rome a Scattold by themselves in all the shew-places and Theatres, to behold all sights and masteries of activity.

About the Circus Maximus flood the flews and brothell houses, where sometimes harlots and naughty-packs kept, such as made profession of whordom, But this place was afterwards laid even with the ground, and is now a void place.

The house of Pomprius was near the Circus Max, & therein was the statue of Hercules erected, The fountain or well of the nymph Juurna, is yet (as some think) to be seen, boiling up in the Velabrum near the common finck or vault called Maxima.

CHAP XVI The Septizonium of Severus.

Here should follow by course after the great Cirque, the fixt part of the City, namely, the mount Calius, But because we meet with the Septizonium of Severus, & the arch of Conffantine (before we come to Calini) between it and the mount Palatine fomething would first be spoken of them, especially being to essellent building as they are. The Septizonium therefore is a mighty mount or terrace railed from the plainground 4 fquares, compatited about with teven articles, that is to lay couries of rows of pillars one above another, yielding as it were as many porches or galleries: and in this order they are disposed, that the higher the pillars stand, the lesser and shorter they be. In the midft bereof four wals atife, containing within them certain hollow places like cabinets. In the top thereof were bestowed and laid the ashes of Kings and Emperors deceased. Jul, Capitolinus nameth this mount Septodium, for the Greeks call plates much frequented, whereunto many waters lead, Heptodia of interio, eleven, and in @: i.e. a way . Pliny calleth it Septifolium, of feven lottes, or foliars. For in every conflethereof the columns meet together in the head with marbles transomes. Other beams there be are besides, reaching inward from them to the mount it self, fo as every fuch course yielded a stage like a gallery or walking place. Two of these Sepsizonia we read there were at Rome, to wit, the one of Titus in the fireet called Via nova, of right great antiquity, not far from this of Seperat: of which at this day there is to be feen no flew of token at all. The other of Severas, whereof there remain fill, ones against S. Gregories Church 3 Zones of girdles(as it were) of curious work; for the beauty and flatelines of the pillars worth the feeing and pleasant to behold. Reared it was in the broad street called applea, and built by Severus himself. That which now is left thereof leaneth out losas it feemeth ever and anon ready to fall. atsiinadture - ir

CHAP. XVII. Therriumphant areb of Conftantine the Emperor.

Hele triumphant arches were created for them only, who having subdued whole Provinces and conquered foresis setions & obrained brane & formulate victories feemed worthy of sriumph, and thereupon they are called Triumphant arches. Upon these archessorthe perpetual and everlassing memoriall of acts atchieved, were cut and engraven the portraitures of the very places. where the war was performed; the refemblances of Eabricks and ranged battels, if the fervice was ont and of thips like were at fee blomber suntill the time of the Emperors no man raised any arches, and in Plinies daise, they beganning to be built fo as that of Time is of all others most ancient. For before their age, only flatues and trophies were fet up. But in process of time following many of their arthus were ratical, and the which, that of Confirmation at to be feen above the restatthe corner of the mount Palating panethe Theatre, beautified with triumphall ornaments,

and remained arthis day in a manner found and whole without any hurr. This arch Confiamine erected for himself, upon the victory which he obtained over Maxenium at the bridg Millions.

Colius the mount, and Coliolus.

The mount Calim in old time was named Querqueintania, for the number of oaks there growing: but afterwards it was to called of one Calim Vibenian, a Duke of the Tulcan nation, unstowniom the Romans granted a place in that mountain to inhabit. For when as the Tulcan people, by reason of their multitude, and the strong tenced places which they held, were suipedeed, commanded they were to remove into a street which of themselves was named Thusem, But such as were without substitution, kept the hill Calim of the conference of the goddes Diana was worshipped: and at this day there stands the Church conferrated to S. Evangelish the wirgin. This mountain afterwards by Tiberim was named Angulan.

CHAP. XIX.

The Temples of Kaunus, Venus, and Cupid : the Court Hollilla : the forrain camp: the honfe of the Lacrans: the Palace of Constantine, and Casforianus: the horfeman statue of L. Verrius.

The Pontheridg or fide of the monne Calius there standes has round Church, now patronized by S. Stephen, but hallowed and confectated in times past to Faunus. Faunus he was called, and easis, for that he foretold things to come, by voice and not by figns. The Albans in old time inhabited that part of the hill, where at this day, the Church stands of S. Mary Dominick.

In the hill Calius stood sometimes the Temples of Venus and Cupid, not far from the gate Ne-

via, where now is the Church of the holy Cross in Hiernfalem.

The Court Hostilia was in two places of Rome, the one in the common Forum, hard by the Temple of Peace, where King Hostilius first dwelt, the other in that place, where afterwards the Church of S. John and S. Paul was built.

A place there was in the mount Calins called Caftra Peregrina, toward the Northeast and the Efastile, where at this time the Church of the four crowned Saints is frequented.

The honie of the Laterans also was built upon the same mount, at the Palace or stately Hall of the Laterans.

The Palace of Flavius Constantinus, near the house of the Laterans, Road between the gates Calimontagns and Gabiusa.

The Palace of Caforianus was built at the gate Navia, and the Church of S. Holy-cross in Hiera-

In the street called Lauranensis, stood the statue on horseback of L. Verrius, Some say it was made for M. Aurelius Antonius, others, for Septimius Soverus;

Of the Amphitheatres, and first of that of Statilius Tausus.

Po Tow is followeth to speak of the Amphitheatre of Statilius Taurus, but before we write thereof, it would be briefly shewed what an Amphitheatre is. Now this word Amphitheatrams
coment an # μιρί, η διάμαι, με, οδ looking round about: for two profects joyned in one, make
the form of an hemssphere or halfcircle. Some think, that Titus devised the Amphitheatre sint, but
some arow and proved, that C. Cefar built the first that ever was in Maris field: but by the authority
of Bautronius it is proved, that Statilius seased one Amphitheatre before Titus.

In these Amphitheatres were prizes and rewards propounded to them that would fight with beaths. Condemned persons like wis yielded there to the eyes of men a borrible and fearfullight conheholds so thick were those prisoners brought by the Listors, within that enclosure to wre-file and maintain conflict with wild beats.

Moreover, the Emperors before they took their journey to any war or expedition, exhibited unto the people in their Amphitheatres shews of sword-fencers at the sharp for life and death, to the end, that the fouldiers should be atquainted with sight, and learn not to be affraid of weapons, of wounds, no, nor at bloudshed, norted taw back and avoid the perils of war to come, for the novelty and strangeness thereof. A great part of Statistics in a mphitheatrum, is yet to be seen near the wals, as S. Groffer Churchán Hierajdem, and in the same time the brills it which and suffered account of Roboty was an according to his ability to beautific and adopt the City.

CHAP, XXI.

CHECK THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS.

ing intrapsome againment and early

The mater conducts with they were divised by industriance maters were consisted into the City, so what purposes by whomis fritual best mady.

The City of Rome in the beginninges hath bests full in the first book, was but narrow of compaissand contained within finall bounds: and the people for commodity and flore of water.

feeled upon the river Tyber. But as the city daily more and more encreased, necessary it was that fome should build them houses and habitation in one place, some in another, farther from the river: whereupon diffteffed it was for want of water, which was to be fetchell fo far off and that with great pain and labour: befides, those places which had no current of running waters to wash away the flith, and carry it into Tyber, became (by the noifome air which was injected with their loathsome and Rinking smels) unwholsome, and Ribje & many times to the pestilence. Prince North watherefore (the Emperor) undertook to redrefs and refledy this mischief (and othersafter him by his example) and deviceby the wit and subtile invention of men, conduit pipes, to bring water into those parts of the city which otherwise had none, And this verily they did two waies, the one byached work, when by digging certain rills or rivinlets the water was carried level above ground, forced by certain weights, ballates, and counterpoifes; the other by vaults under the ground, bringing water into the city by fecret under-waies through pipes, fouts, and rocks. By which means it came to pais, that in the city every where such store there was of water, that each house almost had a well in it, But especially at the bottom and foot of the hill Quirinalis, and all the fide thereof, in the fireet Patricius, Submra, the Latine way, the Aventine, the Jews fireet, and in many other places: so as in this our age full it is of such water-works under the ground Now were these waters conveighed from divers places, and some conduits especially, such as were devised by arches were higher or lower than other. In the beginning and all the former times, there were (by report) five heights or depths: The highest of all was new Anio; next, the waters Claudia; in the third place the water Julia; Tepula in the fourth ; then Martin, and after it old Anio, the levell or current whereof, Virgofolloweth and Applay and the lowest of all others, Alleting, which serves that quarter of the city beyond Tyber, and other low places built upon the plain. These waters were first brought into certain great conduit-heads, and from thence they were by a certain measure distributed by the canduit officer, and for an into places appointed. Now that great conduit head was called Castellum, which receiveth first the common water, and afterwards sendeth it out into divers and fundry parts; and the keeper or officer that overfeeth it is named Caftellarius. There were besides levell or above ground certain cisterns or receptacles of water, which kept water to serve curriers, fullers, and other fuch artificers for their necessary vie. Over these were appointed certain wardens and keepers, and a set number of labourers and workmen to set thereto. Finally, a grievous punishment was to be inflicted upon them that either marred and hurt the conduitheads, or derived and conveyed water to other places than the laws or publike ordinances, or the Cenfors or Adiles permitted; or took more water than at the first was allowed them. Appins Claudius (by saposs) was the first man that brought water into the city by arched work, But of the Reman waters, of the conducts, and other matters ordained thereabout, of the manner of conveyance the influments, measures, and weights thereto belonging read Frontinus, who of these things hath written truly and at large. Also have recourse to Sox, Roff as, who of the same argument hath made a good treatile. In the time of Francisco there were but nine waters and no more brought into the City, namely, Appis,old Anio, Marina, Tepala, Julia, Virgo, Alfielana, Called alfo Angulta, Claudia, and new Mais, Raffasteck opeth ten inote, Whereby It appeareth, that he wrote long after Frontinus.

CHAP. RXII.
The conductor conceptunce of Aqua Claudia.

Alignia began two conduits, but left them unfinished when he died, Claudius the Emperor of ismous meanury, took them in hand again, and fit midt magnificent manner made an end. To the one of them, namely, which beginning at the fources or forings called Carsleins and Carsins, was drawn to the City, he give the sature Aqua Chaidan the other, for difference take of the two conduits of Anieleocaled his own, or the new Asis; and diffined it was from that which is named old Anie. The water Chaidas therefore was brought from the gate Naois, along we fide of the meant Carlous into the Aventure, A part also thereof Cardan La derived into the Capitoli hill.

Of the fething which new in mount Collins are not known where they food.

P. Rome the Conful having expelled Turgains; Boilt a Temple to the goddels Carna in mount Decline, to which goddels alto, apon the accomplishment of his prayer and vow, he offered factifice. They in old time the proceed that the had power over the vitall members of the body, and to her mitted those parts, and that she should preferve them fale, they did facrifice upon her altars, and preferred oblations.

A priphina likewise began to brisk a Temple to Claudius Cofor, which after her death Velpalian familiated, and Novo utcerly deliveded to the very foundation-this also was erecked in the same hill. Monaton Formations Master of Cofor Captures in Profines, was the first Roman that adorned and fix our his house which he had no Chabins hill with marble rough-cast. Moreover, the house of Claudius Centimalis stood upon the faid hill. Also the house of the Territicis who were two of the hirry vyrants. Likewise the house of Jamius Centory, wherein, when as all other edifices and buildings upon that mountain yere continued with fire the image of Tiberius remained unburt. There also it is said of Tieus Claudius Coforus, the maker of hymns. In this hill was the great Maccilum, the content of the property of the property of the profit of the property of the profit of the

The Topography of Rome.

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CHAP, XXIV.

The waise Appia, and Nova. The Temples of Isis, Vestue, Honour, Quirinus or Mars, and the river Almo.

Ow follow those places which are worth the remembrance upon the hill Calins toward the Aventine, And therefore the way or freet called Appia we meet with first, which taking the beginning from the arch of Constantine, reacheth as far as Brundusum: and because asterwardsit was paved and repaired by Caracalla, it took the name of Nova, i.e. the new causey, But that which properly is called Nova beginneth at the gate of Palatine, and along the foot of the Palatine hill, over the great Cirque called Maximus stretcheth out as far as to the lowest fish-pool, where now standeth the Church of S. Sixtas Many other streets there were, called Nova. Take heed therefore that in their names you be not deceived, and left ye think that to be spoken of one, which oftentimes was meant of many

Betweenthe Church of Sixtus, the Fish-pools, and the ruins of the Antonian bains, there was the Church of Ifis Antenodorica, built by Amonius Baffianus,

The Temple of Honour and Vertue, not far from the fireet Appia, was vowed by the father of Marcus Marcellus at Clastidium in Gaul; and seventeen years after dedicated by his son Marc

Two Temples there were of Mars, one called the Temple of Quirings within the City, near to the gate of that name, the other upon the way Appla without the City.

The river Almo runneth along the way Appla, under the foot of the Aventine into the Tyber, It beginneth ten miles from the City in the territory Marinum; which commonly afterwards they called the river of Appins. In this river the goddels named the mother of the gods, was every year wont to be washed by her Priests, called Galli.

CHAP. XXV.

Of baths and bains in generall.

Herma properly hath the fignification from a Greek word, the good, which betokeneth hot, But Therme properly harn the against action from a clock works, or without them are heat with a well to call those places which either having hot waters, or without them are heat with a clock name. Therme Therme That the Roflouph, appointed either to wash and bath, or to sweat, by the Greek name Therma. That the Romansufed in old to bath and wash themselves oftner than we now adaies, is testified by many and divers authorities of writers : and for fundry causes they were wont to do [as yet the matner is amongst us | namely to scour away (weat, or to wash dust off, in like fort for health and place fure: whereby it came to pais, that every man, if he were but of mean wealth, had in a manner a privat bath or hor-house by himself: but the same were devised and contrived after diversand fundry forts. For many publike baths there were ordained for the common people to use at their pleafure. Serv. Or at a invented first and made the pendant or hanging baths. But after that ribband superfluity abounded in excess, the bathing houses were built with wonderfull cost and magnificence, so as they seemed to keep no mean nor measurers appeareth by the very reliques and mins thereof at this day, And those places where they built these bains and not-houses they called Therme; which contained within them divers places, and an infinit number of roomes, bearing finding names, and ferving to as many uses. For some were appointed to heat water and those were round built) from whencehot water was let into the bains, nos to them only that were on the ground beneath, but also to those which were pendant and hanging alost: which water after they had done walking being soil and good for nothing was conveyed by certain pipes and spouts into finks, They had other rooms allo called Apoditeria, wherein they that were to go into the bath put off their croaths and laid them by. In the fame places were court-yards, having about them most spacious porches or closifers, built with arched and embowed roofs most stately; wherein were marble pillars, garnified with divers and fundry colours. In like manner pavements of stone, and walls feeled and hung with marble tables. Also close walking galleties groves, and swimming places, all for the pleafure and contentment of the people, where they might refresh and solate themselves. These delights so drew and allured mens minds, as that they would wash oftentimes in one day, yea, and in these bains the Princes, were wont to sup and bath with other persons wholoever, as it fell out. They had besides private baths to themselves most sumptuously built, and gorgeously set our, And namely, Amoninus Caracalla, at his own charges edified certain baths, which by his name were called Therma Amonina. The huge roins thereof are yet to be seen some of the pillars still stands, others are thrown down. Some says they were begun only by Antoninas. but finished and adorned by Severus. They flood, about the foot of the Aventine, near the fireteway leading to Ardea, where now is the Church of S. Balbina, Under these baths there stood a most goodly Palace, built by the same Antoninus, but at this day there is scarce any example or shew

The fifth Book.

CHAP. I.

The Etymology of the mount Aventine.

He Aventine is of the Roman hils: he fourth in order. The compass and form whereof. because we have already described in the first book, needless here it is to repeat. But it remaineth to declare, how it came so called, what Temples of the gods, and what other edifices be therein. The Aventine therefore, somethink, took the name of birds which were wont to flie unto this hill, there to neffle: others, of a * King of the Albans, flain and buried * Aventings, there. There be again who suppose, that the Sabins, who being by the Romans enfranchised Citizens, there fetled and made abode gave the name to this hill of Avantes, a river in their Province. Varro affirmeth that it was so called of a ferriage: For as it hath been said a little before this mount was divided from the rest, and from the City by certain lakes and the Tyber, whereupon, they that would go to it used to serry over in small points or wherries. Some guess, that it came to have that name of refort unto it, for that the Latines used in great frequency to repair unto the holy Temple of Diana there. Remarius also it was named of Remus who chose a pla e in the top thereof to fit for to take the flight of birds for Augury, and in the end was there entered . Romulus therefore commanded that it should not be inhabited, because he would have had it wholly consecrated to his brother. This hill Ancus Marrius afterward compeffed with a wall, and granted leave to as manvas would there to dwell: howfoever, there be fome that think it flood void untill the time of Claudius the Emperor of happy memory, as being an ominous place and unfortunat, by reason of foul birds that hanted it, and therefore not to be received within the wals. But the truth is, when the Romans grew populous, they joyned this mountain also to the rest of the City.

CHAP. II.

The Temples of Diana, Dea bona, Hercules Victor, Queen Juno, Moneta, Luna, Victory, Minerva, and Liberty. The Altar of Jupiter Elicius.

N the top of mount Aventine toward the Tyber, there standeth the Church of S. Sabina, that I very place where aforesime was the holy chappel of Diana. The feast and holiday of bondslaves was wont to be kept at Rome the thirteenth day of August, for upon that day Servius Tullius, whose mother was a bond-woman, consecrated a Temple to Diana in Aventine, and ordained it to be a feasival day for bond-servants, who as yet were parronized by Diana, Some think that this chappel was built by K. Ancus of that money which the Citizens conferred and contributed who lately had been translated thither from Politorium. This Temple was common unto all the Latines, whereupon oftentimes they reforted thereunto.

Very near unto that place flood the Church of S. Mary, called Aventina. But intimes past the place was confectated to the goddeis Bona, i.e. good. For Claudina vestall virgin or Nun, built a

chappel unto her in the honour of Fassa, fifter of Fassus, a most chafte maid.

Or rathe
Upon the same bank and brow of the hil, where at this day S. Asexiss Church standeth, was some-daughter. * Ot rather time the Temple of Hercules Conqueror, And near unto it another of Juno Regina, built by Camillus with the pillage got in Veis. In the ruinat place of Decius the Emperors bains there was a Temple alfo of Hercules, where the Christians afterwards confectated a Church to S. Prilea.

On the fide of the Avenine hill flood the chappel likewife of the Moon, as Ovid doth witness. Thus much of those buildings in the Aventine, which had a certain placethereupon in our knowhedge : the self following were doubtlefs in the Aventine, but in what part thereof they stood, it is unknown after to long time, and namely, the Temple of Villary built by the Arcadians, and in homonr of whom they offer facrifice yearly. Minerva and Juno had their Temples there in the same hills by the tellimony of approved authors. To Liberty a Temple was built and dedicated by the father of T. Gravebur, with the money taken for fines and forfeitures. The cloitter belonging to that Temple was by Alius Paus and Cornelius Cethegus Cenfors repaired and enlarged, and last of all by Pollio also re edified, Now this S. Liberty the Romans honoured above all others, and in defence and maintenance thereof, they ever shewed themselves most resolute and constant.

Upon the same hill, Numa reared the alter of Jupiter Elicius, so called abeliciando, i.e. of fetching out fearers and hidden mysteries.

Inlike manner there flood an old altar of Murcea in that hill Now they named Venus Murceasof the Myrtle tree confecrated unto her; or as some interpret, because Venus, immoderate and excelfive, maketh a man to be Murcus or Muroidusi.e.fluggifh,floathful,idle,and good for nothing.

The Temple of Juno Moneta was likewise built and dedicated upon that hill,

Camillus in the same mount consecrated a chappel to dame Matuta. The wood or grove, also called Laurentum or Laurentina, consecrated unto Jupiter, was there: in which Emperor Valentinian [the fecond] fon of Constantine, and Galla Placidia was flain, as Pliny Witnesfeth,

CHAP.

CHAP, III. Cacus, and his hole or Cave.

Acm, by report of the Poets, was the son of Vulcan, whom they believed in old time to breath out of his mouth fire and smoath. This Caem inserted the places near unto him with robbing and spoiling. But more probable it is, that he was a most lewd and theevish servant of Ewinder, and therefore the Arcadians called him xaxov, i.e. naught. A cave he hanted, as by very good conjectures is certainly gathered, in Aventine toward Tyber, over-against the Church of S. Mary Aventine, whereas the river runneth nearest to the hill, and whereas there hangeth over a vast and huge craggy rock, as fit a place as might be to make a starting hole and cave for such an one, and near it is to the gate Trigemina. Him when Hercules had killed and facrificed, he reared an altar unto Jupiter Inventor near to the faid cave or den.

> CHAP. IIII. The Armilustrium, and some other things in generall,

Rmilustrium was a place where souldiers shewed themselves and their armor, and where they Anied to muster; where also in their arms they sacrificed and did service to their gods, with resounding loud trumpets. Some would have it to be in the Aventine, others in the Circue Maxie mus: but that matters not much. Hither the fouldiers used to repair when they were returned from war, and here they laid up their harness and weapons. For armor of their own and in their privat cultody the Romans had not, to use in the wars: but delivered all up to be kept safe either in the Armilustrium or the tower or castle upon the rock Tarpeia.

In Aventine, near the Temple of Juno Regina, were the Scala Gemonia, that is to fay, a fleep place with a downfa'l; where wicked malefactors, drawn with a crook were most milerably executed

There flood sometime this hill, near the Temple of Diana, the house of Phyllis.

A part of this mountain was called Kemuria; which Remus chose to dwell in : and being there by his brother Romalus committed to the earth, he gave it his name.

The Senat and people of Rome built in this mountain, to the honour of Decius the Emperor, the baths called Deciana and others also near them, named Variana. Moreover, the bains of Trajan were in this place, where now the vineyard of Francis Albertinus is.

The caves of Faunus and Picus also were in the Aventine as fables report. Italia likewise dwelt in the Aventine as M. Cato recordeth.

The Temples and edifices of this hill all in generall were (by report) burnt in the daies of Tiberius sometime Emperor.

CHAP. V. The speard hill, and other things within that compassion

F'He plain and levell ground between Aventine, Tyber, and the City wall, hath four fides, but uneven; in which there rifeth a little hill, commonly called Testaceus. The whole compais hereof will hardly be measured with 2000 paces; the height is about 160 foot. It resembleth in thew the form of a gourd; and the one fide of it which regardeth the Tyber is broader than the other. Near to this hill was the glas-makers street (and the potters Jaso the carpenters habitation, And no man doubteth, but hereupon arose and grew the mount called Testacens. For in old time, at Rome and elsewhere, as also in some places now adaies, much use there was commonly of earthen vessels made by potters: which even by this may be certainly collected, for that in Numa's daies there were four colledges or focieties of potters : and these made of clay not only vessels, but also the images of the gods, and ornaments to beautifie and set out their Temples: pillars and wals were by potters work feeled in the outlide, nay, the very dead bodies were bestowed in cophins of baked clay. Since then, in so great store of earthen vessels and potters work, much of necessity must needs be broken, which if they had been cast abroad in the corn-field and pasture grounds would have made all barren and unfruitful; again, if they had been thrown into the water, would in time have choaked up the chanell of the current, and forced the river to swell and overflow the banks: Numa therefore commanded this kind of workmen to dwell in one place, and gave order to fling all that was good for nothing, as filth, riff-raff, and broken sheards into one place : whereupon, in process of time arose a mount which they called Testaceus. Among these potters there was a place hallowed to Venus Myrtea, as we find in some records.

CHAP. VI. The Pyramides; the sepulchre of C. Cestius, and the garners of the people of Rome.

The Pyrmides were huge towers four-square rising up in height. Sharp like to a flame, whereof I they have the name & TEV rugos, i.e. of fire. But Stephanus supposeth they were so called, & Tay πιζων, i.e. of wheat, because into that place where they were erected, wheat was brought out

of all Agypt; which made a great doarth of corn. Thefeat the beginning were rested by the Kings of Erypt, thereby to spend and consume their superfluous wealth and substance, whereof they had no ute; for fear left if they had gashered goods, and heaped up a deal of gold, filver, and other riches, they should thereby have given occasion unto some for to lie in wait to take their lives away : alio, that the common people should not live in idleness. Afterwards, at Rome likewife they beltowed their money thereupon, for to make the world wonder, and to flew their vain-glory. There is yet one of them to be feen, flanding upright at the gate Hoftienfis, enclofed within a wall. And commonly it is faid, that it was the monument or sepulchre of C. Cellius, one of the leven Septemvirs, called Epulones. But Blondus would feem to prove, that it was the place for buriall of the whole Colledg and Society of those Septemvirs Epulones. Now were they called Epulones, who had the power to ordain and make feafts and solemn bankets to the

It is written, that there were 140 garners of the people of Rome, between the mount Testaceus and Tybre.

In the same compass of ground near Tyber was the lake or pool Hylerna. Some also affirm, that there stood sometime in that quarter a little town called Capena.

CHAP, VII. The freating steeple, and the image of Jupiter.

BY courfethe Efquilie should next follow; but became it lieth between the way Labicana on the Southeast ude, and the valley (which for the breadth of 400 foor encloseth that way) on the West we will rehearle what memorable things soever there be in the Labican way and the val-Nev aforeiaid before we come to the mount Efquilia. In our return therefore to the triumphall arch of Coultantine, whereof we pake before, we will as wago discourse of the rett. Near then unto this arth there appeareth the half rundle or circumference of an old fleeple made of brick, which Wilter calleth the sweating steeple : for that the report goeth, how sometime there gushed water "out of it; whereby the common people, standing to behold the games and plaies in the next scaffolds of the Theatre untill they were athirft quenched their drought.

In the top hereof flood the brazen image of Junier, because their ancestors in old time, were wont when they made tolerin leagues coufe the image of Japiser. But for that it was a trouble either to carry with them or to fend the land image, of pecially the they were to contract and effablish any accords in far remote committee, therefore instead of the complete image they took the scepter only; which might betoken Jupiter the King of the gods, as well as if he had been there present full and whole.

CHAP. VIII. The Amphiebeatre of Titus Volpalianus, The Temples of Fortune and Quies.

To Erween the two hils Calini and Efginiows there an Amphitheatre. This Veffin fan built first, and asterward Tinm his tendedisated and beautified it with the bains, built near unto it with right great celerity and speed. This Amphitheatre was commonly called Colosseum, of Nero's Collesseum fu, which was fee up in the porch of Nero's house. In the same place of the Theatre were the toooles beforetime of Noro, whereof we will speak hereafter in this very book. This Amphitheatrum they called also Arena, e.e. the Sand-floore because the ground was spread over and laid with fand that the wreftlers might fall fofter and take lefs hore; also that the bloud should be drunk up. to the end that the fword-fencers in combat might not be affraid upon the fight thereof, and fo with less the another sand course of the property of the stand last of all, that the champions, whose bodies were anointed with only being believed with the land, might with more ear take bhold one of another. The whole Thearre and place is felf within (which during those daies of the games was covered over with tent-closth) swould seceive 80000 men. But bereof fee more in Plint Pompou Lana and other writers of the Romanacts.

Fulvorus Flaceus built-unto Foren mestastibu this Amphit hearte) so goodly a Temple, as for state and magnificence there was hardly another in all Romocomparable unto it, Befides it, there were many other chappels at Rome confectated to Ferrane.

Likewile a Chappell of Quiconifi and reformas built in the broad fireet Labicana.

CHAP, IX. of the confession of

Hemothe Efquilie as well by Varre antichers is divided into many parts, and each part thereof took name of those captains who in times past; before the City of Rome was built, there inhabited. For one was called Ciffing another, Oppins and a shird Septons, But hereof Verre wrirethiat large! The posterity following changed those names as we shall hereafter hear. Some think that Efquilie took the name of Excubia, i.e. watch and ward. For when Romelus had no very great in Trains the med to have a standing watch by night for fear he should be secretly sorlated and killed or elie turned our of his kingdom. Others inppose it was so named of toulers, who there used to cast forth chaff, and such refuse of light corn, to beguile and catch the poor birds.

The fide of the hill toward the broad way Laticana, which lieth between the Churches of the 40 martyrs of S. Clement, S. Peter in Vinculia, and S. Martin, was called by the name of Carina, as Low feemeth to testifie, From that part therefore, because it was first inhabited, we shall do well to begin our treatife.

CHAP. X. The Carina, be old Curia and the new.

Hefe Carina, according to their model and form were houses like to keels of ships, standing within the Temple of Tellus. Their ruins are vetto befeen near the Church of S. Peter in Vinculis se in bonds.

Near to that place was the old Curia built by Romulus: but the new was erected near to Compitum Fabricium, e. the Quarrefour or crofs way of Fabricius.

CHAP, XI.

The bain s of Titus and Philip ; the statue of Laocoon; the Palace of Veipasian; the houses of Balbinus and Pompey.

Here remain yet to be seen the tokens and prints (as it were) of Titus the Emperors bains, not far from the Church of S. Martin in the hils: for there be great cifterns to receive water, which at this day be called Septem Sala, according to the number of those citterns: and so far reached the home of Neroscalied Aurea, i.e. golden.

Not far from thence, in the year of our Lord 1 506, one Falix a Cirizen of Rome, chanced to find in his vineyard the statue of Laocoon, made by those excellent workmen, Age fander, Polydorus, and Athenodorus, Rhodians who with wonderful cunning portraied and cut most artificially in one intire stone, Laocoon himself, his children, and the admirable windings and foldings of the serpents about them. And now at this day is to be seen at the Vatican, in the palace of Vespasian, near the faid bains of Titus. See more of this you may in Pliny. As for the flory it felf, most learnedly and lively it is fet out by Virgil, and there to be read. Behind these bains of Titus, between East and North the ruins of others belides are thought verily to be those of Philip the Emperor.

Above the bains of Titus, some set Hadrians bains; for that this place is yet called Hadrianelus, By the testimony of Lampridis it appeareth that Balbinus his house was in Carina. There also was Pompeys houle in which Lenaus his freed-fervant taught grammer.

CHAP. XII.

The cliff Virbius, the house of Servius Tullius, the golden one of Neto, and that of Virgil. Mecanas his tower and horizards; the Temples of Fortune and Felicity.

That part of the Equilia, which overlooketh the Church of S. Laurence in Fontana, is named Chivus Virbia; there also is the grove Faguralis, wherein flood the mansion house of Servins

Nero's house, called Golden took up all that space, which from that quarter wherein now Saint Gregories Church standeth, lay between Confrantines arch, the Coloffeum, the Carina Efquilia, and Mecanas hortyards. His house before was in his own fire wherewith he burnt the City confumed also; and when he re-edified it anew, he called it Aurea. The spacious largeness whereof was such, that it had about it three porches of a mile compais apiece. It contained also a pool like another fea: walled it was about, and retembled a very dity. There were to it belonging holts and ham-lets country-like, vineyards passures, woods, and beasts both tame and wild, o' all torts. The house and the porches were double guilded all over, and fer out with precious stones. And in one word there was nothing wanting that might ferve for pleasure or prodigall rior.

In the entry of this house there stood an huge image giant-like, called a Coloffus, 120 foot high. After Nero's death, dedicated it was to the fun, and then changed the name. Now menthink it was called Coloffus, after his name who was the first devicer of all fuch statues.

Within the same house, Nero included also the chappell of Fortune. This goddess being made of the stone Phengites, when all the doors were short, gave light to the whole house within: such raies of radiant brightness casteth this kind of stone from it. This goddess Servius Tullus first confectated and of Segetes i.e. franding corn called her Seia.

At the bains of Dioclefian, there is a freen-way leading up to S. Antonies Church in Efquilia, where flood sometime a most noble tower of Mecanas, within his own hortyards: for those most plealant hortyardswere in the plain of Efquilia. Here-within was Priagus worshipped: upon which ill-favored Idol Virgit hath plaied much in verie,

Near the hortvards of Mecanas flood the faid Virgils house.

The Temple of Felicity, which took up a part of that plot where Nero's Gold-house should fland was by him burnt.

Above those gardens or hortvards of Mecanas was raised a wonderful piece of work, called Aggeres Tarquinii Superbi, i.e. Tarquinius bulwarks.

CHAP, XIII.

The Palace of Sisiminus; the plain and market place of Esquilix; the grove Querquetulanus; also that of Juno Lacinia and of Mars; the chappell and alter of Ill-Fortune

The palace of Sifiminus in $Efquilis_1 flood$ (as they fay) where the Church of S, Mary the greater now is,

The plain or field Esquilius, near the tower of Mecenas (called Inter montes) i . among the hils is between the foresaid bulwarks and the City wall. This plot of ground was in times patt called Foculus; because dead bodies were therein burnt. But when the stinking steam thereof was noisom to the City, the Citizens and Augustus Cafar by agenerall consent gave the field unto Mecanas, where he made his goodly hortyards and most dainty gardens. Of which Cicero, with other ipea-

In like manner, the market place Efquilinum was in the fame hill.

That fide of the Efquilia which looketh toward the grove Querquetulanus had in it the grove of Juno Lacinia.

In the same Esquilia was the chappel and altar of Ill-Fortune.

In the way which goeth to the gate Interaggeres, even in the very bulwarks or rampiers of Tarquinius stood the arch of Gordian made of marble, garnished also and er out with ornaments of triumph, Of the ruins thereof was S. Gregories Church in Damafus built,

CHAP, XIV.

The cliff Suburranus; the arch of Galienus; the shambles or flesh-market of Liviagor, as some would have it, Livianum ; the Preneftine way, and the Trophees of Marius.

A T the top or upper end of Suburra was the Clivus Suburranus, to called of Suburra, yielding an easte ascent from thence up into the Esquilia.

Anon you meet with the triumphal arch of Galsen the Emperor (where now Randeth the Church of S. Viens) making a goodly shew of the Tiburtine stone, whereof it was made. Near unto it was the shambles or market-place, called Macellum Livie, or Livianum. This, as some think, took the name of one Macellus; who being a notorious thief, and practifing much to fleal into the City, was in the end apprehended, and by the Cenfors condemned: and his house being seized as confiscat to the City was converted to a place wherein they fold meat and all other victuals; and fo it kept still the name (as is faid) of Macellum. Some are of opinion, that the said house was pulled down, and another built in the ruins thereof, which retained the name fill of the former.

From hence beginneth the port-way Pranestina, and leadeth to the gate Esquilina.

In this way you shall meet on the right hand with a huge bank of brick half ruinat upon which were erected two Trophies of marble; that is to fay, certain posts [like Quintins] standing upright with spoils of enemies hanging thereupon; and they retembled men that were taken priloners. It is faid, that these Trophees were set up by Marius in his triumph for the Cimbrian war: which when Sylla had cast down and overthrown, C. Cafar (afterwards Dictator) erected again. The place of the inhabitants thereabout, is at this day called Cimbram. As touching Trophees, look to read more in Plutarch Valerius Max, and others.

CHAP, XV.

The house of the Elii : the chappell Marianum ; the region or quarter called Tabernola ; the baint and dwelling house of Gordian; the Palace of Caius and Lucius; also the Palace Licinianum.

The houle of the Elisthood in that place where now be the monuments Mariana and the chappel of that name.

The plain part of the Esquidia, between it and the mount Calius, and the Basilica Lateranensis, is at this day called Merulana, for Mariana; and in old time, the region of Tabernola,

Near the Church of S. Eufebins, in the way of Preneftina, was built the bains and habitation of Gordianus. The ruins of those hor-houses are yet to be seen, whereby a man may soon give an esti-

mat, how fair, how flately, and large they were at first.

Between the gates Esquilina and Navia, not far from the walls, there be to be seen certain notable ruins : this they commonly call, the bains of Galutids. But in that place flood, in old time, that heautiful and famous palace which Cefar erected under the name of Cains and Lucius his nephews. Hard by the Church of S. Balbina, whereas now is the Bear called Pilearus, flood sometime the Palace Licinianum.

CHAP. XVI. The water Martia or Trajana; and the Temple of Ilis.

The current of the water Martia, patting by the gate. Trajana through the plain of Efguilian went as far as to the bains of Dioclesian, unto the hils pext adjoyning. This in old time was talled Anfera. It arifeth out of the fpring Piconia in the mountains of the Peligni, and passeth by

IIII

the Martians country and the lake Fucinus, and fo runneth to Rome; the coldest and most whole fome of all other waters that run into Rome. This water Anem Martin began first to bring into the City: afterward, Q. Martine, furnamed Rex, took it in hand; and a long time after Agricus repaired the conduit thereof. Of it read more in Pliny and Frontinus.

The Temple of Isis is by P. Victor. placed in the quarter Esquilina.

CHAP, XVII. Of Suburra ; the house of Casar and Lalia; and the street Patricius.

Suburra is a fireet of all other most frequented: it beginneth at the Forum Romanum, and goeth on torward directly by the Forum Nerva up to the hanging or rising of the hill called Chouse Suberranus, whereof we have written before in this book; and it endeth where the way Preneftia. na beginneth. Called it was Subarra, either for that it sustained and bare up the Carina and the wall under it : or becaute it lay under the old City : or as Varro thinketh, of the burrough or fireer Succufanus, In this fireet Subarra was the house of Cafar, so long ashe contented himself with a mean citate.

In it were sometimes certain stews and brothel-houses, as Martial writeth.

The fireet Parritius winderh crooked from the hill Viminalistand endeth at the bains of Dioclefia 1. Of it more bath been faid in the former book.

The house of Lalia likewise was in the same street as Martial witnesseth.

CHAP, XVIII, Subburra in the Plain; and the Temple of Sylvanus.

"He mount Viminalis on the West-side of it hath part of the Quirinalis opposite against it: 1 and the vale lying between was named Sabarra the plain.

In the fame valley in times patt were the ten Taberna; fo called of the mimber.

The pit also of S. Proba was in the same hill; which Proba her self made near to the Church of S. Maries in the field.

At the foot in manner of the hill Viminatis, over-against S. Agaitha's Church there stood the Temple of Sylvanus as appeareth by many good tokens.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the hill Viminalis; the Palace of Decius; the Laver of Agrippina; the bains of Olympias and Novatus; the dwelling houses of Q. Catulus, Crassus, and C. Aquilius.

Mero reckoneth the hill Viminalis among the Esquilia, Viminalis it was named of Jupiter Vi-mineus, whose altars were in that hill: or else of plenty of Ohers there growing.

In the highest rising and ascent of that hill, there stood in old time, (where now is the Church of S. Laurence in Panif-perna) the Palace of Decime the Emperor, as may be shewed by the ruins

Not far from the same place, toward the Church of S. Vitalis, were the lavers or washing places of Agripping mother to Nero.

The bains of Olympias were fituat toward Subarra; the tokens whereof are now found in the brow of the hill.

Likewite the bains of Novatus were built upon the hill Viminalis, where the Church of S. Pru-

The hill Viminalis had also three goodly houses of most noble personages, to wit, of M. Craffus, Quintus Catulus, and Caius Aquilius: the marks whereof are evident to be feen in the fide of the

Upon the same hill in times past a certain feastivall sacrifice was folemnized, which the dwellers and inhabitants there, call Fagural,

CHAP. XX

The bains of Dioclefianus; the Library Ulpia; the plain Viminalis; the gate Interaggeres; and the vale Quirinalis.

The bains of Dioclesian are to be seen all ruinar on the side of the hill Viminalis: and by their ruins a man may easily gather how stately and magnificent they were sometime. These were begunly Dioclesian and Maximinian Herculanus: in the building whereof 40000 Christians were held to work many years together in most slavish manner.

These were afterwards finished and dedicated by Constantine and Maximinian, new Emperors. Of the vain and superfluous expences which the Romans laid out upon Bains, read Seneca, who depainteth out their wastiulness most excellently.

In the same bains was the Library Ulpia, which by Hadrian, or (as some think) by Trajan, was thither translated; wherein were the linen records, and those huge volumes, called the Elephantine books in which the acts of the Emperors satid all the fanctions and ordinances of Senat were, as Pollio witneffeth.

Behind these bains, from above the rampier or bulwark of Tarquinius Superbus, was the plain field Viminalis, which ipreadeth out as far as to the City wall. There is feen as yet the gate Interagreres thut; albeit it feemeth more probable and like to a truth that it flood in the plain Ecquilinus.

In that very place there was a pit or well of spring running water, which the neighbours dwelling thereby called the pit of the Vivariam, or the park pit, within which park they kept enclosed divers and fundry kinds of wild beafts. The harbors and dens of these wild beafts are yet to be feen; whereupon it cometh, that those places or parks which are let out and appointed for feeding of Deer, we use to call Vivaria.

The space between Dioclesians baths and Constantines arch is named the vale Quirinalis: in which they fay, that Romulus met with Procelus.

In the same was the sacred chappell of Fortuna Publica.

CHAP. XXI.

The mount Caballus : the Etymology of Quiribalis : the tower Militiarum: the bains of Paulus; the channell of Neptune : the bains of Constantine : the houle and street of the Cornelii

THe hill which at this day they name Caballus was in old time called Quirinalis, as by many figns and reasons may be proved; to as no man skilfull in the Roman story, need to doubt

This Quirinall hill, the fixt in order of the mountains of Rome. (as Varrotellifieth) taketh that name of the Temple of Quirinus after others, of the Quirites, who coming with I atsus from Cares, there pitched their tents and lodged. This mountain is shaped long, for it comprehende hthat ittle hill which is between the gate Collina and Collatina, Upon it standeth the Obelick of the Moon, engraven with Ægyptian hieroglyphick characters. In breadth, from the North Southward, it reacheth to a tower now called Comitium.

In the pitch and top of the hill, above the Forum of Trajanus, you shall see the tower called Min litiarum; where in old time the fouldiers of Trajan kept their standing guard, and gave the tower

On the same ridg were the bains of Paulus built: which place at this day by a corrupt name, is called Bagnana-Poli

In the defcent and hanging of the Quirinall hill toward Suburra flood sometime the chappell of Noptano which appears by the pictures and other resignes there found.

From hence toward the North were the hot-houles of Constantine, as the ruins of the place do

The house of the Cornelis was built in the fireet so called, and at this day the name it keepeth fill. But more hereof eliewhere.

CHAP. XXII.

The Temples of Saturn, the Sun. and Bacchus; Quirinus his Temple and porch; the old Capitoll; the Chappels of Jupiter Juno, and Minerva; the house of Pomponius Atticus.

IN the Cornelian freet (whereof a little before we made mention) were two gyant-like images. a called Coloffi relembling two old men, naked, and holding Cornucopia in their hand. It is commonly received, that these were the flatues of Saturn and Mars; for that certain it is how their Temples flood hard by : and many evidences there are, befides the very ruins thereof, which teftifie to much

Over-against the hot-houses of Constantine, upon the very brow of the hill, there standeth to be seen one half of a marble tower, which the people dwelling thereby call Mesa. This, men think, was the tower of the Sun, by the ornaments there reared and fet up by Aurelian: for this Emperor worshipped the Sun above all other gods; and therefore you shall see stamped in his coin this inscription; Soli invitto, To the invinsible Sun His mother allo, a Priest of the Sun thereupon reared a Temple unto the Sun.

In the fide of the hill near the foresaid baths are two horses seen standing; the handy-work of Praxiteles and Phidias. These were (by report) Tiridates the Kings and translated to Rome.

That part of the Quirinalis which boundeth upon Vallis Martia was called the mount and Temple of Clarra and Apollo.

Not far from thence behind this hill, there is another rifing and afcent; where by antique letters it is evident that the old Capitoll stood together with the chappel of Jupiter, Juno and Minerva.

Over-against these places, enclining toward the right hand, where now standeth the Church of S. Vestalis, Pomponius Attions dwelt in an house which came to him by inheritance from his grandfire, and was called Pamphiliana. They write, that this was a most tweet and pleasant seat, by reafon of a wood near unto it.

In the same place was built afterwards the Temple of Quirinus, kept alwaies shut to signific that it was an unknown fer ret; whether Romulus were enterred and lay in the earth, or were translated into the number of the gods in he ven.

There was a porch or walking place there of that name; where folk used commonly to meet, to dispatch businesses and contract espousals.

CHAP. XXIII.

The wath way or caufey called Alta; the house of Sabraus; the firest and flatue of Mamurrus; the Court and vardens of Saluft, and the field or plain Sceleratus.

Fiel High caulty reaching from the baths of Conffantineto the gate Viminalis along the fide of Quirinalis was paved with fouriquate stone.

'thon that causey, at a place called the Pomgranat, Flavius Sabinas had an house, wherein, by report, Domitian was born.

It is avouched in old time there was a fireet of Mamurrus: and that his flatue there flood

where now is S. Sufans Church.

Not far from that Church was the Court of Salaft, and his most near and fine hortyards, where the field called Sceleratus lay, and reached near the gate Collina. Of those hortyards as also of the hamlet Tiburtina, there yet continue fome marks and remnants in the beatom of the valley, hetween the very hill and the way which bringeth to the gate Salaria. On that little hill is seen the very house of Saluft, which the people there inhabiting call Saluftrium, Of this matter see more in

Beyond the hortyards of Saluft, near the gate Collina, there is an high place like a mount; where in times past the vestall vorary Nuns, such as were condemned for incontinency and incest, were buried quick; and thereupon all the plain about it was called Sceleratus, together with the way

that leadeth thereto.

CHAP, XXIV.

The Temples of Salus, of Dins, Fidius, of Fortuna Primigenia, of Honor, Hercules, and Quirinus; alfo the Senat-house of women.

"He mount Quirinalis had very many Temples & Chappels, although the certain place where they flood is not fo well known at this day, namely, one of Apis. That of Salus was painted by Fabins Pictor, and burnt in the time of Claudins. By Junion Bubulous Dictator when he triumwhed over the Equians it was vowed by him (Cenfor) pur to making, and in his fecond Dicta-

torship dedicated.

* Deus Trino-

minis Sabino-

* Sanstin Ding and Fiding, were the Sabins gods, which, when they left their native country and home, with all their other houshold gods, they carried with them into mount Quirinalis, This god (forfooth) was in words and name three, in deed and truth one one as they faid. Thefe three therefore had one temple built them upon this hill, and were called by one name, Santhu. The opinion received of which godhead was fach, that an oath was thought to carry a great power offanctity and holiness, whereby a man in that threefold name and one Deity, avowed and fware thus, Me-Dius Fidius.

Domitianus; a Prator or Lord Chief Justice within the City of Rome, built a Temple upon that

hill to Fortuna Primigenia,

Befides, in that mount were the Temples of Honor and Hercales.

Likewise the Council-House of women was in the mount Quirinalis, at which in former times the wives and dames of the City met yearly upon certain folemn fet daies.

Moreover, it is recorded, that the feast Agonalia was celebrated in Quarinalis.

CHAP. XXV.

The Court or Forum Archimonium ; the pullar Tibutina ; the house of Martial ; the Cirque of Floralia ; the Temple of Flora ; the flops of Minium, and the common afcent called Clivus Publicus.

Between the hill Hortuforum (whereof ye may read before in the first book and the chapter next following) and Quirinalis there is a valley fourfquare, but lying somewhat in length. In that pare thereof which lieth under the mount of Clara and Apollo; was the Court called Archimonium. For the very Church of S. Wicheles, which at this day standeth upon that place is named De Archimoniis

Not far from it there is another place, to wit, Pila Tibertina: There flood the house of Martial,

as he himfelf witneffeth.

Next to it followeth the round Cieque (Floralium) where yearly to the honour of the goddels Florastite feativali Ploratia is celebrated. Now this Flora was a famous currezan or firumpet at Rome, who having by her whorish eradegathered a mighty deal of goods together, in her last will made the people of Rome her hou, with this condition, That every year they should celebrate the memorial of her birth day. But the Senat thinking this a ridiculous mockery, to honour and dignifie for fi thy a thing with such a remembrance, they devised a goddess of flowers, for footh, called Flore, and her upon those holidaies they seemed to please and content, that she would be good to the growth of trees and corn, and that they might do well in their flowring and blooming time. To this golders we reside that a Temple likewise was confectated: Anon you meet with the workhouses where they make Minium, e. Vermilion, Near unto which was the Clivus Publicus, CHAP.

CHAP. XXVI. The hill Hortulorum, the Temple of the Sun, and the Sepulchre of Nero.

"His little hill(Hortulorum)containeth but a few things worth the writing. Among which is the house of Pincism a Senator, who gave the name both to a gate and a mountain, which in these daies are called Mount Pincius and gate Pinciana,

The reliques and marks of his house are seen in that very place, near the old wall. And about the same wals we meet with an huge building in form of an hemisphere or half cacle, which men imagine, was the Temple of the Sun.

Hoon the fame hill over-against the comb of Marcellus in the very port way Flaminia, fast by the

monument of Domitian (tood Nero's sepulchre also.

Now this hill Hortulorum took the name of certain hortyards and gardens under it, which in old time, by reason they were continually so well watered were most iroitfull. Down this will all they were wont (in times past) to descend into Campus Martins, who meant to see and stand for any Magistracy.

The fixth Book.

CHAP, I.

Of the flat plot of the City, and the Theatre in generall.

Hat it may be understood more certainly in what place of the plain and levell part of the City every thing stood, let there be a streight and right line drawn from the Capitolle through Pantheon to Tybre, near the Church of S. Roch. So shall the City be in manner divided into two equal parts. The one shall lie from the front and side of the Tyber, the other from the Forum of Trajanus to the gate Flumentana, along the foot of the two hils Quirinalis and Hortulorum.

Begin we will therefore at the Theatre of Marcellus, and recount the places in order, as hitherto we have done. As for Theatrum, a Greek word it is, and in Latine may be apely translated Viforium. The first Theatres were appointed among the Athenians and those in regard of husbandmen, who on setting all daies visited the Temples of the gdds: a fire wards, at Rome they began to be taken up. The first, and that the greatest of all others was built of timber by M. Scaurus for, the concavity within would receive 80000 men. After it, were Theatres made to turn about and and shew their front one while this way, another while that. But as touching Theatres, see more in Cassindarius and Vitruvius, who have written plenteously thereof, and namely, by whom they were first ordained and in what manner built.

CHAP. II.
The Theatre of Marcellus and the Library: the gallery and court of Octavia.

A Legister built many things under the name of others, as we find written by authors in fundry works. And among the reft was the Theatre of Marcellus his nephew or confin by his fifter Octavia. A part hereof is yet to be feen between the Capitoll and Tyber, where now flandeth the palace of the Sabelli. It was able to contain 80000 men. See more thereof in Asconius.

Hard by the very same Theatre was the gallery of Octavia, teared by the said Angustus for his sithe Octaoia's fake. Therein were certain curious pieces of work wrought by Praxieles, and namely, the ravifing of Proferpina. The portraiture of Bacehus & Satyrus, Allo Apollo Diana, and thenine the raviting of respersion, the post attue of buccome of surface of the mules, the workmanship of Timarchider. Within this gallery or walking place, Pliny saith, there Rood achappel of Juno, and the image of the said godders. Fait by the said gallery flood the court or palace of Octavia, and in it Cupid portraied with lightning in his hand. It took up in times past as great a space, as at this day the Churches of S. Nieholas in Carcere, and S. Marr in Porticu.

After the death of Marcellas, Oftavia his mother fet up a library near his Theatre, Now the first that ever ordained, That books of all learning should be in some publike places bestowed for to be read of all that would come; was at Ashens Pififratus the tyrant, and at Rome Afinius Pollio.

> CHAP. III. The Cirque or Gem-place Flaminius, and the Temple of Apollo.

That this Cirque Flaminius stood in that place where at this day the dark store-houses and sellars be, hard by S. Katharins church, the marks yet remaining testifie. Flaminius it was called, either because it was built about the plain called Campus Flaminius, or else by Flaminius the Cos. who was flain at the battell of the lake Thrasymenes. In it were the plaies and games exhibited, which they call Anollowings: and therein the horse-runnings were performed. To it the Senat used oftentimes to come down from the Capitoll to fit in councill. Nepsune also had a chappell there.

The Topography of Rome. III5

Apollos Temple was in that very place, as it evidently appeareth, where now S. Maries Church is under the Capitoll, between the herb-market and the Chaque Plamininus, near to the gate Carmentalis.

CHAP. IIII. .

The Temples of Vulcan, Mars, Bellona, Hercules, and Jupiter Stator: the column or pillar Bellica: the altar of Neptune : the gallery Corinthia : und the Coloffe of Mars.

7 Ithin the Circue Flaminian flood most famous Temples of the gods, to wit, of Vulcane. Mars, and Bellona, to wit, that which was toward the gate Commentalie. Before the faid gate there flood a marble pillar, which the Romans called Bellica, for it shewed when war was to be made. The Romans in old time used and retained this manner in proclaiming war: The publike headle, or one of the heralds called Facials, lanced a spear with some other ensigns of war, into that land upon which they meent to levy arms. But when after many conquests they had enlarged their empire and dominion, and that they were oftenimes to give defiance to nations far remote and distant, because they should not need to sling a spear or javelin, as I said before into that land they did but flick one in the pillar abovenamed, on that fide which regardeth that part whither they were to make their expedition.

To Herenks the Great, protector and keeper of the cirque Flaminius, they built a Temple in the same place: for his statue was there exected in the very entrance thereof, on that side where now flanderh the Church of S. Lucy in the dark Apotheca.

M. Fulviss built another Temple of the allowance that he had of the Cenfors stock, to Heresles Musarum: for he had heard in Greece how Hercules was Musagetes, i.e. the leader and companion of the Mules. The same Fulving translated the images of all the Mules out of the town Ambracia to Rome, and confectated them under the protection and fafeguard of that most potent and mighty deity, to the end that they might have mutuall help one of the other: namely, the quietness of Mules by the desence of Hercules; and the valour of Hercules, by the sweet voice of the Muses. This Church much decaied and disfigured by time, Martin Philippu, August us his fa-

ther in law, i.e. his mothers husband repaired. In the same Cirque they would have the Temple of Japiter Stator to stand.

There also as they gather by certain prefumptions) was the altar of Neprune, which in old time

Offavius reared a porch of gallery built and born up with brazenpillars, and thereupon numed Corinthia. This food between the Cirque and S. Nicholas Church, and was also called Chaloaria. , e brazen or copper.

The Colois of Bately of Mars, at the Cirque Flaminius, was in the Temple of Brutus Callaine.

The porch or gallery of Metcuty: the Theatre of Octavius: his house, cloifter, and gallery:
and the Temple of Venus Victorie.

Between the Cirque Flaminius and the Tyber, in the very entry of the Church of S. Angell in Pifcina, there is a porch or gallery confectated fometime to Merenty, 01,28 fome would have it, to Juno. This being confumed with fire, L. Septimins Severus reedified. But the porch which flandeth in the Tews flacet called Cours, they fay was builded by the Emperour Severus.

Between the gallery of Marcellus and the mount reared by Hadrian, Pompey was the first ther built a Theatre to continue, For all others before were taken down when the games and flews were once done and past : and when need required new were fet up. A great part of this Theatre when Pompey had finished comes Caligula and made an end of the rest. Afterward, Theodorick K. of the Oftragoths reedified it. This also received eighty thousand men.

Near upto this Theatrum there was a court or flately Hall called Arrium, the fame which at this day they name Sarrium; also the house of Pompey &c a porch before it. These edifices of Pampey, at what time as Philip exhibited the stage-plaies, were confumed with fire. Near to the same theatre the emperor Claudius of famous memory, reared an arch of marble for memorial of Tiberius Cafer.

In the forefaid Theatre(men fay) was the Temple of Venus the Victress.

CHAP. VI.

The bains Agripping: Pantheon, and the porch thereof: alfothe Temple of good freed

TRom the arch of Pomper, as you go northward, you shall meet with the baths Agrippine, the marks whereof are feen in that place which now of the inhabitants there, is called Cyambella. Now, Agripping they were named of Agrippa who built them: See Pliny hereofin his discourses of Nature.

Near unto the forefaid bains, there is a Temple of greatest antiquity, and among other old Temples of the city, the noblest of all the rest, which at this day remained in manner whole and found. Because it was dedicated almost to all the gods, they thought good to name it Paintheon. In form it was like the world, representing a sphere or globe. At this day they callie S. Maries the round. Of

the temple, Pliny and others have made mention, unto whom I refer the readers. In the very porch and entry of this temple, were the frames of Angaiffus and Agrippa. The images of Mars and Vems. At the lappet of Venus car, there hang as a pendant that most coffly pearl of Claspara, Likewije there though the image of Minerva, the handy work of Phidias. Moreover, Herenles at whole statue the Carthaginians in old time used yearly to sacrifice mankind. They ascended up to this temple as in the reft, by many steps : for men in times palt used to rear the temples on high and made but one way to go into them. A porch to this temple Agrippa joined is peece of work worth all admiration, which of some was called Prethyren, For this word Perticins, betokeneth nos thing else but an ornament or porch, med Tils theas, to before the dore, Herof allo bave authors Written much. This templefirst Hadrian the emperor of happy memory, and afterwards Amonins Pius reedified.

Certain reliques and remnants four angled and fomewhat long, of Good-speeds temple, are evidently feen in the freets of Minerva and S. Enfrachins. This god was long ago worthippedathat all things might fall out happily in the end. Portraied he was in babit of a poor man sholding in his right hand a charger, and in the left an ear of corn.

CH A P.VII.

The baines of Nero and Alex inder a the Cirque named Agon.

Ebind S. Eustachius church, between Pautheon and Lombards-Recet, the remnants are seen Dof the baines and vaults of Nero.

Neer unto these Alexander built others new(by conveighance of water into them, which they they call Alexandrina) and thole very fair and delectable : Wherof Lampridins hath written much. Necrunto them (fome think) were the baths of Hadrian : and they would have them to frand

in that very place where now is S. Aloifius church,

In the plain part of the City there appear most evident tokens of a long and spatious Circuas which they call at this day Agon, It took that name either of the games Agonalia inftituted by K. Numa in the honour of Janus, which in that thew place are represented the o day of January; or because all manner of such the wes and disports, called by the Greeks Agones, were wont there to be exhibited. Some would have it to be built by Nero or Alexander, upon this reason, that other ornaments of theirs were to be shewed there. For the maner of the Princes and Emperors was. ordinarily to befrow their monuments and memorials in one place.

CHAP, IX.

The temple of Neptune, Terentus : the Alter of Disor Pluto : the marife Captes.

N the firend of Tybre, where now S. Blajes Church ftendeth, fometimes Neptunes temple flood. The same was rebuilt by Hadrian. Therein were the painted tables hung, were reprefented the ship wracks.

Teventus is a place in Mars field, to called, for that in it the alter of Dis was hiddens or because the water of the Tybre running thereby, cat away and wore the banks of that fide : or lattly by occasion of Evander, who arrived with a fleet in that place, and there abode. There also in time of the Alban war, they hid the altar of Profespina under the ground, that they only might have knowledg thereof, where it was.

In the same Mars field (some think) was the sen or marish Caprea, where Ramalus in a tempest

which juddsinly arofe, was taken a way. Of which matter Livy writeth,

CHAP. X.

The house Corving : the breadway or gate : and the temple of Ilis;

"He second part of the flat City, reached along the foot of Quirinalis, from the Forum of Trajames to the gate Flaminia. In which part neer the Capitol, was the house Coroina, built by that name and smily, and to this day keepeth full the old name; for commonly called it is Macellum Corverses.

From that house unto the bars or railes in Mars field, extendeth the way Lata, retaining yet the

antique namerand there thandsto the courch of 5 Marses in the broad way.

In the same way stood sometime by report, the semple of Ifs neer the rails above faid, where now in the church of S. Marcelles. Now this Ifs was a goddesse of the Repytians, the was bonoured and worthipped also at Same, together with Office immaned Same, so whom the publick plaies in the inparteff lessists form Sorapens here the name, it beyond in the temple of fir that inself was committed, whereapon the Roperor Tiberies cauled the Priefts of that temple to be crucified, it the place it ielf to be demolifhed. Other temples of this goddesia there were at Rosse, for Coracale translated all her facted rites and caremonies to Rome, and daily with exceeding great reverence observed the lame.

CHAP, XI.
The arch of Camillus: the temple of Minerva; and the swine market.

As a man goeth down from the broad-gate aforcfaid toward the Pantheon, he shall see a most Ancient arch. Some think (but untruely) that ercested it was for Camillas: for many a fair day after bit time, these arches were in no request and us: and therefore it belonged to some other L. Generall, Between this arch and Pantheon, (n. Pempsius built a temple to Minerva, wherein he comprised in a compendious sum, the memoriall of his ass and exploits. Other ensignes also in the honour of the City of Rome, he there set up, and those he garnished and adorned. Whereof read Plins.

At the foot of the mount Quirinalu, in the hort-yards and the Columnen for, neer to the alcent & riling of the hil which leadeth now into the mount Caballus, there was formtime the market-place Suariums, to called of felling of twine there, For Varro witneffeth, that in old time they had certain let and appointed places for the felling of certain things, and thereof the market stooke the name. Thus of exent, the market Boarium; of fills, Pifearium, of lwine, Suarium; of worts or herbs, Holitorium, was called, &c.

CHAP. XII.
Of the field called Martius, or Tyberinus.

Porafmuch as in the former book it hath been sufficiently declared as touching Mars field, where it laysit shall be needlesse to make any repetition thereof in this place : but why it was called Marsins, would be here in brites considered. Named so it was because it was concerated to Mars: for when the Tarquins were expelled out of their Kingdom, what ground or standing corn they were possessed of they divided amongh those Citizens who were not landed at all, requiring only this field Marsins: which because it was consecrated to Marsins in it the games and plaies should be solemmized and the youth exercised; they shought that the fruit also there growing should likewise becomed sacred and accurred, and so deemed it unlawful that any distribution thereof should be made, but threw it all into the Tybre, whereof arose the Hand called Tybrina; of which we will speak in the last book. In this field, therefore (besides the native beauty of the place and the delectable sight of the medows) were erected the ornsments and statues of brave & renowned perfors; yes, and out of the very Capitoll (when the place began to be pettered and over-stringsh by reason of somany ornaments which their were daily brought, many of them were from thence translated into Campus Marsins. This field was called of men in old time, Tyberinus, like as Tybre also was named Marsins.

CHAP. XIII.

The porch, the temple, Column, and Palace of Antonius Pius: the rails or enclosure, called Ovilia.

Detween the Sciarra & Pantheon freets, neer to Saint Stephene Church in Trallie, there shew-Detha stately porch, which most men suppose was that of Antonius Pius, for thus his temple standeth soneer. The Column allo of Antonius is not far off, This he raised of an exceeding height with winding and turning stairs, like that of Tralamus, whereof we have spoken before, Between this Column and the water Virgo, they say, the rails or encelosite within Mars field stood, called Septa. Now this place was enclosed within wooden rails and strongly senced with posts on overy side, wherein the people of Rome when at the creation and election of magistrats they were to passe their voices were kept close: and for the resemblance of sheep pens, Owilia of some they were called. By Livy they are set down, neer the waies Romieus and Flaminia.

CHAF. XIV.
The bill Citatorum: the Villa Publica, semple of Neptune, and
the bridg in Mars field;

Die tween Antonines Column and S. Lawrences church in Lucina, there is raifed a mount, called Diow Citerius; for Citaterum; notit was a mount indeed, but because the people of Rome, when in the chasing of magistrats they were to give their voices, as they were cited, went think as it were unto some bill. Some fayit was called Acceptorum, of taking the peoples infrages: or there Septerum, for the vicinity of those Septe beforefaid. This little mount, there be that would have to rise and increase by the rains of some porch or subset gailery; or else of the common Horkly, called Filla Pablica. For there was in times pittle place called Filla Pablica, a large building in manner of a court or hall; wherein were received and entertained all embassadors of encines, who might nor be allowed either to enter into the City, or go into the publick lodging or hospit, called Grazeostasis.

Neer to the Sopra, M. Agrapa (as Denie writeth) built a goodly temple with a most beautiful porch to it, in the honour of Nepsune.

At this forefaid hillock called Citaterum, and the Column of Antonius, there was a bridg falt

The Topbigraphy of Rome.

by the Sept.s, whereupon they that were cited, when they had given their voices, paffed by and went their waites: and so were severed from the rest that were to give their suffrages, because they should not be entermingled amongst them, nor be able to shew nato them, on whose side they had passed their voices.

In the fame Mars field, it is recorded that in times past stood the temple of Piety, even whereas now the church of S. Savier is.

CHAP.XV.

The water Virgo : the lake and chappel of Inturna, as also that of Piety.

He water Virgo, which reteineth still the pleasant sweetness to the talk in drinking, and keepeth yet the old name, beginneth to gather to an head neer the bridg Salarins i, and being carried in a most deep gutter centreth into the City at the gate Collina, and to is raised to the hill Horintorium: where, by arched work it is conveighed through Mars field, and yeelds all the way to the inhabitants, water for their use; and endeth at the length in the horivards of Lucalins.

Moreover in Mar. field, there was (as men fay) a fountain and well or ciftern of Inturna, fifter of K. Turnas, yeelding most holesome water. This water-Nymph, they avouch (and that right well) to have been called Issarna, a juvando, is of helping; bocaufe she was thought to help the fick. The very place is at this day by a corrupt word, named Larregio.

CHAP. XVI.
The arch of Domitian: the obelisk of Mats field: the Amphitheatre of Claudius the Emperor.

The triumphant arch, so dissembled (as it were) and bereft of all his ornaments, standing between churches of S. Sylvestre and Laurence in Lucium, and taketh up a peece of the way of street Flammia, is attributed to Domitian the Emperor. And hereupon besides others presumptions) they appropriate it to him, for this emperor reared many such arches in every place.

The Obelisk also there is in this Mats field, which Augustus transported from Hieropolis a City in Agypt to Rems. Besides, the native ensigns and wonderfull hieroglyphick inscriptions which it brought with it of the own, therein to be seen, Augustus adjoined other ornaments no less ormitable. But hereof it is better to read Pliny.

Claudius the Emperor built neer the Sepia in Mars field an Amphitheatre, which he decked & adorned with fair statues and most beautiful columns.

CHAP. XVII.

The vale Martia; the palace: the porch of Augustus : the Naumachie of Domitian and the temple of the family Flavia.

He vale Martia taketh the name of Campus Martius: it lyethbetweer. Tybre and the hil Hortulorum: within the which in a place lower then all the reft about it, appear the Naumachies of Domitian; where in old time he exhibited fluews of naval fights. In which place beforetime likely it is, that Augustus had his Naumachie; which being cleanted and foured by Domitian, teteined afterwards his name. Read Soutonius.

Near to the Naumachie, was the temple (as it is thought) of the kinred Flavia. In this place, Julius Capitolinus proveth that the porch and palace of Angustus was built.

CHAP. XVIII.

The Mansoleum of Augustus: and the two obelishs neer it a also the tomb or sepulchre of Marcellus.

In the vale Martia, between the way Flaminia and the bank of Tybre, hard by S. Roches church, Augustus made a Manjolenn, to lerve for a sepuchre as well to himself and all the Emperors, as also for his whole house and name. This building is like unto a turret standing at the gate called Populi, which showen it telf spoiled now of all the ornaments that set it out. Men would have it to be the sepulchre of Marcellus. And Augustus, named this sepulchre of his, Manjolenn, for the resemblance it had of that of Mappolens K. of Caria, which Artemisa his wife built for him. Read Cassinglas Strabo, and others thereof.

Close unto the Manfoleum of Angustus, were two obelisks, as the ruinat remnants thereof do tellific.

CHAP, XIX.

The way Flaminia: the Trophees of Marius, other goodly ornaments of the field Martius in general.

Nens Flaminius the collegue of M. Lepidus, bauing vanquished the Ligurians, paved the causelection of threet Flaminia. This was led from Placence, through Namia, Fuligneum, Nacira, Callium to Fortunes temple, to Pifaurum, and so forward to Ariminum. See Livy and Suctonius.

Between the Maujoleum of Augustus, and the hill called Horenforum, were the Trophees of Marius overfugursta, Trophees as Varro witnesseth, were so called of 5500 facek word, which signifieth, slight; for that the manner was to hang up the spoils and disrobings of enemies put to she has a lain, upon trunks and posts.

In Mars field, were the tepulchres of Sylla, Hirtins, and Panfa, of Inlia. Britannicus, Drafas the Emperor Claudius, and other right hardy and valiant knights, befide infinit ornaments more,

whereof we have written before in this book.

The seventh Book.

CHAP. I.

Of the river Tybre.

T should follow by due course and order to treat of Ianiculum and all that quarter of the City on I the other fide of Tybre: but because these parts are separate from the rest of the City by the river Tybre between; thereof also it is meet to say somewhat briefly. And first verily the reason of that name should be showed. Some think therefore, that the river was called Tyberis, Sim Tile Below. For the Sicilians when as in old time they had overcome the E Carthaginians in battel, and taken a number of them priloners, enjoined them, for the better fortification of their own City, to cast a trench about it, and to let water thereinto : and this ditch in reproach of their enemies, they called Been. And the same men upon a time afterwards, when as they encamped neer Rome, gave this very name unto this river lalto, whereas before it was called Albala. Some think it was named to of Tyberis a King of the Tulcans, flain upon the banks thereof. Varro is of opinion, that it took the name of Tibertus, a neighbour Prince of the Veientians. In holy writings we read it Tyberinus. In vulgar speech they call it Tyberis: in poetry, Tybris. In old time it was termed Rumon, as it were gnawing and eating the banks thereof. Also at one side of the City it was named Terentus, as a man would fay, wearing the banks. It springeth from the Apennine, above Aruns. At the first it is but small and shallow, but before it entreth into Rome, it (having received 40 other rivers) is encreased to such bigness, that thips of burden and the greatest hulks, may come up in it as far as Rome. This river divideth Tufcan from Vmbria, the Sabins countrey and the Latins, entreth at the North part of the City, and to passeth through Southwards, between the gates Hoftsenfis and Portuenfis, leaving Innienlum on the right hand and the City on the left, and fo neer unto Hoftia is discharged into one mean broad stream, and falieth into the Tyrrhene les. Upon the banks thereof, as if they were confectate to some divine power, it was not lawfull to fet up any building. Certain warders and keepers there were appointed, for the chanell and the banks. But of this river, Pliny and others have left much in writing.

CHAP. II. Of the bridges built upon Tybre.

The Tybre, as is abovefaid, being so deep as that it is navigable, and beareth the greatest ships, hath no toord in any place that can be waded through; and therefore necessary it was to make bridges over it; and to to join that part on the farther side of Tybre, to the rest of the City. He. caster, after he had killed Geryon, built a bridge, where afterwards shood that which they called Sublicius. Also before the foundation of the City, there was a bridg over Tybre, called Sacer; upon which they sacrificed men to Satura by throwing them down into the river. But when Heren-less attendants had put do own that mane of sacrificing, he gave order, that mens images made of reeds and bulrushes (which they called Argaes) should be cast down in stead of them. But after the City was built, there were other bridges made to the number of eight; to wit, Milvius, Eliss, Vaticaus, Janiculens, Cessus, Fabricius, Palacinus, and Sublicius. And all these, save the sublicius only, Ivilas overthew.

CHAP. III. The bridge Milvius.

The bridg Milvins, which men now call Molvins, flandeth upon the way Flaminia, a mile and more from the City. Built it was in the trouble fome times of Spla, by Scanras when he was Cenfor. Many a time they say it was cast down, and as often set up again.

CHAP. IIII. The bridg Elius, now S. Angel, the Vasicas or Triumphal the Ianiculentis or Aurelianus.

The bridg at this day called S. Angel, in times past Elius, took that name of Elius Hadrianus, for he built that brdg, and neer unto it a sepulchre, which they call Moles Hadriani.

Beneaus. Beneath this is another which giveth passage into the mount Varican and the plain thereof, and thereupon they named it Varicans; allo Trinsimphalis, for that over it they went up in triumphto he Capitol, to eive thanks to Inpite and te joice. The piles are yet to be feen in Tyber, overagainst the spittle of the Capitol of S. Spirit. The third bare the name Lanculons of Innividuals need unto it, and Anrelians; of the port-way Anrelia, or the gate so called. Antenna Pini paved it over with mathle, and being demolished in the civil wire, swas called the broken bridg. Afterwards Pope Xysis: the fourth reedified it, and gave unto it his own name.

CHAP. V' The brigdes Fabricius and Cestius.

Beasth the bridg Aurclius one furlong, over-sgainst the Theatre of Marcellus, in the very midst of the channell of Tyber, there appeareth a shelfer sland, this was united to the City by the bridg Tarpeius, so called sift of the rock Tarpeiuncer unto it, afterwards Fabricius, of L. Fabricius, who by that bridg conjoined the City and sland together. The same at this day is called the bridg of four heads, taking the name of four marble images with four sices appeared, standing at the entry of the bridg, but that bridg which cloten the faid sland with the part within Tyber, was called Elgalithius or Cestus; in times past, but now S. Barthoimers bridg.

CHAP. VI.

of this Islands beginning, we have treated before in the description of Mars field. Livy and Dionysius also let down this story at largh. It resembles the form of a birame gally, and where it is broadelt, it is not above a dart shoot over, in length it containes about two states or a quarter of a mile. This was in times past called Lycania, and was hallowed to the honour of Epidamrus; whole image from out of Epidamrus; was this bet brought. Of Esculapius and his temple read Pliny.

A temple also of Jupiter standeth in it dedicated by C. Servilini the Dunmvir, which had been vowed by L. Farins fix yeers before the Gauls war.

In the fame illand were fick folk prefented unto Afeal apins (in the field.) And neer unto the temple of the faid god, was a lazar-houle, for that this god was the inventer and maintainer of Phylick.

In it allo flood the chappell of Pannus, neer to the very river s built careely remain there any tokens thereof. This Fannus (as men say) was reported to have been the first that conserved chappels and temples to the gods, and for this cause, all such places conserved to the gods were called Fana. By the testimony of Cornelius Tacina; and Successions the statue of the emperor Inlins stood there.

CHAP. VII. The Senators bridg called also Palatine, and that which is named Sublicius.

Beneath the abovenamed Island, as it were a darte cast off, was the seventh bridg. Senatorum port, of the Senators, also Palatinas, of the mount Palatine neer adjoining: and at this day named it is the bridg of S. Mary in Seppe, by reason of S. Marying churchneer by.

Now followeth the last bring Sublicius, and which also is counted the most ancient of all of thers. This was first made of timber by Aneus Martius at the very foor of the Aventine mount. framed only with a short of planks without any iton spikes and nails or grops to shoat against it, so as in times of war and trouble it might be taken in pecess one from sunther. Now Sublicius was called a Sabliciu, i. great strong posts, But afterwards a Emplies Lepides made it of those, and thereupon named she matche bridg. Upon it in old sime last beggers exaving of alms of the passens. From it also lead and wisked madefactors, were thrown down, beadlong into Tyber. This brigd as well as other, was often demolished and built up again by ong or other.

Offibat fide of the Copy which is beyond Typer. The City and temple of the Revenues and Fors Fort tina: the bashs of Severus: the here-pards of Calastics water Alfictina, & the medews of Mutius

The region beyond Tyber in old time had the name of I aniculary, the hill which overlooketh and commandeth the greatest part thereof. We find it allo called of men in those dates the City of the Ravinates, who with a sleet having sided the Romans. were permitted to dwell in the I aniculary, for fear left at any time that incompain and, hold should be feized and kept by the enemies. Now for as much as this quarter was enhablted by bale people, such as followed vile detailed in the I are the strength of the

Wagire in La-

The Topographie of Rome.

Claudia into the forefaidNaumachie, and ferved all those parts. This water was also called by forms Augusta. See Frontians, who hath written much of the Roman waters.

Musins, who willingly had exposed and offered himself to die for the love of his country, was for that good fervice endowed by the people of Rome with land on the other fide of Tyber. The place at this day is yet called Prata Matia. Neer unto the Arienal and fhip-decks on the fide of Tyber, were the plajes and games of Fishermen in times past cele brated.

CHAP, IX

The fegulchre of Nums, and Cacilius the Poet. The Tribunal of Aurelius; the Ianiculum, and the bort-yard of Marcellus.

Hat the sepulchre of King Nama was under the bill laniculus a chill of his, with his books I long time after digged there, do tufficiently prove. See Liey, Solinus, and others.

The Tribunall Awrelia, and the Arienal was on that fide of the Tyber, as appeareth by those

The hill Inniculus took the name of Inns who there dwelt, & therein was afterwards buried He alfo built 4 town or City there, as they fay, forcalled, This Innicalus was also called Anticolis as Rome Saturnia.

Commonly alfo it is received, that Cacilius the Poet was under the fame hill Ianicalus buried. Martial the Poet, as himself witnesseth in his first book, had most pleasant and delectable hort-vards in the fame Laniculus.

CHAP. X.

The hill and field Vaticane, the semple of Apollo and Mars, the Nanmachie, the circuit bort-yards, and Obelisk of Calar.

"He mount Vaticane and the plain thereto, were without the City, 'in the parts beyond the I Tyber, and in that very place, where at this pay is the church of S. Peter, and the Popes palace. Called it was Varicanus, of the god Varicanus by whose infinit & inspiration it was believed in old time that prophefies were delivered. And this god they called Vaticonus, for that in power was the beginning of mans voice, for as much as infants, fo foon as ever they come into the world. presently pronounce and utter the first syllable of this gods name, i. * Va.

The temple of Apollo was in Vaticane, in that very place, as men think, whereon at this day is S. Petronoli or Parmels church, alfo another of Mars, wherein flandeth S. Maries in Febribus, aphence cometh on the postway called fometime Triumphalis, Gellins Writeth, that Inline Paulus the Poet had

hortvards in the Vaticane. The vale Vaticane is there also to be feen, wherein Nero enclosed a compasse of ground like a ring for to ride and break horses in. The conventicles also and wine-taverns there he adorned, Moreover, Nero had hort-yards in that place, which he fet forth for divers and fundry punishments and tortures of Christians. All this place thus enclosed, he called the Cirque, Alfo the pools made for (hip-right, called Naumachia were there, and the Obelisk of Cafar in the Way Trinma phalis is yet to be feen franding upright. CHAP, XI.

The way or freet Triumphalis, the water Sabbatine, the fopulchre of Scipio.

F the Triumphall way, there bath been some mention made before, Called so it was, for that the folemh pomp of triumphuled to go that way up into the Capi tol. This as well as others was paved with flint itone. It went on ftill to the back porch of S. Celfut, towards the plain field of Flora; and to forward to the temple tometime of Jane, now'S. Angele, [and from thence to S. Georges church in Velabrum. In the pontifical hort-yards there be many antiquities found, brought thither from other places; and namely, the protraiture and counterfet of Nilas, also of al forts of creatures living and encreasing there. Likewife of Tiber, with the yeelding her tests to be fucked of the founders of Rome. Apollo with his bow and arrows ; the flatue of Laeccen, whereof hath been spoken before, Capit hard by Venus. Many other things before appear in the gallery, and those hort-yards.

The water Sabbatina, was derived to Rome from the Sabbatine pool, called Ang nillaria : and after wards when the conduct and conveighance thereof was by Hadrian reftored, it was brought into the palace of S. Peter, to ferve the priefts there;

In Vaticane plain, not far from the moune reared by Hadrian, there ftood a Pyramia or fteeple in times palt, under which they lay P. Serpie Africanus lay enterred.

CHAP. XII.

The mount of Hadrianus, and the mepdows called Quintia.

A Elius Hadrianus reared a lunge and enighty arount for his own sepulchre neer the bridg Elius, overngainst the Mangolium of Angustus, in which were bestowed first his own others, and atterwards the relicks of all the Amounts. This is at this day the fort of the Popes. The fame also is called the tower of Crefentins, bezante one Crefeintine, a factions captain, held it a long time. Yee more in Procepins.

The meddows Quincia in the plain Facicanus, took the name of Quintins Cincinnains, Read Phiny hereof, Now they be called Aprata.

CHAP, XIII.

Of shele things which either have been, or remain now without the gate Flumentana.

"He first thing presented to our fight when we are out of the gate Finmentana is the port-way or causey Flaminia : which, as we have before shewed, was by Cn. Plaminius brought along as far as Ariminum. Within the City he paved it with flinter peble without he laid it with gravell. And in that order be all the port-water haid about Rome. Upon this way Angultus made four bridges, whereof at this day there remain scarcely any tokens. Neer unto the causey Cefer had a farm or manor house, which he called ad Gallinas. The reason of that name Live shewesh. To the way Flaminia, another named Claudia joined upon which were the Hort-yards of Ovid.

The way Emplia, made and paved by Lepidus the colleague of Flaminias, leadeth from Ariminum as far as Bononia. Now, two cauleies there were of that name, the one which met with Fla. minia: the other which Scaurus laid and made, which went through Pefe and Luna to the Sabatii. In likemaner there was a way called Tyberina and Caffia, without the gate now called Viridaria. which passed along time by Surrium, Tetrella, and Vitersiam into the way Vuline nits

Certain places there be in the way Flaminia formewhat hollow and flat like faddles, called therfore Clitella.

Without the gate Collatina there is a causey of the same name.

CHAP. XIIII.

Of those things that are reported to have been without the gate Collons,

The port-way from the gate Collina is called Salaria, because the Sabines at it brought salt into the City. There upon flood the bridg Salarins, And it reached to Numentana, In it was the temple of Penns Erfeina, vowed by Fabins the Dictator, and dedicated by L. Portins. There flood the image of Venns Verticordia, to called for that the averted mens minds from wanton luft. Likewife the temple of Honor, and an altar in it. Finally, the monument or tomb of Licinius the barber of Augustus.

CHAP. XV.

The things that either were, or at this day are without the gates Numentana and Intraggeres,

Without the gate Numentana, there beginneth a canfey of the fame name, by which men goto Namennama. The fame is called Figulenfis, of the potters furnaces there flanding. The goddesse Nania, which was wont to wait & attend upon funerals with dolefull plaints and lamengoddeffes, which are inpposed to burt mankind, they erecked temples, but without the gate, because they should do the lesse harm and namely, to the Fever, to Marsthe revenger, to Nemels and namely of its fuch other. Upon this way Namentana there appeareth a most ancient temple of Bacchus about fortune and S. Agnes church, and over the same standeth the bridg Numentauns, built by one Narsets an En- floth. nuch. Between this way and Salaria, was a withdrawing house in the countrey of [Phanotus] Nerse freedman, in which Ners killed himself. Without the gate Interaggeres, was a tower or cafile called Cuffedia, where the fouldiers of Dioclefian kept a corps de guard. There also is a park called Vivarium (now Vivariolum) to be icen, where divers wild beafts were kept, more for plesfure and delight, then profit and ule.

CHAP.XVI. Of thefe things that without the gates Elquilina, Navis, Calimontans, and Gabiula, either bave been er now are

Rom the gate Tibureina, there goeth a way of the fame name leading to the City Tybur. Up-tion it there is a bridg Mamant, commonly called Mamale, and bearing the name of Maman, A lexander the Emperours mother, who repaired it. A place, there is by it called Paticola, of a multitude of pits there. Allo the bridg Lucanau, without the laid gate flandeth over the river Anie. And without the same gate, the two tiveress called Anie the old and new do gather a current and runto Rome.

Without the gate Efauilme are waies Labicona and Pranefina. In this way the water Apple

Windows the gate Espaisme, are water Louisme and Presspirate. In this way the water Apple hath his head and beginneth, which by Apple Clearium was brought into the City.

The water Kirge like white, which he time, galt was heaved by a maid to the fouldiers, is the way, and founthened is consigned to the City.

But the Roman waters fee Freezimas, who defertbeth right excellently, the fource and begin-

ning the conveighance and carriage, the end allo and ufe of every one of them,

At the end of the way Calimontana, beginneth another called Campana, which closeth with Latina, the Between the gateCalimentana and Latina, ftandeth the gate Gabinfa. From which there went away fome time called Gabina, leading to Gabii (but it runneth foon into Prenefina for that the Gabians dwell apon it.

CHAP.XVII.

Of those things which were or are without the gates Latina and Capena

THe gate Latina gave both name and beginning to the causey Latina, which through Levice. uum, now called Val-montone, and Latium reachet hto Campaine, In which thereflood in old time, the temple of Womens-fortune, and the image of the same goddesse. Of which writeth Va. larius Max. In the faid way the water Topala gathereth to an head and current. From the gate Appla, beginneth a cauley of that name, paved by Ap. Glandins as far as to Capita, Whereof look

At the gate Capena, was the temple of Mars the warrior, or Grandious; and therein the fent. cheon of Mars. Hard by the same temple was the stone Manalie brought into the City of Rome in time of a drought, and presently there arose a showr of rain; whereupon he was called Ma. nalis. In the way Capena, stood the oratory or chappell of Dea bona: and neer to it, they fay, that Clodins and Papirins were flain. Neer to the gate Capena, was the altar of Apollo, the facred grove of Honour, and the temples of Hope and Mineron, Like wile of Tempef, built by Marcellus, Moreover, another of Ridiculum: becaule Annibal having there encamped, was enforced to depart from thence mocked and scorned. Upon the way Appia was the bridg Valentinus, built by the Emperor Valens, and thereupon, neer the hill Maffica, ftandeth the town Sinneffa.

This way had certain notable sepulchtes, namely of Collarinus, the Scipies, the Servilis, Metelli Tullis, of Ennius, Pompeius, the Horaris, and other. And in that part is to be feen the plain, where upon the Horatis fought that famous combat to the utterance. In it also there is a water and welfpring, confecrated to Mercurie. To it upon a time when the people of Rome ran, every man dipped therein his branch of laurell, and therewith besprinkled them that were next, with an invocation to Mercurie; that as many as had this afperfion and fprinkling, might be affoiled of their finnes, and of perjurie especially. The grove also of Egeria was this gate. The way Laurentina fell into Appia: wherein S. Sebaftian (by report) inffered even in the very place where they used to for lemnife the feast Terminalia, to the god of Meers and Bounds Terminus

CHAP. XVIII.

Of those things that be without the gate Hollienlis, and others in gen er a

FRom the gate Hostiensu beginneth the way Hostiensu which leadeth to Hostiensuit by Ansa; This was called in old time, the gate of the three twinns brethren, or Trige minorum; and with out it, Livy fetteth the purse or marchant's hall, Emperium.

In that part of the City on the other fide of the water, were three gates, Portuenfit, Amelia Fontinalis, At Portuenfis, beginneth away of that name, and leadeth to the port town Ofia: where there was a temple of Portunus, the god of havens : and wherein the fealt Portunalia was celebrated to the honour of that god.

From the gate Abrelia, the way also Abrelia taketh beginning; which along the sea-coast of Thuseia, leadeth to Pife. The same was called Trajana of Trajanus who repaired it: wherein were the hort-yards of Galba the Emperor ; and there also was his sepulchre. TAt the gate Fontinalis, was the fealt Fontinalis celebrated at Rome, namely, to the goddeffe of

Fountains, as faith Sext. Pompeint.

To the Reader.

or as much as Titus Livius is prolix and full of variety: and how seever otherwise willing enough to speak our language, yet most loth to forbear and forget certain Roman words wherwith so long time he bad been acquainted:also for that new & then be faith one in his English tougue and in his French and Isalian another; whereby be may be thought leither to trip, or to have forgotten himself, and the fault imputed to his teacher : withese regards (me shought) I swed thus much for their fake and converse with English Livy, as to fatishe them in that behalf. A twofold Index therfore I have digested : the one directing and leading readily bothe most material and principal matters contained in the whole body of the Hilfory : the other expounding those that may form at first strange to the most: and with all, showing here and there she reason of the fore said dif as greement, boping that at use will mishe them word samilies in those sevenge the afee; so disposed and fait ther conserved with him in the primitive Latine (the only touch stone of between speech). Will excuse and acquit me of just blame, who have endeavoured that he might deliver his mind in English, of net

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A Second Index.

Containing the exposition of these terms in Live which are not vet familiar in English, and of some places omitted in the Marginal potes.

Whereunto the Reader may have recourse, when he meeteth with any such difficulty in the History.

alas, the furname to divers families in

· Ædils. certain inferior magistrats in Rome: who were of two forts ; Plebeit and Curales Plebers of the Commons on-

ly, two in number more accient then the other, choien by the people alone to second and to assist the Tribunes of the Commons as their right hands. This name they took of the charge they had of temples, chappels, and oratories; albeit they registered the San-Clions and acts of the people called Plebifeita and kept the fame in their own cultody; and were clarks of the market: also they exhibited the games and plaies called Plabeit. Carules, were likewise twain elected out of

ed to fit, as officers of greater frate. They fet forth the great folemputes called Lade magni, or Remani; were overfeers of the buildings throughout the City as well publick as privat, in manner of the asympto in Afhent; they had regard to the Publick vaults, links, conveiances, and conduits of the City waters alooked to the Arienal &cc. Moreover, they had power to attach the bodies of great persons; and were charged to see unto the provision of corn and victuals. At the first,

none but Patritii might be advanced to this

place: but in process of time, Commoners

also attained thereunto. These as well as the

the order and degree of the Patriciilo called

of the ivory chair wherin they, were allow-

Plebeis were Sacrofantti, i unviolable. Eraris, they were, who being citizens of Rome, were by the Ceniors deprived of giving their voices in their Century or Tribe ; paid all tribute with citizens according to the valuation of their goods and ferved in the wars of their own charges: and either because are pendebant. or, ara non merebant, it leemeth they took that name.

Agmen quadratum: Agmine quadrate duceresis raken in a three-fold sence. First, The same that infelto exercitu, infelto agmine, Ot, inf fis fignis: which fignifierly the ordinary manner of enemies marching with banners difformed; either to a battail. or to the fiege and affault of a fort; and this manner of phrase addeth a grace only to the fentence. Secondly, To march or fight in a four fquare battaillon, though not alwaies with equal fides & right angles: and the same nor charged with the carriages at all. Thirdly, When an army is foread and displaied at large, enclosing the impedimente or baggage in the mids, for fafety and security.

Agraria, were laws preferred by the Tribuns of the Commons, as well for division of lands (conquered from the enemies) among the Commons: as to restrainthe possessions of the Nobles within a certain, and com-

Ambinus, The inordinat and excessive defire to be in office of state, appearing by indirect and unlawfull means; either to their friends and kinsfolks, or to the people : against which, many laws in Rome were provided: namely, Acilia, Bahia, . Emylia, Licinia, and others.

Ancilia: Ancile was a buckler or foutcheon, that (as they fay) fell from heaven into the hands of K. Numain time of a plague : and he being advertised by Egeria, That it was for the health of the City and ought to be kept fafes caused it more to be made unto it, so like; as they could not be known from the pattern: which hereby was preferred. The keeping hereof was committed to the twelve

Annales, were brief memorials, Chronicles, or commentaries containing the names of confuls every year, the date of times, and all memorable occurrents hapning therein. The high Priests called Pontifices maximi, had the charge by their place to gather the lame into tables, and to let them up in their houses for to be feen: and herenpon they were called Annales maximi a Maximu Pontificibus; and not of their greatness, as those huge volumes. named Libri Elephantini.

pp. Appius, a forename appropriate to the House of the Claudii in Rome.

Appla via A notable ffreet or high-way; begun by Ap. Claudius, reaching from Rome, as far as Capua: and afterwards by Julius Cafar and Trajan, it was extended to Brindie in Calabria. Of all other it seemeth to be the principal, by the testimony of Papinins the Poet, who writeth thus of it:

Appa contarum fertur Regina viarum. Called it was Triumphalis (as also the gate Capena;) because through it the triumphs ordinarily passed at the said gate.

Aramaxima The great altar reased by Herens der, and took the name of a great heap of Ropes about it.

Arbor

that naturally beareth no fruit.

Argilans imus, is the base or low part of a street in Rome; in regard of the upper end thereof, called Summus : in like fort as Janus Summus & imus.

Area, is taken for tome void place, whereupon nothing groweth quia aret as Forum boarium in Rome. Area qua posito de bove nomen kabet, and differeth from Campus, for that it is lefs. Alio a plot of ground made levell and clean for to build upon : as in Snetonius 26, Forum Cafar de manubiis inchoavit the Area wherof, (id eft, the trimming and levelling of the plot) coft H-S, millies, ed eft, 100 millions of Sestertii. Last of all the broad yards before temples, not covered but compaffed about with columns, like a cloifter with an altar in the mids, be called Area.

Arufbices, were wifards or fouth-fayers directed by the bowels and inwards of beafts killed for facrifice, called also Exespices, and in Greek iseg THO TOI, who prying into them, had especial regard of the liver; whereupon their whole Art and learning was termed in artooxonia, albeit they observed also the heart. lungs, ipleen, and kidnies.

As or Asis, usually in Livy is taken for a Roman poife, or coin in brass, the tenth part in value of their filver Denarius. At first it was a pound weight of twelve ounces; but afterwards, the Sextans, id eft, the fixt part therof, was valued worth the whole: and howfoever otherwise it altered in poise, it went alwaies for a farthings or thereabout of our english money.

Augurium' See Auspicia. Aurei Romani, Peeces of gold coin current in Rome: in round reckoning equivalent to our spur-roial of 15 sh. For 100 Sestertii made aureum, which amount to 15 fb. 7 d. ob. the 4 part of mina, i. a lib. in filver, and of an ounce of angel gold.

Austricia: Austrices were properly the observation of the birds, either by their singing and flying litthe air; or by their gef u e and manner of feeding in their caves or coup : whereby their Augurs & Pullarii knew in their learning, the pleasure and will of the gods, whether they favoured their enterprises or no. The birds that gave fign by their voice and finging they called Ofsines quafi one canentes, as the crow, raven, and owl; and therof came Augurium, quasi avium garritus. Those that shewed ought by their flight & wings, were named Alites or Prapetes, as the buzzard, eagle, crane; grype, fwan, and broad-winged fouls . marun segures, The good figns were called Sinistra auspicia quasi sinistima, quod sinant fieri. whether they came from the left hand or the right. In pullets or chickens kept in Cages, they observed whether they came forth willingly to their mear (for to abstain from it was thought unlucky) whereas their feeding heartily, was a good fign, and called Solistimum tripudium, quas terripavium & terrapidium. when some of the meat falleth out of the mouth, & serram pavit, i, beateth upon

Arbor infalix, Is commonly taken for a tree the ground ; as it must needs do, when they pecked either corn, or gobbets called offe. ាទាំវ ១០លោក 🚉 🕻

> T) Alifts, were certain wars-like engins for to Biend out and level mighty flones, to batter and shake City wals, made with ropes offinews and womens hair especially twined together: as appeareth by Vent & Calva at Rome. unto whom, by occasion that the women of the City parted with their hair for that purpole, a Temple was dedicated. According to the weight of stones or bullets that this engin would carry, they were called Centenaria, Or Talentaria balifta.

afilica, were stately edifices or halls at Rome: at first serving to plead in under covert, wherin they differed from Fora: and also to minifler justice, of Bariasis, which fignifieth a Judge, as well as a King : but afterwards they uied to meer there in consultation; also to negotiate and traffique: and these had not only benches and bars like law-courts, but fhops also for the better fort of wares and merchandile.

Bellona, The goddess of war; whose temple flood before the gate Carmentalis, and neer adjoining thereunto was a column named Bellica: from which the Romans were wone to lance a dart or javelin towards those parre where they intended to make war : whereas in former times they feur their heralds to the very confines of their enemies, to perform that ceremony.

Bigati, were the Roman Denarii, having the stamp of a chariot drawn with two horses. called Biga.

Baotarcha, The chief magistrats of the Boo-

C.Caius. > The forenames of fundry fa-Cn. Cneus, 5 milies in Rome.

Calends, was among the Romans, the day of the new Moon, which fell out with them ordinarily the first of every month : so named in Tor xansir, id eft, a calando, because the petry Pontity nied then to call the people to the court Calabra, and there to pronounce unto them how many daies were to the Nones of each month &c.

Candidati, were they that flood in election and fued for dignities of magistracy: during which time, they wore whiter and brighter gowns than ordinary that they might be the more easily seen and discerned a far off among

Catapbracti, as well horse as foot, were they that were armed at al peeces with complear harnels : and such horsmen were named Defensores.

Catapules, were engine of war to shoot arrows or such like offensive weapons, far off: and by that name was called not only the inftrument it felf, but the arrow or whatfoever was thorout of it : as Turneb, weiteth in his 15 Adver (ar. cap. 1.

Cenfors, Magistrats of State in Rome: whose charge was to value and estimate mens goods, and enrol them accordingly in their feveral ranges. Also to demise unto certain Farmers; called Publicans, the publick profits of the City for a rent, and to put forth the City works unto them, to be undertaken at a price. Likewise to oversee mens manners, whereby oftentimes they would deprive Senators of their dignity, take from gentlemen their horses of service and their rings; displace Commoners out of their own tribe, difable them for giving voices, and make them Erarii.

Centuries, were ranges and degrees of men according to their worth, as they were affeffed and enrolled by the Cenfors.

Centuriata comitia, were those assemblies and elections, wherein the people of Rome gave their voices and fuffrages, according to their behaviour & wealth, by Centuries, And inch were at all times most favourable to the no-

Circenses ludi (as one would fay) Circu-enfes. For in the beginning before the great lifts and shew-places (called Cirques) were built, the plot of ground wherein were performed the horse-runnings and other masteries, was flanked of the one fide with the river, and environed on the other with fwords. Vide Turneb. Adversar. lib.3. cap.5.

Cistophorus, A peece of alver coin in Greece and those parts neer adjoyning, less than Drachma or Denarius : fo called of the stamp, representing a man carrying a panier or casket with holy reliques, in Cybeles mysteries, in Bacchi orgiu, or Cereris imisis. If it be true. that 7500 of them go to the Euboick talent, which containeth 4000 Denarit, it is just our groat ferling: but if Denarius have preportionem sesquiquartam to it, and that 4 Denaris are 5 Cistophors, (as Glarean collecteth out of Budene) it cometh to our teston of 6

Cleacina, supposed to be the image of Venue, found by K, Tation in the great vault or fink conveighed under the city, called Closes maxima. And for that it was not known what goddels it resembled, he gave it the name of that place. Others fay, it is written Cluacina of the old word Clua (to fight:) for that the Romans and Sabins (ready to firike a battail) were by means of myrtle branches confecrated unto Venus, pacified and reconciled, in that very place where afterwards the laid goddels was by that name worthin-

Coemptionalis fenex, Paulus Manutius upon the familiar Epithies of Cicero, giveth this attribute to Scapeius in the end of the third book of Livy, wherean in all editions it is, Concionalis. Now the fo Coemptionales fenes (faith he) were those old men, in whose cuition and authority, men by their last will and te-

stament left their widows or daughters ; and without whom they might not pais in Dominium viranne per coemptionem, i. be matried according to the ceremony called Coemption, whereby the husband and wife feemed to buy one another.

Cobort, was ordinarily a band of 500 fouldiers; although once or twice in Livy we read of Quadragenaria cohortes.

Comitimes, was a publick place or Hall within the Forum Romanum, where the people used to affemble for audience of justice, pleading of causes, and other occasions: whereupon Comitiales dies, were such daies upon the which they might to affemble and meet to-

Comitia. or Comices, were the folemn affemblies of the people at Rome, fummoned by the magiffrats lawfully; to choose officers, to enact new law's or cancel old, by their voices: wherof were three forts.

Curiata, inflicuted by Romulus. Centuriata, by S. Tullius. Tributa, brought in by the Tribuns of the people: and the first author thereof Was P. Voliro.

Curiata and Centuriata, were Aufricata,i. performed with the folemnity of observing the approbation of the birds, and the Senators.

Tributa, were held by the Commons only, penes ques non erant anspicia, and required neither Auspicia nor authoritatem, the allowance of the Patres. And as in Comities Centuriatie, the richer and greater men had the vantage; fo in Curiata and Tributa, the poorer fort (for their number) went away with the better.

In the Cursata comitia, at the first (until S. Tullius his reign) palled the election of KK, and other magistrats, judgements in capital matters, and laws. But in later times, they ferved only for two laws: i de imperio, or de re militarium; in which the conful or others (chosento their magistracy in Conturiatis comitiis) had authority of command in the army : the other, de adoptione ; and these laws were called Cariate.

In the Centuriata comitia, from the time of Ser. Telling, passed the elections of consult, Decemvirs, Tribuns consular, Censors, Pretors, and fuch greater magistrats; and confirmed they were by Curiaia. Alfo, judgment of capital matters, & the laws named Centuriate. In this, there was one centurie drawn forth by lot one of all the reft to give their voices first, and that was called Prarogativa. After which were called to their fuffrages, the Centuries of the first and second Classis, and they were named Prime-vocata: the rest which followed, were called Inre-vecata.

Tribma lerved for the creation of Tribuns, Ediles of the Commons, and other inferior magistrats. Also the laws as rouching peace, or enfranchifing allies, judgments penal and fines, and those ordinances concerning the good of the Commons, called Plebifcita.

Some have thought amils, and Current a and Tributa comitia, were both one : but Curiata were more ancient, and of greater flate as Eccee 2

degree, age, and ability in the Cenfors book. Congins, or Chus, A measure among the Romans containing 6 Sextarii, and every Sextarius about 20 ounces : fo that Congins receiveth X. librales menfuras; as appeareth by the old ponttraich thereof in brafs, with these two characters, X.P. i. ten pound. Whereby in round reckoning it may go for our wine gallon or fomewhat better. And for that great persons were wont at first to give dole unto the common people, of wine or oil by the Congii: all other donatives and largefles of that kind, were afterwards called Congiaria.

Conf I one of the foveraign yeerly magistrats in Rome, succeeding in the place of KK. so named, a Confalendo cither of asking counsel of the people and Senate in State matters, and withal giving his own advice and providing for the good of the weal-publick : or elfe, of judging, for fo Consulere fignifieth; as when we fay boni consulere. And Live faith, that Pretores, Confules, and Judices, may be taken one for another. Two of them were utually chosen every year as appeareth by the law of the 12 Tables : Regio imperio duo funto : iique presundo, Judicando Consulendo, Pratores, Judices, Consules appellantor, &c.

Corona, hath divers fignifications in Livy. Corona wrbem cingere,i. to invest a City round about with armed men, and to give the assault from all parts at once. Sub corona vendere servos, i. to tell flaves in open market, either having garlands on their heads, as the manner was; or environed about with a guard of fouldiers, which also is called Corona militum. Sundry garlands or chaplets there were moreover called Corona wherwith fouldiers were rewarded by their captains or they honored by their fouldiers: (besides those that were presented to Generals by their friends and well-willers, or offered to the honour of the gods:) as Oblidionalis of Gramines, which was a wreath of a cuich grass called Gramen, given to him that delivered an army from freight fieges, and was by the whole army bestowed upon that savior. Civica, made of oke branches for him that in battel faved the life of his fellow citizen. Maralis, refembled the battlements of walls; which he received of his captain, that first scaled the walls and mounted over in the affault of cities. Caftrenfis, in form of a pallaitade or rampier made with pales or firong flakes: the honor of him who first entred the enemies camp. Navalis or Roftrata, pourtraied with the flems or beak heads of ships called Rostra; his reward that first boorded the enemies ship, and gave the first means of a naval victory: These were the principal. For, others there were not fo ordinary, as namely, Explorators garnished and fet out with the fun, moon, and other

flars; bestowed upon them that did special fervice in espial and discovery of the enemies quarters,

Curia, were parishes in Rome, 30 in number inflituted by Romalus. Certain halls befides topointed for affemblies and convocations as bout Church matters and Religion: whereof fome were old, called fimply Veteres; others new, named Nova. As for Curia Hoftilia it was the ordinary ancient place of publick counsel within Rome.

Curio, the Priest belonging to each Curio or parish aforesaid : and Curio Max. the chief inperintendent over them all.

Decius, a forename: for Decius, although it were the gentile name of a house, grew afterwards to be a forename, as Paulus : and likewise forenames at the first, came to name families, as Postbumius.

D. Decimus, a forename likewise, as of that Brutus furnamed Albinus, who killed Cafer Decemviri, were magistrats, officers, or fellowships, ten in number.

Decemvirs leosbus scribendis were ten men chofen to make laws in Rome: who afterwards usurped the soveraign authority, and tyrannized.

Decemviri facrorum, were certain Priefts, who had the keeping and perufing of Sibyls books of deftinies, and thereout gave order for facrifices and expiation of prodigies,

Decembers ; ten Judges or ministers of Judice, selected out of the great court or counsel of the 100 Centumvirs, and they were called, Decemviri de litibus judicandis: affiftant they were to the Pretor or Lichief justice.

Dettator, a foveraign magistrat above all others in Rome, from whom no appeal was granted, mere absolute and King-like: but that his time of rule was limited within fix months ordinarily: so named, either because be only said the word and it was done, or because he was Dictus, i. nominated only by one of the Confuls, and not otherwise chosen, usually in some time of great danger of the state. He was called also Freser Maximus: and namely, when he was made for the ceremony of striking up or driving a nail: also Magister Populi, as Cicero 3 de fin. Moreover, he was fometimes appointed to ordain and hold folemn feasts, in regard that it had rained ftones.

Duumvirs, magistrats two in number, of divers forts.

Dummviri capitales, judges to fit upon life and death: from whom it was lawfull to appeal to the people.

Dummviri facrorum, out of the Patritians, ordained for dedication of temple, preparing the facred beds for the gods, called Lesifternia; and for the books of Sibylla: thele afterwards were increased to five, and so to ten. See Decemviri.

The feword Index.

Dunmviri Navales, two wardens of the navy, ports, and fea-coaffe.

Pulones, were certain Priests whose office was to prepare and fet ont the folemn feat for Jupiter called Eputum, and for other gods. Of them were three, called Triumviri Epulones, and after feven, Septemours Epulones.

L'Eciales were the Heralds : of whom these was a colledge of 20, the principal of them was Paterpatratus, as it were their Dean, And according to Platarch, he ought to be a man that had children of his own, and his father living; for having the charge of making peace and alliances, it behaved that he should be a perion accomplished, and as well to look before as behind due mesone in onione, to regard what is palt and what is to come : the one was fignified by his father, the other by his children.

Fafti fignifieth sometimes feftas diesei, holidaies: and in that sence Quid ensituleth his books Fasti, wherein he setteth down the ordinary fealts of every month. Other whiles they are put for law-daies, wheringhe L. chief juffice pursot lawreauce, where mehe L. Chie, justice of Percots might nich shade three words. Dies, Adden, which treelens of give leaves the pages for the pages of the pages for minited lawing indice have en pages, the minited lawing of the common of the formation, certain Reights among the formation, they took that mangend Fidermania, they took that mangend Fidermania, they took that mangend Fidermania, they had head three they they took wear pages and they they took what had they they took wear pages which had the media. They they took was paged to the page to they they took they took they took they took they took they took they they took th

worken yein, that they men to wear upon their heads I have griden above were Parti-tion and thole were collect Action of mucly, Distinctive the lowing of Jupiter, 2 Marielia, of Maria 3 Lagrandia ob komuna deified, Of

of Mar. a Libraradio of Remains, deified, Of Commoners were 12 ments called Minores, departed to inferiocharges, and the meanet of them all attended the fervice of Pennasion the goodstand apples and fach truits.

Formers histone goodstand in Novement and with many such funday furnament.

Fortifer and it of the many such for the property of the prop only, and namely, for the fhe came unlooked for and undeferved,

Forest enter istrong forme, so called for hoe power, especially in barrain Pablica, when the favoured the common-wealth, Majoula, good to the male kind, and Mulubris, to the female Virilis, kind to folk of ripe years. Primiffmegacious so the first begotten or the elden. Equestris, either for running to help with great pertion affiliant inhotte-fervice. Objestempliable and carry intreated to accomplish all their yours and defines. Pervis formalizating mean, and obscure perions to weathe and weathin first, for the kind and seasonable eigening of some and truit. Pre-

fpera, which was alwaies prefent and vouchfafed her helping hand. Mala, when contrary-wife she was backward and evermore crossed their designs, Vilcara, for that many a one hath been by her enticements mared & entangled. Redux, eyenmic, Bene Sperans, Re-Bictinis Propreadingo, Calma, Convertens, gra-ca quyu suem G., qrafi allums, ceca Visrea, 800 See Alexander ab Alexandr, M. ylian.

Forum Romanans, or Latium, The great common place at Rome, wherein causes were pleaded, and audience given to publick Orations. Under the name of Forum were other places allo and courts, as allo markets, diffinguished by their proper adjuncts, as Forum Baarium, Olitorium, &cc.

Furca, Whereof flaves were called Farciferi, was a kind of fork or gibbet which flaves carried upon their shoulders when they were scourged by their masters, either about the Forum or Cirque: whereupon afterwards they were crucified and executed : howbeir, fome think they bare it only for a publick

Apin's cintles was a kind of habit and wearing of a gown after the Gabines fathion, when it was cast over the shoulder to backwass) flut it feemed to compail and gird round the whole body. In that manner the Conful clad, used solamnly to see organ the dores of Janua Temple, before he went to the wars.

The wars.

Genings forming were improfed to be pleaser at and par arts purpless (as it wars) between men at the good post arts purples between men at the good post arts purple between men at the good post at the good post and another between the one and the other. Cating Roodiff, allow, 2009, 3. But according to a might be appeared to the control of the proceeding to a major accept, each one was thought to have his angel from the every day, of nativity, when whom they filed to facture upon their birth day as a fact the control of the week they falled their proceeding, and primarian in Ling. Surplus Genils, and they were they falled Large as Rayates, and primarian in Ling. Called the control of Cybele has good alled the control of Cybele has good and the control of the part of the plant of the plant in the plant of the plant o

ibaw as

3000 ja As Befides the ordinary femiliarition, replifieth the Centumbrial of Determine tall underfeat me in hipply or afficiance of the proposal, for this they fee up a filter to be too the place of lightenian. After they fold either goods or laves to thin that would bid most acquisely freat, Mogeber, the practice forth of the Lights of the Control of the Lights works, diffed "Moverable, and to certain, Publicain or undertakers by the Spirit, and I was called Subbandary.

I Anu is a God in Rome, sometime represented Bifrons with two faces, fignifying the time passed, and that to come: otherwhiles Quadrifrons, & betokeneth the four times of the year; having in his right hand a character resembling 300, in the left another, shewing threescore and five, according to the daies of the year. But in the plural number Iant, betoken certain hals or great fourfouare buildings, with four prospects and cross thorowfares, whereof were divers in Rome.

Ides, Eight daies in every month; of an old word Idno, to divide: for tharthey commonly fall about the midft of the month, namely, upon the thirteenth or fifteenth daies, according to Horace, Idus tibi funt agenda, qui dies mentem Veneris marine, findit Aprelem.

Interdicted of water and fire, were they who for tome crime were banished. Which judgement, although it was not by express fentence pronounced, yet by giving order, that no man should receive such an one into his house, but deny him fire and water (the two necessary elements of life) he was condemned(as it were)to a civil death: and this was called Legitimum exilium. But voluntary exile was, when a man to avoid the payment of a grievous fine, or imprisonment, went out of the way of his own accord, and left his

native countrey.

Ingerum, which commonly I trapflate Acre leemeth among the Romans, to be in measuring of land the Bafit, ground, and foundation of all other measures in that kind; like as, the Als or Affis, of weights: of which it borroweth the terms in lub division and multiplication, whereof the feaft is Semiloragulum. Now is the Scrupulum in land measure fifteen foot fquare, according to which, it may foon be gathered, how much lagerum containeth, confidering it hath that name, a drobus attibus juiltie: by which reckoning it beareth 28800 foot of ground within the square, But for that, others think that Ingeyem is almuch as uno jugo boum uno die exarari petell some dajes work of a yoke or teem of oxen: for want of another fitter word (except I would call it a journel) I have expreffed it by our familiar term of an acre, which is not much under or over a daies work in plowing of oxen here in England,

Interregnum, or Interregency, is properly the time between the former King deceased, and the creation of a new : and he that rolled in the mean pace, was called Interree. Which terms continued afterwards in thefree flate when there were no Kings, in the case of va-

cancy of head-magistrats.
H-S. This Character compounded of two capital II, and the letter S, thus coupled together, is Seftertine, that is to lay, a filver coin among the Romans, confifting of two Affes and an half, and thereupon it hath the name Seftertim as a man would fay, Semie tertimit.

two, and half the third: and therefore you fee the numeral note of two, and S. for femis, which is half. It is the fourth part of the Roman Denarine, and in value among us is three half pence farthing cve. But Seffertiam in the neuter gender, betokeneth aimuch as mille Sefteries, i. a thonfand Sefferces, forhat decem Seffertia fignifieth ten thousand Seflerisis and decem Sefterioum is as much ; for you must in this maner of speech understand millia for the regimen of the Genitive cafe. But if you add unto Seffertium the numeral adverbait sheweth the same Sefteris minthe neuter abovesaid multiplied a hundred times fo much as the faid numeral beareth. For example, decies Seftertium, is decem Sestertium, a hundred times told, and as much to fav as decies centena millia Se ftertium, which is a million of Sefferces in the primitive fignification: whereby a man may foon reckon how much is millies Seftertium and the reft either under or over decies. The fame is to be faid of Numus and Number, for it is the fame that Sefferting and Seffertium, Moreover. decies, mellies, and fuch like adverbs whether you put Namam or Seftertium thereto, or no, is all one: fo that by this form of speaking, ejes bona fe erunt vicies, is meant thus, his goods amounted unto two millions of Sefterce peeces. Thus much for Lioy and other Historians and writers in profe; for I am not ignorant that Poets for the verletake confound thefe two words many titles, and put Softeren for Sefertin, as Georgins Agricola hath well observed.

Inpiter Indiges, Indigetes were thefe called an quia unitide rei indigenti, because they need nothing, or quality desir deenes, i converting antong the Gods; having been formerimes mens of by real on that they might not indigisare; i. be named; or rather for that they were easy to be entreared and last of all quafi in loco degentes & ldeo prophis, i, the tutelar gods and protectors of this or that place:

which I rather encline unto.

ufticium, was the flay of civil jurisdictionand pless for the time, upon fome fuddin trou-bles, as Tumuls as Chinese let. Which vaca-tion, if we will be fomewhat bold, may be called not unfirly LEwitteed, as aufinition of the Salphine with Complete of the bastpulse with the control of the control of

with differences and with to below the the cepromade in ed. The Forename of many Romans.

advoleti oli silvate lengi bassi ili lavolber sukummen opeta Holos Bulit silvation Lichie The forename of many Ro-

Latina fc, feria, Certain holydaies Conceptous i. appointed by the Prieft or Magistrate, as occafion required, and not fer feafts. The folemnity was published and held by the Roman Confula newly created, upon the mount Althere offered which they call Latar, for the health of the Latine people: at which, the manner was to give a dole of flesh called Visceratio to the Latine States,

Lectiftern,is in some fort declared in the fift and two and twenty books of T. Livim, and is as much to fay, as the folemn ceremony of trimming and fetting out a bed, not for re. pole but repail, according to the ancient maner: wherein they laid the images of their gods, reared upon bolflers and pillows: the principal whereof was that in the honour of Tapiter at the Epulum Tovis, wherepon Jupiter was laid. Juno and Minerva fitting of ei-

ther fide by him.

Lettus is usually to be understood in Livy for the bed whereupon they laid themselves at eafe when they took their refection and Triclinium is taken for Conclave, i. the parlor where they were wont to iup, because the usual manner was to set three such beds or pallets together: (whereof the room had the name)and a table raised somwhat higher from the floor, and placed so, as it served all three pallets, and was open at one fide for the fervitors to come unto it, and either fet meat thereupon or to minister what was called for. Upon each of these beds there sate or leaned ordinarily three persons: so as nine was the full number of guests at the boord, according to the rule, No fewer than the grages, nor more than the mules, For Horace in this yerle, Sage tribus lettis vides country quaternos, feemeth to glance at the niggardife of that would tather want meat than guelts, and to let twelve at the table which was but for nine, whereby also they were pent up together too fireight.

Legati, are plually taken for Emballadors fent from one Prince or State to another. Allo for Lieutenants in an army having the charg of a legion under the General, and in his ablence, the charge and command of all Who likewife were fent as Nuntioes or melfengers of credence from the Generals in the field, to make stee reportanto the Sepat, of the fuccess of their affairs. Mossoyer, they are often interpretable for deputed-delegats, or commissioners affiliant to the Col. or L. Ge. nerst, in matters of flate : baving their principaldirections from the Senar but commiltion to deal in the particulars after their own difference much like to those that be called

Librina, the soddels of thereals, and after a fore, the superintendent over femiliare in whole supposed to be Venus Epitymbia. In whole Temple were all things to be fold necessary for the interpretation and burish, of the dead.
Wherenpon they also who were employed to carry forth and bury corpies, were called Libitinarii as well as Vefillones ; in Greek veheroiest and veheron a fat. It is put for death in Horace, when he laith, Non omnis moriar. magnegate partents, Vita'n Libitinan; and in Livy, as well for the miniters as furniture to icpultures belonging. The Chappel to this

goddels flood without the City, and a gate there was Libitinenfis, at Which they carried forth their dead. For at Rome they might not commonly bury or burn a dead corps within the City unless it were upon a special priviledge and the law of 12 tables provided therfore in thele express words, In urbe non fepelito neve writo: but in fome barren part of their land, each man bestowed the ashes or bodies of their dead. The practife whereof is evident by many examples inhistories; and at this day are monuments standing of their tombs reared neer the great causey Appia, and elsewhere about Rome. The confideration hereof, with fome other circumstances of a place in the 3 book of Livrigave me occasion haply to translate amis. There happed to be a great mortality in Rome and the territory about it not only of men but of cattel alio; at what time as the Volicians and Aquians were encamped within three miles of Rome, with a purpose to give the affault to the City; but they were suddainly striken with a fear that they durit not approach neer tectaque procul vifa atque imminentes tumuli avertere mentem corum, &c. where I have englished imminentes tumuli, tombs & graves neer at hand, in opposition of recta serbis [Romana] procul vifa: and the rather, becaule it prefently followeth, In deferta Agro, inter tabem perorum atque hominum : where tumuli may wel be put for tombs and monuments ; and [imminentes] neer at hand: as Livy and others do take those words. But if any man would have it meant rather of the 7. hills of Rome commanding and overlooking those houses aforesaid, I will not be against it, but rather my Suries seprides shall go with him and pardon me Thope he will, if either there or eliewhere I have feemed to nod and take a little nap, Manque opere in longo fas est obregere somnum: scoing that I have taken my felf in the manner, and not flept untill my neighbour awaked me.

Littors, in Livy are miniflers or lergeants attending upon the magiltrats of Rome; namely, Dictators, Confuls, Pretors: fot those only were called fortime magistrars zel "Ecylus, as superior to the rest: so called fas Festus chinketh quadfafes virga und lig aus fer ant, for that they carried rods tied up in bandles: which rods were of birth, willow, hazell, or the Carpine tree, [a kind of Plane or Maple | and within them fluck an axe, all to fignify whipping and death. These officers made way before those magistrats, and were miniflers also of the execution.

Liters was the Augustiaff, much like a bishops croifier, crooked at the end.

Magister Equitum, Master or general of the horiemen. This was an office or dignity among the Romans, incorporate as it were in the Dictator alone, who ever had the abfolute naming and chusing of him : and ordinarry he was indice to him, howfoever Miniusa was by firong hand and a violetic course of the people made equal to Q.F. Absa. his Dietator, Commander be was under him of the Cavarry: and his Lieutenant general and coadjutor with him in all executions. The fame that Tribunm celerum in the time of the KK.

M. Marcin. M with the note of A 3 The forenames of pollrophus, Maning, Certain Romans.

Manipulus, in an army, was at the first a petry company of ten fouldiers following one javelin having a wifp of herbs or hay fastned to the upper end, as a man would fay, an handful of men: uled after, for a small band or foundron of fouldiers and Manipulares were they termed, who ferved in one fuch Manigulas.

Mainta, otherwise called Lencothea or Ino, the daughter of Cadmin, Into her temple, at the time of her folemn fealt, might no maid fervant enter and if any did, they were fure to be beaten forth by the dames or wives there affembled; in remembrance of one Amigera, the chamber-maid of Ino, with whom her husband Aibamas, as the thought, was more familiar than the liked well of.

Megalefid, were plaies or games at Rome, not (is the letter feethern to import) Magni, which were Roman; but in the honour of Chere the godders, named allo I dan, Magna mace, i, the great mother of the gods.

Malda derin million and grava, Oc. Was no dottor, a fine of Braten mony let upon a mans held, after the weight of to much; every As weighing a lib. of 12 ounces. For before that filver was call and flamped for coin. At grave plauffre ad Grandin convenentian (as Livy faith) which they paid tribute of tubidy to the Chy Pamber; as they were affelled.

Mundles Millebille, the Elegancy of women. Nam guent konur Graci nomine ornaments appellacellum enm non perfetta il felutagi ele-ganta mundana, elle world, Plan. flett book

fourth chapter.
Marcea of Marris, one of the paines auribined of Permitting one of the names attributed to Permitting and motion, now moviet fed flever from the mineralism, is small defiable of the permitting of the permitten of the permitting of the permitten of the permitting of the permitting of the permitting of the permitting of the permitten of the

The orest to such a state of the control of Noganabula, was an eatment proposed in favour of debers at form, whereby the old debt-books and obligations were cancelled, or the Nomina dashed out. Among the Athenians this practife was called Sifacthea.s. an eating of burden, or Chrecopia, a cutting off of fixing out of debis.

N. Wimerine, A forename to come honder of

Kone, Nanding were the marker dues uppointed eye sy mind day a Rossi, for the pealants of the

country to repair unto the City, to tell conmodities of to boy their necessites. And herenpon Trinimation, is the pace of 24. daies, comprehending three market dales,

Nones, were dailes in the month to called, because they began the orliday ever before the Ides: honored by the Romans both for the birthday of K. Servins, and also for the challeg out of the KK. for otherwise it was not lenival (as Ovid, faith) Nonarum entela Des caret.

Vales or Ova, were eggs let upon the goles in the folemnity of the horf-turning at the plaies Circenfes to reckdnor fcore uplas it feemeth by Livy) the races, which were performed with 24 couries to represent four and twenty hours of the day. Neither was it for nought, that choise was made of egs, rather than other things : for as egs are laid by birds (the fwifteff of all other living creatures) to they also were to contend and firive to be most active, &c. or elle because Callor & Polliex (those renowned horsemen) tame of an egg, as Poets fable.

Publins; a forename co fome Roman families

Panaiolina of Panaiolaik, Wara folemadier of Council, wherem all the frace of Leolia M. fembled to confult of public Raffairs.

Paret, weit at Rome 100 Sendors of Nolle men countellers of frate; cholen in this minner: 3 one ofevery one ofthe 30 Cario, and thole make go'; 3 more one of each tribe, (which then were but three) and one by Romarke himfelf! and as this mimber made the body of the Nobility of Sellat at the first fo, our of every Cuffa, he chofe fen of the moft perionable first against your ments the number of 360. (Which he called Convers to guard his perion Promi when come the order of the knights of year letter of Romes mean degree between the care created of Nobles and Commons half Were the Ministry, to repleniffi the Senar, when the places were void, and to angulant the minber of them. There Were caned Player Conferent, Meripi, & Se-Lets, And fire as the former well named Patres Majorish gentium to the latter fort, MFnorum gentium; alluding to the feveral ranges of the gods, who Were Tonie Of them, Maiorum beitidin lich as ever wete counted in heavenitermed allo Jelier: others Minorale gentialis, who had been men, and were after candbized gods. [The off foring and progeny of the Parrer, were Patrers, in opposition evermore of Plebes, Commoners.

Porticus, were enther the porches & other flately buildings before temples; as belonging un-to them: or the goodly alleties and walking places apart by themelves; under which men retired in the rain, and where they used to walk to cool themselves in hummer. Prada.

Prada, booty, pillage, or faccage in the own kind, as it was gotten from the enemy, to wit, flaves, prisoners, beafts, goods, armor, &c. Manubia, the mony raised of such pillage or

Prator, one of the superior magistrats of Rome. In the City he ruled as L chief justice: in the province he commanded as L. governor and deputy; and was General in the field as well as the Conful. At first, the name of Conful, Pretor, and Judges, was all one.

Prarogative centuria, were thole centuries in Comstitucenturiatio, which by lot had the first place in giving their voices: the rest that followed, were called Primo-vocata and lurevocata, and delivered their suffrages in their courfe.

Pratexta tooa, a robe embrodered of purple, common to men and women, Ingennitatis infigne, & ornamentum. Cicero in Verrem. 3. Whereby it appeareth, that it was allowed but to certain persons; and, as P. Manutius writeth to 6 forts.

The children of the Patritii, until 17 years age. 2 All Senators upon festival daies, 3 Wardens at the games or plaies called Compitalitii. 4 All magistrats, as well in the City, as in the colonies or borrough Towns incorporate, called Municipia, and Masters of Confraternities. 5 All Priefts and among them, the Augurs. 6 I hey that triumph. And this differed from the reft, being wrought with gold and damask work.

It seemeth that these differed likewise one from the other, in the manner of the guarding; laid broader or narrower: as also in the rich or deep colour, wherupon they were called Dibaptra: or that some of these robes were all one purple other but parcel. And wheras the gentlemen of Rome are laid Purpuraminduere, it is to be understood either of angusti-clavas, or elle of tome lighter colour, as the violet, and not of that rich red purple, which is scarlet. For that robe which was done upon our Saviour Christ, * one of the Evangelists called noxivia, and other two, rocovery.

Pullarius, the Chickmafter or pullitier; one that had the charge and overfeeing of the facred chickens, kept in a pen or coup for auspicia: who by observing their gesture or feeding betimes every morning, related what was foretokened thereby good or bad. See more in Aufpicia.

Pro-conful. Some have thought, Pro conful. Pro-pretor. Sthat they should be Propretor. Pro-queftor Swritte otherwife thus, Proqueftore. but they are in mine opinion out of the way: for in deed Pro-conful is he, who having bin Conful, went out of his magistracy at the years end, and nevertheless was sent forth into his Province again with full Confular. authority: whereas Pro-confule to fpeak precifely) is the Viz-conful, namely, one that having never been Conful created, but some privat perion, yet upon an urgent occasion, might for the while supply the place of the Conful. The same is to be faid of the rest, And

hereof you may read in the oration of Cicero, pro lege Manilia. Howbeit in my granflation of Livy, I have fomtime used Viz-pretor and Viz-conful, for Pro-pretor and Pro-conful: because that manner of composition frameth well with our terms in English Moreover, we read once in Livy of a Pro-distator, in the proportionable fignification to the other.

Madrigati, were the Denarii Romani, having the stamp of a chariot drawn with four horses, called Quadriga.

Quadrans, a peece of baie brass coin or poise at Rome, the fourth part of As, which is a cue

Quafters, were inferior officers in Rome, as treafurers to receive and lay out the City-mony, whereof there were Urbani, Provinciales, and

Questorium, a plot or quarter in the Roman camp, where the treasurer lodged and other officers of the camp.

Q. Quintus, the forename of fundry Romans. Quindecemviri, the same that Duumviri fitst. and Decemviri facris faciundis. Their number was 15, and albeit they were encreased by Sylla Dictator to 60, yet they retained ftil the name of Quindecemviri.

Quintana was a gate in the Roman camp, at which provision was brought in to serve the market. Read the annotation in the end of English Tacitus.

Quinqueviri Menfarii, were certain men, five in number, appointed upon occasion to discharge the debts of the commons, so called of Menfa, a table fet out in publick place; upon which they either counted or weighed their mony.

uinqueviri muris reficiendis, were five officers at Rome chosen extraordinarily for repairing of the walls and turrets of the City.

Quinquatrus or Quinquatria, were certain feasts and games at Rome in the honor of Minarva. * Math. 27.
They continued five daies, and began the fift * Marc. 15. day after the Ides of March. i. the 20 of lohn 19. March: and these were called Quinquatrus Majores. For others named Minares fel about the Ides of June, and that was the minstrels holiday, as appeareth in the ninth of Livy.

Quintilis, the month of Inly, before Inlins Cafars time.

Quirinalia, was a festival day to Quirinus, appointed for them to facrifice, who had neglected or miffed to do divine fervice in their parish at the feast Fornacalia: and it was called the fools holiday; for that they were ignorant of the time of the former feaft, or knew not their own Curia,

Quirites, the name appropriate to the citizens of Rome: and so they loved to be called within the City: but in the camp, if the General gave them that term, it was taken for a great diferace unto fouldiers and nen of

R Orarii, were light armed footmen, refembling our forlors hope: fo called a rore. i.
Dew. For like as there falleth commonly a drifling dew before a good short of rain: fo these Rorarii skirmished loosly, before the le-

gionary fouldiers came to the battail. Roft-ra, were three-tined pikes of brafs, let in the note or beak-head of war-faips to offendiche enemy, as appeareth by Virgil, Roftrifg; tridinibus: and thereupon by Symecdoche, the fleus of thips were to called. And for that the publick pulpit for orations at Rome, was reared and adorned with fuch, it also was called Roft-ra.

Rudera, Cum milites religione tacti rudera jacerent. To make tente of this place, I have translated Rudera, peeces of brass mony : for that I cannot fee what should be meant by rubbish stone in that place, which was not demolished by Annibal, for anything that I can find; but only robbed of the filver & gold within the chappel of Feronia: in stead wherof were found aris acervi: by reason that the fouldiers, who had some sence of religion & touch of conscience (whereof their leader Annibal had never any) cast from them [Rudera. Now probable it is that Radera, is corruptly put for erathe later end of the word: or if we admit Rudera: it is well known that Rudsu as well as as fignifierh brais and brafen mony, as appeareth by Rudusculum the di-minutive: for as of as came Esculum, so of Rudus (no doubt) Rudusor lumi and like as of Asoulum, Esculanus, a god of the Paintins, father of Argentinus (because copper & brais mony was before filver coin:) fo of Rudu feulums the gate Rudufouland in Rome, fet out with brais. Now that Rudafculum is put for a small peece of brais coin, it is proved by the form of words in buying and felling, and in manumifion (Rudy Calo libram ferito) which is all one with are Libram percute or feri. By which I collect that Rudera in this place may fland for ara, i peeces of coin. For there went afore, ares acerus, which Horace putteth for heaps of brais mony, and not for braien images. And well it may be, that the fouldiers upon some devetion, threw into the Church their oblations of fuch mony as they had in their belts or bandoliers. This conjecture & confiruction of mine may ferve, untill fomewhat here may be made of rubbish stone, or better exposition come in place. The word (I am fore will hear it, and the context in all fence and congruity, doth require it.

S Altiere Dess] after a devout and reverent manner they bewed unto the Idols or gods of the heathen as they paffed by shift with all touched their hands: which Lucrettes the weeth in these verses,

Tum portas propier, aliena Signamanus dextras oftendum attenuari Sape salutantum, tattu prater que meanum.

Settermus Vicus, a litect in Nome named beforetime Cyprius, which in the Sabine language fignifieth [good:] but upon occasion of a wicked act committed therein, it was by the contrary, called Seeteraus;

Secoffion, was a general infurcation and revolt of the commons in Rome, wherein they left the City, until fuch time as they had the authority of their Tribuns ftrengthned and confirmed: yea, and certain laws enacted and established by a folemn oath, with a curse denounced to all them that went about to abrogate or abolish the same: which thereupon were called Sacrata leges,

Sex. Sextus. 2 Serg. Sergius. All, forenames to Ro-Serv. Servius. 3 mans

Sextilis, the month of August, so called by the Romans before Argustus Cafar his daies, for that it was the fixt in number: as Quimilis the fift, beginning at March.

Subura. 97 a. In Inventment graffantem in Subarra. It might well be that yookers there made a fray or committed some rior and selony: for it was a street most of all others frequenteds and beddes, in it keps strumpets and curtifans, like enough to give occasion of much quartel & mitrule among youth, as appeareth by Invenal and Marthal in this Distitchon.

Fama non nimium bona, puella,
Osales in media sedent Suburra.

offrance, were the voices of the people

Suffrages, were the voices of the people given by Centhries, Caria, or tribes, which in Rome went affirmatively under this form, Marogassia be it according to your bill: and negatively thus, Aurique s. I deny or reject it.

Sor didati; were they that changed their weed in resist. (whiles either themselvesor their frietds were in trouble and danger of judgment) that is to say, pur off white, which was the ordinary colour, and did on black: but if they changed their apparel upon forrow and mourning for the loss of friends or any publick calamity, they were called rather Ful-lati and Atrai.

Sella Curulis, a feat or chair of estate. One of the regal ornaments at Rome, belonging to the Kings first : afterwards, during the free state. used by Dictators Consuls Pro-consuls Pretors, and Propretors, Cenfors and Ædiles, namely, those called curules, for distinction from those that were Plebeii; and last of all, by the emperors in the time of the monarchy. This chair was made of Ivory: on which the abovefaid magistrats usually far, nor only in the Senar-house when they consulted or gave audience or when they beheld the publik games Soplaies, & rode either in triumph, or otherwife in thestreets, mounted upon their Chariots; but also at home within their private houses & whersoever eife it pleased them : & this hadge or enfign of honor they had both in time of their magistracy, & afterwards : &

as fuch Senators were called Curules (for the reft, who had not attained to those dignities, they named Pedawei, as fome think, for that they were on foot to the Senat or places before mentioned) so those magistrats likewise abovesaid, were entituled by the name of Gurule. And Corwise was that chair called either, of Currun a charicos, for that they sate thereupon within their chariots; or, squass convenies like unto our folding chairs.

Senator, A Confellor of flate, A name it was of honor, and not of age, as the word implieft: for to that place men-attained often times very yong. Senat was the body of that degree and common Councel, opposite unto Plebs at Romes, namely, when it was biceps and the whole people comprehended under Senatorius ords and Plebeius.

Sextant, a small brasen peece of mony at Rome, which being the fixt part of As, cometh to a cue or half a farthing.

Sectarias was the Balis of measures in Rome, as As of weights and look how As was divided into twelve ounces, so Sectarius into twelve eyabi, and in measures Sectarius as the fixth part of Sectarius, which weighed twenty ounces, much about a wine pint and a half among us.

mong us.

Of Sisph books to often mentioned in Livy, which being three in number, were bought of Sisph to by King Targenis the proud, at the price of nine, after the had burned fix of them before his face v which books were kept diligently in the Capitol: and wherout the December of the before his face of the price of the carbon and wherout the December of the carbon and wherout the december of the will and pleafure of the gods, See A. Gellini, 1 book 19 chapter.

Signum, was the general name of all the enfigns inthe field, But Aquila more particularly was the main standard to a whole legion: so called, for that upon the top of a spear was reared and fastned an Eagle in filver at full relief, and the same sometime was gilded standing upon a base or footstal of the same mettal. The other enligns, as well of cohorts, which were bands of five hundred men ufually, as of centuries, i.companies of hundred; named more especially Vexilla, and were gonerally called Signa, had the portaiture of Minotaures, wolves, bores, hories, dragons, with fundry other devices according to the fancy of the Colonels or captains, containing also the name of the cohort or Century, and the legion to which they belonged.

T

Aleman Atticam, As wel pondarale which was weighed, as numerale of nummarium, which was counted in mony, was oftwo forts: The lefs, offisty pound Attick, and every one of them conflitted of a hundred Drachma or Denarit Romani, If Mina then, be three pound two shillings fix pence, sterling, the lefs talent Attick amounteth to 187 pound ten shillings of our English mony. The greaters have been supported to the sterlings of the st

ters or simply the great, talent, in Livy, is fourfore mina, and hath proportionem barryiray of Scigniterisams, administ, which comes to two hundred and fifty pound flering. Now was the Euboick talent (whereof-Livy also speaketh) half of Talentum majus Assicum.

T.Tims. ? A forename to many houses of the Romans.

Testudo, A target-tence, which the I egionary Romans fouldiers, made either in the open field when they were overcharged with their enemies, or in approaching the walls of Towns to give affault. In the former, after they had enclosed within them their baggage and light armed men, they refled themielves upon their knees, with their targets close conched together over their heads, to avoid the enemies shet: and after they had well breathed they would rise up all at once again, stesh and lusty to a nawe skirmish. In the later, they had the like target-roof, but pent-house wise, one overlapped the other after the manner of tiles, and to they scaled walls without offence from above.

Templum hath in Livy three fignifications, 1. a facred house or chappel dedicated to some god or goddes for divine service, as the temple of Jupiter in the Capitol, &c. 2. An open place, stom whence a man might see all about him, as having nothing to hinder his propect, and which likewise might be seen from all parts, whereof cometh the verb Contemplari, i. to behold. And such did the Augurs chuse for to take their signs of bird-slight.

3. Any place hallowed, although not for divine service, yet for debating of serious human affairs, as their Curize and Counsel-Chambers, yea, and the Rostra at Reme.

Thalafio, An Anipicate or lucky word used at Bridals or weddings in Rome, like to this among the Greeks. victor a victoria, of victor Hymen, O Hymena:, hymen, Gre. Catal.

Thenfa wherofLev writers in the fifth & ninth books, were certain perty chariots or dreyes of filter or vivory, carrying the images and ornaments of their gods in great pump upon certain high daies: and they who led the horse drawing the fame, wore their inches apparel, holding in their hands and training the false reins stretched out at length in solemn wise, whereupon Foffse thinketh they took the name Thenfa quali Tenfa.

Trabas was a roial robe or mantle of efate, all of deep purple or (carlet only, at the first: bue afterwards, embrodered richly with gold. Livy (cemeth to Confound it with Vifts purpares, Pista, Palmara, and Trinmphais. And in truth, all one they were in the principal fubflance and matter thereof, namely, purple or (carletibut different in the fetting out, being embrodered with gold; more or 'efs, diffinguished allo with white among (for that was a roial colour) as may appear by the diadem, which was a white wreath, or band done about the head of Kings, or in the manner of the work: for either it was palma & s. (o

called

A second Index.

called a letitudine eleverium, 1. of the broad birttons of gold, al inflar p l marums, 1. to the br. dth of ones hand, as Feffur thinketh: or branched and damasked with flour-work, like to the date-tree: or elfe pitta, 1. of tiffew

or embrodery.

Tribuns of the Commons were certain Magifirsts, as Provoits or Protectors of the Commons, to retirain and keep down the exceffive power of the nobility: choicen and confirmed by the general oath of the people,
whereby they were Sacrefantiti, i. facted or
invio able, and no violent emight be done to
their perion. They had a negative voice and
power of inhibition, called Interceffio, whereby they might crofs and flop the proceedings
of the Senat, or any magistrat, save only the
Dictator: even the very Confuls, whom in
fome case they might command.

Tribuns military in Confuls authority, or Confulary, governed the state of Rome many years in stead of Confuls,

Tril uns military in the army, were Colonels over a thouland.

Tribini gravii, were the keepers of the City chamber or common Treasure as it were the masters of the exchequer.

Tribes in Rome, first three, containing each of them ten Curia: but afterwards they were five and thirty, containing all the natural ci-

tizens of Rome.
Tribu moveri, was a kind of ignominy and difgrace when a man was diplaced by the cenfors out of his own tribe into another more
base than it, and namely *e rustic another more
of which urbane there were four. Suburrana,
Esqualina Pedivina and Colina*: into which
King Servium difficulted those that were manumied, and R. Illus afterwards forense urrt.

Triumvir capitales. Three Judges delegat to fit upon life and death, touching fellonious crimes. They were called also Questores paretals.

Triumviri Monetales. Three officers for the mint of mony, either brais. filver or gold. They are repreferred in old coins by these five letters flamped thereupon E.A.A.F.F. for are, surve, argento, stander, fertundes: that is to say for the melting coining, and stamping of brais. filver, and gold. They were atterwards four in number, and named Quatuor-

Triamviri or Tresviri notturni, Three overseers of the night-watch, for fire Scc.

"Triumviri Monfarit. Three Commissies deputed for the time, and as occasion required, in flead of bankers or treasurers to receive a flock of mony, and to lay the same out upon extraordinary charges, as in the time of the second Punick war when the City chamber was without mony. Which flock was put into their hands our of private mens puries, by way of a voluntary benevolence and contribution, as appeareth in the fix and twentieth book of Levy.

Triumviri [Extraordinarii] Three likewise to

levy fouldiers and able men for to bear arms (without the utual order of maders) throughout Italy, upon tome special occa-

Triumviri colonis deducendis three commifficners who had authority to enrol new inhabitants into any colony: allo to fet out and divide the City lands gotten by conqueft, at their difference among them.

Triumviri also there were three, Wardens to oversee the sacrifices, the oblations and offrings to the Gods.

Taurilia, certain featival games infituted (as Feffu faith) by King Targum the proof, for to pacify the infernal gods; upon ocasion of a contagious malady that hapned to women great with child, endangering, both them and those they went with: which arose upon the corrupt flesh fold abroad inthemarket of oxen and bulls, killed for factifices: where upon the mony emploied about those followings, was called Tauricum et.

Solitaurilia or Suevitaurilia, was a folemn factifice at the luftration, review, or purging of the City every fifth year; and this was called Luftrame conditum. It was performed by killing a bull, a ram, and a bore. At which folemnity all that were able to bear arms, affembled in order of battail,

v

JEnus Erycina, Ovid.4.F aft. à ficule nomina colle tenns: fine was fe called of a promontory in Sicify, called Ergs, where there was a goodly temple built in the hopour of Venus; and afterwards at Romealio in memorial thereof.

The per-

fwafion.

Ver far Pescennini, certain licentious and unchast songs, ased among the Painims at weddings; the manner whereof, came first from the city Fescennium fas some think:) or as others, Quia fassinum parabantur arcers; because they were thought to have vertue to withfand witchcrast and sorcery.

Vestales virgines, were certain professed Nuns vowing virginity, who, had, the keeping of the lacred fire of Vesta. Novem abund vostame, quam param intellige stammam. Ovid. This Vesta was brought from Troy with the image of Minerva, called Palladium, and other holy resiques.

Vitro tributa, eponagiau were certain City works, for which the cenfore did bargain with the Publicans or undertakers, at a price. Verbina, although it fignifieth a speciall herb, called Verbinaca, i.e., verven in English, and in Greek spirsquar, because doves delight much to be above it: yet the word is attributed to divers other herbs put to holy use among the Painins, which are called Sagmina in Latine, and in Greek isqasbrava. But Diaforrides describeth one fort thereof which runneth by the ground, and groweth not so high as our vervin doth, and it seemeth to be that which the Physicians, Herbaritts, and Apothecaries call Gramen, ergasts in Greek, dent de chiem in French: and the coich grass in Engglish: according to which saith Livy, Fas-

cialis ex arcepuram graminis lerlā attulit. ritivistus i.e. gainarius nummus. A piece of Roman filver coin, half Denarius, anda a double Seftertius having the image of Vettory flamped upon it, either flanding on foot crowned with a chaplet of bay, or elfecarried in a triumphall chairot drawn with four fleeds, holding forth in her right hand the forefaid garland, as is to be feen in divers antiquities of coin.

Veteres fignifieth a place in Rome called Veteres: Curia in respect of Nova, or certain shops called Argentara of bankers, in regard of others also named Nova.

A Table of all the Orations in Titus Livius, by way of division of the general into particular members, fitted for all sorts

of speaking or writing, and digested according to the severall places of the three principall heads of all Causes in Oratory, to wir, the Dethorative, the Demonstrative, and the Studiciale.

To reconciliation and peace making, between Romans and Albans, by Metius Suffetius
Prince of the Albans, to Tulius Hostilus King of the Romans.

Of Appius Claudius a Tribune military to the people of Rome, for the continuance of war and keeping fouldiers in wintering camp at the fiege of Veii, against the Tribunes of the Commons.

Of L. Lentulus the chief of the Roman Embaliadors to the army and the Confuls, that they would of their own accord yield themselves unto the Samoits at the place called Caudina for Pacing March Confuls, that they are there was no hope of cleaping.

Of Deciss Must the Conful to the people, that there might be Augurs and Pontifies cholen out of the Commons.

290.H

of Acedux the Spaniard to the captain of the Saguntins, for the fending back of the hoftsage into their nown Cities whom

ges into their own Cities, whom Annibal had demanded of all the States, and beflowed in fafe cuffody at Sagantum.

359.F
he perceived that both he and his were layed by the property of the states.

he perceived that both he and his were laved by the prowers of the faid rabins, when himself had unluckily fought against Annibal.

Of the Roman captives in the overthrow at Cannato the Nobles of Rome, that they might be rainformed.

Of Varro the Conful, to the Campan Embafladors, that after fo great loss and foil of the Romans they would fo undertake war with the Carthaginians, that nei.her Annibal might think himself conqueror, nor the Romans conquered.

Of Fabius Maximus to the people, That the command in war being taken from Octacitius, they should consider what Generall should make head against Annibal.

414.6

61 P. Sulpitius the Consul to the people about removing the war into Macedony, and to

and the Athenians against Philip.

626.1

Of Arithmus, a Prince of Achasto the Achazans, for the demands of the Roman Embaffators, they would fland for them against Philip.

of M. Porisus Cate, in maintenance of the law Oppia, which C.Oppius a Trib, of the Commons in the Punick war had made for reftrain of womens apparell against the Nobles and Tribunes of the Commons, who went about to abrogate the lame.

Of Annibat in the councill of King Antiochus concerning the contracting of peace with King Philip, and the whole course of war, which Antiochus prepated against the Ro-

739.C Of reconciliation by Q. Cecilius Metellus to M. Lepidus and M. Fukvius Confors, who for many years together had born a deadly malice and enmity one against another. 1088. K of M. Servilius for L. & Emylius Paulus, that he might have triumph granted over the Maccedonians by him conquered, when his own fouldiers withstood the same for that they were scanted in the pillage: and Servius Sulpitus Galba opposed himself against it.

1226

Of Cnew Martin Coriolann to the nobility against the Commonalty and the Tribune in distributing the old provision of corn. The fraudulent diffwafion of Accius Tullius King of the Volcians to the end that the Volscians might not be present at their solemn games, and so he might after ftir them up Of M. Furius Camillus the Dictator, to the people against the Tribunes of the Commons. for going to dwell at Veii, when Rome was in a manner rafed. Of Appins Claudius against the Tribunes of the commons, that the laws concerning debt. the proportion or flint of lands, the elections of Tribunes military, and that one of the Confuls should be of the commons might not pass. Of Titus Manlius Torquatus, that the Roman captives at the Cannian overthrow might Of O. Fabius Maximus, furnamed Canttator, that the Province of Affrick might not be de-Of L. Velerius a tribune of the commons, in the behalf of women (against the fentence of Cato) that the law Oppia should be annulled, which was made to suppress the superfluous expence of women. Of Tanaquil the wife of Tarquin, Priscus, to Servius her son in law, that he might succeed in the place of his father in law deceased, who was murdered by two shepherds. Of Tullia the daughter of Tarquinius Priscus to L. Tarquinius her husband, to aspire unto the kingdom against her father. Of Accius Tullius a Prince of the Volfcians to his countrimen, wherein he stirred them up against the Romans, for that they were commanded by them to depart the City, so as they might not be present at the publike games. Of the ancient Senators of Rome, for the putting down of the Decemvirship, and restoring the Tribunship of commons. Of the legats of the commonalty of Rome, which was gone into mount Sacer, by reason of the obstinacy of the Decemvirs, who would not give over their Magistracy: that now having dispatched their business, they would return into their native country, to their own houses, wives, and children. 102.H Of Walerius the Conful to the horsemen, that they would valiantly fight against the armies of the Equi and Volfei joyned together in Algidum. 108.H Of Horatius the Copful, Collegue of Falerius, to his men, That if their hearts served them, they would fet up fuch a shout, as at the charge of a battell. 107.C With a grievous complaint, Of Caius Canuleius a Trib. of the Com. unto the commonalty, against the nobility, for the publishing of laws concerning marriage of nobles with commons, and that there might be one Conful a commoner. Of Vettius Metius King of the Volicians to his people against the Romans, that they would with fword make way, where they faw him go before. 130L Of Mamercus Emplius the Dictator to his fouldiers, being frighted with the strange fight of the burning fire-brands which the Fidenats and Veientians did carry. 132,M Of Sextus Tempanius a Decurion of horsemen to his souldiers, in a desperar battell, by occasion of the rashness of Caius Sempronius the Consul, 135.E Of Camillus being banished to the Ardeats, That they would take arms for the Romans against the Gauls, who had won the City of Rome, all but the Capitoll. 171.C Of Mar, Furius Camillus the Dictator to his fouldiers, terrified at the great number of their enemies, to wit, the Antemnats, Volicians, Latines, and Hernicks. 182.H Of Aulus Cornelius Coffus the Distator to his fouldiers, and to Quintius Capitolinus the Ma-184.N fler of the horsemen, against the huge multitude of the Volscians. Of M.Manlius Capitolinus (after his imprisonment) to the Commons, whom by gifts and largess he had allured against the Nobility for suppressing and deposing of Magistrats. Of M. Popilius a commoner conful and collegue of Scipio, to his fouldiers; against the 217.E Gauls who had encamped in the Latine territory. Of M. Valerius Corvinus the Conful to his men against the Samnits. 222.L Of Pub. Decius a military Tribune, to Aulus Cornelius Conful, when there was no hope feen of escaping out of the hands of the Samnits. Of P. Decius a military Tribune, to break in upon the enemy from the hill which he had Of Mar. Valerius Corvinus the Dictator to the mutinous and wicked fouldiers (who being inared with the pleasures and delights of Capna, had plotted to disposses the Capuans of their City) that they would not fight against their own country. 227.F Oi Titus Quintius the Roman, chosen captain against his will by the mutinous Roman souldiers, That laying afide anger and hope, they would not make triall of the fortune of a battell against them. Of L. Annius Setimus a Prator of the Latines unto his fouldiers, to demand of the Romans,

Diffwa-

tion

that if they would have them to be in league and society, they should elect from among them one of their Consuls and part of the Senat. Of Quintus Favius the Dictator, to break upon the enemy, to revenge the death of the Roman Citizens, and to recover the Colony from the Samnits. Of Virginia, the daughter of Aulm, a Patritian, and wife of a Commoner Conful, to a laudable contention in vertue, at the dedication of the altar called Ara Pudicitia plebeia. Of Alorem the Spaniard to the Saguntins in exceeding great despair of their state about the articles of peace which Annibal at the point of victory did impose upon them as conquered persons. Of P. Scipio the Conful to his men against Annibal and the Carthaginians. Of Annibal to his fouldiers against P. Scipio. Of Cneus Lentulus a military Tribune to Lucius Amylius Paulus Conful to fave himielf by flight at the overtorow of Canna. Of L. Emylins the Communito Ca. Lentulus, for fortifying of the City of Rome. Of P. Sempronius? udit ares a military Tribune to his fouldiers, who had escaped our of the Cannian overthrow. That they would make way by fword and valour through the Exhortathickeft troops of the enemies. Of L. Pinarius captain of the Roman garrifon at Enna to his fouldiers : for to prevent treason and treachery intended. Of L. Martius Septimius the General to his fouldiers, That they would charge upon the army of Afdrubal to revenge the death of the Scipio's Of P. Scipio to the old fouldiers, to make war beyond Iberus. Of Scipio to his fouldiers at the fiege of new Carthage. Of Porcins Caso to his fouldiers, That they would recover by arms and prow ess the rule and government which the Romans had loft beyond Iberus. (A cold exhortation) Of T. Quintius to his fouldiers at the fiege of Lacedamon. Of Acilius the Conful to his fouldiers against Antiochus. Of the Rhodians in the Senat, with a petition for reward, after Antiochus was overcome by L. Scipio with the help of the Rhodians. Of Cn. Manlius the Conful to his fouldiers against the gallogreeks, for that they had aided Antiochus against the Romans. Of Perfeus the Macedonian King, in regard of the hope of victory against the Romans. Of M. Furius Camellus to the people of Rome against the Tribunes of the Commons, that leaving the ruins of Rome, they would not go to Veii another City. Of M. Valerius Corvinus Dictator, to the mutinous and rebellions fouldiers from fighting Dehoragainst their native country. tation Of Pacuvius Calavius the Campan to his son, not to kill Annibal. GOF Vibins Virius to the Campans, That they should not yield themselves to the Romans. (Of Metius Suffetius captain of the Albans, to Tullus Hoftilius King of the Romans, about peace making between Romans and Albans. Of Tullus Hostilius King of the Romans to his ownfouldiers, concerning the treachery of Metius Suffetius. Of the two Delegats, Valerius and Horatius, about the demands of the Commons, who through the Decemvirs fault were departed into mount Sacer, for that they having finished the time of their government refused notwithstanding to leave their Magistracy. Of Appius the Decemvir at the refigning of the Decemvirship. Of M. Duillins a Commoner, for hope of liberty after punishment taken of the Decemvirs. Of Camillus to the Tusculan Senators, about sending Embassadors to Rome for treaty of Admonition Of Quintus Cincinnatus the Dictator to Aulus Sempronius the Generall of the horsemen. concerning the manner of war against the Prenestins. Of Camillus the Dictator to the Quirites, concerning the opposition of the Tribunes of the Of the Roman Consulto the Campans that they should not take arms against the Samnits, with the answer of the Campan Embassadors. Of Furius Camillus to the LL of the Senat, as touching the Latines subdued, and by what means they might keep them quiet in continuall peace.

Senat, of the peace made at Caudium.

that undertook the peace.

Of Spurius Posthumius the Consul (who was put under the yoke at Caudina Furca) in the 259.E Of Aulus Cornelius Arvina the Faciali herald to the Samnits at the delivery of the sureties 261,D Fffff 2

269.F

335.D

616.H

466.L

5 · 8.L

691.A

699.C

744.0

996.H

997.E

386.K

478.N

107.A

Of

of Annibal to the Spanish fouldiers, about removing the war.	327.B
Of Fabrus Maximus the Cunctator to Similar the Contul, concerning Varro,	and the or-
Of Annibal to the Spinini founders, about relativing the war. Of Fabius Maximus the Cunckator to Simplise the Conful, concerning Varro, der of war-fervice with the enemy.	262.F
of Maharbal the captain of the souldiers to Annibal the Victor, that he would	make nie of
Of Maharba the captain of the founders to Annountine vitto that the world	224 T
his victory: with the answer of Annibal.	374.L
Of Perolla the Campane to Pacuvius Calavius his father about the killing of A	mivai, with
the answer and dehoration of the father from that wicked deed.	386.L
of Annibal to his fouldiers against Claudius Margellus.	514.I
of P. Scipioto Masanisa King of the Massessit, who fell in love with Sophon	isba wife of
Syphan, King of the Numidians and daughters of Afdrubal.	604.L
Sypolic, King Of the Numbran and daughter of Planton.	
Of T. Quintius Flaminus in the generall councill of Greece, for making war upo	on the tyrant
Nabes, by reason of Argos the noble City of Greece, which by him was held	. 694.M
Of P. Sulpitius the Roman Embassador to Minio the chief of the friends of A	ntiochus Wh o
was fled, for that he refused conference with the delegates.	719.F
Admoni of T. Quintius to the Achards concerning the Island Zacynthus, which they	oleaded to be
	749.B
tion under their subjection.	773.5
Of T. Quintius to M. Atilius the Consul in desence of the Ætolians,	752.I
Of T. Quintius to the states of the Etolians about reconciliation with the R	omans. Ib.L.
Of King Eumenes to L. Emylius the Prætor, that he would not conclude peace	with Antio-
chas, but by the authority of the Senat and grant of the people of Rome.	765.C
Of Scipio to the petition of Heraclides the Embassador of Autiochus for peace	
Of Scipio to the petition of Zeusis the Embassador of King Antiochus about	conditions of
peace.	778.M
Of P. Scipio Africanus accused for robbing the common treasure to the comm	nons; as tou-
ching his exploits.	986 .L
Of King Eumenes in the Senat, concerning Perfens King of the Macedonians.	1187.B
Of P. Licinius Calvus to the people, that they would beltow the honor of the	
	999.F
freely offered unto him, upon his son that sued for it.	999.1
	4 79
f Of Embassadors yielding Falerii to the Senat.	163.E
Of peace by the Tusculan legats in the Senat.	203.C
Of Sextus Tullius to the Dictator, that he would give the fouldiers leave to	fight. 211.D
Of the Campan legats in the Senat for aid against the Samnits.	220 M
Of the Campai regas in the School of all against the Sanitation	
Of Annius Setimus the Prator of the Latines to the LL of the Senat, that or	içoi inc con-
fuls might be chosen out of the Latines.	232.I
Of Quintus Fabius Maximus the Conful elect to the people, that he might	appoint Pub-
time Designs Gaid and discreet man to be his collegue.	207.C
Petition of Ministry the Master of the horsemen, to Fabius the Dictator, when h	e iovned camp
Petition & Children and Children	364.I
with him.	304.1
Of Sophronisha the wife of Syphax, to Masanista, that he would not suffer	ner to come in
the proud and cruell hands of any Roman.	603.A
Of Annibal to Antiochus, that he would account him amongst his chiefest fri	ends in oppo-
fition to the Romans, against whom he had fought fix and thirty years.	721.A
Of peace by Zeusis the legat of King Antiochus to the Romans.	778.L
Of peace by Zessinine Research and recomplines of labour emplo	ind and ther
Of King Eumenes in the Senat, for reward and recompence of labour emplo	ied, and char-
ges ipent in the Roman wars against Antiochus.	781.E
	• 0 NT
(Of Romulus to Jupiter Stator that he would affift the Romans against the Sal	oins. 8.N
Of Romalus to Jupiter Stator that he would affift the Romans against the Sal	oms, 8,N
Of Quintius Fabius the chief of the City, to the Tribunes of the Commons,	that Quinque-
of Quintins Fabins the chief of the City, to the Tribunes of the Commons, wirs might not be created, for fetting down laws and conditions concern	that Quinque- ning the Con-
of Quinting Fabing the chief of the City, to the Tribunes of the Commons, wirst might not be created, for fetting down laws and conditions concertills full soower.	that Quinque- ning the Con- 88.H
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Of Quintin Fabius the chief of the City, to the Tribunes of the Commons, wirs might not be created, for fetting down laws and conditions concer fuls power. Of Virginius to the fouldiers, who for offer of honourable dignity he refused, Of Camillus the Dictator to Apollo and Juno at the frege-and affault of Veis, Of P. Decius the Conful, when he devowed himself for the Roman legion	that Quinque- ning the Con- 88,H 100,L 159.G ns in the Latine
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Congra-	Of Papprius the Dictator to the people, about the absolution and pardon of Q. Fabius Ma
tulation	
	Syracula and for reconciliation with the Romane
	700,4
	Of King Eumenes for of K. Attalus, for the Romans victory against Antiochus, with a peti-
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dation	Col P. Scipio to Luceius Prince of the Celimerians for rendring to Line 1:
	fign him a place of fervice worthy his deferts in the Macedonian war. 1057.
	Of Scipio by Annibal, with a petition of peace
Praise '	SUI Antigonus Dy Philip King of the Macedoniane whom how has be
Plane	
	Of the arrogancy of Cafe, by Aulas Virginius to the Commons.
(Of the intrivice Conful to the people
	Of the flithy ceremonies of the Baccharals, with a folemn invocation of the gods by Peff- humin Conful, to the people.
	Of L. Quintins Cincinnatus the Conful to the meanle social A. L. T.
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	Of L. Sextins a Commoner Inbune, against M. Posthamius a military Tribung to the
	ple.
	Of T. Manlius The Conful against T. Manlius his son, whom he had beheaded, for that in
- (
1	of ambition or unlawful fiting for dignities, because they might not come to their a-
	VIP. Sempronius 2 I ribine of the Commons against A. Cl. J.
- 1	time, that is to fay, eighteen months, would not refign up his office of Cenforship, 276. K
ccufa- <	
on.	bal, whom the Roman Embassadors required to have punished, as the author guilty of
	Of P. Scinia against the musinous souldiers at the second state of the second s
1	Of P. Scipio against the mutinous souldiers, who in his ablence had thrust the Colonels out of the camp, and bestowed the soveraign command upon the chiefest heads of shartedition,
·i	tion.
- 1	Of the Legats of King Philip in the Councill of the Ætolians against the Romans, with a disswasion that the Ætolians should not side with them
	diffwafion that the Ætolians should not fide with them.
{	Of L. Furius Purpurio and P. Emylius, against Cn. Manlus, that he might not have a triumph granted.
1	Of Perfect Le fon of Philip the Macadamian
j	Of Persenstles on of Philip the Macedonian against his brother Demetrins, whom he accused of Particide,
ij	Of Q. Martius the Roman Embassador against Perfeus King of the Macedonians, forthe covenants of league broken.
L covenants of league broken.	covenants of league broken.
	. 1045.€
	Of M. Manlins Capitolinus before Corn. Coffusthe Dictator, and the LL. of the Senar, 186, M. Of Sp. Postbumius against the Tribunes of the Commons, who him do the Senar, 186, M.
- 1	made unto the Sampies and the full missions, who hindered the submission
1	made unto the Sampits at Caudina Furca. With a perswasion. Of Happeto the Combanishing 297. C
Of the Embaffadors of t Mar. Marcellus, conc of a better state and con	With a periwation, Of Hanno to the Carthaginians, that they would think that joy vain Of the Embladors of the Month of the Romans at Canna, 2881.
	Of the Emballadors of those fouldiers and a second at Canal 288.L
	Mar. Marcelliss, concerning the difgrace offered to them by the Senat, with a petition of a better state and condition.
	of a better flate and condition.
	Of a recrimination, Ot M Marcellus against the Course C 7 442.0
efence 2	of injuries done unto them by him.
	Of Cornelius Scipio Conful, against Q.Fabius Maximus, who disswaded that the province of Africa should be granted to P. Scipio.
- 4	With a recrimination of Annal Annal of the South of the S
- 1	With a recrimination Of Annibal to the Carthaginians, who blamed him when he laughted in the generall mouraing of the City.
1	Of the Roman Legars in the Councill of the Roman Legars in
. 1	that the Actolians should abide in league and amity with the Romans. 927.G
. !	Of Philip the King, to those imputations which the Romans 927.G for
. I	Of Making and others der Challenge him
1	Of Nabis tyrant of the Argives to T. Quintius in the generall Councill of Greece. 698.L.
ŀ	Of Cn. Marlius the Cos. against L. Farius and P. Amylius, who interposed their negative, that he should not triumph for the war which he managed against the gallogreeks, 975, D.

Of crimes objected to the Achizans by the Lacedemonians, by Lycortas their Prator, before Appens Claudius chief of the Roman Legars. 929.E Of Demetrius K. Philip his fon, accused of parricide, against his brother Perfeus. 933.B Oi Arco brother of Xenarchus the Prator of the Achaans, for Perfeus K.of the Macedonians against Callicrates, who had perswaded that no society was with him to be con-1087.A Of Perfeus the Macedonian K. to Quintus Martius the Roman Embassador. 1021.F Defence & O. L. Emplius Paulus for making delay in his going into Macedony, with an admonition to the people, that they would not feed the rumours of war, but keeping in their pratling for that it was a great hinderance to them that were to be emploied in war-affairs. 1015.C Of L. Emplius Paulus to his fouldiers, wherein he sheweth the reason why he delayed bat-Of Scipio to the petition of Annibal concerning the conditions of peace. 614.L Of P. Horatius to the people of Rome for his fon accused of felony. 16.L Of Himileo a man of the Barchine faction, against Hanno, who accused the Carthaginians braiding for the breach of the league with the Romans by Annibal. (Of Lu. Quintius Cincinnatus, against the licentiousness of the Nobles in creating of Magi-Of C. Pontius Generall of the Samnits against the intolerable pride and inhumane cruelty of the Romans, with a perswasion to a just and lawfull war. 255.B Invectives Of the same C. Pontius to the Roman Faciall herald at the delivery of Consuls, Captains, Treasurers, and Colonels, sureties for the Caudine peace. 697.G Of M. Ruffus Minutius, Generall of the horsemen against Quintus Fabius the Dictator, for his delaies and cowardile against Annibal, besieging Sinue sa Colony of the Romans, 355.E even before their eyes. Of T. Quintius against Nabis the Argive tyrant, for that he accounted of the Roman allies 699.C as enemies, and had joyned himself with their enemies against the Romans. 58.L COf Veturia to Coriolanus her fon, making war upon the Romans for the Volscians. Expollu-Of Minio the principall friend of Antiochus, to the Roman Embaffadors. 719.D Of Rhodian Embaffadors in the Senat with a clearing of crimes objected. 1014.0 COf P. Valerius Publicola Conful to the people in the case of seeking to be King. 82.H With a challenge, Of one of the Carthaginians to the Roman Legats, shewing upon what Purgatiplot and advice Annibal had besieged Saguntum. 325.E (And lamentation of Lucretia to her husband, her father and friends, for the violence offe-Of P. Valerius Publicala Conful, to the Tribunes and the whole Communalty against Appins Herdonius, who with banished men and slaves had in the night seized the Roman Castle. Or a grievous lamenting with an exhortation of T. Quintius Capitolinus the fourth time Conful to the Commons, touching the discords of the Citizens. Of Perollathe Campan, to Pacure, his father, that he had thrice betraied his country. 386.B Of Magius Decius to the multitude of the Campans gathered about him, untill by the commandment of Annihal he was bound and led to execution. Of the Samnit Embassadors to Annibal that he would aid them against the Romans. 405. F Of the Locrensian Embassadors in the Senat, against Q. Pleminius Captain of the Roman 58i.G fouldiers, for the great injuries offered to them by him and his fouldiers, 892.L Of Philip the Macedonian to the Roman Legats. Of Philip the Macedonian couching the unfortunate efface of him and his children, 899. G Of Callicrates the Achaan against Perfeus King of Macedony. Of Lu. Emplius Paulus, as concerning his wonderfull calamity and of his triumph, which was (as it were) a spectacle and mocking stock of this worlds mutability.

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Of the Volicians to the Roman Legats, who after the loss and ruin of Saguntum, required of them to stand firm in league and society with the Romans against the Carthaginians. Of M. Marcellus to his fouldiers, in that they abandoned their camp with that fearfulness, Rebuke whereby they lost the opportunity of fight, which Hannibal refused. Of Arifthenus Prator of the Achaans against them: for that in their Councill they were filent, and answered not to the Roman Legats. Of L. Emplins Paulins to K. Perseus, because he submitted to the Roman Legats, with an admonition to his men of the change and alteration of this world. 1205.F Of L.Virginiss to his fouldiers, whereby he refused the majesty of a Decemvirship offered unto him without his feeking. Humble Of Titus Maniius the Consul to the Latine Embassadors, requiring of the Senat, That one intreaty. of the Confuls might be chosen out of the Latines, and that they might have a part in the Senat. f Of Icilius against the Decree of Appius the Decemvir, to the end that Virginia his Spouse should not remain without her fathers house. Of Lu, Virginius the father against Appins Claudius for his daughter Virginia. Of Cornelius Coffus Dictator against Marcus Manlius Capitolinus, for that by his excessive gifts he had firred up the people against the nobility. Commi-Of Cains Fabius the Dictator, touching the rashness of Rusus Minutius Generall of the nation,or threat-Of P. Cornelius Scipio against Cacilius Metellus and other young men of Rome, who plotted ning. to abandon Italy for fear of Hannibal. Of Tib. Gracehus to his fouldiers, of penalty to be inflicted upon those slaves who refused to fight. Of Caius Junius, a Tribune of the Commons, To Tempanius an horfeman, about Sempronius the Conful, who had shamefull abandoned his Camp in the war against the Voscillans. Interro-Of M. Manlius Capitolinus to the gods, when he was led to prison for a fedition. gative. 231.B Of Lu. Papyrius the Dictator, to Fabius Maximus General of the horiemen, for that against his Decree he had fought with the Samnits. Of King Philip, and of Titus Quintius the Conful, touching conditions of peace.

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SUPPLEMENT

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LIVIE'S ROMAN

HISTORY.

LATINI

DEDICATED

CHRISTINA, QUEEN of Swedes, Goths,

VANDALS, &c.

J FREINSHEMIUS.

Newly Translated into English.

LONDON,
Printed for Foshua Kirton, Abel Roper, Gabriel Bedell,
and George Sambridge, 1659.

To the High and Mighty Princess, and his most Gracious L A D Y.

CHRISTINA.

By the Grace of God Queen of the SWEDES, GOTHS, VANDALS and the adjoyning Provinces.



T hath happily faln out, that your wonderful Humanity and Learning , rarely to be found in fo great a Majesty, have given me ad-Vantage of omitting one of those two Jubjects which usually are the Contents of Dedicatory Epiftles. For I have so many reasons to

declare why I present this Supplement to your Majesty, that if I

were forced likewife to declare the Argument of the Work, to what End, and in what Manner it is contrived. I could not accomplish it without a long and tedious Epistle. But now those Your two Virtues Imentioned, have freed me of this Necessity, seeing out of your Humanity you condescended to read the Work while it was in Composing, and by your Learning more fully understood, then I or any other could expound what was superfluous, and what wanting in it. I will not therefore accuse the meanesse of my Wit or Learning, or any other thing, that this my Defign hath no more happily succeeded, (Let those men pretend shortnesse of time, multitude of businesse or incommodities of sicknesses, who aim at other Glory besides that of Obedience) it sufficeth me, I am conscious, that in writing this, I have observed the benefit of your Studies, and in making it

Publick been Obedient to Your Will. For when in compiling the Relicks of Lx vx's HISTORY which at that time you diligently read, I had finished this Work as a Bridge over a broken Passage, Youwere pleased (according to Your excellent and well known Goodnesse) to expresse Your liking of my Endeavors; and, as Your Self thereby had reaped Benefit, so to judg them fit of Publick View, that others might likewise be profited by them. Wherein You manifested both your Wisdome and your Bounty: Your Bounty, in that what was folely intended for your own fervice, you were willing should be useful unto all: Your Wisdom in that, in this new beginning and encrease of Learning, which by your example and Help the North doth greedily receive and happily improve, you have encouraged other men to exercise their Wit and Industry in publishing more Accurate and Learned Writings, when they shall have understood with how much

Candor and Clemency You accept this rude and unpolished Piece of mine. When therefore I see not only those who are born unto your service, but many also of strange Nations most willingly entertain and execute your Commands: Should I at all be back. ward in my Duty, Toho, if not alone, yet among ft a few of your most Faithful and nearest subjects, am in a peculiar manner obliged by your Majesty? I am indeed His

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who created all things, neither from any other do I expect a True and Lasting Felicity. neither do I bear a mind inferior to so great a Hope: But as to the Offices of this Life I am by him bestowed upon your Majesty, as by infallible Arguments, to your felf not unknown, may be demonstrated. Wherefore my constant and resolved Rule of living (which, if I attain not unto, as I am willing and ought to do, yet I aim at and endeavour) is to attends God's will only in those things which are expressly commanded or forbidden : in Actions indifferent and arbitrary to be guided by your Majestie alone. which I the rather strive to perform, because I know it is your Pleasure. And truly this were a sufficient tie of my Obedience and Reverence, if you had not otherwise both by your Virtues and Deferts obliged me, both which are so ample and of so effectival an Influence, that it is hard to fay whether in Contemplation of them I am more willing to ferve you, or for other Reasons more strictly bound to it. I find my self now involved in a very doubtful (afe, and on both fides much perplexed: For if I fay what I have intended, as my defire is, and as is fuft and Right, I may happin not be relished by your Majestie, who do more freely exercise your Virtues, and fasten your Favours then willingly hear them repeated. And if in the Mention thereof I shall omit any thing, I shall fail in my Duty, and Detract from Your Praises, which (with as fervent a defire and good will as I projecute them) had I liberty to expatiate, I could in no wife according to their Dignity set forth, much less being streightned within the narrow limits of an Epiftle. Nevertheless I am confident, that the Temper of the business (which your self cannot disallow) is agreeable, as to the present purpose, so to both our Dispositions. For I abhor Flattery as doth your Majestie; neither am I more willing to speak any thing in such a strain, then Your self to hear it. And, according to your discerning Spirit, you are not ignorant that I am of this mind, that if it were in my choice whether to offend You in doing You Good, or please You by Flattery, I should without scruple chuse the former, which few Subjects can do and few Princes sendure. Hinder not therefore my defires which cannot offend on that part: Give us leave to acknowledge what we have received: and if miserable men are freely allowed to complain, why should your Majestie forbid us modestly to boast of our Happinesse under such a Prince as Your self? Neither ought this, the only Reward of your good Deeds, or the Fruit of our Thankfulness to perish ; we then again a fresh receive benefits when we repeat them. But I fee what is happened, whileft I beg leave to Write I loofe both Time and Space. What therefore I am about to Jay, shall be into a few Periods digested, and I shall of every kind speak somewhat only in Summe. As to those your Virtues wherewith you have magnificently Adorned this Empire; that I may briefly declare what I think, I shall borrow a Sentence from our beloved Tacitus; in which Author, You know, Tiberius reproacheth C. Cæsar, That he had all the Vices of L. Sylla, but not so much as one of his Virtues: which may justly be inverted as to Your Majestie, that You have acquired all the Virtues of Your Predecessors, omitting what Vices were in them, infomuch as You have augmented their Ancient Honours by Virtues new and heretofore unknown to this Kingdom. I believe that former Ages wanted not excellent Kings, yet, however it came to pass, the Swetick affairs never ascended to any illustrious or durable greatness in their dayes; the Praise of that work properly belongs to the Gustavides, of whom not any one ever Reigned Without some Memorable profit to the Countrie: for even the Error of some have proved of good use; the Case of Ericus and Sigismund instructeth Posterity wherein Kings may offend: and others are admonished by the severity of Charles, how unsafe it is to provoke Princes to Anger. But what Pen or what Oration can sufficiently declare

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the Immortal benefits reaped from the two Gustavi? They were both so great, that if you compare them with others, you will easily prefer them before others; but if you compare them between themselves, you will rather conclude that this was Greatest and the other Greatest, then discerne which of the two excelled. For it is a great Error and blindnesse of judgment to measure the Greatnesse of Kings by the outward Splendor of their Actions, and respect that only.

It happens often to these Stars on Earth as to those in Heaven, that some indeed are the greater though others seem to be so. But this is manifest, that God had Ordained by two Princes especially to advance the glorie of this Kingdom, even by Gustavus the Great, and his Daughter CHRISTINA. He indeed was the more endowed with Warlike Virtues, yet so as when he had leisure from the Field, he did most Accurately and Skilfully manage affairs at Home: God having referved Your selfe. Madam, to a greater work, the Recoverie, Establishment and Ornament of Peace, bath every way accomplished You for so great a Task; yet so, as while there was a necessitie of War. You could not complain of any thing wanting in Your self to the highest Praise in such an Employment. For whereas little is to be attributed to bodily exercife, You were found eminent in all those Virtues of the Mind which are required in the best Emperors, as Counsel in Perlexities, Constancy in Adversity, Moderation in Prosperity, Diligence, Wisdom, Faithfulness in all things; whereby after many and famous Vi-Stories, You concluded Peace with Denmark in the first year of your Reigne, and in the fourth year a most glorious and advantageous one with the German Emperor. Which peace how and by what means you have adorned, I cannot in this Hast declare; I shall only name the encrease of the City, many Towns built and well constituted, Justice established, the People eased in their Taxes, Manners amended, the Honor and Reward of Learning encreased, the Universities enriched, Schools erected, Merchandize flourishing many Manufactures newly invented, the Ground manured beyond the simplicity of the Ancients; your care and diligence adhibited toward the Commodity of Travel, measuring of High-wayes, building of Inns, and indeed toward all things which we fee, which we are sensible of, and the benefit whereof we enjoy; so that I may justly account those my Countrymen of Germany happy who shal hereafetr rest under your Protection: whom I would have with my felf and all other Your Subjects, think no fign furer of God's Anger or Favour toward them, then as he shall long preserve, or suddenly take away such a Prince from amongst them. If there be any who dare not lift up their Eys by reason of the misery of times past, or are so hindred by the Interposition of clouds that they could not hitherto behold this Bright Star, be comforted with its Aspect, and refreshed with its Heat: They may justly be encouraged to expect all things happy and prosperous near at hand, not only by the greatnesse of so Benigne and Favourable a Light, but also by the Constancy thereof. For the Splendor of it is not derived, as that of a Candle or Torch, which failing, the remaining substance appears fouler; but like that of the Sun, True, and Pure, and Innate, neither to be consumed by Time, or extinguished by Violence: which now shineth openly to those who dwell afar off, and will so dispell all Clouds from before their Eyes, that you shall find none so blind as cannot see it, or impudently injurious to their own judgments as to denie they see it. But though it be troublesome to me to draw my mind from this sweet and pleasing Contemplation, I shall not endeavour to comprebend the mention of these Virtues within the narrow Limits of this Paper, this Time, or this my little Wit, which ought in whole Volumes to be declared to all Nations and Ages. I shall make bold to be more Prolixe in the Commemoration of your benefits

bestowed on me, as being not so well known to the World, and more properly belonging to the Caufes of this Dedication, as likewife not unworthy Monuments of your Virtues. But I must first acknowledge the Providence of God which I have alwaies found most manifestly present in this dufinesse. When for many years in Germany I continued in such a condition of life (for many reasons thereunto personading me) as not resolutely addicted to any particular Profession, yet ready to accept of any which should lawfully offer it felf: in all that while no man determined my liberty with obligation to any calling. In the mean time I spent not that my leisure in idlensse, but bestowed it in those Studies to the which (by what afterward hapned, I evidently understood) I was from my infancie ordained. The time now grew on, Madam, wherein I was to be dedicated to Your Majesties Service, and Benedict Skytte came to Argentoratus, whom Your Majestie hath deservedly honoured with many Favors, and lastly with the Dignitie of a Senator. By him invited I came to Your Universitie, where instructing the Youth with care and diligence, though I had an earnest desire to see Your Majestie, yet I preferred the necessitie of my present Office, before the sweetnesse of an happinesse not yet due to me. When I had now three years been debarred of any Conference with your Majestie, having lately taken upon Your Self the Administration of Your Realm, upon occasion of a Funeral You came to Ubsal. And from that time I shall begin the Commemoration of Your Fayours towards me. The last Office of Love was then performed to my Patron Iohn Skytte Senator, whose praises according to the Dutie of my Place, I endeavoured to set forth in a Funeral Oration; and this was the first Speech I made in Your hearing; But when by the cheerfulness of your most Serene Countenance You discovered both Your understanding of what was spoken, and Your Favour to the Speaker, I was so infinitely possessed with Pleasure and Admiration, that thenceforward I resolved to esteem You not only as a Queen of Me and Your Kingdomes, but Princesse of all Virtues and Wisdom. The same Favour I received two years after, when as often as you came to Ubsal, you heard my Discourses upon any Subject you propounded. Intending afterward to accumulate more Favours upon me. You invited me to Court, not only beyond my Hope, but besides my Thoughts of any such thing: what You there bestowed upon me, can scarce by a long Oration be declared: You made me Keeper of Your Librarie, then which I know none fo foon after its first beginning, more plentiful in Books, which hath been a main help to me in Compiling this Supplement. You gave me the Title of your Historiographer. that when you should think fit I might deliver to Posterity the Memory of things done or to be transacted. You afforded me Lodging in your Court, not only very convenient, but (which is rarely found in so frequented a Place) very private and quiet also, and a Stipend, which by experience I have found, very subject to Envy. And whereas these may be esteemed Favours of the highest rank, you have, by what after sollowed, caused them to be esteemed small ones: For when you defired the Knowledge of the Greek Tongue, that you might from their own Mouths understand the sense of the most excellent writers in Civil and Moral VV isdom, you did so by degrees induce me to the Office of your Instructor therein being ignorant of your Purpose that at length I understood I had taught much indeed, when on the sudden I found you had Learnt so much. By this your Art in that small time you could allow out of two years to such a Study (being a Queen actually Reigning, waging VVar, often holding Parliaments, every day Councels, and constantly distracted with other business you made such an improvement that after Trial in Polybius and Plutarch, you read Plato also, and that with such understanding, that

little wanting my help , you could hastily Translate him into Elegant Latine in most

The Epistle Dedicatory.

fignificant Expressions, and of Your self observe and for true reasons Correct the Error of Translations made with the great pains of Learned men. Whereby I reaped fo great and various fruits of purest pleasure, as I could not but often ingenuously confesse to my most intimate acquaintance. That whatsoever Time, or Labour, or Study, or Care 1 bestowed in this employment (for Trouble, I call my Conscience to witnesse, I never felt any) I thought all abundantly recompensed with that reward I could every hour receive from you. For to omit other benefits, what an advantage was even in this, to be every day in the presence of so great a Prince, to be seen and countenanced by You to obtain the Title. Place and Honour of a Favourite? Truly my Happinesse seemed so great to me, that I began to be afraid of it. For though, by the Grace of God, I ever put off these my worldly Accountements, as knowing I must one day leave them or they me, yet out of impotency of mind I might by too great happiness have grown insolent, but that by certain Arguments I learnt in time to know that so great a fortune was not conferred as Due to any man's Merits, but as the free gift of your Grace and good will. And in this fo high and great an Happinesse there are many excellent Circumstances particularly confiderable, I am tied only to my own Vocation, employed only in mine own Studies, that is I am so free that I am not employed and wearied in any service not proper to my own Office and calling. Neither have you a care of my Time and Health only, but also of my Modesty and Bashfulnesse: I appear not but at the time of your Studies, neither then do I break in without command, to stand as an idle and dumb Spectator, vainly looking time. or boldly vaunting of my Liberty and Familiarity. Neither is my work base or vile, we do nothing which requires either Secrecy or Excuse: whosoever will not betray his own ignorance must needs confesse the employment on my part worthy of a man, on yours becoming a Prince. Hitherto I have related part of the Favours you have besto wed on my Person: it remains likewise I should acknowledge those Favours (as much more bestowed on me) which you have conferred on others by my Intercession : In which confession I have cause to fear, that I shall not only contract Envy to my selfe, but give Occasion to others to accuse your Majestie, as being two Facile in granting what is requested. To these I shall answer, That I do indeed acknowledge and admire your Goodnesse which bath far exceeded my Deferts, and that others also may obtain equal or greater Favours if they ask them with the same Respect that I have done: as first, I never desired any thing but what was Just and Equal: nor secondly, any thing misbecoming the Office and Majestie of my Prince; thirdly, by all those Boons I have obtained for others, I know not that I am a penny the richer. But in this strait, wherein it is easier to think of more things then to write them, many things come into my mind which I am forced to pretermit. This I shall fay, I am in doubt whether I am more beholding to your Majestie for small favors bestowed at my Request, or for the great ones; for as these carried the greater Price the others did more manifest your Humanitie. That your mind capable of highest things would condescend to so little ones. We Read of a King, who when a Phylosopher asked of him a Groat, faid. It was too little for a King to give; when he presently asked a Talent, said, It was too much for a Phylosopher to receive. Your Majestie hath more magnificently used the same Method, in Your smaller favours, regarding what was fit for me to receive; in the greater, what became Your felf to give. With the like Clemency You have had compassion on some miserable men (whom I therefore commended to Your Majestie because none had pity on them) and done that which I dare yet scarce speak, both for the Greatnesse of the Thing, and for the Greatnesse of the Thanks due, which

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cannot at present be expressed. But I may bapply be accused of Folly that I should think your favours may be more Elegantly declared or praised by any man's Oration then by your own Deeds and Works; or that I should think you stand in need of my Commendation for having bountifully remitted to the City of the Vangiones the greater part of their Taxes, by which benefit I believe the City was preserved, and shall do well and justly if they honour your Majestie as a second Foundress; You have hereby for ever oblined the Commonwealth of the Vangiones, and me in particular, making us your everlasting Debtors. For I know not who of Right oweth most to you, they who received the benefit or he who procured it at your Hands. Is there any thing can be equalled to . or preferred before what I have already faid? Yes furely, even this, In that you have promiled to make me a better man, not, as all men are improved, by Laws and Manners, nor as many, by Example, but, as yet none, by Your care and Diligence in Conversing with me: For you have promifed to make Enquiry with me (that is to direct and thew me) how Wife and Prudent men ought to be qualified, and by what fignes they may be difcowered: which when I have learned, I make no question of being much better then now I am. And I so much value this your Promise, that I would not free your Majestie from your Obligation for half your Kingdom: And I frall not refuse, whensever You Command, to declare the Reasons of this my Resolution. And to perform this, will. I suppose, be neither unpleasant to You, nor yet Difficult, seeing You tend forward to the height of that Wisdom, which even among the Learned you shall find more who pretend to teach then do indeed truly know Gunderstand it. In this thing I may wel boast whereby I am more happy, not only then ordinary men, but the fervants of Solomon himself, who are justly esteemed happy in having opportunity of hearing his Wisdom, but would have been much more happy if he had taken peculiar Care to have instructed them in his own Person which we read not be ever did. But I perceive that contrary to my will and the nature of my Argument, the very Paper admonisheth me to make an ends I shall therefore now be filent, humbly adoring your Majestie, and giving You to understand. That not only this Book is Dedicated to Your Majestie, but my whole self with all my Soul and the Affection ons thereof, with what I am, or have, or can do, being for Your fake simply willing to do any thing what soever without exception, unless what is against Conscience, or beyond my Abilities to perform.

MADAM,

The Lord Preserve and Keep you.

At Holmis the 15th of the Calends, of December. Anno Dom. 1649.

THE



THE SUPPLEMENT

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LIVIES HISTORY

By f. FREINSHEMIUS.

THE FIRST BOOK

In place of LIVIE'S XI Book.

Collected out of Authors whose Names are in the Margin annexed.



HE Power of the Samnites was now by many Battels much broken, neither was any doubt made of happily finishing the War, in case the Enemy in this low and weak condition were prevented of time sufficient to recollect and firengthen his spirits. Therefore 2. Fabisat the Conful, In the year now in the heat of his Youth, and affuring himself the glory of putting from the sound an end to this War, having made a sudden levy, marcheth incontication of the sum of the

Fear, while the former Confuls carried back the Legions to Rome attending on their Tritimph, laid hold on that opportunity, and what with the Relicks of their former Armies, and fome new Levies, had gathered together a confiderable force, and because they knew the Plague was at Rome, and had heard that the present Confuls were men not much to be feared, either forang experience in Marshal affair. or for any great Authority they had, they grew consident, invaded, depopulated, and wasted the Territories of the Campanians whom Livis Book 7 they had alwayes hated, but now more vehemently, looking on them as the Authors of the dan-ch.31 gers and calamities they now single the dignity of his Fabion-Family, but the small account he made of a Nation so often beaten 2 and 2 and 10 counties and Deliberation. He marchests swiftly towards the enemy, and having discovered the Samnite stouts, who upon sight of the Roman troops retired back to their own main Body, and judging this to be a flight of the whole Holf, without any consideration had either of the place or the condition of his men, he commands in all haft that may be the Battel to be begun, as if the hope of Victory consisted only in Expedition: But the Samnites having notice of their approach, were very circumspect, had seized on advantageous places, marshalled their Army, and invensed the minds of their Souldiery with their commanders Orations; and consequently the Event of the Battel was accordingly; for the Samnites being in good Rank, and well prepared, made no great business to rout the Romans, being very weary with their journey and surious march, out of all order, as if they came rather to plunder then to sight. Three Europius Batton shared, out of all order, as if they came rather to plunder then to sight. Three Europius Batton shared, out of all order, as if they came rather to plunder then to sight. Three Europius Batton shared his men were lost, a greater number wounded, and only by the benefit of Suids in Esi, the Night was the total destruction of his

So that the whole night was passed away with the Groans of the dying, and the Complaints of the living, every one with horror and despair waiting for the next day as their last. For being tired with labour, diftempered with long watchings, weakned with wounds, terrified with an unlucky overthrow, and their number much diminished, they thought it impossible to refift the enemy, whom when they were found and entire both in body and mind, and filled with hopes of Victory, they were not able to encounter upon even terms. Things being at this ill paffe the Remedy (as it often happens) proceeded from the enemies mistake, who daunted with the Rumour of the other Conful's approach, and fearing left while he affaulted Fabius his Camp, the new forces would furround him, contented himself with what successe he had above his hope obtained, and diverted his course another way. The Enemy being removed, the Romanslikewife betook themselves to a safer Resuge: when these tidings were brought to Rome, the City was exceedingly moved, not so much with the losse, as the dilgrace of the business, and took it deeply to heart, That the longest war they were ever troubled with, when it was now just at a period. should by the rashness of one Consul be revived again, and that more formidably then before, by reason of the great hopes and confidence which the Samnites would assume in contemplation of this their fuccels. Neither was this the sense of the Tribunes of people alone. whose proper art it was by their frequent Orations to fill the Citizens minds with envy and ha-

Livie's Boi-

tred, but even the Fathers, upon discuss of the business, pronounced very heavy and severe sentences, and a Decree was made by the Senate, That Fabius the Conful should be commanded at a Dio apud Vale- certain day appointed to come and plead his cause at Rome. He was no sooner at Rome, but a fwarm of accusers flew about him; and indeed the fault could not be excused, and what was only left of moment on his behalf, even the efteem of old Fabins, was made use of as an argument against him; for they thought him least of all men to be pardoned, who being extracted from fo Illustrious a Parent, and brought up in the midst of his Fathers triumphs, had, by his Imprudence with so foul an overthrow, cast a stain not only on the Roman Glory, but on the renown of his own Family, and the many victories of his Ancestors obtained. Their minds being thus exasperated (that it was not likly the Desendant should have a fair hearing) were first by the consideration of his Fathers eminent Piety, and afterward with his Oration totally appealed. For he fearing leaft for this milcarriage his person would be removed from his Command, infifted not at all in excusing the Crime, but modefuly recounting his own and his forefathers merits, defired there might not be in his old age fo ignominious a Character imprinted on the Fabian Family: Neither did he require that for the fake of fo many other Fabii, who 'almost from the foundation of the City, had by their virtue and counsel augmented the Roman * Empire ; nor that for the fake of those three hundred Fabii, who by their own deaths, and · almost the total loss of the Fabian Name, had protected the Commonwealth, the error of one fingle person should be forgiven, if it were found remediles, and that a greater commodity would accrue from the punishment then the preservation of his son. But whatsoever was in this young man to be feared, is already come to pals, whereas unless we cut off our own hopes, I cannot fay by an unjust, but by an untimely severity. Those many good deeds which his spirit and lively Genius, which likewise his virtue (by me, in your esteem, none of the worst Tutors, being disciplin'd and directed) doth fairly promise, are yet justly to be expected. It hath turned to the improvement of many mens wildom and circumspection, that they miscarried in 'the beginning of Affairs, who being admonished of their error, have often recompensed small · loffes with larger fuccess; and I doubt whether it ought not rather to be imputed to the Envy of Fortune then to any man's fault, that the constant felicity both of the Commonwealth, and our Family, is by a small detriment thus interrupted; though indeed it is rather to be accounted the good will then the envy of the Gods, by whose providence it is come to pass, that "with this overthrow, not so fatal to the City as effectual to our instruction. we are put in mind of our humane condition, to abate that deadly pride which is usually the effect of excessive 'Prosperity. Whatsoever the matter is, Countrymen, I did certainly foresee some ill luck, when upon "the Convention of the Senate, I did earnestly solicit you would not create my son Consul. For when I confidered that my Father, Grandfather, Great-Grandfather, and other my Ancestors ' had frequently, and my felf five times born that Office, I began to miltruft whether the Gods

Polyeuus Stratagem 8.15 'same Family. And I wish my prayers had then prevailed, or that you would be pleased still to continue the benefit bestow'd, lest what against my will, you confer'd on my son as a To-

" 2. Fabins without cause, or that without cause ye deprive him of it, if by a contrary Judgment ye shall destroy your former Sentence. But if you will please to decree things more favourably, both your own Authority, and the reputation of the Fabian Family shall yet stand found, and his youthful folly, as it was committed with fome loss to the Commonwealth, shall be amended to its greater emolument and profit. But who dares promife these things? Truly, 'Countrymen, I will, even I will engage my felf to the Commonwealth for my fon, and happy may it prove to the Senate and People of Rome, and our own private Family; I will also go Maxim.S.5-7.1 Legate to the Conful, and partake of whatfoever fortune he shall happen either to find or to make. My spirits are yet vigorous neither considering mine age, is the strength of my body

'or Men would willingly, and with an equal mind, fuffer the supreme Honour to continue in the

ken of Honour, prove an occasion of unheard of Insamy to us both; nay, lest your selves be

' suspected of Rashness, for posterity will judge, that either you conferred the command on

much decayed. I can performe a fouldiers duty, I can stand in Battel, and if to all things else I were impotent, yet with the Memory of my Former victories I can both terrifie the Enemy and Encourage our own Souldiers; and, which is of greatest concernment, I can with Counfell and Caution temper and direct the impetuous Heat of the Confull's youth which is the on-'ly Cause of the last Missortune; If I knew not the Disposition of my sonne, and were not affured he would embrace any good direction, I would not certainly now neer the end of my "life hitherto led without Blemish, after the bearing so many Consulships both to my owne bikeing and yours, after fignal victories and illustrious Triumphs, I would not hazard all my Gloery pur chased with so many yeares travel and danger, at home and abroad, by trusting it to the Rathness of one in confiderate young man.

This Oration did both move the mindes of all who were prefent, and also ingenerate a Confidence of better fuccess for the future. Old Fabins was by an Unanimous consent created Legate, all preparations were made with what diligence care and Expedition might be; and the fum Conful took the field with no less favour and Hope of the People, then he had lately returned with their indignation and reproaches. Henceforward both in their march and in their Camps nothing was omitted either of good Discipline, or what the art and experience of an old General could ordaine, and those Companions whom Q. Fabins the Father had by good turnes, or by the admiration of his virtue obliged to himselfe, were very ready to perform whatsoever was enjoyned them; the Souldiers also greedy to blot out their former diffrace, and confiding in the Counsel of a Leader, under whose conduct they remembred the Samnites to have been often beaten by themselves : and their Fathers did earnestly desire opportunity of encountring the Enemy. On the other fide the Samnites were no less elevated with contemplation of their late victory; fo that one Party striving to retaine their purchased Glory, the other to repair what was loft, they joyned iffue most vehemently with all the force and might on both fides. And now behold the Romans in a worse condition then before. C. Ponisus Herennius the Enemies Orofius 3. 22. General having hemm'd in the Conful with a felect band; when Maximus observing the danger his fon was in fetting spurre to horse flings himself into the thickest of the Enemies Troopes : He was followed immediately by a Party of Horse, who beside the motion of their own Courage were ashamed to see one Old man affault with a resolution to overcome so many spirightful young Lads in the flower of their strength. This sudden storme govern'd the Fortune of the whole Battel. The Roman Legions animated with the boldness of their Cavalrie, at first well received the Enemy, and straightway repell'd them: Herenning in vaine refishing, who, that day performing all the Ontes both of a good General and a good Souldier, endeavouring to rally his files to retaine the Cowardly, and withftand the affailants, could neither hinder the Flight of his men, nor afterward find opportunity of escape for himself. Four thousand Samnites were taken with their General, The Battel and the flight swallowed up 24000. The Enemies Camp was likewise seized on with vast plunder in it, which was quickly much encreased by Forrage of their Grounds, and taking in of Towns both by storme and upon Mercy; This great change Eutrophilis of Affaires was wrought by the access of one onely Person, insomuch that the lately Victoria lib. 11. ous army is now routed by the Conquer'd party, and the Confull carries away captive that General by whom he was formerly himselfe shamefully beaten, which was a pleasing spectacle to. the Romans, and a great Ornament to his Triumph, which by the ready good will of the People he made into the City the next yeare. While the Fabii thus order'd things in Samninm the other Confull D. Brutus (whose Province was among the Falifei) had the like happy success: Zonaras For being affifted by Sp. Carvilius his Legate (for twas thought fit to joyne a Legate also with him, a man as skilful in war, so one that had experience of the Enemy, against whom last year he did fourtunately mannage affaires) he did waft no fmall of the Refidue of Etruria, and overcame in a fet battel the Falisci daring to encounter with him. These newes being brought to Rome, when the time of Conveneing the Senate was come, and it feemed not fit for the Common-wealth to withdraw the Confulls from their charges, an Interregnum was agreed upon, The Regent L. Postbumius Megellus, in a Court of his own holding, was himself declared Confull; a precedent till that day unhear'd of, unless in the Person of Appins Claudins, which never- Liv. 3.55. theleffe no good man approved. But Postumius behaved himself in his Magistracy with as much From the theleffe no good man approved. But regiment between the Nobility of his Extraction, and this Foundation of arrogance as he affum'd it. Being vainly pufft up with the Nobility of his Extraction, and this Foundation of his third Confulfhip, he did utterly defpife his Colleague for this year, C. Junius Brutus as the City 66s.

The Desires came to be diffused on. he Dionyl. apart of the property of the City of the one much below him, being but a Plebeian. When the Provinces came to be disputed on, he Pulpium,

ing the Administration of the Sammitick warre as his Due, infomuch as according to his own fay- Liv. 9.44, and

ing, be had in his two former Confulfifier dans great things against that Enemy. The business 10.33-being canvas d with much contention in the Senate, when C. Junius perceived he was not able to Suidas in Postmaintaine his Right against the Grace and Power of his Colleague did at length declare he would bum.

did ftill continually rage both in City and Countrey, for which having tried all remedies now for three yeares, they could not either with their divine or humane applications allay it. Wherefore 1.8.2. confulting either with the books of the Sybills or the Oracle of Delphos (for this also is report Ovid Metamor. ted) they fent Ten Ambassadours to fetch Ascalapius to Rome from Epidaurus where it is said

he was borne; For though the Answer were doubtful, neither could the Fathers foresee the Paulanias. B. 2.

would not fuffer Britins to be compared with him, nor lots to be cast, out of all Order claim-

desist, lest by the discord of the Consults the Publick good might be hindred. The Pestilence

fortunes to proceed by. A very strange thing then fell out, but of most undoubted truth, by reafon of the fincerity of fo many Authors affirming it, as likewife appeares by the firucture of the Chappel in Tibur then erected and confecrated; When the Roman Embaffadours had de-Val Maximus. liver'd their Message, the Epidaurians entertain'd them kindly, but because it did not appear what was convenient to be granted them, they were conducted to the Temple with liberty to convey away what should seem convenient for their use. The Altars of this God among the Plutarch. Gracians was most commonly in open and high Places; the Epidaurians also five miles from their Quest. Rom.94. City had a Temple of greatest Fame in those dayes, and very rich by the gifts of men who belieyed their health to proceed from thence; Being brought hither, while they fland in admiration

Paulan Auth de of the Largeness of the Statue which was cut by the excellent skill of Thrasymedes the Parian: wiris illuft. 6.22, Behold an huge Serpent creeping out of a fecret place fills all their mindes with horrour and Devotion: For the Priests with great veneration cryed out, The God himselfe is in this Snake. and being sometimes seen in this shape, it alwayes imports a good and healthful Omen. Two daves Pet Discout was he seen in the Temple and then again withdrew himself; the third day through the midft of Hift Mifcella. the throng of Spectatours and Adorers he went directly to the Port where the Roman vessel 2.11. Liv.Epit.11. Paufan.

attended them; and entring into the Ship, he rolls himfelf up according to his spiral manner, in the Cabbin of *Q. Ogulusius* President of the Embassy. There is an antient story that the Same Asculapius having assamed the forme of a Serpent was carried from Epidaurus to Sicron by a Toske of Mules, one Nicagora, the wife of Echetimus driving the wains.

The Romans rejoyceing at the good Omen, as having the God himself present among them? hoised fail, and in a few dayes with a prosperous Voyage, crossed the Seas and arrived at Antium; where the Sea being troublesome, and their navigations hindred; the serpent which had

kept it felf fill and quiet all the voyage, creeping out the Ship, glided to the Porch of the most eminent Church in that City, and there abode three whole dayes together: The Romans Auct de viris Jlluft. much fearing they should never draw him from thence, seeing he had not in so long time return-Oui1. Val Maximus. ed to his wonted fustenance; but at length having regained, him with much cheerfulness they conveyed him to Rome: The whole City ran out to the fight of fo incredible a wonder; on the banks of the river as he passed by many altars were erected, incense and sweet odours prepared, and Ovid. facrifices flain. They were now just come to that place, where Tibur a little dividing it felf, fuffereth an I land to appear in the midft of it; when the Serpent for laking the Ship betakes Sutton in Class- himself into that I fland by swiming, and was not afterwards any more seen by man; hence was the place call'd the Island of Asculptim. The Fathers all agreeing that the Gods had chosen that place, decreed a Temple as bothere exceed to Asculptim. The sickness whether by this remedy, or that it had otherwise run its full course did suddenly cease; the Temple was quickly inriched with many extraordinary offerings, and its renown wonderfully spread abroad by

those who profest to have received help in their diseases from this God. L. Posthumiu the um de arte gym-Conful carried the same pride with him into his Province which he had exercif'd against his Colnaftica.1.1. Diony, apud Va. lengue at home: For whereas Q. Fabius Gurges, the last years Conful, did by order from the Senate mannage affairs in Samnium as Proconful: Post bumius arrogantly writes to him commanding him to depart the Province, in as much as himself was sufficient to wage that War. Fabins answering with the Dercee of the Fathers, and that it was not safe for him to desert a business imposed on him by the Senate; the Romans upon this news feared lest by the discord of the Commanders, the Common-wealth would be damnified: Wherefore 'twas thought fit to fend Dion and Va- with the Army in Samnium. Posthumius having returned an absurd and broken Answer; ad-

Legares to the Conful, to defire in the Senates name that Fabius might be fuffer'd to continue ded withall a speech of singular impudence: That during his Consulship, he was not obliged to obey the Senate, but they him; and that his actions might correspond with his words, forthwith difmiffing the Legates, he marcheth with his Army to Cominium, which City Fabius did then befiege; refolving (if by no other means he could) by fight to remove his Rival: The Roman Armies had afforded the enemy a foul spectacle, if Fabius had refifted with the same he was affaulted; but he being better temper'd both by nature and his Fathers documents departed the Province, having profest that he resided not to the Confuls fury . but to the good of the Commonwealth. Posthumins in a few dayes reduced Cominium, whence leading his Army to Venusia, and taking that also, he carried about the War to other Towns; many whereof partly by force, partly by treaty were brought under his power. In this Expedition ten thousand of the enemies were flain, fix thousand two hundred casting down their arms, yeilding themselves to the mercy of the conquerours. The Confuls atchievements were no way contemptible, but the grace of them were spoiled by his pride and Insolence: Wherefore when he did by Letters adwife the Fathers that the City and Territory of Venufia was very convenient for a Colony therein to be planted, the counsel indeed was accepted, but without mention made of the Author of the Victory and the councils, other men had the conduct of the Colony of twenty thouland

men; for fo I find it in Authors of no small credit: A great number indeed and almost exceedtions ing belief, but that it seems reasonable, that in the midst of Nations, yet unsubdued they should think of placeing a confiderable force, as a double guard both against the Apulians and the Lucarians. Now the flubbornels of Posthumius, as befides other grudges and offences, it contraeted him much envy; so it tended much to encrease Fabins his Favour and good opinion

with all men, fo, that when he came to the City, and had made relation of his performances, his triumph was readily affented unto. Being now Proconful he did on the Calends of Anguff make his triumph over those Samnites who are called Pentri: Old Fabius followed his Columna capi-Chariot on horf-back, whom the people beheld, and by their acclamations acknowledged not on-toline. ly an Affiliant, but the author of the Victory. He accumulated all the glory of the enterprize Phatach in apon the peoples Conful, using himself as the name, so the modelty of a Legate; beholding his Fabio Cunstator. fons honour with as much complacency, as when, being yet a little one, he did in his own triumph 6-43. Tons notion with a miss Chariot. Part of the plunder was by the Conful divided among the foul Livie Eptom 12

diers, the rest laid up in the Treasury , and C. Ponius the Samnite being first led in Triumph was afterward beheaded: A flout man he was and of worthy memory, who in those dayes did a long time sustain the Roman violence, gave them many considerable overthrows, but of all the most shameful one at the Caudine Spinnies: He was reported to say, T bat had he been reserved to those dayer wherein the Romans should have learn't to receive money, he would no longer have suffared them to bear finay. It feems then the fortune of the City was not better defended by their industry in Arms, then their innocence of manners: In the mean time Posthumius fretting no less at the honour had been granted his Rival, then that the like had been denyed him, by weakness of mind opposing his own contumacy, to the authority of the Fathers, did both exasperate

the wound of his own spirit, and imitate those imaginations against him, which ought by modefty of speech and carriage to have been asswaged. He abstained not from complaints against his enemies, nor from reproaches against the Senate, and to spite the Fathers, he destributed the whole prey among the fouldiers, and disbanded his army before a fixceffor could be fent him. He triumphed likewife contrary to the pleasure of the Senate, which, though some refer to his Livie. 10.37. fecond Consulship, I believe more fitly agrees with this conjuncture, and it is so affirmed by au Dionifius, thors of no mean credit in Hillories: By these doings he drew new hatred upon himself, and he was no fooner out of office, but the two Tribunes of the people upon a fet day accused him; Befides what hath hitherto been mentioned, 'twas objected against him, that before he march's armed Liv. Epitemati out of the City, he employed two thousand choice men out of his Legions to digg up a piece of ground, and detained them many days in this work, not remembring they were his fouldiers, not his flaves, and

mere leavied to enlarge the Publicks Land, not to manure his. Being earnestly press't with these Crimes, and in vain triving to clear himself, he was by the suffrage of all the Tribes condemned, his fuit was valued to fland him in two hundred thouland pieces of money. Now P. Cornelius Rafinasi, and M. Curius Dentatus entered their Confulfnips. Each of these with his Legions From the found did utterly wast Sammians, depopulating their grounds, and running their Cities, and in many dation of Rome fet battels having the upper hand compelled them at length to fue for peace, for having in fo Europius, B.1. many battels loft the prime of their Youth; and in Pontiss the chief counsel and conduct, they Orshur. 2.1. did by their Embassadours sent first to the Consul, and by their leave to Rome, obtain that now this fourth time a League might be renewed with them. Tis likely too the Romans even Livit Epit. 11. weary with beating, wete willing to conclude a difficult and miferable War, with the tranquility of a certain peace. I find the war with the Sammites to have begun when M. Valerius was the third time Conful. A. Carnelius Coffus being his Colleague, and being through four and fifty Confulfhips, with various fuccels continued (only by some shortlived truces suspended) it held Live 7.19. both parties in play with much trouble and vexation; whether Cornelius triumphed for this War is uncertain; as for Maniss: there is no doubt, for his fortune being more eminent in that he fub-Bunchtan; son, he Triumphed twice in the same Consulfaip: For the Sabines a Warlike Nation, now grown wealthy with a long peace, whether they were moved with their own proper Livie Epit. 11. compassion, and Entreaties of the Sammiter; or whether willing timely to prevent those miferies, which (having swallowed up their neighbours) they foresaw approaching to themselves, having put their young men into Arms, invaded some places under the Roman Jurisdiction : Against these did Curius lead forth his Army, and that he might both divert the enemies, and give the Sa-

hines some talks of the mileries of War, he sent part of his forces by privy journies into their territories with infruction, that foreading themselves as much as could be, bringing terrour and vastation on every place: This straight did soon dissolve the formidable Army of the Sadises, faveral troupes running several wayes to the defence of their own substance; so that the Conful had an easie Victory over the dispersed forces. In this Expedition they proceeded as far Floras B.1.15. as the Adriatique Sea, gaining the possession of so much ground, and so many men, as the saying of Carins began to be famous, who (according to the genius of those times being more geady in deeds then in words) when he could not express every fingular circumstance, in gross expres't himself, That he had taken so much ground, it must needs have turned into wilderness, but Aust de viris that be had taken a proportionable number of men; and that be had taken fo many men, they must of Illustra.33. tens we made taken a propor sommer of men, and was we made any norm to many men, they many of samples and made it is made in the bad taken a proportionable extent of grand. Flory withing the City, (though without the suffrage of the Tribes) this favour was in memory of their old

Affinity under Tatins, the late War not being carried on with any malignant hatred. Of the next From the founyears Confulship (underwent by M. Valerius Corvinus, and Q. Ceditius Noetha) we have destinot the arrived to little understanding; onely I find some Colonies about thistime deduced to Castram, City 664. to Adria (from wheace the Sea taketh its name) and to Sens in Gallia: Nevertheless consider- Floris. ang those Regions were not as yet to such a purpose sufficiently setled, It think fit rather to encline

to other Authors who refer the beginning of those Colonies to after-times: But in the Cito Guero de Le for restraining many villanies and outrages daily committed, there was a new Magistracy constitut-Cicero de Le-S.30.Ede O.I. ed under the name of Capital Triumvirs, who were appointed Judges and Moderators to take

The Supplement of Livie, Book I.

Liv. Epit. 11. cognizance of offences, to imprison the guilty, and, when occasion was, to inflict punishments. The words of the Law in that case made by L. Papirius, Tribune of the people, I find to be thele, Wholever hall hereafter be Prator to give Judgment among the Citizens, let him require of the people three Capital men, and those three men, wheever shall be chosen, let them exact facraments, let them judge, let them be of equal authority, as by the Laws and decrees of the people they ought to Exact, to Judge, and to Be. In which clause commission is likewise given of requiring Mulcts or Fines, for in those dayes that piece of mony which was disbursed by way of punishment, was called a Sacrament, because (the publick facrifices being many, and the Treasisry but low) it was destin'd to be expended in facrifices. Of the Taxes that year, there is no other memory left, but that two hundred seventy three

Plin Nat. Hift 7.41. Zonaras.

thousand Citizens were rated. That this years Cenfors did likewise choose 2. Fabins Maximus Prince of the Senate, there is a likely conjecture, which is otherwise confirmed, for that honour did constantly remain in three of that Family successively; as for example, Maximus received it from Ambustus his father, and transmitted it to his son Gurges. While affairs were in a good state abroad, they were troubled with discord and sedition at home. The Comminalty being far in debt required a general discharge by publick authority for all debts and bonds passed aforetime, without any fatisfaction; this was an old divice, and for two hundred years and upwards varioufly agitated, even as any turbulent Tribune should exasperate them, or the Extortion of Usurers move their indignation. Under the former Confuls, the fear either of the Pestilence or the Enemy did fmother these contentions in some measure; but 2. Marcius Tremulus and P. Cornelius Arvina being Confuls, and the year, enfuing M. Claudius Marcellus, and roundation of C. Nautius Rutilus bearing office, they broke out most violently, for the appealing whereof more then for any other occasion, a Dictator was created, whom I take to be Appins Claudius, who was afterwards firnamed Cacus, in as much as among ancient monuments I find him to

apud Omer brian the peoples minds now already horty disposed, causing them the fooner and more vehemently to in falso.

T. Verwier, Veherica S. et al. Val. Maximus 5,1,9.

have been Dicator.

Florus L

red up to the Samnites for an unworthy League made with them) by reason of his domestick calamities, overcharged with debt and not able to pay, was forced to yield himself flave to Ph Dion. apud Pa-tists, patiently performing all fervile duties. Plotists not content to have reduced to this base condition a young man of excellent Beauty, of a Confular Family, and likewise of great hopes did moreover attempt to corrupt his Chaftity, having before deprived him both of Estate and But Veturius disdaining and resolveing to suffer any thing rather then commit so horida wickedness, was with most grievous stripes tormented, whereupon he thrust himself forthinto

the publick, and being by the multitude conducted to the Conful's Tribunal, he complains of the cruelty and luft of his Creditor, shewing withal the bunches and fresh marks of the lashes. The Consuls therefore judging it a business not to be neglected, informed the Senate thereof, where upon sentence past, Plorius was condemned to prison, and by a Law in that case established, All men whosoever through the whole City had bound themselves slaves for debt, were set at liberty. I am not ignorant that instead of T. Veturius some Authors make mention of Publius the son of a Colonel, who was one of the contrivers of the Caudine peace. Forty years before this, for the like cause, was a Law made for the annulling such Indentures; nevertheless the Usurers growing so hard hearted, and the former Law, by the patience of Debters (refusing nothing in the midft of their penarie) being by degrees neglected, 'twas though fit they fould be admonished by so fresh an example to provide more full and diligent caution for the future.

Liv 8, 18

Zonaras,

Rome 467

Dionyfius.

But the people defiring to be freed not only from their Indentures, but from the Extortion of Use mony, were not satisfied with that Law though favourable to their revengeful minds. And(as in some more accute diseases, the pain is rather intended by a gentle application of medecines then remitted) not long after the matter was so Exulcerated, that when the Tribunes of the people with their greatest endeavours contended for a Law concerning. Letters of Protection from Creditors, and that the Creditors did with equal force and animolity relift: The Commonalty after the example of their Ancestors, quitting the City, retired cross the water to Mount Janieulus, resolving never, without obtaining their request, to return to their own houshold Gods. The Consuls finding little remedy against this combustion (M. Valerius Patieus, and C. Elius Pa-Livie Epit. 11 tus are thought then to be Confuls) they were fain to flie to the last refuge in diffrested times, and create a Dictator, who was Q. Hortenfas; he applying what the Time and the Caule feed to require, and understanding the main breach of peace to confist in this, That the people were sensible of the violation of their Decrees, and the Publishan Law, thought sit to yield to the times, (though many strove against this opinion) and by a new Law made in the Esculete he diligently provided, That whatfoever the Commonalty should ordain, all the Romans should Agalliss 15, 27 be obliged unto. With these Lentitives the people being reduc'd to concord, and recurred to their own houses, the Dictator, either by the sudden force of his disease, or overwearied with

care and pains, dyed during the time of his Magultracy, which had hapned to none before. Augultin de Henceforward for a while there was lefs diffention at Rome; but the Dignity of the Empire be. Civ.Del. gan infenfibly to decreafe, in as much as the Commons not being guarded against the fraudulent proceedings of Ambitious men, and yet earnest to manifelt their authority, accepted of any motions, and decreed many things tending to the difgrace of the Publick, and at last struck at the very Foundation. A lingular Lesson to those who are invelted with the guidance of affairs, feeing the vulgar, if their own private business proceed fairly, seldom meddle with things of an higher nature, not to provoke them by injuries and oppressions of great ones to aspire to a Dominion they know not how to manage. About this time I believe was the Law made concerning fufferages, which the Fathers, to the danger of their own Courts, were fain to autho- Livis 1.17 rize. For hitherto it had prevailed that no man executed any magistracy by the peoples votes , Gierro pro Pla.

The Improvident vulgar did for some time contain themselves within their former bounds,

and though they seldom contradicted the Fathers Sentences, yet they were alwayes seared as having power to do fo. But then Manius the Tribune made a Law whereby the peoples Autho. Givero in Brate having power to do lo. But then Manins the 1 ribune made a Law whereby the peoples Authority was much augmented, but the wholfome, and honourable feverity of the Senate much Annal Rom. weakned. Q. Hortensins the Dictator being dead, some report another was chosen to admi-aano 466 nister affairs, to wie, Q. Fabias Maximus; if so, this was his third Dictatorship. L. Volumnius, C. F. C. N. is faid to have been Master of his horse , For there was war at this time with Livie Epit. 1 the Volinians of the Errascan Nation, which was very seasonable to clear Rome of the sedicions, and those who retained the spirit of the former Discord. There was likewise occasion found of waging war with the Lucanians, who being troublefome neighbours, had by many injuries compelled the Thurines (a City of that part of traly called Great Greece) to betake them-

felves to the Roman Protection: And C. Elins the Tribune propounding a War against the Lucas Plinie 34.6 mians, the people decreed it. The armies therefore were drawn into the field, and in each place things performed, the memories whereof, with the Annals of those who wrote them, is perished. The Thurines bestowed on C. Ælim a statue and Crown of gold. Next follows the Confusship of C. Claudine Canina, and M. Emilius Lepidus, whereof no memorable thing is delivered to posterity; only the Etruscan and Lucanian war feem to have been still in being. There is also on Record an Oration of Curini concerning the Lucanians, which is to be Author white referred to one of his four Triumphs, for fo often I find he Triumphed. But in what yeare, or illustrates, with what Magistracy invested, he managed those affaires is uncertain. But things of greater weight were now ingendring which were attended with a very confiderable flaughter, for a war was now arter against the Senones a people of Gains. They had

of Sentinas, where, Decisis haveing Devoted himselfe to Death, a great Number of their Livie 10.39 of orange and the state of the getater power then they had usually done, they Besseged Artisius. Now the Arctines had be Livie 10,17 fore this requested a league with the Romans, which beeing denied they did neverthelesse obtains a Truce, whole Terme was not yet expired. But herein did their chiefest Hope of succour confift, because the Romans alwayes thought it mainely concernd themeto have the Gaules beaten. Wherefore fending Emballadours to Rome they craved affiliance against the common enemy. In the mean time the yeare was gone about wherein C. Servilius Tucca and Lucius Cecilius Metil. Anno 469, Iss were Confuls, in flead of Cacilius some annals mention Calisus; But the Jeffer Nobility of the Carliarramity is thought not to have attained the Consular dignity till the years from the

BOOK



BOOK; II.

and Dolabella forthwith leaving the Etrurians, marcheth with his Army through the Sabines,

and Picenians territorys with very long journeys into the Countrey of the Senones, who terrifi-

ed with this fudden Invalion, now in the ablence of their main frength, taking the field with a small and inconsiderable body were easily routed and overcome. The Consul giving the Ene-

fame time things succeeded not so prosperously at Aretium; For L. Cacilius Metellus had ill

fortune in his fight before the Town with the Senones and Etrurians, seven Colonells with many

other men of Note, together with the Prator himself were flain, and of their Legions and Aux-

But the Joy for this victory prevailed not so much with the Gaules, as forrow and Confler-

nation for the Lamentable Defolation of their Country; Wherefore gathering together all

was brought that many of the Tuicans had joyned forces with the Se-

nones, the Fathers thought the Danger of the Aretines a thing nor

bella from the Volfinians, nor Domitius out of Lucania without great

hindrance to their affaires, The Fathers ordain L. Coecilius Metellus the

last yeares Consull, and now Prator, with all haste to Leavy an army, and

Polibru:

MarianusScot

Cornelius Dolabella, and Cn. Domitius Calvinus being Confuls, when the Terrour of the Gallique warre began again to move it felfe, and news to be neglected by them : And because they could neither recall Doldraise the stege of Arctium; Nevertheless left the warre should feem to

illiaries about Thirteen Thousand were wanting.

Appianus spud be rashly undertaken, they thought fit to send Embassadours before, to Declare that Arenum spud be rashly undertaken,

was under the Roman Protection, and that the Gaules being in League with them would do more justly, if they would not lead their Army against their Friends and Companions. The message being proclaim'd among the Senones, Britomaris a fierce young man of the Royall Blood,

whose Father had been slain by the Romans amongst the Etrurian auxiliaries, burning with defire of Revenge, caused not only the men, but the Ensignes of their facred Office to be hewne and torne in Pieces. The Rumour of fo horrid a fact being related in Rome and in the Camp of Dolabella, their mindes were vehemently incented, and warre proclaim'd against the Senones; Livie Epit. 12.

my no Breath, Burnesup his Townes, demolisheth his Buildings, wasteth the whole land, and Futvinum #16- having flain the youth and carried away the weaker multitude of Women and Children, left very little figne that ever that Countrey had been inhabited by Mankind. Britomarie himselfe being taken and punished with various and exquisite Torments was reserved for the Triumph. At the

Appian. Hif.

Mifcell. 2.13. PolyBius. Aug.de Civ. Dei. 3.17. Orofius 3. 33.

their Country men then in Armes in Etruria, full of Grief and Anger, void of counsell and hope; having no habitation whereto to be received at home. (I know not what Fate drawing them to their destruction) in a heat of Resolution they drive toward Rome, thus Computing, That there is no other way to recompence the defolation of their own Countrey, but by forcing the Romans to fee the like R wine of their City; That their Spirits and Forces were now no whit infersour to, nor the cause of their March from Aretium of less importance, then that of their Ancestours who marched from Clusium of the Same Etruria and took Rome: With the like speeches incensing themselves they Rush on, by nature impatient of Delay, and now hasty in their Counsels, that they might overwhelme their Enemies unawares; But travelling through an Enemies Countrey, they met with many obstacles, so that the Romans had Leisure to provide against this Fury. At length wandring through unknown and unfriendly places, guided by no certaine Line, they light upon Domitius the Confull, and immediately joyne Battell with him; But their unhappy rashness confounded both their Reason and Discipline: many being flainein Battel, the Residue growing mad with Rage and despaire sheathed in their own Bowells, those weapons they had in vain drawn against the Enemy. Insomuch as so sudden and vehement a Judgement overtook a late most flourishing People for their villany in murthering Embassadours, that in the space of few months they were totally cut off, and ceased any more to be numbred among Nations, whose laws they had violated and Transgressed: For even the small Remnant of the Senones who had betaken themselves to their Neighbours, and Kinsmen the Boil, were the next year by Dolabella the Confull with an universal flaughter clean swept away. Florus. t. 13. For whereas the Boians and Etrurians were involved in these late disasters, and possessed with sear of the same Calamities, they were at the Lake called Vadimonis in a set Battell overcome, many of the Etrurians Ilain, few of the Boians escaped, the very name of the Senones fo utterly extinct,

that there is not thought to be left alive one Man of that Nation which had fet Rome on fire. About this time I think it more probable that the Colony was planted in Sena, the Romans Polybius having now an entire possession of their Countrey, and quite taken away their Name out of that part of Italy. Nevertheless the Etrurians and the Boians next year recruiting their army Plinie. with young men now grown up, ventred once more to try the Fortune of a Battell. Then it Polybius. was I believe by 2. Amilius Papus that they were beaten, for his and C. Fabricius his first 471. Consulship hapned that year, and 'tis certain the Province of Etruria fell to Papus by Lot. But in most Annalls yet extant, the Memory of these Transactions is swallowed up by the Inter- Dionys. spud: vening of greater matters. For whereas the Romans had by fo many continuall fights and mam. victories very mightily encreased their Virtue and Power, all the free Cities and Nations in Italy being brought into feare, conspired in a great and most dangerous warre; joyning together all their Counfells and forces as against a Common Enemy, and Plunderer. Neither thought Livie Epit. 12. they fit any longer to deferre their Defigne, while now the Remnant of the Boians and Etrurians sufficed to distract the Roman Powers. And first of all the Samnites, again breaking their League and openly joyning force with the Lucanians and Brutians, commenced the Warre. But thele were overcome by C. Fabricius in many pitch'd fields; especially in one most remarkable Plinie. 34.7. when they joyn'd battell neer the City of the Thurines, which Statius Statilius had again Val. Max. 1.8. freightly belieged; where the Enemy was with a very great flaughter beaten, and their Camp likewise forced and taken. It is reported that while the camp was strenuously defended. A young man of large proportion of Body was feen to bring Ladders to the works, whereby the Romans being animated obtained a complete victory. Twenty Thousand are said to be stain in Animiana. the fight and in the Camp, Five thousand together with the General taken Prisoners, and twen-Marcellius ty Colours. The next day the Confull relolving to reward those whose valour had been emi- 15. Val Marie nent, and promifing a CORON A VALLARIS to him who first entred the Enemies Camp. After di- mus. ligent Enquiry made after the man, the fouldier was not to be found (if fo be he were a fouldier) Ammian, Marwho would claime this Honour. Twas therefore believed and voiced abroad that Mars was Val. Mar. the Author of this feat, and the Cause of Victory; And by the Consul's order supplication was made unto him, which the fouldiers with Laurells on their heads performed with great Joy and Gladness. The Tarentines had not as yet affished the Accomplices with any open aid; for though they were the Principal Authors of the Confederacy, yet they thought it wifer to let the Roman forces be provoked and the Fortune of warre tried with other men's danger then their own. But this Diffimulation served not their purpose, for a meer accident provoking the Rarfinels of the Giddy rabble betrayed all their Counfels. Even at this Time, that part of the Italian shore, after the Manner of the Gracians (by whom Tarenini and most of the other Cities were builded) did exceffively delight themselves with fights, and stage playes The Tarentines above others were most Luxurious in this kind, infomuch as it is faid they had Strato.6. more Feafts and Solemn Playes then Dayes in the Yeare. It happed they were then fet at their Floring fports in the greater Theatre by the Haven side, when L. Valerius (some say Cornelius) one Horas 1. of the Admiralls of the seas was descryed entring the Haven with ten Roman Vessels; A Fatall Fulgiam Hefi-Errour to both Parties; For the Romansignorant of all things betook themselves thither as num to a friendly and amicable shore; the Tarentines on the other side Conscious of their own Pri- Zonaras. vy practifes interpreted this Navy to be fent with an hostile Intention. There was then prefent one Philocharis whom for his loofe Conversation the Citizens call'd Thais; He mentioning the articles of some former Leagues, said it was not lawful for the Romans to saile past the Promontory of Lacinium, that therefore they should go out and meet the foole-hardy Barbarians . and suppress their Pride with a Mischiefe. The giddy Rout besotted with continual drinkings manifest their affent by Acclamation, so that one seandalous persons opinion in a matter of so great importance was generally received, and without further Confideration they take up armes, and affault the Ships: The Romans as not dreaming of any fuch Encounter, being ut- Florus terly unprepar'd to fight, betook themselves to flight. The Tarentines swiftly pursuing, Five Dion. soud thips onely made their Escape; as many being hemm'd about were brought into the haven, Fulvium. whereof Foure with the Admirall were drown'd and one taken, The Men, as many as were of Appiam. age and strength fit for Warre, were slaine, the rest made slaves. Presently with the same va- Orosius 4.x. nity they mage warre against the Thurines, accusing them , That the Romans came into these Zonarus parts by their meanes, who though they were Gracians, had jet in the time of their distress cho-Appian. Sen a Barbarous Nation to be their Protector , rather then the Tarentines their Neighbors and Kin(men. The City is taken and plundred, the Chief men call out and banish'd, and the Roman Garrison compounding for their own safety are dismissed. The Romans hearing the Dio. Newes, were according to the Greatness of the Injury most exceedingly incent'd, yet thought it not convenient at that season to undertake a new warre: An Embassy was decreed to comnot convenient at that leaton to undertake a new warre: An Employ was detreed to complain of the Outrage, and influction was given the Legates to Require, That the Captives Live. plain of the Outrage, and initiation was given the Just value of them bould be reftor d, the Ex Appian. iles call'd back, and the Authors of thele Misdemeanours deliver'd into the hands of the Romans. The Tarentines according to the Greeke Custome were wont to affemble their People together in the Theatre; whether the Embassadours being with much Difficulty admitted, they find a Dio apud Rabble-rout totally debauch't with Drunkenness and Idleness, for this likewise was a great Ho- Ful, urfinum.

by day with the Tarentines. There when L. Posthamius the Prince Legate began to declare his

In place of Livie's Twelfth Book.

Dionyl. apud

Urfinum.

Appian

Dion.

Zonarasa

Eclog. ex

Florus 1.18

In place of Livie's Twelfth Book. bvaffed by his own inclination. For how comes it to pass that so few of the young men, and

message, he was entertained with such mocks and scoffs of the wanton multitude, that he carried home greater causes of hatred then he came to complain of. For they had him in such contempt, that not regarding any thing else he spoke; when, as being a Roman, he chanced to pronounce any word not fo exactly according to the Greek manner, the whole company would burff out into laughter, crying out upon him and reviling him as a Barbarian, they jear'd and flour. ed at the Habit of the Embassadors for they came in their gowns, and at last fairly thrust them out of doors, in vain claiming the priviledge of the Laws of Nations. Now, what is scarce fir to be spoken, but may prove of good example to curb the insolence of popular license, it is reported. That as the Embassadors pressed through the croud of the Tarentines out of the Theatre a certain Buffoon, one Philonides (for in this the Tarentines were beholding to their good manners, the Names of their Jefters were recorded in their Annals, though their Princes were forgotten) like an impudent Dog, piff'd upon the facred Vestments of the Embassadors. This

Dionyfius. Diony [. Appian anud Flunium Vrfinum. Valerius might feem the crime of one only mad furious fellow, but that forthwith the whole drunken Maximus 2,2,9 fociety did own it, and the whole Theatre resounded with laughter, and clappings of the hands Dion.

as approving the fact. Posthumius lifting up his voice, We accept this, O men, O Jester (faith he) feeing ye bestow those things upon us me required not at your hands. And when he turned himself to the multitude shewing his defiled garment, they renew'd their laughter, and began to dance, finging fourrilous and reproachful Verses against the people of Rome, wherefore Post ismiss again crying out. Laugh on, faith he, laugh on, Taventines, while ye may, for hereafter ye hall Zonaras. ween sufficiently; Whereat the Tarentines being nettled, Nay, faith he, to vex you the more, I tell you before hand, this garment shall cost you much blood the washing. After this, receiving no other answer, they failed home. Now at Rome, L. Emilius Barbula, and Q. Marcius 472 Philippus, had begun their Confulthip, by whom the Senate being convened, and the Robede-

filed, as it was, being thew'd by the Embatfadors, who declared to the Fathers the whole feries of affronts and indignities heaped on them by the Tarentines: Their spirits were in an high manner incensed, and not so much as any scruple made of vindicating their reproach by Arms. But because they had already to deal with so many mighty Nations, they could not resolve whether now immediately, or hereafter to fend an Army against the Tarentines, and the debate continued many dayes even from morning till night: Some were of opinion, That nothing should be enterprized before the other Cities, at least those near Tarentus were reduced; others contended, That the war should incontinently be commenced; at last, numbring their votes, it was decreed. That the business of the Tarentine war should be referred to the people. The people with an unanimous confent agreed upon the War, and accordingly letters were

fent to Amilius the Conful, who was then gone to the Army into Samnium, That omitting all things at present, he should pitch his Camp in the Tarentine Fields, and, unless he could procure satisfaction for the injuries received, that he should prosecute them with a just and boly War. The Tarentines perceiving they had now no longer to deal with a few unarmed men but a just and well order d Army, rouzing themselves out of their accustom d sottishness, began serioutly to enter into counfel, what was to be done; to accept of the war was dangerous, to do what the Romans required in fatisfaction was base, and to avoide both impossible: While their opinions were thus doubtful, one among the rest stood up and said, "Why do we thus, OT arentines, wast the time in vain altercations? the times are come which require Deeds rather then "Words, which that they may be order'd to the publick benefit, there is need of free Speech and fincere Counsel. Neither am I much moved that heretofore, by a strange disease incident

to Free Cities, ye have been delighted with flattering and fugar'd Orations, though of ill confequence, because then, as in time of Prosperity, ye regarded not much what mainly tended to the good of the Commonwealth: But now the Roman Army is upon our Borders, and the fear of the enemy before our Gates, and this is sufficient to instruct us to prefer what is Pro-'fitable before what is Pleafing. Neither would I have you so interpret me, as if I stood up to bit you in the teeth with past misdemeanors; for unseasonably to object old crimes is the part of an enemy, and one who wantonly infults over others infirmities: And an honest man that is 'careful of the common fafety, will hide and excuse the faults of his City, unlesse the remembrance of them be of concernment to the avoiding some publick Calamity. For seeing we are but men, to pretend freedom from all error, would argue too much Pride: But often to 'fall at the same stone, and not to grow wifer when the very event plainly chastiletheour rash-

'ness, is not consistent with right reason. We have at one man's warning assaulted and drown'd the Roman ships, and presently with open war vexed our Kinsmen the Thurines, because they had rather be protected by the Romans, then swallowed up by the Lucanians and Brutians; "moreover, we have suffered shameful indignities to be cast on the Roman Embassadors; so that a war we might have avoided, a heavy dangerous war we are not provided for, hath in a " most unlucky time overtaken us. Finally, the Roman Camps are now pitch't in our fields, and 'and we as yet wavering in our counsel, deliberate still whether it be safer to accept a formidable war, or make a dishonourable peace. And I would to God at length, that laying afide all felf flatery, and forgetting felf-interest, and aiming at the publick honour and profit, we " might freely and truly confult together, there might certainly a way be found of making an honest league, or a safe war. But now I see you clearly divided into two parts, I may say sactions, not taking counsel out of judgment or as the state of things require, but every man

'poorer fort fland for peace? and why do none of the rich and ancient men defire war? what Zonaras other reason can be given of so equal a division in the City, but these that would fain in quiet reap the commodity of their Lands and Usury, the other in time of war, hope for command and biherty of plunder? This is an old disease amongst us, neither of a long time hath our Commonwealth wanted fuch men, who even with the danger and detriment of the City have flu- Diodorus died to increase their own private wealth. All which may happily be prevented (for I must

foeak what I think at prefent most conducible) if ye will neither buy peace on such base conditions as shall infringe the priviledges of a Free City, nor yet trust fingly to your own Forces in fo difficult a war. Our Anceltors have often committed the conduct and command of their Appiant Armies to forreign Leaders: Either out of Peloponnefus or out of Sicilie we have fent for Strab, book 6 Archidamus the fon of Agefilaus, afterward for Cleonymus, then prefently for Agathocles. Even in our own memory when we were infelted by our Neighbours, our Fathers made use of

Alexander the Epirot: By which means they did not only themselves succeed prosperously Liv.8. 24 but left things in a flourishing condition to us. There is at this day the same friendship between sus and the Epirots, neither are they now leffe potent in an Army and a Commander: And the benefit is fresh in memory, which Pyrrbus received from us, in that with our whole Navy we affifted him in his attempt against the Corcyreans. Therefore esteem this not as my counsel; Paulan, book it but as the counsel of the wifest men who have heretofore happily governed this Commonwealth, which we ought therefore at least to follow, because in the former example you may discern both the reason and ground, as also the issue and successe of it. And yet otherwise, there may be arguments most evident and sufficient to the same purpose; There is no manamongst us so

fingularly eminent, to whom all the reft will willingly submit themselves, and what danger there

is in emulation, when we have to do with a fierce and potent Enemy, ye are not ignorant. And 'who foever ye shall make General, either by his too great affection to peace, or by his am-

bition of carrying on the war, may wrong your affairs; not to fay, that tis not fafe to commit a war into the hands of any ordinary person against the Romans, an hardy stout Nation and inur'd to Arms. But the truth is, which none can doubt of, that Pyrrhus is not by any man exceeded in virtue and experience of Mashal affairs. But perhaps he will not come? Certainly, being a man defirous of action, and having no other war at prefent, he will not only Pyribe 6.25 come himself, but bring a formidable strength, and that of no fresh-water souldiers. And if 'ye fear his encroachment upon your Liberties, ye may treat with him on fuch conditions as the Commonwealth may be fecur'd. By this means ye may either obtain an honourable peace, or befrow a glorious one. Though indeed it be not the leaft of my hopes, that the Romans will rather beforehand deal with us on equal terms then admit of Pyrrhus into Italy, having heretofore feared a King of much lesse glory and renown out of the same Epirus. This counsel prevailed not only fo far, as to make them fee a probable way opened to the publick fafety, but

likewise the assembly being divided into two contrary opinions, neither part being able to prevail over the other, they did all unanimoully concur in this, as feeming indifferent to borh Tis reported, when the Rumour was spread about the Citie, that a decree was made for Plutarch, the invitation of Pyrrhus that one Meson a coveteous fellow, taking a dry wither d chapplet upon Pyrrhus. 16. his head after the manner of Drunkards, together with his minstrel, entred the Theatre; the people according to their idle custome, commanded him to fing and his woman to pipe, after a while silence being made, Meten crys out, Te doe well , O Tarentines, in that ye grant Liberty to them that please, to fing and Dance; for when Pyrthus once comes into the Citie we

eth and burneth the whole Country round about: The Tarentines terrified with these calamities.

(like a people, the more infolent in prosperity, the more dejected and searefull in adversity) sub-

mit themselves to the Government of Agis, who was a constant authour of maintaining the

Roman friendship. Their defire and hopes of peace were much augmented by the discourse of

in emulation of Alexander the Great, comprehending large Empires in his fancy, believed now

shall scarce be allow'd to live after our owne minds. The People being somewhat moved at this faying, and murmurings and whilperings ariseing; Those who were authors of the injuries against the Romans (fearing lest if peacefull Counsels prevailed they should be delivered up to punishment) having chied the people , Thus they would infer significure to be unworthisty deriedd by a rafty fellow, forcibly thrust Meson out of the Theatre, so that afterward without contradicti-

on the Decree was ratified. But the Roman Conful, hearing nothing from the Tarentines Zentral tending to peace; and understanding that Embassadours were sent with presents to Pyribus Confus 4, 1 lets himself to the War, wasteth their grounds, taketh their Cities some by force, some by composition, and fills all places with losse, and terrour. The Tarentines fend forth forces Zondras

to hinder the spoile, but, after a sharpe conflict, the Romans having the better, the Gracians are droven backe into the Citie with great loffe. Then Emilius without reliftance walk-

fome prime men who were dismissed by the Consult, and declared his Humanity, with what Indulgence and candour be entertain'd those who were taken in severall places of the Countrie, or in the last fight. But the confidence of Cineas who was now come with Auxiliaries from Epirus changed their minds, and erected their spirits. For Pyrrbu being a man of vast conceits, and

a way to be laid open to accomplish all his designes, as if the Fates themselves had invited him.

Zonaras.

Capitelina

fragmenta

Dei.3.17

'Tis faid he was much confirm'd by the Oracle of Delphos, whose words were indeed of an am-Aug.de.Civ. biguous fease, which yet the Kings ambition did favourably interpret. For consulting about the War he was now to undertake, Answer was made, Poffe eum Romanos vincere, that he should Envise spudCi- overcome the Romans, or the Romans him. But I think his chiefe encouragment was from the enmu spuals-ceron de Divin. Tarentine Embiladour who affirm'd, That out of their own Cisies, with the help of the Lucanians, the Missapians, Samnites and other the confederass, they could easily raise twenty thousand horse and three hundred and fifty thousand foot. With this strength, when he should once have brought the Romans under subjection, he hoped with little paines to attaine the Lordship of all Fustin 18:1 Italy: then a short cut into Sicilie would present him with an Island much at discord and void of a Ruler (the families of Agathocles being deftroyed) and this he thought he might claime by right of Inheritance, as having begotten Children on Lanaffa the daughter of Agathocles; these things happily succeeding he was resolved to make War with the Carthaginians. Tis reported that Cineas, a man of excellent wildome, willing to have the King by his own confession acknowledg that his immoderate defires, whereby the enjoyment of his present felicity was desturbed . were in reason to be restrained, asked him, What he would doe when he had overcome the Romans? Pyrrbu then declaring how one victorie would beget another, And what shall we doe. faies he, when all thefe things are accomplift'd? Why then, faith Pyrrhus, we will enjoy the fruits of Peace, the benefit of case and Idlenesse. To which Cineas replied, And why, O King, can we not at present enjoy the same things, while they are in our hands? whereas the undertakeing of new Wars may utterly deprive us of them. But a fecond embaffy comeing from the Taren-

tines, Pyrrhu overcome by his own ambition, answer'd, That 'twas the custome of the Epirots Juftinius. Diodori Eclog. to wage war, not only for themsclues, but for their companions and friends also. But to diffemble his more secret counsells, he articles very prefisely with the Embassadours, That alloone as book 12 he had reliev'd them, he should be suffer'd to returne home; and not be detain'd in Italy any longer Zonaras then necessity should require. Then with all might and maine intending himselse upon prepara-Paufan.Bo. 1 tion for the War, he causeth a great number of long ships to be made ready, and likewise trims up others for transportation of men and horse. Now having Employed most of the Italian Embassadors (whom under a pretext of honour he detain'd as hostages and pledges) in levy-Plutarch ing and conducting of forces. he fent the rest beforehand to Tarentum, with three thousand armed men, and Cineas for Commander. By their arrival all hopes of peace were broken off, Zonaras

Agis his government abrogated, and by decree of the people the guidance of affairs committed to one of them who were now returned from Epirus. Not long after Milo being fent by the King, secures the Tower of Tarentus with a Garrison, and claims the cultody and defence of the walls, with the very good will, of the multitude, who were glad to see strangers undertake all the trouble and labour, while they safely enjoy'd their rest; they therefore chearfully decree Corn for the fouldiers and Mony for Pyrrhus. In the mean time L. Amilius understanding of the Arrivall of these beyond-sea fouldiers.

that he might have the fafer winter quarters, resolv'd to draw his army into Lucania. His Erontinas 1,4 journey was by certain narrow passages shut in on the one hand with the Sea, on the other with ragged and impassible Rocks. The Tarentines having intelligence of his purpose, fail'd by that shore with their ships surnished with Cross-bows and Slings, assaulting the souldiers as they passage the state of fed through strait and open paths with stones and darts. But Emilius, not being able to help

himself by virtue, secur'd his passage by cunning; the Captives which before he had placed in the Rear, he now draws to that side of the ranks which was obnoxious to danger, in pity of whom, the Tarentines fearing to hurt their own men, spared also the enemy. These things were done at Tarentus this year. At Rome C. Fabricius Lufcinus, who in his Consulfhip had egregioully overcame the Sammites, and Lucanians entred the Capital in Triumph. Q. Marcine not many daies after obtained the same honour, being returned out of Etraria with prosperous

fuccefs. The reason why, the Etrurian war not as yet being finished, he was called out of his Province at such a time of years (for Fabricius triumph'd the third of the Nones of March) is not recorded. I conceive he was recall'd by the Senate, who being troubled with expectation of Pyrehus, did from every quarter gather together what strength they could. The Pro-Aug.de Clv. letaris, the fixth and last rank of Citizens, who of old were priviledg'd from going to war, were now lifted, and being not able by reason of their poverty to provide themselves with arms, they

were furnished by the publick; for at this time war being on every side commenced, it was ne-Orofins 4:1 ceffary the Commonwealth should be defended by many Armies. These mens office was, while the Legions were otherwise imploy'd, to guard the City with watch and ward, being disposed

in leveral stations upon the walls, and in the Market-place. Neither by all these contrivances could the Imminent calamities have been averted, but that the fortune of a City ordained to Rule did in these most dangerous times produce men of so great Excellency, as I know not whether ever the could boast of better: Men, not so eminent for their Riches or Extraction, as truly ennobled by their Virtue and contempt of wealth. This Age had its Curii, Fabricii, Corunciani, men of no great Ancestors or Possessions, but of most ample fame, which they obtained by their upright example, exact skill in Marshal assays, and an answerable innocence of Manners; who were every where helpful to their Country, which had now need of Champions, which were able not only to relift the sword of the enemy, but to scenn his gold, having to deal with a King who was potent in both. In the mean time Pyrrhus, not waiting for the fpring, coming with two and twenty Thousand foot, three thousand horse, twenty Elephants, and a confiderable band of flingers and archers, was in the midft of his Voyage fo toffed with a Tempelt, that he narrowly escaped being cast away. For the Navy being dispersed, and most of the ships distressed, when the Admirall was in danger, Pyrrbus leapt into the sea, and with very great paints at length hardly fwam to shoare: But the strength and spirit of his minde did much helpe the weakness of his Body, together with the dilgence of the Messapians, on whose shoare he was cast, who with all offices of humanity did foment and cherish him : with their affishance likewife, some few ships, which had cscaped the violence of the storme, being brought into the Hawen, there were gathered together some few horse, with two Elephants, and under two thousand footmen, with this force he marched to Tarentus, being met by Cineas who came forth with his fouldiers to conduct him thither, and being entertained with much joy he took his rest for some dayes : In which space having observed the Manners of the City to be so order'd, that unless they were amended, there was no possibility of protecting it, but that rather the Patrons themselves would likewise be undone by it, he took no open notice at the present. But a while after, his dispersed ships meeting together, when he had strength sufficient, he shut up their wrestling places, and Porches, where the idle youth use to spend whole dayes in walking and fooling he forbad their Banquets and Drinking-matches, and reduced their folemn Games from Intemperancy to a just Mediocrity.

out those of the larger fize, he would make them valiant; Mixing these among his own Com- Strat. 4.1. panies, lest being apart they should prove seditious, he traines them up with the same hardness 2000aras and severity of Discipline, threatning pain of Death on those who should fly from their Colours. Those who were not in armes he compell'd to be most part of the day in the Market-place; by Plutarch which strange usage the Citizens borne and bred up in shameful Luxury were grievously perplex- Zonaras ed, calling it a flavery to be thus ferved against their wills, choosing rather to perish with idlenels and Luft. The offence was aggravated by the Infolence of some of the King's Guard who Plutareb choosing Quarters at their own pleasure, possessed them against the will of their Landsords, Appian. apud using much license towards their Wives and Children. Wherefore many being wearied out, Valefum. for fook the City, and fettled themselves in the Country, till at length that likewise was forbidden, the Ports being flut, and guards appointed. Then indeed the Tarentines perceiv'd that in Zoneras ftead of a Companion they had got a Mafter, and what onely Comfort was left them, when they had any handsom occasion of meeting, they bewailed their Condition with indignation and Complaints, and charmore freely, when besides their other Passion, they were heated with Wine; There wanted not those who informed Pyrrhus of this, and fome of them being sent for, were val. Meximus, accur'd for having spoken dishonourably of their King at their Banquets. But one Man's 5.1.3. Ext. simple and ingenuous Consession freed them all from Punishment, for saies he, we said these wor at Zonares indeed, and foonld have faid worfe but that we wanted Wine; whereat Pyrrhus fmiling, difmift them, being willing the fault should be imputed to the wine rather then to the men ; But not Platere in confiding either in the Mindes or manners of the City, what men he observed to be of greatest Pyribo. G.16. Note for Authority or Counsell amongst them, he either found or made some Cause arise to Zongras fend them to his Son Prolomy (who being then fifteen yeares of Age he had left Vicerey in his suffine 18, 13 Realme) others by fecret Ambush he cut off, and some to make them suspected to the People, he Zonaras did with much seeming humanity embrace, as if he held them among his dearest Friends. Of this number was Ariftarchus a principal Man much beloved of the Citizens, and of great repute for his Eloquence . Pyrrhus perceiving him to be very Popular, upon a certain emergent Occasson commands him to saile into Epirus. Arifiarchus (knowing it was present Death to difobey the King; and that to obey him was, though not of fo fudden, yet of as certain ill Consequence) taking thip, after he had sailed a little way, steer'd his course to Rome, where being received into credit, he inform'd the Senate of many Affaires of great Concernment : While Pyrrhus thus busied himselfe at Turentus, the Romans were no less careful in making Leavys for the warre, they had raifed Money, and fent Fabricius to their Confederate Cities, either by his Authoriey or Grace to restrain them from Innovation in State; Those who were most sufpected were kept in awe by Garrisons conveniently placed amongst them. For the strength of fo many Nations combining themselves against one Commonwealth, and their expectation of fo Warlike a King, had very much moved the humours of the Italians who were either defirous zoners: of Change, or provoked with the periwalion of Injuries received; which made the Romans Zoneres the more diligent to provide for their own fafety by a timely suppressing all Occasions of sedition. About this Time an Accident befelf the Pransfine Nobles very remarkable, for they being brought to Rome late in the Evening were for Custody's sake lock't up in the Publick Treafury, whereby at length they understood the Deceit of an Oracle, which they did make use of to firre up their Countrymen to Rebellion, often averring, it was Decree'd by the Fates, That the Roman Treasury Bould be possessed by the Pranestines. The Fathers being already much perplexed, had further Intelligence that Fabricias, was detained by their Confederate and Companions as a Pledge to fecure the fafe return of their hostages from Rome, and that Embassadours Dion. apud were fent to incite the Etrurians, the Umbres and the Gaules against the People of Rome : whereat they were infinitely troubled as at a fact in it felfe horrid, so of ill Example, left in such a Dan-

After this he made a very strict Leavy of their young men, commanding his Pressers to choose Frontinus.

gerous time the Roman faith and honelty flould be call'd in question, and held suspected by

Polybius.

Livie Epit. 18. Rome. The Romans fent them Four thousand souldiers (which being leavied out of the Co-Livic 28,28,3.

Polybius. Dion.

Polybius. Diodoriexcertta

feizing upon the City. The delign was favour'd by occasion of the present warre, which so wholly took up the Romans that they had no Leifure to mind the affaires of Rhogium; Belides on the opposite shore were the Mamertines, an Example of the like successfull villany, and ready no doubt to defend the like Treachery in others, especially being tyed with the Relation of the fame Common Country: For they likewife were of Campania, and of late yeares going to warre amongst the Auxiliaries of Agathocles, and being entertained by the Messenians as Friends, having flain and cast out the Citizens, possess'd the place themselves: sharing likewise among themselves their houses, wives and Estates. They called to mind also the Campanians of old, who by the like wicked art got Capua from the Tufcans. When they had now agreed upon the Business, there was nothing left to be consulted on, but only the Manner, how safely to execute their Defign, lest in fo populus a Citie, the lesser number should be surrounded and slain by the greater. Decius counterfeiteth Letters as wrote from the Rhegians to Pyrrbus, to betray the Roman Garrison to him; these Letters as if they were intercepted, are read to the souldiers in private, Decius bitterly complaining of the Perfidiousness of the Rhegians, and some souldiers being subborned to it, cry out, Twas time to provide for their own safety by the fword, and turn that Destruction which was destin'd to them upon the heads of the Authors and as the bufiness was fer, a Meslenger comes in with newes, That Pyrrhus his Navy was feen by the store, and fecret discourses were had between him and the Rhegians. The fouldiers now beside their former Covetoninels, were much incensed with the Treachery of the Enemy, and sear of Danger; It is therefore by Common Confent refolv'd upon, Th at the Townefmen fhall be oppreffed unawares and unprepared, that having flain the Men, ult the Publick and Private wealth of the City fall be distributed to the Legion. Behold now an unworthy and horrid fact; Decius having invited fome of the Prime men to Supper, against the holy Rites of Hospitality, takes away their Lives others were every where flain in their own houses; the greater part of the Rhegians being thus murtinered, the reft were banished their Country, even by those whom of late they had entertain'd under the Name of Friends and Companions, for prefervation of themselves and their Countrey. Execution being done, there is now a new face of Publick affaires: the houses and Effaces of the poore wretches like the Plunder of an Enemy, is divided amongst the Thieves; and while the Blood is yet fresh and warme, the Matrons and Virgins are forced to Marry the murtherers of their husbands and Parents; and the Cruel Perfidious Legion arrogates to it felfe the Title and Rights of the City of Rhegium: But it hath pleased God well to provide for Mankinde, that fuch rare examples of high Mischiese should prove likewise as manifest Examples of Vengeance and Divine Justice; Lest we should onely by consideration of the success be animated to the like Villany, and not by the Issue and event be deterr'd from evil doing, so

Livic 28. 18.

Diodorus

nually lacerate and torment the minde : the Name of the Living, and the memory of the Dead is had in perpetual hatred and Detestation among men: and what is by ill meanes gotten, and with care and labour preferved is most commonly to their great grief snach't away again, neither God nor men suffering Wickedness to go long unpunished It will not be amile briefly to relate the punishment of Decins Jubellins, and his mad Accomplices, as in these dayes it befell, for their Final destruction after great variety of troublesome Chances, was deferred to the Tenth year, as shall in fit time be declared. These Rascalls did not long enjoy Comfort or Tranquility amongst themselves; The seare of the Romans and Pyrehus they did indeed avoid, as by reason of the present Conjuncture of Affaires, so by holding strict society with the Mamertines, and resolving to Offend neither Party: For 'twas thought fafest in their first beginnings to abstain from warre at the present, while their New City which had so violent and sudden an Original, should have time to itrengthen, compact and knit it felfe well together: they faw that without Danger they could not molest the King, and were in hopes the more readily to obtain Pardon from

that no true Felicity attends the Wicked, neither can there be a greater Madness then for any man to perfwade himself that he can grow happy by doing Mischief: For suppose there were no Punishment after Death, which all wise men acknowledge to be the greatest, (for the folly of

ordinary men is so great they will scarce believe what is before their eyes, much less be moved

with the terrour of things unfeen and afarre off,) yet let all things as to outward flew succeed

prosperously, nevertheless the Conscience of offences committed doth by secret wounds conti-

The Supplement of Livie, Book II.

all the Italians. In the utmost part of the Italian shoare over against Sicilie is seated

the City of Rhegium, (by a Gracian name so called) very wealthy and flourishing in

those dayes: The Citizens thereof judging by the Arrival of Pyrrbus that a great, and

terrible warre would enfue, and frighted likewife with the Carthaginian Navy floating up

and down in those seas, not trusting in their own strength, thought fit to send for a Guard from

Ionies of Campania, were call'd the Campanian Legion) under the Conduct of Decius Jubellius

their Colonel; These at their first coming were very faithfull, and very diligent in defending

the City. At length feeing no warre approach neer them, and being by degrees debauch'd

with idleness and imitation of the Greek Customes, they began to compare the Advantage they

had now in their hands with the hard and laborious life they had hitherto led; and with much

Covetousness and Envy did frequently discourse in all their meetings and quarters of the con-

venient scituation of the City, and the happiness of the Inhabitants. Decims was well pleased

with this, who being himfelf grown as Licentious, had long ago conceived an inward defire of

the Romans, if they bore not arms against them. The first cause of differition, as is usual among Vol. Maximus Thieves, arose from an unequal division of the Plunder. Decision in the sedition was cast our and betook himself to Messana, the Souldiers at Rhegium chose M. Casius his Secretary for their Didorus Commander, and Decim carrying with him a great bank of mony, was honour'd with the fame dignity by the Mamerines, though his fortune was neither prosperous nor of continuance. For it hapned, that being troubled with fore eyes, he caused some Eminent Physician to be fought out for him; the Divine Vengeance hereby overtaking the wicked man with most sharp and bitter punishments: A Physician was therefore brought unto him, who provid to be by birth a Rhegian, but because he had lived so long at Messana, his original was not only unknown to Decim, (who would never have trusted himself to the mercy of a Rhegian) but likewife to most of the inhabitants of the City.

He being mindfull of his Country and refolving now to be revenged for its Calamites, perswaded Decision that the remedie he brought, was indeed strong in Operation, but of quick and most certaine efficacy: So applying the medicine which he had temper'd with the Juice of Can-Diodoran thatides, and giveing order it should not be removed till he returned to the Patient, without delay he taketh ship, and slyeth from Messana. Decius being along time sufficiently tormented Apries with incredible paines, feeing his Physician came not at him commanded the Medicament to be removed , which being washed off, he perceived himself to be starke blind. So that being now a blind Exul, infamous and dispiled, he is reserved to judgement, as if he were bound in Chaines, by a wonderfull Method of Divine Vengeance, in that he received this Plague from one to whom he had trusted his health, even as he himselse had by Cruelty and treachery circumvented those whom he ought to have protected. Tis fit such Examples as these should be recorded in Hiltory and transmitted to posterity, for the Benefit of mankind which is never sufficiently convinced how farre these Cunning practiles are different from wisdome and right reason; so that neglecting the Rules of Virtue, Honesty, and Fidelity, they doe for love of false and onely feeming good things by foul and villanous lufts involve themselves in true Evills.



BOOK III.



O W at Rome, part of their forces being kept at home for guard of the City, and for a referve against the uncertain chances of war, the Armies and Provinces were committed to the charge of the new Confuls. P. Lavisius Lavisus was deligned against the Tarentines and Pyrrbus, and Zonarus Ts. Coruncianus fent to finish the Etrurian War. Lavinns, thinking it would much avail as to his own reputation, so to the Terror of the enemies to provoke them first; and that it was profitable to the Commonwealth, to avert the fear and inconveniences of War, as far as might be, from the Roman Territories; leading his Army into Lucania, did

there fortifie a Calife in a convenient place, furnishing it with a strong Garrison, both to retard the proceedings of Pyrrhus, and to keep the Lucanians in awe, whose treachery was feared, left they should dare to revolt to the enemy. Pyrrhus having intelligence of the Roman Conful's approach, though his forces were not yet affembled together, judging it both dishonousable and hurtful now in the beginning of the War to manifelt any token of Fear, with what ftrength he had at present, did forthwith march out to meet him. But that he might find some colourable pretence to draw out the business and gain time, he sent a Messenger with Letters of these Contents: Pyrrhus she King wishesh Health to Lavinus; I understand that thou art come:

7 maras

Frontidus

Zonaras Gotefridus.

Otto.

Frifingenfis

Zonaras

Plutarch

forth with thine army against the Tarentines, but leaving it for a while, come thou unto me with a small Retinue, and I, taking cognizance of the quarrel, will compel even those who are unwil. ling, to yield one to the other in what is equal and right. To this Lavinus answer'd, We neither accept of thee as an Arbitrator of our Controversies, nor fear thee as an Enemy. But thou feemest to do very absurdly in assuming to thy self the Judgment of other mens Causes, who art the felf guilty of a Crime, and haft not as yet received due punishment for entring Italy without our confent. Know then, that I come no leffe against thee then the Tarenines, to try our Right and Title with a Just army, by the Judoment of Mars the Author and Founder of car Nation. And without delay moving his Ensignes, he sits down between the Cities of Pandosia and Heracka, in a Champian ground, being divided from the Enemies Camp by the River Sirius. Tis reported that Pyrrhu, walking downe to the River fide to view the Romancampe, when he had well and diligently confider die, faid to one of his freinds, Megaeles by name,

These Barbarians have martiall'd their Army after no barbarous manner, but wee shall soone try, what metall they are of. Then having placed strong guards upon the bankes, to hinder their Passage through the Fordes, he resolved to expect the comeing of his Companions; not one ly for the Reason of War, hopeing the Romans in an enemies Country would quickly be in want of necessary accommodations, but as much regarding the spirit and confidence of Levimus, whose admiration was by a new Testimonie encreased with him, in that he had freely without punishment dismissed those spies, which were sent to view his Campe, telling them moreover, That he had another Army bigger then this. In the meane time the Campe being fo neer. there were many Pickeereings and light skirmishes which tended nothing to the main chance, Viterbienfus. Almost fifty dayes being now spent in these light skirmishes, the Consul being moved with the fame reasons to hasten the fight, as Pyrrhus was to defer it, affembling his Souldiers together, gave them to understand his Intentions, and encouraged them against the fear of a new enemy, extenuating, as much as might be, the fame of Pyrrbus, and the Terror of the Elephants; at length preparing himself for all assayes, he resolves either to fight the enemy by Consent, or compel him to Battel. Therefore feeing Pyrrhus still continue in his resolution, he sendeth out beforehand all his horse, as if to forrage the Country, himself with his Legions in Battel Array, expecting till the tumult and noise on the other side of the River should give them warning. The horse setching a compass far from the Camps, cross the River where no Guard was, and immediately advance to the enemies stations on that fide the River: The Epirots terrified with their fudden approach, betook themselves to their Camp. Pyrrhus understanding the enemie was so near marcheth in all hast to the River with his whole body of horse, consisting of three thoufand, hoping the Romans in their paffage through a blind Ford, firiving with the fiream and un-evenness of the ground and breaking their orders, might there be vanquished. But the Roman horse interpoling themselves, Pyrehus riding at the head of his Troops, conspicuous in his shining armor, of fingular strength of Body and Resolution of mind, he managed the fight every way correspondent to his Fame and Reputation. He so exactly order'd the whole Battel with his Counsel and Directions, as if he were free from all other labour; yet, as occasion ferv'd, he would charge and fight in person, as if to him belong'd only the Office of a Private Souldier and that the case of the General iffue were another man's bufiness. In the mean time one Leonatus a Macedonian, having observed a certain enemy, who neglecting all others, intended himself only against the King, as he flew up and down the field, directing his horse to whatsoever quarter he spied him in, gave Pyrrhus notice of it, who answer'd, No man can avoide the Fate of Mortals, but neither this Italian, nor any other, shall grapple with me mithout his remard, and due punishment. He had scarce spoken the words, when Oplacus (so was the man named, a Captain of one of the Frentan Troops) wounded the Kings horse with his Spear, Leonatus likewife wounding his, whereupon the Kings friends round befetting him killed Oplacus, floutly fighting for himself, and delivered the King. But this accident did much daunt the Kings party,

> But the death of Megacles had like to have reduc'd Pyrrbus his affairs even to a most defperate condition, who being in the Kings armour was affaulted by every valiant Enemy who affected the Glory of flaying the King: And at length an Horseman, Dexter by name, having kill'd him, and taking off his' Helmet and Gorget, with loud crys carried them to the Confull, thereby ingenerateing a beliefe in both the Armies of the Kings Death. Hereupon the Gracians were full of Terrour and Consternation, and no doubt had immediately quitted the Feild, but that Pyrrhus affoone as might be, uncovering his head rode up and down, with a loud voyce witnesseing, That he was a live, and present amongst them, hereby taking away as much Confidence from the Romans, as seare and Despaire from his owne souldiers. Lavinus perceiving the Time come, wherein to trie the utmost Remedie, gavethe Signe to his Horsemen whom he had placed in Ambush, to fall upon the backe of the enemie, But Pyrrhus against

> as believing him to be flain: Wherefore to confirm his Souldiers, as likewife to decline dangers

intended against him, he changed his Armour and weapons with Megacles, and leaving him in

the Fight, went himself to order and lead up the Regiments. The Roman Legions were now come up, and the Battel a long time fiercely continued with fo doubtful fuccels, that 'tis

reported Fortune seven times changed, sometimes the Romans sometimes the Epirots turn-

this Troupe commanded his Elephants to be led, which he had likewise reserved for the last Terrour to the enemie. This one Contrivance dash't all the Romans hopes, and gave the Issue of Frontings 2.4 the Battaile cleerly on Pyrrbus his fide. For the men themselves being all onished at the valt bulk of their bodies, and the terrible shew of armed Warriers on their backs thought they had bulk of their bodies, and the terrible shew of armed Warriers on their backs thought they nad rather seen some strange and formidable Monster, then the shape of any Creature by Nature Paulan, 1 produced; and as for the horse, they being frightned with the fight, smell and noise of beasts Plin. 8.6 they had never before feen, did forthwith, confounding their ranks, flie every one what way was most open; and either shaking off their riders, or against their wills forcing them to slight. they ran upon their own battel, and filled all things with fear and tumult. The Rectors of the Elephants following the perfuit, many of those that fled were wounded from those who flood Zowara in the Towers upon the Elephants, and more were kill'd and trodden under foot by the beafts themselves. The Consul making use of his best skill, did as yet keep his main battel together, Platarch till, by the command of Parrhus, the Theffalian wing being fent amongst them, did rout and fcatter them, not being able to relift. And no question but in the place they were hemm'din. they had every man been flain or taken prisoners, but that, besides the Custom of Pyrthus, who Frominus 2 6 thought it not General like too severely to press upon those who fled, lest by despair of safety they should be provoked to make more sharp resistance, the evening likewise being far spent compelled them to relinquish the persuit. Fortune likewise favour'd the remnant of the unfortunate Europius b. 2 Army, in that an Elephant being wounded turned back and with its braying confounded the reft. This putting a Remora to the enemy, gave liberty to those that fled to cross the River inorder to Apulia, where they sheltered the mselves in a senced City against the present danger. I find that in this fight there were fourteen thousand eight hundred and seventy foot of the Romans and their friends flain, with two hundred and fourfcore horsmen; there were taken in all eighteen hundred and twelve, in which number were eight hundred and two horsmen; there was loft likewise two and twenty Colours. Whereby I wonder the more why some Authors, who undertake exactly to relate this encounter, deny that any notice was taken how many were want- Orefus 4. z ing on the Kings fide; whereas Dionyfins writeth, that Lavinus loft little leffe then fifteen Plurarb thousand, and that on the Victor's side thirteen thousand fell. But Hieronimus Cardianus, an impartial writer of those times, affirms, That of the Roman army there fell but seven thoufand, and of the Kings army under four thousand. But this is by all agreed on, That the Victory cost Pyrrbus the very Flower both of his Captains and Souldiers, and that he was heard orofus to fay, He was no less Conquer'd then Conqueror in that Battel. And when he offer'd the spoiles and gifts to Jupicer of Taroneus, he confessed as much, inscribing that sentence in the Title, and when his friend complain'd, he repli'd, Of a truth, if I obtain [neh another Victory, I shall return into Epirus without e're a Souldier. I have likewise an Author that the King himself re- Jufin, 18.1 7 ceived a grievous wound in this fight, but because others report no such thing, and that I often fee the circumstances of several battels confounded. I dare not in the general silence of so many and those more accurate Authors, give credit to one fingle one.

That it was fought with great animosity and valour, this one argument is sufficient, That Liv. Epit. 13 when Pyrrhus next day view'd the flain corps (which for the reputation of his Humanity and Europius Clemency he caused to be buried) he finding that all the Romans died with honourable wounds Florus 1,18,17 having their faces turn'd to the enemy, he cry'd out, How easie were it for me to gain the Em-Dio spud pire of the whole world, if I had but Roman souldiers! Neither did he deser with any complement and large promifes to court those who were in his power, to receive pay under him, and not being able to perswade them, he did, nevertheless treat them with great humanity and elemency, freeing them from chains and whatever other reproach usually attends the fortune of prifoners. But the Romans thus batter'd by the late fight were terrified with another misfortune, though not of so great loss, yet which caused more fear and Religious horror. For it was imputed to the manifelt anger of the gods, that their men who were fent forth for forrage and relief, were overtaken by a fudden and most violent Tempest, wherein four and thirty were amidst the stupendious noise of the Heavens, struck dead by Thunderbolts, and two and twenty fmitten and left half dead, their Cattel also by the same storm were most of them slain or made

Pyrrbus in the mean time having taken the empty and forfaken Camp of the Romans, made quick use of his victory, wasting all the Neighbour Countries, and turning many people from the Roman friendship. The Lucanians and Samnites then come in to him, whom lightly chiding, That they had not affifted bim in the battel, he nevertheless gave them part of the spoils; therein much rejoycing and exulting, That by his own firength, with no other aid but that of the Tarentines, he had flain fo many of the Romans. Pyrrbus being thus intent in reaping the fruit of his Victory, Lavinus on the other fide curing his wounded, and recollecting his dispersed men, had gathered together a force no way contemptible, and the Senate (though many imputed the losse only to the Consul's default, and Fabricime faid. It feem'd to him, that the Romans were not beaten by the Epirots, but Lavinus by Pyrrhus) decreed a recruit and supply to be sent him. When the Cryer proclaimed, That they who would serve their Country in the place of them who were flain, should give in their names, they lifted themselves so fast, that presently they compleated the number of two

Premiting Sera-

ing their backs.

2014×4

Plusarel

Platarch

Zours

Appian.

Florus, 1.18.

Piutarib.

Zonaras

Appian.

Eutropius

Zonaras.

Zonaras

Tabula

Florus 1.18.

In place of Livie's Thirteenth Book.

The Conful recruited with these forces, follow'd the steps of Pyrrhus, vexing his Army with what inconveniencies he could. And understanding the Kings Resolution to seize upon Capua leading his Army thither in haft, he prevented him, and preparing all things for Defence, hedeterr'd him from affaulting the City. Pyrrhus turning his Course to Naples, and there likewife being frustrated of his Expectation, forthwith by long journeys marcheth toward Rome in the Latine high way, and now having paffed through Anagnia, and the Hernician Territories raking in Fregellis by the way, he was come to Pranefie within Twenty miles of the City: But the Magistrates there, assoon as they understood of the Overthrow, had by Order of the Senare armed their choice young men : and the Fortune of the Roman People had in this the time of their Necessity, provided them another very strong help and succour; For the other Consult Teb. Coruncianus encountring the Etrurians with better fuccess, had tied the whole Nation to new Covenants, and being called back by the Senate to the Defence of his Countrey, having no other Enemy to distract him, came home with his Victorious Army. Pyrrbus having in vain attempted to draw the Etrurians again into Armes, and confidering that, befides a City fecure with its own guards, he had two Confulls with their Armies, one on the Front, the other on his Reare returned back into Campania; where meeting Lavinus with greater forces then before his Overthrow : I e faid, He had to deale with a Lernaan Hydra, whose beads being lately firuck off, Ip ing up again in a greater Number; yet confiding in his former Victory, he drew out his Army and martiall'd it as resolving to fight, and that he might discover the Cheerfulnessof his fouldiers, and likewife terrifie the Enemy, he caul'd his men to shout and the Elephants to be provoked to bray. But the Romans returned a farre greater and more terrible shout, where-

by conjecturing the Spirits of each, he judged it fit to abitain from fight at the Prefent, and

complaining of ill omen in the Entrailes of facrifices, he drew back his Army first into his

Camp, and afterward with much plunder and a great Troop of Captives, to Tarreno

Tarentines. But P. Valerius was order'd to draw the Remnant of his Conquer'd Army into

the Setine fields, there to fortifie his Camp, and cause them to winter in their huts; About the

fame time the Senate disputing whether it were fit to redeem the Captives, resolved affirma-

tively; that which chiefly perfuaded them, was I believe the Horsemen's Case, for they had

flourly maintained the fight during the absence of the Elephants, at whose approach the horse without any fault of the Riders yielded them up to Death, and to Bonds; upon this Errand were

fent Embassadours of Principall Dignity, P. Cornelius Dolabella famous for his Desolation of Sana in Gallia, C. Fabricius Imfeinus, and Q. Emilius Papus, who two yeares fince were

Colleagues in the Confulthip : Pyrrhus by Nature was Endow'd with humanity, the infeparable

Companion of great Spirits, and that he did encrease by his Ambition, according to the Vul-

gar Errour, effeeming all Virtues the servants to Domination, to which onely being intemperate-

ly given, he did direct all his Counsells for the attaining it; And though he were not inferiour to

any Commander of that Age in Boldness of mind and the Arts of Warre, yet was he wont to

try all meanes before he came to Blows; he would folicite the mind of his Enemy as he faw

most opportune with Feare, or Defire, or Pleasure, or Mercy, or with equality and benefit of

Conditions. Therefore understanding Embassadours were coming from Rome, and judging so ma-

ny Consular men were not sent but upon some Grand Affaires, he was in good hopes they would

treat of Compounding a Peace. Therefore that their access might be the fafer and the more

honourable, he fent Lyco (by nation a Molossian) even to the borders of the Tarentine Territo-

ries, to meet them with a Guard. Himselfe on Horseback with rich Caparisons met them with-

out the Gates, and having magnificently brought them in, he entertain'd them with all Refrect,

The Romans (who in their hardest times had remitted nothing of their Constancy, but as to the main Issue of the warre alwayes spake high, as conceiving ample hopes) thinking this a most fit time to give rewards and Encouragement to Virtue, decreed a Triumph to L. Amilius Barbula for those exploits performed in his Consulship. He triumphed A.D. the fourth of Capitolina the Ides of July, over the Tarentines, Samnites, and Salentines who were Auxiliaries of the

Diony f. apud

Cicero Brato c. 14.

Polyanus Stratagemat.

Zonaras Val.Max.5 Dion. apus Fulvium urfinum.

liberality and plenty that might be. They premifing somewhat tending to Moderation of the mind, as how great the Inconstancy of Fortune is, how sudden the Changes of Warre, and that suture Contingents cannot be foreseen . deliver their Message . That they came to receive their (aptives , whether he would suffir them at a Certain price to be redeem'd, or to be exchanged for Tarentines and others. Pyrrhus whose Custom it was, not to transact any thing of moment without advice of his friends, convened them now together; and Mile's Opinion was, That he should detain the Captives, make use of his fortune, and not cease the Warre till be had throughly subdued the Romans; Cineas his Counsell was very different, for, speaking first of the Constancy of the Senate and People of Rome, which they had often shown even in the hardest times to be invincible; he added moreover, As for other Enemies tis likely we may hate their manners or contemne their Armes, but with this Nation, O King, "tis better making Friendship then Warre, and 'tis convenient not only to return the Captives, but freely to dismiss them without Ransome: Neither is any delay to be made, but that you fend back the Embassadours with Presents, to conclude Peace upon equall Termes: For this I take to be the time, wherein with honour and Credit you may accomplish a Business (in my judgement) very necessary. For now your affaires having succeeded prosperously,

you shall both more easily by Treaty obtain what you desire, and likewise seem for no other Cause but the innate Greatness and Goodness of your mind, to offer Peace unto those whom you might by force have reduced into flavery. And farre be it from Thee, but that Thy Designes Should profeer as they have begun : Tet We are but Men, and if Fortune change her fide, neither will it be focafie a matter to Obtaine Peace, neither can it with so much honour be treated on. When the rest agreed in the same Opinion, the King himselse likewise affenting, commanded the Roman Em - Dio. spud baffadours to be called , to whom he fpake in this Manner ; Tour Errand, Romans: femeth to Ful, Urfinum. me very unworthy, for having no Consideration of entring into Friendship with me, you require back the Prisoners of Warre, whom being restord, you are ready presently to make use of against me. If therefore you will intend your Minds on better Counsell, beneficiall to both Parties, and make a League and Society with me, I will restore all your Citizens and Companions in Armes without price or Ransom; otherwise if you continue hostility, I shall think it no wise part, to frengthen your Hatred against me with the hands of so many Valiant men. Neither is Money so Appiatus apid scarce with me as to need any from the Romans whom it would better become, if we were Friends, Uffinum.

to be enriched by my bounty; Withall he commanded gifts of good value to be given the Embassadours, with promise he would bestow more and of greater Price. These things were spo Zonarus ken and acted openly in the Presence of all the Embassadours. But with C. Fabricius he had asterward a longer and more serious discourse. Neither shall I think it unfit to relate what I find in good Authors; When therefore they had speech together in secret without witness, among other things 'tis reported the King faid thus : My defire is to have all the Romans my Friends, but especially your selfe, whom I esteem above all others, as most eminent in Civill and Military virtues, onely one Thing I am troubled to find wanting in you, that having but slender substance vou are not able to maintaine that Port and Splendour which juftly attends Great men, as their Due But I will not fuffer you any longer to be fenfible of this Injury, and dispite of Fortune, I will freely bestow so large a summe of Gold and Silver, as you shall easily exceed the Reve-'neues of the Richest. For I am perswaded it belongs to my Place and Fortune, to relieve the hard Wants of Worthy men, who have endeavour'd more to obtaine Glory then Wealth : 'Truely I think it to be a faire and honourable Work, and that there cannot be, either a more illustrious monument of Kingly Magnificence, or a more precious and Acceptable Offering unto the Gods: fo that I shall rather think you do me a Courtesse, then receive one at my hands, if vou will fuffer your felfe to be relieved by my Plenty. Neither truely would I urge this to you if on my lide onely the Bounty should feem Glorious, on your fide the Acceptance dishonourable But now feeing I tempt you not to Treason or the commission of any Fact misbecomPlutarib in ing your Grave Manners; what Reason is there why you should with a resolute and obstinate Pyribs. G. 43? mind refuse a small Gift, with a free and Friendly intent offered? For I desire nothing of you, but, what may, nay of duty ought to be done by the belt of Men, and most tender of their Countrys Good, that you would perswade the Senate to forsake their wishis subborn-'nels, and recall their mindes to Equity and milder Counfells, giving them to understand the Truth: that neither can the Warre be continued without your great Loss and Danger, neither can I (having promised help to the Tarentines, and proved Victor in the first Battell) without

manifest breach of faith, and dimunition of mine Honour relinquish it; Neither indeed do

'I delight in fighting with you whom I judge farre more worthy my Friendship then my Hatred,

and had much rather return home into mine own Kingdom, where many businesses in the inte-

' rim arife, which require my presence. And for this I will give you what assurance you shall de-

fire, whereby you may be fatisfied concerning my Intentions, and refolve the Doubts of o-

thers; if any shall think it not safe to trust to Kings, by reason of the fault of some, who,

franding to their Agreements and Covenants fo long onely as it feemeth for their Profit, when

they perceive any benefit to be gain'd by Change, have chosen rather to break their Faith then

· lose an Advantage. And when the Peace shall be concluded, there is nothing will please me

better, or be more commodious to us Both, then that you would bear me company into Epirus;

"where you shall have the Principal place among my Subjects, be my Lieutenant in Warre, and

Partner of all my Fortunes. For I effeem no Possession more precious then that of a Valiant

'and Faithfull Friend, and certainly the splendour of a Kingly Fortune, and the Majesty of Roy-

'all affaires will well become your great Mind. These things if we shall in Common conferre ' mutually helping one the other, we shall without any difficulty attain to the greatest Happiness that man is capable of or can imagine. When the King had thus made an end of speaking, after a little diffance Fabricius answerd, "Concerning my Versue, if any could be observed either in my military or Civill employments, it is needleffe for me to discourse seeing you have already trusted the Relation of others concerningit. Neither is it necessary to declare my poverty, that, being themaster of a little ground 'and a small Cottage, I maintaine my self neither by usury nor the sweat of servants, but by the labour and excercise of my owne Body, seeing this also you have truly learn't by the discourse of others. But if, either on your owne accord, or following the Opinion of others, 'you judge me, by reason of my poverty, to be in worse condition then any other Roman, you are wonderfully deceived. For despising Riches, embracing Vettue, and doeing my duty 'I was never fenfible of any milery ; neithersin private or publick businesse did I ever repine at my Fortune. For what Reason have I to freake ill of fortune, unlesse I should impute it as a

only with the Rich, but many times before them? I am dignified with the greatest hon-

ours our country affordeth. The heaviest wars are committed to my Charge. I am entrolled

with the care of our most holy Devotions, I am call'd into the Senate, my opinion is asked con-

cerning the most weighty affairs. I am commended and chearfully imitated by many neither

am I of less esteem then the most potent man in the City; I seem unto others an example and

pattern of attaining Virtue and Glory; to all this bestowing no cost either of mine own or

others. For in other places, where particular mens wealth is great, and the publick flock but

fmall, the Magistrates sustain the dignity and splendor of their office by their own expence:

In our City the cultome is much different, no private mans fortune being on any fide hur-

thened. All this great and glorious pomp, wherewith our Citizens, who are chosen to the

administration of grand affairs, are so magnificently set forth, is of publick allowance, which

order maketh all men equal, so that the poorest man shall want nothing for the maintaining

'either the publick or his own grace, neither shall the richest in any thing abound. Wherefore

feeing, though I am the poorest of all, yet I do in no good thing yield to the richest of all;

why should I complain of Fortune? should I defire to be equal with Kings, who may hoard

up vast sums and heaps of gold? But hitherto I have spoken in reference to my life in Pub-

' lick, even in private also my indigence is so far from being a burden or inconvenience to me,

that contrariwife, as often as I compare my felf with the rich ones, my condition feemeth in-

comparably more happy, and I reckon my felf among those few who have attained to as

' much Felicity as this life admits of, in which regard I mightily rejoice and give thanks to

my Poverty. For it feeming to me idle and foolish to pursue after things superfluous, and that

'my little ground being rightly till'd and manured yieldeth all necessaries; I know not to what

'end I should be solicitous of greater Riches. My Meat hunger makes sweet to me, and thirst

'my Drink; after labour my fleep is easie and quiet; my garments, if they defend me from

'cold, are of proof sufficient; and my houshold stuff, according as it is apt and fit for those "ules it was ordained to, fo it very well pleafeth me. So that herein also I should be injurious

to accuse Fortune, that it hath not allowed me larger substance then nature defires, which

hath neither ingenerated in me a covetouinels of what is too much, nor a dexterity of icrap-

ing it together. Wherefore with this my poverty I judg my felf more wealthy then the rich-

eft men, yea, then thy felf alfo; for I have fo much that I defire no more, whereas unleffe

Amm: in. Marcel'inus 24-9 Dionyllus

Zonaras Dionyfius

Zanarie

Above in the year 471 Dionyf.

you thought your felf poor notwithstanding your possession of Epirus, and all other your Teritories, why came you over into Italy? But Riches you may object, gives one a fair opportunity of doing good to mankind, and that I in my poverty can be bountiful to no body. 'Truly this troubleth me no more then that in other things also I do not abound: That the gods have not endowed me with knowledg superexcellent, and the Art of Prophecying and many other the like things, whereby I might benefit those who in these kinds want help. But if I freely communicate to my friends and fellow-Citizens those things which are in my power and fuffer every one in common to participate of what may any way pleasure them, I shall think my felf free from that crime of being useless or unprofitable to mankind. Neither would I have you esteem those things small and contemptible, because others seem greater in your eyes, and therefore you are ready to buy men with large bribes, But, if for supplying the necessities of the poor, Riches were altogether to be defired, and that in this respect the possession of moneys were to be reckon'd as a part of Felicity, as you Kings seem to be perfwaded; which think you, were the better way of purchasing wealth, that I should now with diffrace receive it at your hands, or that I should, when it was in my power, have long agoe gather'd it upon most honest accounts? For my prosperous management of Publick affairs, hath given me fair opportunities of growing Rich; as often at other times, to especially when four years fince, being Conful, and fent with an army against the Samnites, Lucanians and Brutians I overcame those large and fertil Territories wasting and spoiling, when being conqueror in many Battels, I took by force and demolish'd wealthy Cities, whereupon the Souldiers being largely rewarded, and all debts paid which the Commonwealth had contracted with private men for carrying on the War, there was yet so much remaining that I carried into the Publick Treasury four hundred Talents. Now after I have scorn'd to acquire just and honest Riches by those spoils which were in my hands, and by the example of Valerius Publicola (and others who have advanced the Roman State) have preferred Glory before mony, shall I receive gifts of thee, and embracea shameful and dangerous opportunity of growing Rich, having neglected a fair, and honourable means? And truly, that wealth I could freely, with pleasure, and good conscience have expended in just and honest uses, which what I receive of you I cannot do : For that money is rather to be accounted lent then bestow'd which proceeds from another's bounty, and however it be given and received under the specious pretence of hospitality, friendthip or good will, tis burthenfome to an Ingenuous and high Spirit till it be restored. And what do you think will be the iffue of this bufinels when it is known (as conceal'd it cannot be) if the Cenfours, who with ample authority exercise the superinspection of Manners amongst us, shall (according to that power wherewith they are invested to enquire into the Lives of the Citizens, and punish those who deviate from the Institutions of our Fathers) publickly summon " me to give an account of the reasons, why I received any Gifts from thee?

Many report that P7 rrbus, refolveing at any rate to winne a man of fuch Excellent vertue, did Eutropies vet more earnestly tempt his Constancy, and after other magnificent promises, makeing a prof. Floris. fer of half his Kingdom could not therewith move him, but that ftill he perfifted to deny the Ac- 1.18.21 complishment of the Kings defires, For, saies he, if I am an evill man, why doe you court me? Auth de viris If good, why would you corrupt me? adding moreover, That this buffinesse would prove neither Illust. 35 pleasing nor profitable to Pyrchus if it should succeed, for if he should make use of his liberty, Appian and twould be hatefull both for the King and his Friends, as for his fustice and Abstinence, if the Epi- Rulvium Urfirots once had experience of them, they would for sake the King and apply themselves wholy to him, num. These things, and what hereafter I shall add, being by various Authors related, I thought nei- Plusarch ther inconvenient nor unprofitable to collect and declare, that the mind and fense of those men Pyrrho. C.44. may be known, who supported the Roman State in most difficult times, and improved it to that incomparable height of Glory and Empire it attain'd to: and that by a clear example it may be apprehended, what Virtues and Manners ought to be practis'd by those men, who would become objects of Admiration, and transmit to their posterity a more flourishing Common-Plutarch wealth then they received from their Ancestours. These things being spoken and heard on both c.43 fides, the King at prefent contented himfelf, but on the morrow, caufing Fabricius to be fent for, he prepared an Elephant before hand to frighten him, who standing at their backs behind the hangings, as they were discoursing, the hangings being on a sudden withdrawn, at the Masters command laid his fnout on Fabricius his head, making a most horrid noise; but he, being a man of a fetled spirit, gravely turning himself about, smiled, saying, Neither yesterday did your gold entice me, nor to day your beaft terrifie me. Afterwards being fet at supper, when he heard Cineas discourling of the Grecian Philosophers of the Selt of Epicurus, that they efteemed Plea- Cu. Cateline fure the greatest good, and the ares of the Commonwealth the chiefest hinderance of Felicity: C.12 That the gods in their opinion led such a life free from the care of humane affairs, free from all Plutarch affettions either of anger against the wicked, or favour to the good, giving themselves over wholy to c.42 idleness and pleasure: Fabricius thereupon is said to cry out. The gods grant that Pyrrhus and Val Maximus. the Samnites would practice this wisdom while they wage War mith the people of Rome. These 4-3,6 were the manners of those times, this was the Emulation of great men, to excel not in wealth or Luxury, but in Virtue, in Counsel, in Patience, in the Love of their Country. Neither were these sudden Motions and fits, or speeches premeditated out of hypocrific for the present occasion, but they did confirm the faith of their words by the constant Tenour of their Lives. whereby they are rather to be admired then imitated by our Age. The same Fabricius when all Val. Mex. 4.43 his filver plate confifted of one Salt-celler and a little difh, which yet was fulfained by an horning Florus 1.18 foot, the Samnite Embassadors presenting him with a gift of money and very rich houshold Int. Hyginu Ruff, fet his hands to his ears, thence to his eyes, no fe, mouth, throat, and at length to his bel- spud Agellium ly, laying, As long as I can command thefe, nothing shall be manting to me, carry ye back your 1.14 mony to those who stand in need of it.

After the same manner he spent his whole life, insomuch as in all his Patrimony there was not fufficient whereby to raife Portions for his Daughters; (an Honourable poverty!) fo that the Senate caused money for that purpose to be disbursed out of the Publick Treasury, being asham'd to let those Virgins paffe without Dowry, whose Father was not ashamed to leave so. The 4.4.10 fame vertue and continence was found in other Princes of the Senate; among the rest 2. Fabius who had so often been in Chiefe command, and having once borne the Censourship denied Author de viris to be made Cenfour againe, faying, It was not for the good of the Commonwealth, that the illust. Same men Should of cen be chofen Cenfour; he died with the fame Testimony both of his poverty. and the peoples Love for after his Death they bestow'd so much money that his son Q. Gurees did bestow a dole of flesh upon the people, & likewise made a publick Featt. Curius out of the same gallantry of mind refus d the gifts of the Sahines as Fabricius did the Samnites : Amilius Papas. Cicero in Lello who was in most offices Colleague with Eabricius , also Tib. Cornneianus , and many other Ennim apud men of great note, by reason of their likenels in manners, lived together in great love and Giode Repub. friendship : So that the Poet seems to me to have conceived in his mind the Idea of those Aug. de Civ. times, when he faid, The Roman State was upheld by men and manners of the old Fashion. Pyrhus Det. 2, 21 ferioufly confidering and pondering these things, was inflamed with a great defire of composing all Fustin, 18.1 differences with this Nation, and immediately reftored two hundred of the Captives without Plutareb Ransome, and gave leave likewise to all the rest to go to Rome and visit their friends at the Feast Pyrrho c.44 of Saturn now approaching, relying only on the word of Fabricius, who promifed, That when the Holy-dages were past they should return, unlesse peace were in the mean time

And fuch was the Gravity of the Senate 4 and the Edelity of every fingle Person, that at a Day by the Fathers appointed, they every man redelivered themselves up to Pyrrhus, having Fullyium. in vain urged their Country-mens obstinate minds to Articles of Peace. For the Crafty King, Florus 1, 18,14 thinking this to be a nick of time for his purpole, while the Romans being mollified with the fight of their dearest friends; and desirous of retaining them, might happily be the more ready to lay down all thoughts of harred and hostility, resolved now to send an Embassage to Rome to Treat of Peace on those Conditions he had propounded to Fabricius in Person. He desi- Justinius. ted , That the Tarentines might be comprehended in the League , That the other Gracians inha- 18,2 biting Italy might continue free; living according to their own Lawes: That what sever the Applan

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Plutarch Parrbo c.28

Gicero Philip

Plutarch

Romans had taken away from the Samnites, Apulians, Lucanians and Brutians might be reflored : and in Lien, the Romans should receive their Captives without Ransom. Cineas of whom men. tion hath formerly been made, was at that time with Pyerhus, a man as of great knowledg in Civil affairs, fo of very honest principles, and who had by exercise improved his natural wit to a marvellous eloquence: For these his qualities he was very dear to the King, who often acknowledged . He had won more Cities by the Eloquence of Cineas, then by his own Armes. This man being fent Embaffador to Rome, with much cunning delay'd making his addresse to the Senate, till he had in Pyrrhus his name distributed many gifts in the houses of the principal men. Being then brought into the Court, when he had in many words, Extolled the virtue of Pyrihus, and his inclination towards the Romans, he discoursed of the Equity of the conditions he brought, infomuch that great part of the Senate were moved to accept them: because befides other conveniencies, he promifed. If they would defift molefting his friends he would furnish them with aid sufficient for the Conquest of all the rest of Italy. But, because the Consultation lasted many dayes (the Fathers being very solicitous in a business of so great consequence) and thereby a suspicion and rumor was spread, that peace would be concluded. Appins Claudius, who by reason of his Age and blindness, had of a long time been absent from the Senate, caused himself now to be carried thither in his Litter, where he no sooner appeared, but his fons and fons in law with all Reverence and Duty receiving him, conducted him to a place becoming his Dignity. Every one being filent both at the novelty of the thing.

Ennius

Plutarch

and with the respect they bore his person, and expecting for what cause, after so long absence and retirement he should now come into the Senate: he beginning his discourse with the afflicti-Appianus apud on of his fickness, faid, 'His Blindness had indeed hitherto been very grievous to him, but now he was not only delighted in it, left he should behold those things which were doing, but was ' forry that his eares also were not deaf, that he might not hear things so fordid and unworthy the name of the Romans. For what is become of your noble minds? whither are your 'spirits fallen? Ye were wont to be of opinion, when ye heard the Fame of Alexander the " Macedonian renowned as of an invincible King, that his glory was more to be imputed to his 'Fortune then his Virtue: that if the Fates had allotted him a Roman War, both the event and likewife his efteem amongst men, would have proved far different. But now, behold how 'ye are degenerated from that your Magnanimity; ye once thought ye were able to conquer the Macedonians, and now ye stand in fear of Molossians and Chaosians, the perpetual prey of the Macedonians. Ye once contemned Alexander, and now are frighted by Pyrrhus, not the fervant of Alexander, but his fervants fervant, who flying from his old enemies rather then feeking new, is come over into Italy with a resolution, should it please the gods, to obtain the Empire of Rome, with those forces wherewith he was not able to keep and defend his 'little share of Macedonia. Unless therefore we fend him back well beaten, laden with great misfortune, affure your felves, any other Party, defervedly flighting and fcorning our Power, will greedily venture into Italy, as to a prey ready prepared to their hands. For what can be thought of us, but that we are a cowardly flothful people, if Pyrrhus, being received into friendship, shall carry back a Reward for that Difgrace he hath done us, in as much as by his means it is come to pass that the Romans are become a Laughing-stock to the Tarentines and Samnites?

This was the main scope of Appins his Oration, which did so inflame the minds of all the

Senators, that, following him the Author of a fevere Sentence, they with one confent decreed,

That the War Sould be prosecuted, that Cineas Sould the Same day depart the City, that Pytrhus

Bould be given to understand, That neither he should be admitted into the City, (for that also

was defired) neither would they so much as treat of friendship and society, till he had quitted Ita-

ly. A like fad decree by Appins his motion was made concerning the Captives, That they

Sould not be led in War against Pyrthus, neither sould they any where be joyned in the same com-

pany, but that being fent to several Garrisons, they sould, as a note of infamy, change their

manner of fighting, that they who before served on horse-back, should now be listed among the foit, and they who were of the Legions, should now serve in light armature; That no man should

recover his former order, till be had brought in the fpoil of two enemies. 'Tis reported, when the

Embassadors returned with this sharp answer, the King altonish'd at the wonderful constancy

of the Romans, asked, What they thought of the City and of the Senate? and that Cineae

Liv.Epit. 13 b.z. \$.36 de O. I. Eutropius b. 2 B. 1.S. 5 de Poftul. Zonaras

Val. Maximus 3.7.15 Frontinus Reat Plutarch Iuftin, 18.2

Floras 1, 18 Liv.9. 17.12 Plutarch and Appian. Zonaras

Plin. 3.11

answerd, The City seemed to be a Temple of the gods, and the Senate an Assembly of After these Transactions, some think, Fabricius was sent an Embassadour to the King: but they are easily convinc'd of Errour as by the Testimony of other Authours, so by a right Consideration of the Series of Affaires. There being now no hopes of peace, they converted all their thoughts to War, and busied themselves on both sides all winter in making diligent preparations. Thefe I take to be the Times wherein Pyrrhu is reported, (for the avoiding the Dangers of shipwrack, and a more convenient paffage of the Italian and Epirot Succours one to the other) to have had thoughts of making Bridges between Hydruns, where Italy gets farthest into the fea, and Apollonia, a Town scituate on the adverse shore , some fifty miles diftant : For that is the Bredth of the Sea in those places between the Gracian and Italian shoares. M. Terentins Varro is faid afterward to have made the like Attempt, when, being Cn. Magnut his Lieu-

tenant in the warre against the Pirates, he guarded the Sicilian and Ionian seas with his Navy. Appian in Me-In the midft of these doings Tib. Coruncianus the Consul Triumphed A. D. of the Calends of February. This year was a remarkable Cenfourship in that a Lustration of the army was then but a Capitolin. first made by one of a Plebeian stock. There were cessed two hundred seventy eight thousand, Epit. Livie 13. two hundred twenty two Citizens. About these times it was that 2. Fabius Maximus was Plinie 7.11. wont to be chosen Prince of the Senate; and by conjecture we gather, his fon Q. Gurges was flis. Censour at that Time. Cn. Domirius certainly was, for he lustrated the Army, and his name is famous for enlarging the Priviledges of the People, Parrbus in the beginning of the foring, calling together the Forces of his Confederates, marched into Apulia, where he took many Towns, some by Force, some by Composition. Against whom the two new Confuls P. Sulpicius Saverrio, and P. Decius Mus went forth with two Armies pitching Camp against Camp. Entropies neer Alcalum a City of Apulia, of the same name with that City of the Picentes. No doubt Choose Halle, was made of Fighting, but they were many dayes hindred as by a deep Torrent running be. Zonaras tween them, so by mutuall fear on each side. The Romans were troubled with remembrance of the former Battell wherein Pyrrhus was victorious: The Epirots were daunted at the Roman obdinacy, but chiefly at the name of the other Confull, fo fatall to the Enemies Legions: For it was given out that P. Decins after the Example of his Father and Grandfather would purchase the Victory with his Death; and the issue of those Battells wherein they died, did make the expectation of the Decian Devotion to be terrible to all

Pyrrhus thinking it a matter not to be neglected, affembling his fouldiers together. Thus in-

'structed them. That the Event of Battels was not in the Power either of the Goddels

* Earth , or the Infernal Deitys , who were invoked by that Charme , that they ought not to

believe the Gods to be so unjust as to alter the fates of Armies, and bellow conquests for one

"mad-man's fake; that victories are not obtained by jugling tricks, and superfition, but by

fighting onely; as appeares by the Testimony of the Romans themselves, who come not into

the field with troopes of Priests and Prophets, but with Legions of armed fouldiers to oppose

the Enemy: But because the ignorant are commonly more terrified with these superstitious

delutions, then with true causes of feare, he shewed that this feare might be prevented, by

flewing the Habit wherein the former Decii had Devoted themselves, and warning the soul-. diers if they met any Man in the like accourrement not to affault him with any weapon, but

to take him alive. He caused likewise a Message to be sent to Decius, That he should forbear playing the fools amongst armed men, neither should his Plot take Effect, that if he came alive

into his hands he should perhaps endure more terments then he may walling. 'Twas answer'd by

the Consulls, They had Considence enough in their Armei, heither had any need of so desperate a Design, which that he might be assured of , they gave him his Choice, whether he would come

over the River interjacent, or Expelt the Romans on his fide the mater; that they would wil-

lingly withdraw their forces to give him a safe passage over, or, if he would retire, they would

bring over their men, that on each fide encountring with their frength entire, demonfration might

Right wing he strengthned with his own fouldiers and the Samnite Auxiliaries, The Brutians

Lucanians and Sallentines he placed in the midft, the Tarentines, whose virtue he least confided in,

he order'd in the midft. The Confull's main body confifted of their Legions, some of the light

Armature being conveniently intermixt; and with the like Discretion they distinguished the Orders of their Referves. The horse were distributed into the Wings, being no hindrance to the

only in Courage but in number (for they were fourty thousand firong on both sides) disputed

the business with as much heat and animosity as could be expected, and the Victory inclining to

neither fide, the night broke off the Fight. The next Morning Pyrrhus when he had guarded

the most difficult places, forced the Romans to descend into a more even and open ground; there

he had some use of his Elephants, which being suddenly brought in to that part of the Battell

where the Chariots were prepared against them, they frighted the horse (even as it hapned in the

last fight) and caused them to fly; but to the Foot they did little harme. The Report of this

Fight is much different from that of the former, for some Authors affirm, The Ro-

be made, that they reposed all their hopes of victory in their men, and their Courage, and in no other thing: Pyrrhus was ashamed of betraying any kind of fear or Doubt; he accepted therefore of the latter Condition and gave the Enemy Liberty of foording the River. The Plin.8.7. Terrour of the Elephants was not now fo great to the Romans, as Being accustomed to fee Flor. 1.8. them, fo having had Experience that their mouts might easily be cut off, as one was in the Orofius 4.1. last fight at one blow by C. Minucius the foremost Pikeman of the Fourth Legion. But now Vegetius de Re

they bethought themselves of fafer guards and Defences; They caused horses cloathed with militari. 3, 24. Iron plates to draw Chariots, which were likewife full fluck with spears fastned in Iron sockets, Zonaras, in the Chariots were placed fouldiers who with darts or fire should avert the fury of the Elephants. The Legions with this furniture having passed the River, Pyrrhus in a fingular and Print 110.14. Excellent manner martiall'd his Army, according to his Custom wherein he was thought to ex. Livie 3.714. ceed all Commanders of his Time. Observing therefore the Nature of the place, which by Phinting Production of the place o reason of the Ruggedness of the Ground, and the multitude of Osiers thereabours growing Pyrbsc. 46. would well admit of a foot Army onely, he placed his horse and Elephants in the Reletve. The Stat. 2.3.

Foot fight, and yet upon occasion offer'd, ready for Action. The Armys being equal, not Plutarib

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Zantra

Diodori Eclog.

book 12

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Plutarch mans had the upper hand, their Victory being eccasion'd by an accident, for the Apuliani (who Zonaras were by the Kings Order fent against those who came to surprize the carriages) by their departure Frontinus seeming to fly, by a mear error and false fear cans'd all the Kings forces to quit the field and fly Eutropius b. indeed. The number of the flain is likewise expressed, That on Pyrrhus his fide twenty thousand Plutarch on the Romans fide five thouland were wanting , that the King with a dart foot through his arm Florus. 1.18 Orofins 4.1 was grievously wounded, and that in vain endeavouring to flay the flight of his men, was by his Life-quard brought out of the field one of the laft; that on his fide three and fifty Colours mere loft, on the Romans eleven, and that Fabricius the other Confuls Lieutenant was likewife wear-Austinius. ded. But contrariwife, others fay, This Battel had the like event with the former, though the

Romans by reason of the vicinity of their Camps sustained not so much loss; but that they did confes-Plutarch sedly fly and loft fix thousand men; that Pyrrhus loft three thousand five hundred and five as is in the Kings Chronicles registred by the Testimony of Hieronimus. And not only variety but Repugnancy of Authors moves me rather to incline to those who Livie Epic. 13 report the event of this Battel to have been doubtfull: for 'tis ordinary after an equal encoun-

ter for each part to attribute the victory to themselves, which by the negligence or impudence of others is committed to writing, doing very ill to deliver to Posterity for true and undoubted. those things which are grounded on Idle report only, or for affection are partially related. Wherefore their history seemes more probable who affirmes, That there was but one Fight neere Asculum, and that, after an hot dispute and much blood shed, the Sun being now set, the Kings wound and the loffe of the Baggage did with much ador breake off the fight: That then both Armies founded a Retreat , when on both fides there were flaine about fifteene thousand: and that this was the time when Pyrthus answer'd one who congratulated his victory, If the Romans are thus to be Vanquished we are undone our selves. And indeed the sequel confirmes this Opinion. for Pyrrhus retired to Turentus, and the Confuls, making no pursuite after the enemie, diffributed their forces into winter quarters in Apulsa, whereas the time of yeare gave them leave and Reasons of War might well have perswaded them, to have prosecuted so glorious a victory.

Moreover I find not that these Consuls made any Triumph, and many think that P. Decime in this Battel devoted himselfe, who dying as did his Father and Grandfather, yielded himself the Third facrifice, without intermission out of the same family, for the good of the Commonwealth: Which as I had no thoughts to gain-fay, So should I not have related in the general silence of all Historys, but that a grave Author M. Tullim Cierro in his bookes of Phylosophy Tufcul.queft. 1.13 de Finibus 2.19 more then once maketh mention of it. . The fight at Asculum thus ended, the rest of the yeare was quiet and free from all warlike Expeditions, only the whole time fpent in Confultation and preparations. Pyrrisu , having lost most of his old forces, friends, and Commanders, sent into Epirus with order for a supply of Men and money for next spring. But before that Navy Plutarch could be fet forth new hopes arifing alter'd the Kings Counfels. Pyrrhus had fometime the poffer Zonaras sion of Macedonia, wrelling it out of the hands of Demetrius, and again lost it by the Power of Pint. Pyrrho Lesimachus . Now while Pyrrhus waged war in Italy , Prolomaus Ceraunus being slaine by C-20,24

the Gaules, there feemed a new way open into Macedonia, being destitute of a Prince and the

flate of affaires in Confusion. This Reason perswaded him not to leave Epirus naked of souldiers.

lest it should be obnoxious to the injurys of the Gaules who now oppressed the Neighbour nation Macedonia. But Pyrrhus did not as then steere his Course homeward, being upon other Occasions (as shall be related) call'd into Sicily. The winter being past over in these Cares the New Confuls came to the Army C. Fabricius Luscinus, and Q. Amilius Papus (who before had born a Confulship together) which Pyribus understanding drew forth his forces, intending to observe the Marches and Counsels of his enemy. Their Camps being not far diftant, there hapned an Accident very remarkable, and by most men related much after the same manner; One Timechares an Ambracian, who held a good honourable place in the Kings Agellius 2.8 favour, fecretly came to Fabricius, and promifed him, if he would give him an answerable re-Cic.de Offic. ward to Poylon the King; which he thought was easie for him to accomplish by his sons, who 3 2 2. Val. Maximus. were Cup-bearers to the King. Fabricius, no way delighted with the Treason, informed the 6.5,1 Zonaras Senate of it, the Senate, not discovering the Treason of Timochrares, who had (by what means foever) intended the Roman profit, fent Embaffadors to Pyrrhus, who should only in general Agellius warn him, That he should look well about him, and take heed of what mens service he made use of Livie 39 51 Agellius and enquire into their faithfulness and honesty. Thus Valerius Antius relates the business. But Ammian, Mar-Claudius Quadrigarius in flead of Timochares make Niceas the undertaker of this Poyloning, cel 30.5 and that notice was given not by the Senate but by the Confuls, reciting also the Letter of the Tacitus 1 Consuls, wherein they discover Niceas his design, That they are unwilling to fight by craft, or Plusarch Pyrrho c.45 with mony, and wish the King safe from Treason, hoping he will become an Illustrious Orna-& in Apophment to their Victory and Triumph

Some Report it was the Kings Physician who treated with Fabrician either in person or by Letter, and that upon his discovery, he was hang'd. As there may be doubt in these Circumstances, fo no question they are deceived who say that Curius fent back the Physician to the King. Tis faid that Pyrrhus at this time wondring at the Experience of fo great Ventue in Enemies, cry'd out, This is that Fabricius, who can with no leffe difficulty swerve from the Rules of Justice and Honesty, then the Sun be turned one of his Course. He did immediately, lest he should be Overcome with Kindnesse, return the Romans all the prisoners he had, and sent Cineas again

to obtaine peace and friendship. It seemed dishonourable to receive a gift from the enemie, whereby they might be thought to have abhorred wickednesse more for gain then for the love of Vertue, they therefore fent back an equal number of Tarentines and Samnites that their captives might not be received gratis. This publick abstinence was to their greater Credit seconded by the vertue and resolution of private persons, when the gists of Pyrrhus (which Cineas in Livie, 34.4 great Number and those very pretious had Carried to Rome for both sexes) were refused not fullings, only by the Men but by the women. For when upon the refusal of some, he profer'd them to Val Maximus. others, and others again, there was not fo much as one man or woman to be found so mean or 43.14 others, and others again, coverous as to open a door for the Receipt of a Kings gift. The Former answer was now again returned to the Embassadours, That until Pyrrhus had quitted Italy, they would esteem him an Enemie to the people of Rome. While Pyrrhus was much perplexed at these passages, not knowing how to profecute the War with any cheerefulneffe, nor willing to depart Italy with any loffe Apple of Reputation. the Sicilian affaires did feem to help him, the management whereof (after

long and doubtfull deliberation) he refolved to undertake. For so he thought the Roman war might with credit be declined, and the command of a most Rich Island obtained, he had also an earnest defire of being revenged on the Carthaginians, as being first provoked by Justin, 18.2 them. For they suspecting the Kings designs, had a little before hand sent Mago with a Navy Val. Max. 3.7 of an hundred and twenty ships, saying, The Romans ought by Forreigne aid to be affifted against Livie Epit. 13 a forreign enemy. And though the Romans used not their affiltance, making answer, That they were not wont to undertake any War but what could be managed by their own forces; Yet now this fourth time was the League renewed between the two Commonwealths. To the former Articles it was added, That whether the Romans or Carthaginians made peace

with Pyrthus, it should be specially excepted, that they might affift one the other, which soever of them were provoked to War; And, that when either had need of the others help, the Carthaginians should provide ships, each party pay their own souldiers, the Carthaginians aid the Romans Austinius. by fea, but not be compelled against their wills out of their ships. Which being agreed upon , Mago went to Pyrrhus under pretence of treating of peace, but indeed to discover the Kings Counsels. whom the Carthaginians had understood to be invited into Sicily: And they offer'd their Navy to the Romans not fo much out of any good will or care of their fafety, but further to involve Pyrrhus in his Italian War, left he should spoil their successes in Sicily which flou- Diodori Eclos. rished so prosperously. They had then also guarded the passage into Sieily with a numerous book 22 fleet, pretending the fiege of Rhegium, but indeed refolving to hinder Pyrrhus from transmitting his Army. For these causes did he wholly apply his mind to the Sicilian affairs, which filled him with great hope, as by the state of things, so by the frequent Embassies which came one after another out of the Island, affirmed, That he was defired by the prayers of all men, as the only remedy of their calamities wherewith they were more sharply afflitted then the most miserable Nation under the heavens. For after the death of Agathocles, more lamentable then undefery- Diadori Eclog. ed, one Mano, born at Egefta, a City of Sicily, who had poison'd the King, endeavouring b.21 to usurp the government, was by Hiceras the Pretor expelled the City, and fled to the Cartha-

ginian forces: Hence arose an heavy war and unfortunate to the Syracusans, by which ne-

ver the less Hiceras in particular strengthened himself, and turning his forces against Phintias ver the lets Interias in particular in engineers in much, with by the boldness of one Thanis he of Agrigentum, he held the Island long time in trouble, till by the boldness of one Thanis he Dioderi Edog. was deprived of his Domination which he had held for nine years. Thenis endeavouring to retain the Soveraignty, was refifted by Sofistratus a Syracusan Nobleman. These two along Livie 25 24 time contested, Thenio possessing Najus, an Island which is part of Syracuse, Sosistratus exercifing the Tyranny in the other parts of the City. When at length by these discords they faw nothing but defiruction likely to enfue, with one confent they decreed to fend for Pyrrhus, who being the fon in law of Agathocles, and next in succession, as having a son by Dioderus Lanaffa, was thought fittest to bear rule, as being able by his courage and his forces to settle Appianus apud their affairs. Moreover, the principal men of Agrigentum and Leontium, offering the Go- Fulviam urf. vernment of their Cities, and confequently of the whole Island, unanimoully intreated him, Plutarch To come into Sicily as foon as may be, to succour them with his presence, being wearied with la- luftin, 18,2 bouring under the heavy burden of a Barbarous flavery. For the Carthaginians having wasted Diodorus their grounds; had besieg'd the City of Syracule, both by sea and land, with a Navy of an Plutarch hundred ships, and an Army of sifty thousand men. Pyrrhus therefore without delay sendeth Ciness before (whose wisdom and faith he much trusted to) to agree upon Conditions and Appian Articles of friendship with the Sicilian Cities. At his departure he comforted his Italian con-

federates, promising, That if they were oppressed by the Romans he would in speed come out of Plut. Pyrbo

the neighbour Island much encreased with new forces. But when he was about to leave a Gari. 654

fon in Tarentus, they taking it in ill part , defired , He would either perform his promifed affi-

stance on those conditions he was call'd in , or that at least he would leave their City free. They

could obtain neither, Pyrrhus returning no other answer, but commanding them, To tarry his leisure. The Epirot King being thus imploy'd, the Confuls had the easier war against their other enemies. I find they had about this time good success against the Etrurians, Lucanians, Brutians and Samnites. It appears there was no great matter done against the Etrurians, in that Livit Epi. 13 , there was no Triumph made for that war, neither was the whole nation, but few Cities engaged, who re-affumed against the Romans those arms they had so lately laid down, being solicited by the Samnites; who found themselves left naked by the departure of Pyrrhats. Among the

Gildon v.27 t Floras 1, 18

Eutropius Frontinus Rrat

theg Claudian in

Bello

Eutropiel b. 2 Cicero pro Balbo.c. 22 Tab.Gapitolina

Agellius 4.8

other nations as the war was more heavy, so was the Victory more Illustrions over them, C. Fabricius the Conful (his Colleague, as is imagined, being gone into Etruria, inalmuch as upon the Epirots departure one Confular Army was thought fufficient) overcame the Lucania ans. Brutians. Tarentines and Samnites: Some Cities, among which were Heracles, he drew

into Covenants, and over those people he Triumphed before the Ides of December. An affembly of the people being held, New Confuls were chosen for the year ensuing, P. Cornelius Rufinus again, and C. Junius Brutus again. Other Nobles were Candidates with Quintilian iz.1 Rufinus . but by Fabricius his favour he was chosen. Wherein Fabricius considering the

times , preferr'd the publick fafety before private quarrels; For by reason of their difference in Manners there was Enmity betweene these two, Fabricius being of proofe against Mony was guided only by his care of the common good; Rufinus more greedy of wealth then ordinary. many times order'd his counsels and actions to his private gain. But being otherwise Industrious

and a good commander, Fabricius judged him to be preferr'd before his Competitours who were far inferiour to him in Marshal affaires. 'Tis reported, when Rusinus gave him thanks. Cicerode Oct. That being at enmity with him he had helped him to the Confulfity. especially when so great a 2.66 . War was on foot; he answerd, 'Twas not much to be wonded, if he had rather be pilled,' then (old to the enemy. For there was great War remaining in Italy, and Pyrrhus finding all things goe according to his defire in Sicily (whether he now was gone) 'twas reasonably fear'd he would quickly return a more formidable enemy by the Accesse of the strength of so Noblean



OOK IV.

Liv.Epit.14 Appian. Diederi Eclog. b. 22 Dio. spud Valcfium Diodori Eclos Iuft. 23. 2

Plutarch

Pyrrho c. 5 1



HILE these things were doing in Italy , Pyrrhus having shipp'd his Army and Elephants, failed from the Tarentine Port into Sicily, after he had continued two years and four moneths in Italy. Being conducted by Thanio, who met him with his Navy, he was received by the Sicilians with wonderful chearfulness, freely delivering up into his hands their Towns, their Forces, their Mony and their Ships. Being thus in a short time possess'd of the dominion of the Gracian Cities, he did also by force of arms extort from the Carthaginians all whatfoever they held, excepting only the City of Lilybaum, which the Carthaginians being helped by its convenient scituation, defended against all his assauls. Whence justly con-

ceiving great and vast hopes in his mind, he resolved, leaving his eldest son the Patrimony of his Father, to fettle the other two, the one King of Italy, the other King of Sicily. Both the reputation and virtues of this King were indeed at that time very great; and the Sicilians having for many years sustained both forreign and civil wars, and a plague worse then both, the tyranny of usurpers, seemed willing with joy to entertain any indifferent Prince over them. But when, a little after, he proceeded to raise moneys against their wills, and put to death some of their Nobles, he contracted much hatred, which was encreased by the covetousness and arrogance of ·his Officers, whose vices did every where as much wrong him as his own; therefore next to the first and principal care Kings ought to have, of being themselves Egregiously good, 'tis for their honour and fafety to make a choice of virtuous Favourites, feeing private men are blamed only for their own faults, but other mens crimes are imputed to Princes. But these In place of Livie's Fourteenth Book.

things hapned afterwards. Now at Present, while their Zeal was hot, he was with the highest Honour and magnificence received, first by Tyndarion Prince of the Taurominitans (for in that part of the Island he landed) then by the People of Catanaa, and to passed with his foot-Army to Syracuse: His fleet he commanded to be brought about not farre from the shore, ready prepared for fight, as thinking the Carthaginians would not fuffer him to approach the City without hazard of a Battell. But it hapned, that a little before Thirty of the Carthaginian thios were upon other Employment gone from the Navy, which because they were not return'd the Admirall refused to venture on the Fight with the Rest. Wherefore Entring without Refiftance, Thanson and Pififtratus yielding Poffession, he took into his hands the Publick Trea-Diodorus

fure, an hundred and twenty Covered ships, Twenty open ones, their Weapons, Engines, and all other Furniture for Warre. In the Interim came Embassadours from the Leontines, whose Prince Heraclidas offered the City and all his Forces, Four thousand Foot, and five hundred Horse. Neither were other Cities flower in their submission, but came in driven as it were by a Torrent of Fortune. Pyrthus treating them all with much Humanity, and gaining their Good wills, fent every one back to his own City, entertaining now more Ample Hopes in his mind, intending if affaires pro-

ceed fo favourably to pass over into Africke. Things went not so well with his Confederaces in Diedori

Italy, for Milo, who was left at Tarentus with part of the Army, was not able to protect them Eclaphaza from the hostility of the Romans, now in the absence of the King and his main strength. But Zonaras. as yet it was well for them that the Romans deferring a while the Tarrentine warre . both the Confulls converted their forces against Samnium. The Samnites (seeing their Fields burn't their Castles surprized, the whole burthen of the Warre to fall on them, and that they were for faken by their Friends) being inferiour both in strength and Courage, for faking their Townes and Villages, betook themselves to the high and craggy Mountaines, carrying with them their Wives and Children, and what things of most value they could in such a Tumult and seare convey away. Among the Romans belides the Emulation of their Commanders, there was arisen great Negligence and Carelefnes (the Inseparable Companion of Prosperity) caused by their own Constant good success, and their Enemies Fear. Hereby they suffered some Loss and more Difgrace; for their fouldiers confidently creeping up craggy and difficult passages were beaten back and destroy'd by the Samnites, who had possess destroyed by the Samnites, who had possess destroyed by the Samnites and possess destroyed by

ny were flain, being overwhelmed with stones and Darts, or tumbled down the Precipices; others having no convenience either of retreating or fighting were taken alive. This Accident caused the Commanders to divide their Forces, for each laying the blame of the Missortune upon his Colleague, boasted he could have managed the business with better success if he had been alone. C. Junius with his Legions remained in Samnium, P. Cornelius drew out his forces against the Lucanians and Brutians; where carrying about the Terrour of his Armes, wasting the Grounds and burning the Villages, he had occasion offer'd of greater Attempts. In the utmost parts of the Italian shore, towards the East and the Jonian sea, where the promontory of Lacinum stretcheth forth it selfe, is seated Croton of old very famous, and now

also considerable for it's Wealth; Through the midst of it in those dayes ran the River Afarus, Ovid Meten on each fide whereof the Multitude of Buildings were encompassed with a wall of Twelve miles circumference. This City the Consull not daring to beleagure, had thoughts of obtain. Livie 14-3-ing by Treachery, for he was put in hopes by many of the Roman saction there, that if he would Zonards

timely advance his forces to the walls of it, being now destitute of forceign Aide, he might eafily take it by the help and affiftance of those who were weary of Pyrrhus his Domination.

But it hapned about that time that either out of fear of the Enemies Neighbourhood, or suspicion of Treason, which is seldom long hid, the Crotonians had procured aid from Mile: Nicke- Fronting machus came to them with a strong band of Lucanians, who issuing out upon the Consult (not Stratgerm 3.6.

aware of any thing, but confidently coming up to the walls without fear of Danger) beat him back with the flaughter and wounding of many of his Men. Rufinus defiring by Counfell

to remedy that loss he had by his Rashness sustained, on set purpose encreaseth the Rumour of his Overthrow, and that he might feem strucken with the greater fear pretends to defift from his Enterptife, commanding the Baggage to be pack'd up as for a sudden Departure ; This News was quickly blaz'd about the City (as from a Camp so neer must needs be) and besides a proba-

that Cornelius Rufinus, having not strength enough to force Croton, was gone to Locil, being inwited by some who promised to berray it to him. By and by comes another who confirming the former news, added moreover , That the Romans were now on their March. And withall they Zonaras discover his Ensignes and Troopes moving that way which leadeth to Locri. Nichomashus be-

ing deluded by this Wile, marcheth swiftly with his forces the neerest way to Locis, Intending likewise to defend it, which when Rusinus by secret Messengers understood, he turneth back presently to Croton, as upon better advice, so with better success then before. His diligence was Frontinus;

made prosperous, not only by the security of his Enemies, but by the savour of Fortune also, for a thick mift chanced to furround him, fo that he was almost within the walls with his Zonaras

ble cause of the business, their Credulity was help'd forward by their desire to have it so; when

on a sudden (their mindes being already thus inclin'd) a certain Captive being thereunto sub-

orned by the Confull, in hope of Liberty and further Reward) comes into the City, as if in

this hasty departure of the Romans he had taken opportunity to Escape; He informes them

Victorious

Zonaras

Valefium.

of it felfe ample enough, was abundantly encreased by other as glorious successes; Fortune feldom observing a mean on either hand. For Nicomachus perceiving himself to have falning a remedileffe Errour. not knowing what to doe, as he returned to Tarentus, was met by Rufinus, lost great part of his men, and very hardly escaped himself with the Rest; When not being content to defend one Citie he loft two. For the Locrians likewife being animated with this fuccesse. having flain the garrison Pyrrhus left among them, with the governour of it, whose oppression they could no longer endure, betook themselves to the friendship of the Romans. Notwithstanding this Processe of affaires, the Samnites and other nations were not fo far dejected, but that still they resolved to endure the worst that Fortune could bring upon them, encouraged, befide their own innate obstinacy, with their Hops of Pyrrhus's Returne

Italy also which were performed in those times and places having influence upon, and being joyned with the Roman affaires) having fetled things at Syrac aje and Leontium, went about the fame time with his Army to Agrigenoum, meeting Messengers by the way with News, that the Carthaginian Garison was thrust out of the City, and that the Agrigentines yielded themselves and all they had into his protection; which accordingly at his coming they did. For Sofiftrains (who had delivered up Syracuse to him) together with the Citie, presented him with eight thousand foote, proper young men, and eight hundred horse, a force nothing inferiour to the Epirots Pyrrbus brought with him. Thirty other Cities, which Sofifratus had the command of.

hearing the news of his victorys in Sicily. For Pyrrbus (that we may relate his actions out of

did by his means submit themselves to the Kings discretion.

These things thus transacted, he sent to Syracuse for all forts of weapons and engines which were of use in the siege of Cities. For now his design was to assault the Cities under the Cartha-

ginian Jurisdiction, having an army of thirty thousand, besides fifteene hundred horse, and the Elephants he brought over into Sicily. The first he tooke was Heraclea, where was a Punick garrison, then Azona; After which the Selinuntians, Halicyzans, and Ageltians following his fortune for fook the Carthaginian party, giveing an Example to many other Townes in the same quarter of doing the like. The Erycines confiding in the number of their Auxiliaries and strength of the place, he was resolved with all his power to affault, having therefore order'd his men . himselfe armed , coming up toward the walls . Vowed a Vow to Hercules if that day he should manifest himself to the Gracians a Warriour worthy of the Race he came of and the office he bore. After the figne was given, and that the defendants, with a cloud of arrowes being driven from their stations, gave way to the placeing ladders upon the walls, the King himselfe sirst of all men entred into a most noble fight against all opposers, sumbling some down with his sheild, slaying others with his sword, and terrifying all with the greatnesse of his Courage and strength; neither was this fight more glorious to him, then in every consideration prosperous; for without receiving any wound, with great honour he gained the Citie at that one florm, his fouldiers being no leffe animated by his Example then fearefull of his danger, for both which reasons they sought with the greater contention. He then did sacrifice to Hereales according to his vow, and for many days exhibited Plays and Shows of feverall kinds in great Magnificence and Pompe. In this year I find there was a Triumph at Rome over the Lucanians and Brutians before the Nones of Ianuary. But I wonder to find it afcribed to C. Innim, feeing Rufinus his Province was amongst them, and that he tooke two famous Cities, and that other

Plinie 18. 6 & 33 11 Authours stile him a Triumphal Man. Rome being not very fecure, confidering the progress of Pyrrbus his affairs, was otherwise much terrified with Prodigies and Pestilence; The most horrid Omen was, that the statue of Ju-

Diodorus

Plutarch

Triumphi Gapitolini.

Aug de Civ.

Zonaras

Plutarch Pyrrho c.< 2 Iuftin, 23.2

juite away, neither could it be found but by the art and care of the South-fayers. The Plague likewife committed great flaughter amongst them, taking away man and beast by a common Murrain; but was most formidable in Aborsions, for there was no young ones almost of man or beaft which came forth fafe and entire, infomuch as it was believed the anger of the gods would confume all living creatures. Which Affliction made the other Confulthin of 2. Fabius Maximus Gurges very famous, wherein he had C. Genussus Clepsina for his Colleague. And yet they left not off their war against the Samnites and Lucanians, and two certain arsuments there are that they made great flaughter of their enemies, for the fame year Q. Fa-Copital Trium. bisso the Conful Triumphed over the Samnites, Lucanians and Brutians in the Quarinals; and those people fent Letters to Pyrobus and Embassadors, declaring. They were useerly undone without speedy help; that they could no longer suffuin the power of the Romans, but must of necessity prevent the netermost extremity by yielding up themselves. This thing much inclined Pyrrhus to depart the Island and transport his forces again into Italy, feeing also his affairs now to be more difficult in Sicily, by reason the affections of men grew cold; and, by the consideration of fome injuries received, were turned into harred against him. Which his resolution, and the series of emuing affairs, that they may the better be under-

piter Capitolinus being smitten with Thunder, the head thereof was frucken off and carried

flood, I have thought good more at large to relate his Actions at the present. When therefore he had poffeiled himself of Eryx, and placed a Garison in it, the marched to the City of the Egins which is of a very convenient scienation, near the Haven of Panormus, and well fenced with works; there being received with the good will of the Citizens, he removed his

Camp to Panormus it felf, which received its name from the fair and ample haven which lead. Polybius 1.56 ethto it: This he rook by force, and having likewise taken a place called Epirete, seated in Dionyl spud a pleasant mountain, but upon hard passages, between Panormus and Eryx, he had now the Valipum Disseri Eclog possession of all the Carthaginian Province, excepting only Lilybaum. This City was lately built by the Carthaginians, as an habitation for the Mortians, whole town Dionyling the Tyrant had in the Punick War demolished. Wherefore the Carthaginians, seeing that of all their dominions in Sicily, their hopes were confin'd to this only place, refolved with their utmost firength to defend it against the preparations they understood Pyrrbus made for the fiege of it. Wherefore bringing in thither a confiderable strength of Souldiers, with plentiful provision, as likewise amusition of all forts (which they had opportunity enough to do, having the command of the feas) they diligently adhibited all care possible to fence it on every side : Especially where it lay open to the land they erected many Forts and Towers, encompassed with large dirche: Their work was the fooner finished, in regard the town being for the most part of it built upon the Rocks of the fea, needed no artificial Bulwarks in those places. Now though they made great preparations for the War, and had hired many forces, as from other Countries. fo from Italy allo; yet they fent Embassadors, promiting, If they could obtain peace upon equal conditions, to affift him with mony and ships. Pyrrhus would hear no mention of money. Zonaras. defiring only to retain those Cities he had taken, seeming willing to allow them the possession of Plutarch Lilybaum. But the Kings friends, and the Sicilian Princes enforming him , That fo long as the Tyrrho c. 1.50 Carthaginians held Lilybæum, (as a ladder ready prepared whereby to scale all the rest of Sici-Iv) the Illand would never be woid of the fear of them; caused him to return answer, That there was but this one condition of peace he would agree to, to wit, That they should clearly quit Sicily, and suffer the sea to be the bounds of either's dominions. The hopes of peace being thus broken off, he draweth his forces forthwith toward the City, and Marshalling his army not far from

the walls. in fuch order as those who were tired might (by turns) be relieved by fresh men, he began the affault. But the Lilybætans having a sufficient number of souldiers to defend them and being provided of Engines and Amunition kept the City fafe. For the Carthaginians had brought in so many Catapults and Scorpians that the whole compasse of the walls was not able to receive them. When therefore a shower of all forts of weapons and darts overwhelmed the Kings Men. flay-

ing many and wounding more, they defifted from their Enterprize. Pyrrhus likewise set him-

felfe to work to make Engines of Battery , belide those he brought from Syracule and digging Mines under ground, he attempted all arts belonging to a fiege: But the Carthaginians froutly relifting, when he had for almost two months wearied himself in vaine, and faw that the belieged having free egresse and regresse at sea, the Citie could not be taken, he broke up his siege and employ'd his forces other where. For some Greek Cities, besides other heavy oppressions, being compelled to pay tribute, implored his affiltance against the Mamertines, living upon Plutarell the fea coaft. Pyrrhus therefore leading his Army in halt, when he had taken and flain fome polybing 1.4 Mamertines he found gathering Taxes in those places; Encountring their main body proved Plutarch Conquerour, and took by force and demolish'd many of their Garrison. And hitherto the King by his Illustrious performances had obtained great Power and Honour having beside his other Vertues, with his fingular Humanity not only work, but deferved the Love and Affections of the Cities. But this fo great Falicity, which one would think fo firmely grounded, was in a Ferellin Hill. moment deftroy'd, as by that Levity of Mind which was never wanting in this people, and by Sicacca, b. the Intemperance of his friends, so chiefely by the Kings own fault. Who, being in advertity irreprehentibly good, was puffed up with pride in his prosperity, in which Condition Mens minds are indeed generally found to be weakelt. When therefore, as we have faid, he efteemed a Fleet necessary for the accomplishment of his undertaking, and that though he had many thips, werthey were not well furnished with Sea men, he very much offended the City with a Plutarch strict Press of Sea men; being now on a sudden changed, and from his former gentleness proceeding to proud commands, threats and extreme punishments; these things nevertheless were tolerated, as having the pretence of publick good. But, when they faw those very men to be flain, by whose good with and affistance chiefly he had obtained Sicily, many people, not by degrees, or interpoling delayes, but on the fudden changing their minds, revoked from his friendthip, and applied themselves (as for every one was most opportune) some to the Carthagimians, fome to the Mamerrines. So that cruelty, which when it is alone is alwayes grievous, doth then become utterly intolerable, when being exercised against the well-deserving, it contracteth (beside the hatred properly due to it self) the detestation of an unthankful and persidious mind. He feemeth to have brought himself to this necessity of governing by violence, being too much over-ruled by the naughty Affections and counsels of his own men, for unto them (being no whit better), did he beltow the riches which were fequelited from the friends and kinimen of Agathocles. The chief Magistracies of Cities he committed to his Pensioners and Dion apud Captains, not according to the statutes and customs of the Cities, nor for the due time prescrib- Valefran ed, but in what manner, and for as long as he pleased. Law suits, and controversies, and the whole administration of publick businesses he assumed to himself, referring many to his Familiars and Favourites, who were hateful for their avariee and luxury, a like intent upon gaining and spending mony by wickeduces, who being greedy to satisfie their own luft, make no distinction

Zonara

Dionyfius

Zonaras Dionyf.

Plutarch

Illuft. 23 2

Appian apud Valefium

Plutarch

Plutarch.

Appian

Plutarch

Appian

Zonavasi

Polyb. 1. 18

between Right and Wrong. Mens mindes being hereby it cenfed they begun firsto murmur afterward openly to Complain, why they had repented of their former Condition, if now the very same things were to be born withall? that in vain was Pyrrhus invited and received, if he studied to imitate those manners be came to punish; that no injury can possibly be of so Barp seme and Apprehension, as that whereof he is the Author who ought to have been the Avenger. And now many began not very obscurely to move sedition, and cause a Revolution of things, whereas he hearkning to pernicious Counsell, chose rather to encrease causes of Offence, then take them away: as if what evil was by Injuffice committed, were by Cruelty to be mended. In the meane time the Carthaginians, observing that Pyrrbus was not very strong in his own Country forces, and was daily less affected by the Sicilians, conceiving hopes of recovering their loft Province, had fent over an new Army which found business enough for the Epirots, many flying over to them who flood in fear of Pyrchu's cruelty. Pyrchus under pretence of the Punck War, introducing Garrifons into the Cities, relolved by falle acculations of Treason to take away the lives of the greatest men, thinking afterward the more easily to keep the people in Pyrrbo. C.52. awe. At length he aimed at Thanio and Sofiftratus, the principal men of the whole Illand, by whose affistance chiefly (as we have declared) he obtained the command of Sicily. Thanso was flain, Sofiftratus fled to the enemy, affording him no leffe help and authority to the cafting Pyrrhus out of Sicily, then he had before to the bringing him in and confirming him

Upon this many Cities revolting, greater part to the Carthaginians, fome to the Mamertines, Pyrhus his affairs were reduced from a most flourishing Condition to a very narrow and evil state, In this Conjuncture the embassage of his Italian confederates came not unwelcome to him, complaining, That haveing lost all things, they had very sew Cities lest which were able with much add to keep the Enemy from entring their walls. This gave him a faire and honourable Pretence of departing, that he might feeme, not expelled out of Sicily by the Carthaginians, But to return into Italy for the Relief of his oppressed associates. Being now just going, when he feriously considered the scituation and wealth of the Island, and disposition of the Inhabitants, O (faith he) what a fair field do we leave the Romans and Carthaginians to fight in for Superiority 1 And his Prefage proved true, as was witneffed by the wars suddenly ensuing, wherein so many Navies were destroyed, and Armies routed.

But the Enemies Courage increasing with their Fortune, Pyrehus had neither a safe depar-Paufan, b. 1 ture out of Sicily, nor a quiet Voyage to the Tarentines in Italy. The Carthaginians affaulting him in his Passage cross the sea, sunk seventy of his ships, and made the rest useless (the Epirots almost utterly unskilful in Maritine affaires, being not able to grapple with men of such Experience therein) so he fled out of the Fight with Twelve ships into Italy, who had come thence, with above an hundred, besides a greater number of ships of Burthen. But gathering together those souldiers who made a shift from the Overthrow to escape to shore, he had presently a strength so great that he conceived hopes of taking Rhegium by storme. But being beaten off by the Campanians who defended it, he prefently fell into a great danger. For Pyrrho.c. 53 as he led his Army through blind and difficult passages, the Enemy out of Ambush fell upon

his Reare, and flew a great Number of his Men, with two Elephants. Twas no contemptible force, neither for Number nor the quality of the Warriours, which thus affaulted him, they were little less then ten thousand old fouldiers, most of them Mamertines, who trusting in their friendship and cognition with the Rhegians, having understood that Pyrrhus intended to return for Italy, had croffed the sea before him, and in hope of prey had privily disposed of themselves in advantageous places to make a sudden irruption upon him.

Pyrrhus, according to his wonted Boldnesse fighting in the front of his Battel, received a wound in his head, which when he was gone afide to drefs, one of the enemies of large flature, and gallant in his Armour, advancing before the rest of his Fellows, Challeng'd him with a loud Voice, bidding him, If he were a live, to come forth. Pyrrhus burning with anger, and Terrible in Countenance, the blood running about his face, his men not being able to hold him, made a sudden assault upon him, and with a blow on his head struck him to the ground. 'Tis reported, his fword was so well temper'd and his Arme so strong, that at one stroke he cleft the Man in funder even from the head to the bottom of his body, his parts on each fide divided falling to the ground. The enemie terrified with the strange novelty of this spectacle, and admitting him as above the ordinary Ranke of Men, left off the fight. Pyrrbus, being rid of this trouble, had notwithstanding little joy. For, inastruuch as he now lost part of his Carriages, and that the wealth he had gather d by the spoils of the Sicilians, was lost in his last fight with the Carthaginians, he was in great want of moneys, fo that his fouldiers murmuring for pay, knowing not how elfewhere to provide it, he was compell'd to feize upon the Treasury of Proferpine: Her Church at Locri was in those dayes most famous for the Reputation of its holine's; which town, when Pyrrbus had taken by the affiltance of his faction within it, he committed many horrid facts by flaughter and rapine, more then the just revenge of his slain Garrison did require. But there being nothing left which men would or could contribute to him, he laid hands on the holy money, being urged thereunto by his worft friends, who had most commonly been the authors of every pernicious counsel : These were Evagorus the son of These rus, Balacer the fon of Nicandar, and Dinarchus the fon of Niceas. They did not only per-

Liv. 29. 18

fwade Pyrrbus, telling him that all things must yield to Necessity, but were themselves in fruments in the facriledge, diging up a vaft fumme of Gold, which had many years been pre- su das in ferved in vaults under ground. Pyrrbus rejoycing faid, there is nothing more foolifb then un "AGoar@ scalonable Devotion, and not to accept of Money ready prepar'd to one's hand is the part of a mad appian man. And putting it into his ships he gave order to have it carried to Tarenins, himself going

But this his fact was not more foule in the Commission, then it was unhappy in the Isive. 20,15 A storme suddenly arising upon the change of Wind, in the night time, turned about the ships Appear. in the dark; breaking some into pieces, and forcing others into the Maine. The ships which Dissorar. in the data; or canning tonic map person to the men in the men in the men in the convergence the Holy Money being shatter d and torne into pieces, were sunk with all the men in the convergence to the men in the convergence of the men in the convergence of the them, but the money it selfe lying upon some loose planks, was by the waves carried to the shore very neer the Temple, from whence it was the day before taken. Pyrrbus understanding Ex. the Accident, commanded the money to be diligently gather'd up and returned to its former Saidas in place, thinking thereby to appeale the Angry Deity. Nevertheles, henceforward he had no wageaflaste. better success, Fortune Eluding all his Designes whatsoever, even those which were upon Hey@ good advice, and Virtuoully undertaken. Which he did alwayes after constantly impute to the Living Anger of the Offended Goddess, as Proximus the writer of his History, and himself in his Commentary do affirme; and when the thing was newly done, not being able by many Sacrifices to Appian make propitiation to Proferpina, he put to death all the Authors of that unhappy Counfell, the instruments of the Fact, and every one who had but lightly consented to the Commission of it. And these being executed according to their Deserts, Pyrrhus prosecuting his De-Plutarch fign had afterward a quiet journey to Tarentus; The Romans being still more afflicted with Pyrths c. 53. the Plague, and fearing a new war upon Pyrrbue his return into Italy, attempted all Meanes both Divine and Humane for their Reliefe. Twas an old opinion, that the Peftilence might be stayed by the Dictatours strikeing in of a Naile; for the Experiment of which hopes tis Livie 7.3. probable that P. Cornelius R. ufinus was chosen Dictatour, for as the greatness of the Calamity Pighius in might well provoke them to try all Remedies, fo we find that Rufinus was the year after taken Annal. Romanis notice of by the Cenfours, when he had been twice Confull and twice Dictatour, neither can there be found a more certain monument of, or a more convenient place for that his Dictatourship. Against the fickness providing what Remedy they could, their Chiefest care and diligence was required in matter of Armes, especially in regard of the Difficulty in raising Men. For besides the length of the Warre, the continuance of the Pestulence had made men weary of entring into action, infomuch as the young Men did with wonderful Obstinacy decline the fervice. But the leverity and conftancy of M. Curius Dentatus the second time Confull overcame this their wilfulness, for he now had entred the Magistracy with L. Cornelius Lenen-Ins his Colleague: When therefore in the Capitoll he first began his Leavy, because no man answered, he caused the names of all the Tribes to be cast into an Urne, and the Pollian Tribe Varro in Sapra coming out first, he caused the first man of that Tribe whose name was drawn to be summon'd . Theovier Sicoming our titit, necause one mit man or that the whole manie was trawn to be minimous; and when he refused to appear, he sequestred and fold his Goods; when afterwards he appealed darks. and when the returned to appear at the confulls Injultice, he fold him also, faying, The Common Val. Max. 6.3.4 to the Tribunes complaining of the Confulls Injultice, he fold him also, faying, The Common Livie Epit. 14. wealth had no need of fuch Citizens who knew not how to obey. The Tribunes nevertheless did not relieve him, and afterward the example being judged very wholesom grewinto Custome that when a Leavy was rightly and duly made, he who would not be a fouldier should be fold for a flave. Others being terrified by this Precedent did the more readily give in their Names, and having filled up their Legions both the Confulls marched into the Enemies Country; Lentulus into Lucania, Curius into Samnium. Pyrrbus having intelligence of their motion, mu-Resed his army at Tarentus, and found himself almost twenty Thousand strong in Foot, toge- Pyrthe. (4.

With these and the choice young men of the Tarentines he entred Samnium, but found not the Inhabitants so obediens as heretofore, they came not in so freely and readily as they had done, not only because their courage was over-wearied with the great and many losses they had fultained, but because they were jultly exasperated, imputing all their calamities to Pyrrbus, which they had not suffered, had not he by his departure into Sicily betraid his Italian affociates. Nevertheless he gathered together so great a strength, that he sent one part into Lucania to buse the other Conful, while himself encountred Man. Curisa, thinking if he once overcame him, he should easily complete his Victory over the rest. But the Roman very well un-Frontings derstanding, that there is no Battalia comparable to the Macedonian Phalanx, when it hath Stat. 2. 2. Rome to spread and expatiate it felf, kept himself in craggy and difficult places; and because he expected help from Lucania, and that the Auguries allo and Entrailes of beafts promifed no good fuccels, he declined fight as much as might be: fo much the more earnest was Pyrrhus to engage before the two Confullar Armies were joyned together. Chusing therefore out of his Army those who were most forward, he resolved to assault the Roman Camp in the night time, when he might not be discovered. But while he prepared all things for his intended purpose, he Dion. spud fell into a deep fleep and dreamt, that the greater part of his Teeth fell out, and that an abundance of blood flowed out of his mouth; in confideration whereof being much perplex'd, he intended to defift from his enterprize; but his friends earnestly perswading him, Lest he should Culverius Italia never again have she same opportunity offer'd him, he gave order to advance. Near the City, of antiqua 4.8.

M. deventum (for that was the name of it in those dayes) are Mountainous and Woody places which by degrees firetching themselves into somewhat more even ground, at length end in a very fair and open plain which is called by the name of the Taurafine Fields. Now Pyrrhu beginning his journey from the Lower grounds up to the hills and woods, when his lights failed was wildred for want of knowledg in the wayes, in fo much that (the day breake. ing) he was discovered from the Roman camp. The Romans being moved at the unexpected approach of the enemie, yet, (because there was no doubt made but fight they must, and their factifices now proveing more favourable) with the Confull's conduct cheerefully iffued out and falling upon the foremost of the enemy, (who were far from the Main body, and not in very good order) drove them backward, killing no small number of men, and taking some Elephants which the enemy left behind. This successe encouraged Curius, to follow his Fortune and descend into the open field in Battel-aray prepared to fight. Neither did the Epirots make any delay. The encounter was very fierce and furious on both fides, but the Romans having had the upper hand in the late skirmish, were much fuller of Courage and hopes. The Epirots giving back, Pyrrhus now again fought Refuge from his Elephants, and thereby (one of his own wings flying) he forced one of the Romans Wings to retire even to their Reference There had the Conful placed a strong force (resolving upon this occasion to engage himself) which he commanded, being now fresh, to renew the fight, and beat back the Elephants. Former experience had taught them an easie and ready way to oppose these beafts, that they were fooner diverted by fire then the fword: Against them therefore were provided Iron instruments involved in much Pitch and Tar, which, being fet on fire, were darted upon the backs and Towers of the Elephants, and whether they light on the skin of the beafts, or on the wood of

Orofius Plutarch

Florus, 1.8 Zonaras

Plutavela Florus 2.1 Dionyf. apud Valefium Orolius

the tumult, at length the rest were all in consusion and turned into slight. Very remarkable was this fight, both for the number of the flain and the fruit of the victory. For Pyrrhus being hereby utterly overthrown, neither did the rest of Italy long hold out, neither, after Italy, was any other Nation and King able to it and against them. Tis faid the King in that Battel had was any other example in the house of the control of the number of the Roman, even four foot thouland foot, and fix thousand horse, of these they who report the most say, fix and thirty thousand were slain, they who report the seast, Frontinus Aras. fay fix and twenty thousand; thirteen hundred were taken prisoners, and eight Elephants, Psyrbus with a few horimen escaped to Tarentus. The Camp of Pyrrbus being taken, as it caufed admiration, fo was it of great use to the Romans. For they heretofore, as other people, ordered their Camp scatteringly by companies in the manner of Cottages: Probus is held to be the first who rightly measuring and dividing spaces, contained the whole Army within one Trench : and by his example the Romans being affifted, and adding what they thought convenient, attained to that most perfect manner of pitching their Camps which afterwards they

the Towers, they stuck fast by reason of their hooked sharp points. These instruments and di-

vers forts of darts, being flung from the upper ground, drove the Elephants into fury, partly

by terror, partly by the pain of their wounds, fo that their mafters not being able to govern

them, they rushed back upon their own battel, filling it with fear and slaughter. The begin-

ning of this Rout is reported to be by a young Elephant, which being wounded in his head, fent forth a querulous noise, at which known voice the Dam was first startled, and she increasing

This year was very famous, not only for their happy war abroad, but by reason also of Domestick affairs. and the notable severity of their City Discipline. 2 Fabricius Luscinus, and D. Emilius Papus, being Cenfors together, took away from many the Publick horses, and paffed by many in calling the Senate. But most remarkable was Cornelius Rufinus his note of Infamy, who having been twice Conful and twice Dictator, was ejected the Senate by the Cenfors, and this reason given of his Punishment, That they found in his house the weight of ten pounds in plate to ferve at meals: And in this Condition not only himself but his Family for a long time remained, whereof not any one attained to the highest honours, before Sylla the Dictator. Such was the Parlimony of this Citie in those dayes, and afterward fo great the extravagancy,

that it was by the Fathers condemned as an argument of intolerable Luxury, what their chil-

dren would shortly esteem but a base and contemptible piece of housholdstuffe: Every mans

Plutarch Sillac. I

Val. Maximus 2.9.3 Liv.Epit.

Fafti. Capitol.

Florus 1,18

Eutropius Piin. 8.6

estate being cessed and valued, the Army was purged by sacrifices; there were cessed two hundred seventy one thousand, two hundred twenty four Citizens. Both Confuls entred the Capitoll in triumph, first Curius, whose triumph was the more illustrious, as for the same of his Exploits, and great joy of his victory, so did it exceed in Pomp and splendour. For heretofore their triumphs being over poor People their neighbours, were fet out only with broken armes and Gallick waggons, nor any spoiles led but flockes and herds of Cattel But now there was a worthy shew both for the varietie of Nations which were led Captive before the Chariot, and for the Beauty and Magnificence of the spoyls. Epirots, Thessalians. Macedonians, Apulians, Lucanians, Brutians were led Bound, there were carried Painted Tables, the works of choice and rare Artificers, Gold, Purple, with other beyond fea rarietie, and sences de Brev. the instrument of the Tarentine Luxury. But the most wonderful and joyful spectacle were the Elephants with their four Towers on their backs. (for the rest were dead of their wounds) This was the first time they were ever seen at Rome; the common people called them Luca-Bulls, giving them their name from the creature they were hitherto best acquainted with, and their

denomination from the place they first faw them in , within few dayes after was the other Confulls Triumph nothing to gallant, though his performances were not to be despited; he had overthrown the Samnites and Lucanians, and taken many Townes, but in comparison of Curius his Glory the Efteem of these things were not so high. Among the rest who had Rewards behis Giory the Liteum of their Courage, he gave to Sev. Cornelins Merenda a Crown of Gold out flowed on them for their Courage, he gave to Sev. Cornelins Merenda a Crown of Gold out of the spoiles, because by his help chiefly a Certain Town of the Samnites was taken. While the Romans thus enjoy'd the comfort of their Victories, the Enemy was in a far different pollure. They had been long weary of Pyrrbus his Domination, but now after this unhappy fight, their mindes were fo filled with fear and Indignation that they could take

The King having been a long time averse from the Roman Warre, now utterly despairing of the Conquelt, thought of nothing more then how to get fafely and honourably out of traly, But keeping his Counsell to himlesse, he encouraged his Affociates, Thur they should not be cast down by one unluckly Overthrow, that they had not received so much less by the last fight, as by the former they had caused to the Romans, who notwithstanding could not be personated to Peace apon equal Conditions; That now they Bould imitate the Reman Constancy, and reservo themfelves for better forene, and all would yet go well; That there is yet frength sufficient left, whereby to maintain a long Warre; That in Greece he had many Potent Friends, from whom he might certainly expell succour. Neither were these things incredible, For he had already, especially Justinzs 17. 2. by Prolomy (who was then King of Macedon) been manifelly affifted; he being then in great Estimation both among Greeks and Barbarians, being much honour'd by the Etolians (then Diory), spud a most powerful Nation) as also by the Macedonians and the Kings of Illyrium, having obliged V.Liua. fome by Courtefies, others by Fear. Yet all his boalting was more with intent, to retain his Confederates (now ready to revolt) in Fidelity, till the seas were open for his Returne, then to continue the Warre in Italy, or that he put any Trust in Forreign Aid. Sending nevertheless his Embassadours to the Kings of Asa and Macedonia, of some he craved moneys, of Juli nut 3.3. others Men, of Antigonus (who was then King of Macedon) he craved both. With thefe hopes keeping his affociates firme to him (having in the mean time underhand provided all things for his Departure) his Embassadours now returned from Antigonus. Assembling therefore his own and the Italian Princes, he read unto them not those Letters which now he received, but others which came before from Antigons, promiting plentifull Affiltance fud-strangenat. denly to be sent; By this Craft having deluded both his own Associates, as also the Romans 6.6. who garrison'd neer him, the night following without any hindrance he hoysed saile, and made the Ceraunian Mountaines a Promoneory of Epirns. But that he might feem not difhonourably to have relinquished the war, and ingenerate a beliefe of his Return after he had accomplished the Design he was call'd aside for , he left behind him Milo to defend the Castle of Tarentus, and that he might not onely by hope of Reward, but by fear of the like Punishment, continue faithfull, he gave him a feat whose cover mas made of Nicias his skin, whom he had put to death for his Treason against him. Leaving therefore with him a garrison of fouldiers, with the Rest (to wit eight thousand foot, and sive hundred horse) he returned Platarch into his Kingdom, having been fix yeares ablent. At Rame not knowing but that Pyrhus Pyrhoc. 57. would renew the warre, they did at their Assembly choose May wrins Confull again, because he onely having had good fuccess against the King; was thought like to carry on the warre with greatest Authority, and best fortune, of the Patricians Ser. Cornelius Merenda was chosen, being promoted by his late purchased honour, and the Commendation of his Countreymen,

under whose command he was last year; These being made Consul, sconverted the heat of the warre against the Lucanians, Samnites and Brutians, who defending themselves rather by the Difficulty of Places then by Armes, gave no occasion of any Memorable action like the former. Neither was Carins his Glory hereby diminished; every one still judging, that that Valiant K. Pyrrbus fled not so much for the overthrow sultain'd, as searing such a Captain as Vaniant N. 1 / From the Carins now again coming forth against him. To him therefore was attributed the Glory of Livie. having chased Pyrrhus out of Italy, and finishing the Warre. In that year which followed Epit. 14: Carins his Third Consulfhip, there came Embassadours from the Alexandrine Kings with Europius, b.z. gifts to Rome, and in the Confulthip of C. Dorso and C. Claudius Canina, Ptolomens Philadelphus hearing of Pyrrhus his flight, fent to congratulate with the Romans, and to defire to be Esteemed their Friend and Associate. The Romans thought it very honourable that their Zonards Friendship was fought by Kings to Potent and farre distant, therefore courteously receiving and English

entertaining the Embassadours, they agreed to enter League with Protony, for the Confirmation Numb. 1729.

whereof and to return the like Kind office to the Kings than feet Findad Johns. Policy, spal whereof, and to return the like Kind office to the Kings, they fent Embaffadoures to him chosen Full Mephana. out of their Principal Men, of the Confulars Q. Fabins Gurges, and with him C. Fabins Epis Livie. Piller, and Numerius Fabius Pillor, and 2. Ogulius. These being gone, the Confulls Zonas. had good fuccels against the Italian People; who still out of Necessity and Despaire kept up Italian their Armes. The Triumph which Claudius Casing made in the Chairman the Chairman than the C their Armes. The Triumph which Claudius Canina made in the Quirinalls over the Luca Capidin.

nians, Samnites and Brutians, is an Argument, that his Actions were of the greater Confe. Marmara. quence: But the Joy of all this Prosperity was somewhat diminished by Sexcissa a Vestall Vir-Livic Epit. gin, who against the Rules of her Order being found guilty of Incest, was thought to provoke

Pau[an

Pyrrho c.57.

But appealing the gods by Sacrifices and Ceremonies, they turned the punishment on the head of the delinquent, and buryed her alive at the Colline Gate. While the fame men were Orofius 4. 2 Consuls there were Colonies planted. Cofa among the Volscians, and in Lucania Pesshum. Velleius 1, 14 Plin. 3.5 which the Greeks call Posidonia; this City the Lucanians had taken from the Sybarites, and from 51r4b.b.2 them it lately came under the jurisdiction of the Romans. The memory of the year following is more notable, as putting an end not only to the war of the Sampites and others, but of the Tarentines also. L. Papirius Curfor, and Sp. Carvilius the second time Confuls, having Lucania, Samnium, with the Brutians and Tarentines for their Provinces, did by their wisdom 481 and worthy deeds fulfil the expectation of all men, for indeed this pair of Confuls was on purpole chosen in hope of finishing the War this year. The Samnites being conquer'd by Carvi-Livie,24.9 hus the seventy first year after the war first began, did now with greater faithfulness receive the Zonaris Livie 31 31 conditions of Peace imposed on them. Lu. Papirius with great flaughter having overcome the Brutians and Lucanians, compelled them to fue for peace. But (as it happens in one main war against many neighbouring People, the confines of whose Territories were interchangeably mixcd) Papirius had to do also with the Samnites, Carvilius with the Brutians and Lucanians, and both of them with the Tarentines. Neither were the forces only of the Tarentines routed and put to flight, but their City also recover'd into obedience. Which business ought to be the more punctually related, because, besides the Victory of a most famous City, it comprehendeth Liv.Epit. the death of Pyrrhas, the subtilty of the Carthaginians, and the first beginning of emulation between them and the Romans.

> ched by reason of his success in Macedonia, did strengthen the minds of the Italians against their present losses. For being a man of a fierce stirring spirit, not able long to rest, he had made war upon Antigonus, because he sent him no affistance into Italy, and overcoming him in a fet battel, had almost driven him out of his Kingdom. Whence the Romans were in perpetual fear least he should return into Italy with a more numerous Army, and renew the war more heavily then before. But his unexpected death did suddenly cut off both his hopes and fears of all men. For being infatiably defirous of encreasing his power, under pretence of refetling Cleamens in his Kingdom of Sparta (being then at odds with Arens) he entred Peloponnelus with a purpole to keep it in his own hands; and though he did in vain affault their City, yet he afflicted the Lacedemonians with great calamities: In Argos, in the mean time, there being two Factions. Ariftippus the head of the one called in Antigonus, Ariftias Patron of the other invited Pyrrhus to his relief and for the pulling down his adversary. For Antigonus was also come into Peloponnesus to affist the Lacedemonians against the common enemy. In the same night at divers Ports were both the Kings forces admitted into the City by the Argives. Pyrhus understanding his men were hard put to it, entred the City himself, and beholding a Brais Statue of a Wolf and a Bull as fighting, was prefently possessed with an opinion of his approaching death. For he was informed by an antient Oracle, That that place would prove fatal to him where he should see a Wolf and a Bull fighting; he was therefore resolved to draw back his forces and retreat out of the City. But the Elephants and fouldiers coming in to his fuccour, meeting Helenus the fon of Pyrrhus, quite stopped up the passage, so that some ftriving to go out, fome to come in, the enemy likewise fore preffing upon those who gave back, the Argives, Macedonians, Epirots and Lacedamonians who came along with Arens, some Elephants also, all crouding and being crouded one by another in narrow streets, caused great sear and tumult amongst them.

Pyrrhus in the midst of all, every where endeavouring to protect his own, and beat back the

Pyrrhus, when two years fince he failed from Italy, left a Garrison in the Castle of Taren-

tus, thereby to beget hopes of his return, which afterward being the more confidently expe-

Strabe enemy (giving advice, crying out with his voice and lifting up his hand) was by a certain young man of Arges lightly wounded with a spear. This young man's mother a poor old woman (fitting among others upon the house top to behold the fight) when the faw Pyrrhus in fury and violence letting upon him who wounded him, being aftonished at her son's danger, sudden-Ovid in Ibim. ly fnatched up a Tile, and with both her hands flung it down on the Kings head. So miferable and void of honour was Pyrrhay his death, then whom that Age brought not forth any man Valefium more worthy, either for Courage of Mind, Soundness in Counsel or Skil in Marshal affairs, Fustin.25.5 besides many other endowments both of Soul and Body. But by his Ambition he destroy'd the Iuftin,25.4 fruit of all his Labours, and defaced the Ornaments of his Virtue; he would have been much more happy if contented with his own fortune; and certainly the most potent Prince living had he used as much Wildom and Circumspection in keeping what he got, as did Valour and Industry

> This news, being brought into Italy, diddiversly, according to their several Affections, cause joy in some Cities, and forrow in others. Other People who were at their own disposal, bought their Peace of the Romans upon what termes they could; But the Garrison of the Epirots, and Milo governour of the Caltle restrained the Tarentines from using their Liberty. Between whom, by degrees from lighter injurys and Reproaches, at length brake out open Enmity; fo that the Tarentines being on each hand preffed with great Difficulties, having the Romans their Enemies without the walls, and the Epirots within, fent Embassadours to crave fuecour from Carthage. The Carthaginians, who possessed great part of Sicily and wished the

Coaft-Towns of Isaly rather in their own hands then the Romans, readily came with a mighty Navy, pretending only to cast out Milo, but resolving, if they gained Tarentus, to Livie Epitomi maintain it against the Romans. When therefore L. Papirius the Consul was also come, Tares-14 the Carthaginians besseging the same Casses by sea. The Romans, in this state of affaires, being no leffe folicitous lest the Carthaginians should take the Castle then that themselves should loofe it, fubtilly attempting all means of victory., treated with Milo by Convenient Messegers, That if by his means they obtained Tarentus, they would suffer himself, with all his Men, lafely Frontinas to depart with bag and baggage. Milo, sending nothing at present more convenient for him, deals with the Tarentines . That joyning Counsels together they might deliberate on their Common Safety: and at length perswades them, To send himself Embassadour to Papirius, diligently to conclude on Articles for all their Benefits. As they had willingly hereunto affented out of wearinesseof Cares and dangers: Milo accordingly, being gone to the Consul, with whom he had fecretly contrived his Deligne, brings back prety faire conditions, and a most certain hope of making an agreement not to be repented of. The Credulous Tarentines hereupon with much fecurity and confidence lay afide all care and Circumspection, giving Mile opportunity of delivering not only the Caffle, but also the Citie it selfeup to the Romans. The Carthaginians no whit contented with this Event, neverthelesse pretending, Themselves friends to the Ro- Zonsta

mans, and that the only cause of their coming was to Expel Milo, hoised fails and returned. Oresine 4 3 Some Authors affirm that the Romans forwarded the Carthaginians, That if they intermedled Livie Epicon in the Tarentine affairs, they would make a breach of the League, and that they not only flighted this admonition, but fent Auxiliaries to stand in Battel against them; upon which account chiefly the War brake forth between the Romans and Carthaginians in Sicily; though the Carthaginians, willing to cover their fault by Perjury, took Oath, That they did nothing With evil Goteficidat. or deceitful intent. As I will not deny but that some such passage might happen between the Vicionalia Generals, or that the people commonly discourse so, while the Romans brooked not the others Paulus discourse for their design. So I think there after Historical. prefence, and the Carthaginian endeavoured to keep close their design; so I think there after hips and the Carthaginian endeavoured to keep close their design; so I think there after hips and the Carthaginian endeavoured to keep close their design; so I think there after hips a control of the control of t wards arose more probable causes of that War, in that it brake not out on the sudden. And that it was occasioned chiefly upon the Mamertines account, while the League was entire between The Confuls returning home, were received with the joy and falutes of all, and triumphed CapitalinaMar.

in great Pompe, with much Goodwill of the People. In the mean time 2. Fabius Gurges, mora and the others who were fent to Alexandria, relate in Senate the Refult of their Embaffage, Iuft. 18. 2 That they were received and Entertained with all kind of Hospitality and Benevolence, that great and Magnificent gifts were fent to them at their first arrival, but much greater at their degrant are, that they thought it to become the Roman dignity and abstinence, mudifity to refuse the first, that the other, which were by all means to be received, they had, before they did any other bu-Valer. Maxim. they had Crowns of Gold sent them according to custom, they did for Inch's sake receive them, but Tacinus 257. in the night time put them upon the King's Statues. The Senate wonderfully rejoicing, both at Justinius the Success of their Journey, and the Gravity of the Embassadors, giving them thanks, That they had by their Continence rendred the Roman Manners Venerable to Forreign Nations, command- 20nards ed the gifts they had conveighed into the Treafury to be reflored them. The people likewife decreed the like, faying, The Commonwealth would be excellently well managed if the base means of Val Maximus. growing rich by Publick employments were taken away: And the Queltors, according to command, willingly refloring the money the Embafadors worthy of the reward of their Abstinence, did with as much credit receive the Ægyptian gifts as they had refuled them. Q. Fabius, who was prime man in the Embassy, was, I believe, in this consideration also preserred before so many Egregious men, and chosen Prince of the Senate by M. Curius and L. Papirius the Cen-Frontinus de fors, being now, by reason of the Nobility of his Family, his Fathers Merits, two Consulships, Aquaductibus and as many Triumphs, Inferior to none in Honour. The same men being Confuls, M. Cu- Plinte 7.11 the Cenfor was at coft, out of the enemies spoils, to bring the water of the River Anien to Rome: So much scorning to encrease his private wealth by them, that being on a time by some ill-willers taxed of having perverted the publick mony, producing a piece of wood which he was wont to use in sacrifice, took Oath, That of all the enemies plander, he never brought nothing else into his house. He was a man indeed of high deferts, as for the greatnels of his Exploits, fo for his many Illustrious examples in other Virtues; as we shall by the by manifest, by relating some of his Actions and Sayings; For I count it not unworthy or unbefeeming the Office of an Historian, to recount thole things whereby those who are hereafter to undertake the management of publick affairs may be no leffe instructed to the attaining Felicity by Virtue, then by Military counsels and performances. In the Sabine War (when there was Strabo b. 9 fuch plenty of spoils that Fabius the writer of the History, thinketh the Romans then to have had the first taste of Riches) Curius, claiming nothing of so rich a victory, but the conscience and fame of it, continued in his former poverty and hardinesse of life.

For when the Grounds of the Enemy were appropriated to the Common wealth, he diffributed to every private Person but forty Acres by the Man: And the Senate allotting him a greater portion, he being contented with the same Measure he had meted to others, said, He

Zonaras.

Orofius 4.1.

Frontinus itrat

Plinie 18 2

Muth de viris

Cicero Cotone

Pintarch

illuit.

Plutarch

Cato Mair

Was no good Citizen who would not be fatisfied with as much as others were. This was afterward the Curian Cottage among the Sabines, where when the Samnites (being lately overcome) found him frying of Carrots, and presented him with a valt summe of Gold, I had rather faves he, eate thefe out of my Earthen platters, and rule over those who are rich in gold. Near this place Cato the Elder having a Farm, went often thither, and contemplating in his mind the poore Tenement and Little Ground, which fo Eminent a Man after three Triumphs, tilled with his own hands, together with the Temperance and abstinence of his Life, did thereby provo e himself, out of the Emulation of his vertue, to the like Constancy and simplicity of Manners. And truly there needed fuch men to lay the foundations of a future Empire fo firm, as it might bear the weight of the superstructure, and not only resist the st orms of the Enemie from abroad but scarcely and with much adoe be ruined by its own inbred Vices.



BOOK

Zonaras Livic Epit. 19 Polybius 1.7

H E most potent enemy of Rome being now after many battels vanquished, and peace fetled throughout all Italy, The Senators entred into Consultation how to make a good use of their Victories. They concluded to fine all Nations who had born Arms against them; the loss of part of their Territories, taking a more severe revenge of the Tarentines. by how much the more wantonly and intemperately they had offended they were therefore commanded to refign up all their Arms and Ships, their Walls were demolished, a Tribute imposed upon the City, and nothing granted them but Peace and Liberty. There was

now nothing of an old score more to be intended, then to punish the Treachery of that Legion, which circumventing the Rhegians by craft, had now for ten years possessed their City. They foreseeing that the Roman affairs proceeding so prosperously, their wickedness would not paffe unrevenged, had very diligently taken care for whatfoever belonged to ftrengthening the City, and provided all things for their own defence, being very conscious that what is obtained by cunning and violence, cannot but by the fame arts be maintained. Befides their own innate Fierceness, they much confided in the friendship of the Mamertines, and were puffed up with their fuccess against the Carthaginians and Pyrrhus, whereby they had sufficiently made experiment of the strength of their City, and the courage of their own minds, having quickly repulfed the enemies from the fiege. They fored therefore to fuch an height of Rebellion, that daring to take Croton, which was by some betrayed to them, they slew the Roman Garrison and demolished the City. Wherefore L. Genucius the Conful, who was that year Colleague with C. Quir Elius, had commission to execute vengeance upon them, and the Rebels being confined within the Walls, the City was befieged. But while they strongly relisted with their own and the Mamertine forces, the Confui having fultained some incommodities, and become in want of necessary provisions, was affished with Corn and men by Hiero, who was at that time Prince of Syracuse. For he, being offended with the Mamertines, did likewise hate their affociates of Rhegium; he was likwise moved by the encrease of the Roman power, to preoblige them to suture benefits, as occasion should serve.

The Citie being at length forced to yield, the Mamertines were by the Conful difmiff'd upon certaine Covenants, the Runaways and thieves, 'many whereof had fled thither as to a fanctua-

Liv.Epit.15 Ortfins

Zonaras Orofius 4.3

Zonaras,

In place of Livie's Fifteenth Book.

ry, were put to death: The Legionary fouldiers were carried to Rome that the Senate might passe Judgement upon them. Herein was shewed a notable Example of publick severity, for the Senate decreed, first, They should all be secured in prison, and afterward, be led to Execu. Val Max. 2.7 tion: And when M. Fulvius Flaccus, Tribune of the People interceded for them, declare-15 ing. They ought not to take away the Lives of so many Citizens, contrary to the Laws and Cu-Romes of their Forefathers, The Senatours perfifting in their Resolution neglected the clamours of the Tribune, and Justice was accordingly executed upon the guilty. But left by lo severe an act they might contract an odium, and the forrow of the vulgar people be aggravated if such a multitude should at one time be put to death, they did every day execute fifty, first scourging, then beheading them. Moreover it was ordered that neither their Bodies should be buried, nor any Mourning made for their Death. Decim Jubellins (who had lived unto that day, after the Freeting Brat. Loffe of his fight, that he might die with the more griefe) took away his own life in prifon. A light a pulled the greenest number of Authories I have reported the whole Lorion area force Applan spul Following the greatest number of Authours I have reported the whole Legion, even four Palifium thousand men, to have been beheaded in the Market-place at Rome; but I think it more pro- Liv. 28. 28 bable what is related by Polybius, That but three hundred of that Legion came alive into the Polyb. 1. : Romans power, that the rift, at the taking of the City, desperately fighting, chose rather to be Plain, as well knowing that after such bainous villanies, nothing could be expected upon surrender

but more corments and a cruel ignominious death. The City of Rhegium with all its former Rights, Laws, and Liberties was reftored to the ancient inhabitants, as many as could any where Apple be found or enquired out. This act of Justice did much increase the Reputation of the City of Rome, and thereby was gained no leffe Love from all the Italians and neighbouring People, then their armes had caufed fear. In the Confulship of C. Genuncius, and Cn. Cornelius there was war with the Sarsinates. a people of *Ombria*, inhabiting the *Appennine* Mountains: By what reason provoked, or in payb. 1.6 what hopes trusting, they now opposed the Formidable power of the Romans (those writings which are remaining making no mention) I am not able to Divine; Likewise the whole Proceedings of the war are utterly loft, and of the memory of these things, nothing else is come to our knowledg, but that Cn. Cornelius Triumphed over the Sarsnates. Tis reported there was Columna Ca-

a most sharp winter in these Consulstime, in so much that the Sap being chill'd Trees withered; bitcling. That Tibur was covered over with deep Ice, and that the Cattel perished for want of Fodder; Zonaras fo great and vehement was the coldness of the air, that monstrous hills of snow lay unmelted in Aug. de Civ. the Market place for forty dayes together. The thing being unufual in that Climat, and by ma- Dil 3.17 ny look'd upon as a Prodigie, perplexed mens minds with wonderful terror, their fear being not long after much encreased, when 2. Ogulnius Gallus and C. Fabius Pittor being Consuls, many strange unheard of fights were seen, and many more reported. At Rome the Temple of Salus with part of the walls was smitten with thunder and lightning; three Wolves before day brought Orofius 4.4. a carkals half eaten into the City, and being themselves seared by the noise of men, lest it in the market-place torn into pieces limb from limb.

At Fo mis the walls were faid to be often struck and cast down with thunderbolts; and news was brought that in the Calenian fields, the earth opened, and fire fuddenly brake out, which flaming for three whole daies together, burnt five acres of ground to afhes, infomuch that not only all the fruits on that place were blafted, but even the Trees died at the very Roots. These things caused more seare then misery at Rome; No great matter ensued, but that a War was Emposius b. 2 made against the Picentians, which being the next yeare finished, added likewise that province to the Roman Jurisdictions. Now in the Citie began the Coining filver, (their wealth being Livie Epit, 15 encreased by their victories) whereas before Brasse only was used in all Exchanges; but then Zonaras pennies and half penaies were made of filver, which went for ten, and five pounds of braffe; there were likewife leffer pieces which being effeemed at two pound and an halfe of braffe, were Plin. 33.3 from their value called , Seftercies. It was called , Moneta , because it was coined in the Temple of Juno, to whom that Name was given, by reason she did Movere, that is, admonish the Romans when in the War of Pyrrhus and the Tarentines they Consulted about their wants That money would not be wanting to those, who observed Justice and prosecuted Wars. The Confulls C. Gallus and C. Fabius went forth to apprehend Lollins the Samnite, who having been Hostage at Rome had privily escaped, and now possessing a certain Castle, committed Plunder and Pillage round about, ftirring up the minds of his Countrymen to Rebellion, when they were scarce well composed by the last peace.

But he with the forces he had gather'd (being for the most part unarmed) could not long refift: The greatest difficulty and danger was in the Province of the Carcines (a part of Samui. Proloma um near the Frentanes) where the Romans affaulted a well fenced place, the Receptacle of Lollint his spoils, and from great hopes falling into as great fear, did at length obtain the Victory. Some of the Garrison upon condition of Pardon, let the Romans into the walls in a bright Moon-shiny night, and the Townsinen mustring themselves together upon the tumult; when they first began to fight a great drift of snow fell and took away their fight: This accident was a great help to the Carcines against the Romans, who were ignorant of the Passages, in so much that they were in very great danger, and now ready to give back and retreat (which in the dark could not have been done without much lofs) when on a fudden the fnow ceased and the Moon shone out again, and then being freed from blind fear, they did by their courage make way to

Livic 31.31.

Victory. These combustions were the cause why the Picents were not vanquished in those Con-But the year following P. Sempronius Sophus, and Appius Claudius Craffus the fon of Can

Eutropius

Velleine 1. 14 Livie Ephom.

cus being Confuls undertook the War, and happily finished it. About these times was a Colony planted at Ariminum in the Picene grounds, which belonged to the Senones of Gallia, and another at Maleventum in Samnium, but changing the Name, which seemed Ominous, they called it Beneventum. The Sabines who were many years agoe admitted into the City, had now the liberty of Votes granted them. Clandius had also business in Umbria, where he took Camarinum and fold the inhabitants for flaves. But because the war seemed not very honestly to be managed by the General, the Romans preferring Justice before their own profit, decreed That the Camertes should be fought out and redeemed, that they should be received into the City, have a place of habitation allotted to them in the Aventine Mount, and their ground restored to

them.

Greater was the joy for the Picentine Victory, which was thought worthy to be Coined in Pigbius in an. their new Pieces of filver, that it might the more publickly be known, and the Memory thereof transmitted to Posterity. 2. Caditius the son of Quintus, by order of Senate, took care for coining the Money, representing on one fide Picus the fon of Saturne (for he is thought to be the Father of that Nation) on the other fide a Roman Magistrate reaching forth his hand to a suppliant. And that, by subduing of that Country, a great accesse of strength was made to Plinic 33.13 the Romans is Manifest, in that three hundred and threescore thousand Picentians subjected themselves unto them. For that War the Confuls, as they deserved, did Triumph, but Sempronius his Glory was the greater, in that with more dangers and hazzard he had fought a-

Colum.Trium. Frontinus

gainst the stronger enemie; For a suddain Earthquake, being very prodigious, happened, as the battles were fet in array now ready to encounter; But the Conful composed the fouldiers Stratagem 1.12 feareful minds, by an oration very fit for the occasion, telling them, The enemie was no leffe troubled with unnecessary devotion then themselves, that theirs would be the Victory who first Shakeing off fear . valiantly charged the enemie before he was well come to himself . And vowing a Temple to the Goddesse Tellus, if she would grant Victory to the Romans, he began the Florus, 1.19. Orofius 4.4 Charge, which was as Couragiously received and so great a slaughter made, that, its reported, the leffer half remained even of the Victorious Army. After this fight (as other the

Florus Straho b 6 Townes of the Picentians, fo likewise) Asculum the Metropolis yeelded it self to Sem-Livie Epitom. pronius, and by its example the whole Nation submitting it self in obedience, obtained Flor. 1.20. peace of the Romans. All that part of Italy being now subdued, which lieth toward the Sicili-

an and Jonian fea . there remained onely the Sallentines to be brought in , who live upon the ut-Eutropius most coast where the upper and Ionians seas meet, to these therefore as by a Contagion did the Anno 486 war proceed from the Picentians, M. Attillius Regulus, and L. Julius Libo being Confuls: The quarrel was pretended because they had received Pyrrhus into their Havens and Towns Eutropius b. 6 when he came first out of Epirus. But indeed the much truer causes of the war were thought to be the Conveniency of the Haven of Brundusum, where ships may go in and out with the

Zonaras

same wind, the easie passage from thence into Illyrium and Epirus, and that they esteemed it Colum, Capitol very opportune to have the same Bounds both of Italy and their own dominions. Both the Consulstriumphed for this war in one day, which was the eighth of the Calends of February. Having overcome the Sallentines in a fet battel, they took Brundusium, the most famous Town in those quarters; other successes also they had, being affished, as is reported, by Pales

Flores 1.29

the Goddess of Shepherds, who of her own accord, as a reward of the Victory, desired to have a Temple dedicated to her in Rome. The greater part of the Sallentines being vanquished by these, the war was finished and the victory completed by the next years Confuls, who were 487. Numerius Fabius C. F. M.N. and D. Junius. D. F. D. Nepos Pera: To these both the Umbrians and Sallentines yielded themselves. All Italy even between the River Po and the feas being generally fetled, the Roman greatness began to be famed and taken notice of by the neighbour Islands, and the Continent adjoyning to the Jonian and Advistick sea, causing in some hopes, in others fear.

Livie Epitom.

. For they who by violence and injury to their neighbours enlarged their own power, feated the Romans would prove an hindrance to their proceedings, the others contrarywife looking on them as a Succour, fent to them from heaven against the Oppression of their adversarys. The Strab, book 7 Apollonians were the first, who sending Embassadours to Rome craved their friendship; their Citie is feated threescore furlongs from the sea, being built by the Corinthians and Corcyraans, having a very commodious haven, where the neerest passage is from Bundusium into Greece.

Livie Epitom

Zonaras

V.d. Maximus

The Illyrians and Macedonians are adjacent to them, so that against strong and Coveteous neighbours they had much adoe to preferve their own liberty. The meffage was wonderful welcome and with much Humanity received by the Romans, not fo much for the wealth of the Citie Livie Epicom. Which was but small, as for Future hopes in that they thought a way laid open and occasion given them of greater delignes hereafter. Infomuch that very severe punishment was inflicted on certain noble young men who upon a quarrel arifing had ftrucken the Embassadours. 2. Fabius was not protected either by the Dignity of his office, for he was then Adile or the greatnesse of his Extraction, but was delivered up to the Apollonians for his offence. Cn. Apronius who was likewife Adile, was given up for the same crime, the Senate decreed, they should by

Heralds be delivered up into the hands of the Embassadours that a Quastour Bould eac along with them to Brundusium lest their friends and Kindred Bould rescue them by the way. This was a great testimonie as of their publick faith, fo of their wisdome; For having a desire to draw forreign Nations into their friendship by the Reputation of their Justice, it much concerned them most precisly to punish the injuries done to those who first came to enter into their society. Neither would any thing have proved more destructive to their designs then that the Appollonians should would any thing nave proved increase their act, and others of their example. And hence forung that cu-have repented themselves of their act, and others of their example. And hence forung that cufrom . which was constantly in after times observed, That they who had strucken the Embaf gatis, fadours of a free Citie should be delivered up to it. But the Appollonians, when they were brought Zonaras into their Citie, wifely confidering they should gaine more by Clemency and humanity then Revenge, sent them safe home again. This year each Consul triumphed twice : D. Junius the fifth of the Calends of October, Numerius Fabius the third of Nones of the same Month over the Sarsinates, a people of Umbria. Againe they tryumphed over the Sallentines and Messagians who had affilted the Salientines . Fabius on the Calends of February , Junius on the Nones. And this was the Conclusion of all their Italian Wars; For what was acted in Volsmia next year,

Quintus Fabius Gurges the third time Conful, L. Mamilius Vitulus being his Colleague, was not so much a war against a just enemy, as vengeance inflicted upon slaves in behalf of their affociates. The Volinians, the richest people of all Etruria, did implore the Romans assistance against Florus 1,21. those who were formerly their servants. For by very ill and foolish advice (whether it were that thereby they thought to increase their strength so much broken in the late wars, or that themselves tumbling in delights were loath to trouble themselves with the labour of Arms) they made their fervants free of the City, and committed the Militia into their hands. Af- Johannes Anterward they began to be chosen Senators, and to bear Offices of State. In short time oppress tiochenus. fing the old Citizens, and usurping the whole power of the Commonwealth to themselves, they apud Vales did most insolently exercise their Liberty against their Masters who gave it them. It was now grown common to Ravish Virgins and honest Matrons by force, to heap Contumelies and Indignities upon Parents and Husbands, crying for justice according to Law; and all things were confusedly hurried according to the pleasure of the vilest most petulant Knaves. And that we

may not pass over in silence a rare Precedent, to what iffue the beastly impudence of slavish minds will proceed to when it bath gotten power, they made a Law , That the Libertines might Vel. Max. 9.1.2 have licence of Copulation with the wives and daughters of their Patrons, and that the Maiden-ext. bead of a Virgin designed in marriage to a true Freeman, should first be prostituted to one of their Order. Wherefore the old Vollinians being neither able any longer to endure these miseries, Zonaras nor by their own power to repulle and avoid them, fecretly confulting together, refolved to fend Anti-de virts Embassadors to Rome. They having by private solicitations prevailed that the Senate would Illust c. 26 meet in some private house (for they saw unavoidable ruine over their heads if the business was known) they did by a very forrowful discourse make them acquainted with their sad condition. wherewith the Fathers being moved to compassion, promised them assistance for the recovery of their loft Rights.

But these things which were thought to be agitated in secret, were by a Samnite discovered to the parties complained of; For he, a gueft to the master of the house where the Senate met, being then fick, was by forgetfulneffe left in a place where he overheard all their discourse and betrayed it. Therefore the Embassadours, after their Return from Rome, were called into question, and the whole businesse being found out, were with other prime Men of the Citie Iulius obsequens cruelly put to death. The Romans, now having a juster cause of War, sent 2. Fabins the de Prosigii. Conful with an Army against them, whom, daring to encounter him in open field he put to c.27. flight, and slew a very great Number in the Pursuit: The Rest who betooke themselves into their place of defence, he refolved with counterworkes to beliege. But they making strong Refiftance, The Conful (as there were frequent Pickerings and light skirmifhes)unwarily venturing too far in the fight, received a wound whereof he dyed, which the belieged understanding, made a Sally with the greatest strength they could, hoping if they suddenly assaulted the enemy now in trouble for the loss of the Conful, to force them to break up the fiege. But the event of the battel was contrary, for being roughly received by the Romans, they were beaten in again with loffe.

In this fight I suppose Decises Mus to have had the Command; for he might happily have been Fabins his Lieutenant, and after his death be chief in managing the War till a successfor was fent. And hence I conjecture it comes to passe that some negligent Historians have ascribed Author viru to Decias Mas both the beginning and finishing of this War. Cn. Cornelins L, F. Cn. N. illoft. c.36 Blasso and C. Marcins were created Censors that year, and this last having before born the same Capitolina Office, was from this his Magistracy called Conformus. The moderation of this Marcius was Marmora very remarkable who have in the Marcius was Marmora that the moderation of this Marcius was Marmora that the moderation of the Marcius was Marmora that the Marcius was Marmora the very remarkable, who being invested with Power which he fought not after, affembled the peo 4.13 ple together, and in a grave speech chid them, That they had twice intrusted that Office to the Same man, whereas their forefathers did in this very confideration limit the time of it, became the power was too Great. Hereupon a Law was made. That the same man should not be made Censor the Plut. Coroll.c. 1 fesond time. The same year the number of the Questors was encreased; in former times there Livie Epic. 15 were but four, two for the City, and two to affift the Confuls abroad in the Wars. But after-

Tacitus 11.12.6 ward their Taxes and Cultoms encreasing with the Commonwealth, there was a necessity of doubling the number. Appins Claudius who in the time of his Magistracy was furnamed Caudex, and M. Fulvius were Confuls the year enfuing, which was very memorable, in that then first began the war between the Romans and Carthaginians in Sicily. Then first brake out Hostile. ty between two most potent Cities, which after many years, after many bloody overthrows given and received, could not at length be ended without the utter ruine and deftruction of one of

> But, before we enter upon the History of the War, it will be necessary to relate something of former times concerning Carthage; for in the enfuing Narrative many things will occur, hard to be understood and judged of, unless both the Original and encrease of that City be first



BOOK VI.



HAT Carthage was built by the Tyrians of Phanicia (besides the constant agreement of old Histories) the perpetual friendship of those Cities while they flourished, as also the manifest likeness both of their Language and Manners doch clearly testifie. Tis reported that Elifa (who was likewise called Dido) the daughter of Agenor the son of Belus, flying out of her Country (by reason of the hatred the bore to her brother Pigmaleon for the unjust flaughter of her husband Sicham) entred that Creek of Africa, and possessed that Peninsula where Carthage was afterward built; her small beginnings promising little

Strabo b.17 Livie 34.61. Justinius.

Strabo

Iuftin. 18.5

Appian Libyc.

hopes of fo great power and wealth as afterwards was obtained: For tis believed Dido purchafed no more ground then might be compassed with the hide of a Bull or Ox, which being cut out into very slender thongs contained a larger space, then the sellers did imagine, and it was fufficient whereon to Ered a Castle, which from thence is thought to be called Byrfa. Afterward feeing (many placing their habitation near them for Traffick fake) they began to look like a City, and that the Africans were willing to entertain among them men forich and very gentle and quier, they hearkned to the counsel fent from Utica (which was also a Colonie of the Tyrians) which advised them, After their example to build a City. So it was agreed, That the Africans should afford them ground, and that the Phanicians in recompense thereof should pay a vearly Tribute.

Cato spud So-חרשה קרת Berneggerus ad Fuftinum 18.6.9 Jaftinus.

The work being finished, Dido gave it a name in her own Language, Carthadas; the Greeks called it Carchedo, and the Romans by an error in Pronunciation, Carthago. This: City having Loving Neighbours, an Industrious people, and what was above all, a Wife Queen, did in a short time wonderfully increase. These things seeme to have been acted some seventy years before the foundation of Rome; for about fo ancient a Circumstance Authors do not very well agree. But as Elifa her life was notable for variety of Chances, so was her death very remarkable. Parbas a Petit King of some African Province, sought to marry her, threatning upon refusal to raile war against her. But as the was averse from marriage by reason of her singular Chashity and love of her former husband, so she very well understood that in these tender beginnings of affairs, a war would prove fatal and destructive; therefore taking time to deliberate, as if the had at length overcome her own Refolution, and were inclined to marry the African, caused, a

Pile of wood to be crefted before her intended marriage, whereon to facrifice to the Infernal gods in behalf of her husband Sichaus; And after many Sacrifices offer'd, the did at length afcend the Pile, and killed her felf with a fword the brought with her; her love to her Husband and Subiects exceeding the care of her own health. The Carthaginians returned her what honour they siting traite could, and while the Commonwealth flourished, worshipped her as a Goddess, raising a 4.3 Temple in the place where the lived, calling her Dido, which in their language fignifieth a Virago, Servius Ful-

When after her death no man was thought worthy to fucceed her in the Kingdom, the Citie denfis in Virg. began to be governed by the Mixed Power of Nobles and Commons. The Name of Kings still remained, but they were like the Lacedamonian Kings; but that the honour was not to any Ariflot, Polit, Certaine families annexed, but conferred on any Prime Man who exceeded others in Virtue 2.11 and Riches. These had the management of Wars abroad (wherefore the Romans called them Pretours and Dictatours, comparing their power with the usuage of their own Commonwealth) at home they were Princes of all publick Confultations, with their advice the affaires of the Avillation Citie were ordered: Things of heigher concernement were referred to the people, their fentence decided all controversie between the Kings and Senatours: They also had authority to alter the Laws made by the Kings and Councel, if they feemed contrary to the good of the Publick which any man had Liberty to question. Which too great power of the Commons, being augmented to Polyb. 5. 49 an intolerable height, by flattering Parasites and Orators, did in after time infinitely wrong Livie, 30.6 and obstruct the Carthaginian affaires: Moreover in the Senate there were thirty of the more Cornelius Ne-Antient appointed as a supreme Councel, and these had greatest authority with all Men. There Pa was like wife a Superinfpectour of Manners, invested with the same power as the Roman Censors. Amilicar c.3 to maintain publick Decency and Discipline. In processe of time, after many victories, their greatnesse being encreased, they chose a greater Number of Commanders for the War. Among which Mago, the most Egregious both in courage and fortune, having left behind him two fonnes well educated and instructed in the art of Warre and they Instin. 19.1 also to their more numerous offspring, as it were by hand, delivering the fame skill and knowledg, it was thought fit by some meanes to curbe the too great power of that Family; to this purpose an hundred men were constituted to passe sentence upon the Generals themselves: Their power was very formidable . as for the largeneffe of their Commission , To for the continuance , which was dureing life, whereas even the Kings now, were not for fo long a time but yearly Ariffolle created, whom at home they commonly called Suffetes, that is to fay, Judges, much like to Cornel, Nepos the Roman Conful. But when the Centamviri or hundred men behaved themselves with much בונבי insolence, Hanniball by a Law reduced them into Order, it being decreed, That the Judger Livie 33 22 fould Tearly be chosen, and that no man should continue in office two yeares together. Their gods and holy Rites they brought most from Types; some they did afterwards add. 7 mso they Virgilb. 1 chiefly adored; and Ecologius not a little, in whose honour they crected a Magnificent 5 rabb. 17 Temple in the Citie; Apollo's house was likewise very rich, covered with plate of Gold, wherein Appien Panicis was a famous statue which after the Ruine of Carthage was carried to Rome and placed in the great Fluinioc, I Shew-place called Circus Maximus. But to Hercules at Tyrus they every year fent a ship, with Polyb, least, great care well trimmed, with the Tithes of their yearly fruits, and spoiles gotten in War. From the same Founders also they derived another most horrid Rite, to offer an humane sacri. Diedorus

fice once a year to Sarurne, whom they called Belns, the Relicks of which Barbarous Cruelty could not be quite abolished by the Destruction of the Citie. The other Manners and Customes Hirron is 161, of the Citie were more civilized by their conveniency of Commerce and Traffick, to which be- c.46 ing by nature; and Education from their Forefathers much addicted, they did apply all their Plin. 36.5.37 studies and Counsels. Hence by an unavoidable mischief the Love of Riches corrupted their Friensbemius fludies and Counfels. Hence by an unavoidable milether the Love of Kiches corrupted their Comment in Courts of Justice, made Vettue a fervant to money, inflamed the Peoples minds with Covetous. Curra 3,17 neffe, and infected them with a fordid custom of Cheating and Lying, forcing the Commonwealth Arif. Politick. wholly to give it felf up to these arts. Insomuch as it came to passe that as little Faith was had in 2 Carthaginian Contracts and Covenants, fo the chiefest part of the publick strength consisted in Gicero course Carthaginian Contracts, and Covenants, to the chieffer part of the public ittengen connect in Request Their Railum 1.35 their Infantry the main support and pillar of all Empires, was had in no Request Their Railum 1.35 their Infantry the main support and pillar of all Empires, was had in no Request Their Railum 1.35 their Infantry the main support and pillar of all Empires, was had in no Request Their Railum 1.35 their Infantry the main support and pillar of all Empires, was had in no Request Their Railum 1.35 their Infantry the main support and pillar of all Empires, was had in no Request Their Railum 1.35 their Infantry the main support and pillar of all Empires, was had in no Request Their Railum 1.35 their Infantry the main support and pillar of all Empires, was had in no Request Their Railum 1.35 their Infantry the main support and pillar of all Empires, was had in no Request Their Railum 1.35 their Infantry the main support and pillar of all Empires, was had in no Request Their Railum 1.35 their Infantry the main support and pillar of all Empires, was had in no Request Their Railum 1.35 their Infantry the main support and pillar of all Empires, was had in no Request Their Railum 1.35 their Infantry the main support and pillar of all Empires, was had in no Request Their Railum 1.35 their Infantry the main support and pillar of all Empires and their Railum 1.35 their Rail Horse in very little: As often as they waged War by Land, they made use of Mercenaries, who Polyb., 67 had no true Love to the Commonwealth, whose faith was to be bought with money, their discord troublesome and their conspiracies pernicious. Which error was so Capital, that before the Polyb, 1, 65 utter destruction of the City no other enemy but those did ever bring them so near to final ruine:

Neither did a leffer crop of milery fpring from this, That their Magistrates and Publick Officers did by mutual conhivance exercise Extertion and Purloin the state without punishment; so that 'tis the leffe to be wondred; that a war arifing between these two Cities, the Romans proved conquerors, when as the Senators in all hard times added their wealth to the publick flock, and Livis 32.32 the Carthaginians made a gain of the Commonwealth. But these vices grew up together with the City, fo that at first being weak and little they were prety well born withal, afterward for a while the greatness of their Empire, and the singular virtue of their Commanders made them the leffe sensible, by whose means chiefly, I find, was both obtained and established the happiness that ever attended Caribage. Their first beginning in Arms was against the Affricans, Justinius 19, 1 requiring Tribute for the ground the City was built on; neither could they extort that right out of their hands but by many battels: hereby they enlarged their Empire, and the best planted 11111ft. 19 2 part of Africa was reduced into subjection to them. Their command of the seas gave them

14.12.

 $e^{-i \log \log t}$

fair opportunity of passing over into Sardinia and Sicily; the one was rude and Barbarous, nor able to refift, into the other they were invited by its Beauty and Fertility, which was, by reason of the Inhabitants perpetual discords exposed to the injuries of the most Potent. Out of Sardinia into Corfica their passage was short, and they did the more easily possess the Island as being not very rich. But in Sicily for a long time they fought with various Fortune, obtaining many victories, and

receiving many overthrows: Amilear the fon of Hanno when he had carried over three hun-

dred thousand men, was vanquished by Gelo and slain. With which calamity being terrified.

the Carthaginians did abstain from Sicily, till being called over by the Ægestans, who were on-

pressed by the Selinuncians, they sent thither Annibal the son of Gesco the son of Amilcar; he

destroying Selinuns and Himera, did again encrease the Carthaginians power in Sicily. Imiles

forced their Camps likewife. But they had not a quicker and greater turne of fortune in any

In the mean time some Cities also in Spain became Tributary to them, whether being called

to the affiftance of the Gaditanes against some oppressing Neighbours, they sent relief to their

Kinfmen (for Gades likewife was founded by the Tyrians) and reduced some adjacent Regions

of Spain into their own Jurisdiction. This was the posture the Carthaginian affairs werein

Iust.4. 3 Herodosus 1.

Dioderus 13.43

did at sea vanquish Lepris the brother of Dionysius the elder, and the Sicilians Admiral, he took Diodorus 14.60 and funk an hundred thips, and flew above twenty thousand men, he surprised many Cities, and took also part of Syracuse, but a sudden Pestilence arising, which consumed most part of his Army. forced him to return home with very few men. Neither did they yet despair of gaining Iuftin. 20.5 Sicily, but in few years after fent out Hanno with a fleet, commanding him to fight Diony lius. Plutarch Afterward Mago being invited by Icetas, when he was in the City of Syracuse it self with Timoleon c. 24 threelcore thousand foot, he was cast out by Timoleon; afterward the same Timoleon in a very great battel overcame Annibal and Amilear, having in their army feventy thousand men, and Ibid.c. 37. &

war then in that against Agathocles, who being beaten in Sicily, besieged in Syracuse, having Iustin. 23 4 no manifelt hopes of fafety, did yet of his own accord carry the war over into Africa, where having overcome the Carthaginians in many battels, and caused the Libyans every where to re-Inflin. 21. 8 revolt, he brought them into very great danger and fear; and returning home again he expelled them clearly out of Sicily; till at length the death of the King, and the confusions which followed upon it, again gave them hopes, and opened them a way to regain poffellion. After this (as we have faid) they variously fought with Pyrrhus, proving at length to be the superi-

Iustin 44.5

when they took up arms against the Romans. But the Syracusans and their King Hiere posses fed the greater part of Sicily which was not fubdued by the Carthaginians : the refidue was held by the Mamertines. They while they were in League with the Roman Legion at Rhegium, and could have affiftance from them, were not content to fecure their own Territories, but invaded those of the Syraculans and Carthaginians, forcing many Cities to pay Tribute to them toaword plunder, waftings of their grounds, and other incommodities of war. But when Rhegium was taken, and their companions worthily executed, being bereaved of that help, they were not able to uphold their former greatnesse; and having lost whatsoever they held out of Meffana, were now at war with Hiero for the City it felf, Concerning which King Hiero, I think it not inconvenient fomewhat at large to discourse, because he in these times being first an enemy to the Romans, afterward for many years a companion and friend, was of very great moment in the fetling of affairs. For in him was found fingular happinele, great virtue, and most eminent wifdom: and in those dayes the power and state of Syracuse did with him flourish and with him

Polyb b. 7

This man not being helped forward by any wealth or glory left by his Ancestors, owed all his fortune to himfelf, promoted from a low effate to vaft power, not as many, by accusing great men, or by the flaughter and banishment of his opposers, but by wonderful modelly both in attaining and in exercifing his power, as well knowing there is no Kingdom fo well and firmly established, as that which is in such a manner order'd, that it more concerns the Subjects to fear the loss of it then the Prince. Having reigned therefore four and fifty years, in such a time when two most potent Cities

Livie 24.4.4

on each hand did with most sharp contentions, fight for the dominion of the world, troubled with no War abroad (unleffe in his first year) nor affaulted by any Treason at home, he died being above ninty years old, his ferses being at that age entire and his body found as a certain argument of his Temperance, being not only beloved by his own people, but had in great Estimation both with the Romans and Grecians; when he would often have divefted himfelf of the Principality, the Citizenes did openly prohibite him; And his fon Gelon, who, at above fifty years of age, died before him, did all his life time, even to the last, with constant faith and obedience honour him, thewing a rare example of Moderation, in that he chose rather for ever to want a Kingdom then lose his Father. This Hieron was by his Father Hierocles (who derived his Pedigree from Gelon an antient Tyrant of Sicily) exposed to the mercy of the world; for as much as he being a Noble man was shamed to bring up a child which he had begotten on a servant. But being destitute of all human succour, the Bees for many days fed him, puting honey into his mouth as he lay upon the ground. Hierocles being much affected with this Prodigie, and the answers of the Southsayers, who affirmed, That hereby Kingly power was pre-

fignified took home the Infant, acknowledged it for his own, and in hopes of his future great- foanner Sarifneffe took diligent care for his Education. As he was learning his book among his equals, 'tis burienfiede mir reported, that a Wolf fuddenly appearing in the midft of the boyes took his book out of his Eb Curialium. hand. When he first entred into the Wars, 'tis said, An Eagle pitch'd upon his shield, and an sustaint Owle upon his speare; which was thought a signe of wisdom and strength; and by reason of the Kingly bird, of highest honour and dignity. But he himself shortly gave more certaine evidence being of exceeding comelinesse and strength of body, but much more illustrious and beloved for his wit. Temperance, Gentlemesse, Justice and Moderation; having often fought fingle Combates fometimes in the Battel, fometimes against private Challengers, he was alwaves Victour and by Pyrrhus frequently rewarded with many Military Gifts for his valour

and Pyrrhus his Kinswoman Nereis was afterward married to Gelon the son of Hiero. Pyrrhus Paulanius 6. being driven out of Sicily, when (according to the ill temper of those times) a diffension quitin 18.2

arose between the army and Citie of Syracuse, Artemidorus and Hiero were, in the Camp neer Polyb.s.8 Mergana, by fuffrage of the fouldiers chosen Commanders. By the advice of Hiero, and the help of his friends, some souldiers being privily sent into the Citie reduced it into their Power: where Hiero shewed himself a gallant Man, and fit for the government of any Realme whatfoever : For, of the feveral factions which were therein, he neither flew nor banished any one Man, but by his clemencie, Moderation and upright Counsel so compounded their differenes, Julinus 23.4. that he was chosen Pretor of Syracuse with the good will and affection even of those against Polybius whom he came, as much as of those men who invited him thither. He with his whole heart

as fincerely tendring the publick good as his own (having observed an ill Custome of a long flanding in Sicily, That the General could no fooner lead his forces out of the City but there was either some sedition raised in the Army, or some innovation made at home) began to confult with himself. In whose hands to entrust the City when he should be forced to go out to War. He married therefore the daughter of Leptis, who was very popular, of great authority among the Citizens, of eminent honesty and faithful to his trust.

Having thus provided for Domestick affairs, he devised a remedy (very necessary indeed but not altogether praise-worthy) against the infolency of the mercenary souldiers : For drawing out his army against the Mamertines when they met him near Centuripa, he order'd his battel near the River of the Cyamofians with such art, that he left a good distance between the Citizens and the Mercenaries, then commanding the Mercenaries to begin the fight, as if he and the City forces would on some other side Charge the enemy while they were already busied. The Mercenaries by this means being furrounded by the greater number of Mamertines, were flain; himself (having thus employed the enemy) marched fair and softly with his other forces to Sy-

Having in this manner purged the Army of those who were ill disposed and enclined to sedition, he diligently Traineth his City forces, hireth new Auxiliaries, and now having the goodwill of all (the most insolent being removed and the rest not daring to murmure) he order'd the Government according to his own pleasure. In the mean while, the Mamertines proud of their late victory and grown more fierce, rashly, and without fear invaded and spoiled the Syracufan Teritories. Hiero now confiding both in the City and Army, forthwith marcheth out Diadori Eclor. against them, and pitcheth his Camp near the enemies City, almost empty by reason of having b.22 fent out every way fo many Troops. The Mamertines understanding the danger, suddenly return home to the relief of their City, with all their forces joyned. Hiero removing his Camp out of the Mamertine Fields, taketh the City of Mila, and in it fifteen hundred fouldiers; thence gaining by the way some Castles, he marcheth to Amsselum (which is seated in the midst between Agyrium and Conturina) which (though it were well fenced, and protected by a strong Garrison) he forced and demolished, the souldiers he received into pay, and caused to sight under him : the grounds he divided between the Centuripines and Agyrines. Being animated with this success, he again invaded the Mamertine Teritories, taketh Aleftim upon composition; but the Abacenines and Tyndarites voluntary furrender themselves to him. Hereby were the Cities on each hand next to Messana on both the coasts subject to Hiero, (for the Tindaritans inhabit toward the Etrurian Sea, the Tauromenians, who were at this time in friendship with the Syracufans, toward the Sicilian Sea.) The Mamertines therefore being streightned, fend out their forces under the conduct of Cio their Pretor to oppose the enemy, who now was lodged near the River Longanus in the Mylean fields. The battel being begun, and the fight along time doubtful, Hiero fuddenly fending in fresh Troops upon the Flank of the Mamertines, made Polis, 1.9 the Victory his own. For before the fight Hiero had placed together two hundred Messanian Disdorus Exuls, valiant men, who hated the Mamertines, with four hundred choice men of his own Army, commanding them, To go about the hill Thorax, and by a sudden incursion to fall upon the enemy on the other side, which they floutly performing were the cause why the whole Mamertine Army fell by the fword.

Cio, seeing all lost, and desiring nothing more then to dye, was taken prisoner, fore wounded, and conveyed into the Syracusan campe, finding the Prediction of the Entrailes and Southsayers true in another sense then he expected. For before the Battel the Prophets looking into the Intestines of the facrifice promised, He should lie in the Enemies Camp that night: Which he esteeming an argument of victory too late found himself deluded by another

Strab.b.6

Diodorus

Polyb. 1.9

that his fon rode upon in the Field, conjecturing thereby his death, he refolutely pulling the cloaths and plaisters off his wounds made way to his own death. The Mamertines, understand. ing their overthrow grew full of despair , and were now ready to present their humble supplication to the Conquerours, when an unexpected accident prevented them. It happened that at the same time Hannibal; the Carthaginian Pretor, was in the Liparaan Islands, which are adjacent to Sieily. He having intelligence of Hiero's Victory, fearing left (the Mamertines being utterly vanquished) the Syracusan power would grow too great for the Carthaginians came fuddenly over under pretence of congratulating with Hiero for his Victory; and hindering him from directly marching to Melfana, did himfelf make first enterance, and when the Mamertines were now ready to yield, did not only possesse them with hopes of retaining their liberty. but less astrong Garrison of his own fouldiers amongst them. Hiero understanding himself by this craft deluded, & being not sufficiently prepared for a siege, made now more difficult returned to Syracufe, where being received by all with very great joy, he was by an universal accla-

mation faluted King, which Title he afterward retained with the confent both of the Citizens and others of the Island without. When Hiero was retreated, the Mamertines having a little space of resuming confidence, began to deliberate upon their present condition, but were divided into two Factions; some thought it not to be disouted, 'But that they, should commit themselves to the protection of the Car-

thaginians, which as for many other reasons it was convenient, so having admitted their Gar-'rison, 'twas little lesse then necessary. On the other side 'twas said, 'The Carthaginians were no leffe enemies to the Mamertines then Hiero, that without doubt their purpose of de-Polybins 'fending of the City was not out of good will, but defire of Dominion; That of a long time they had aspired to the Empire of Sicily, neither were cast down from their bold hopes by losse of Armies and Navies, no not by wars in Africa, and fear of their own state at home; That therefore without exception they must prove Vassals if they commit themselves to those who have so strong a Navy, and possesse greatest part of Sicily it self. That 'tis therefore no way 'expedient to defire aid from the Carthaginians, a covetous, unfaithful people, who will lay heavier burdens upon them then they could fear from the Syraculans. If the Punick Garrison came only with intent to preferve the City from Hiero, they may now upon fair terms be difmiffed having done the work : But if they have some other Glandestine design, it behooveth them with the greater care to prevent the danger of their deceitful friendihip. That they should rather implore affiftance from the Romans, as a people invincible, of unquestionable faith and fincerity, who will have neither occasion nor opportunity of keeping Mellona under their ju-risation, as having not a foot of ground in Sicily, nor any use of sea affairs, and consequently taking no care therein. That they would be abundantly content to keep Italy Coure from Hiero and the Carthaginians, having made Meffana strong as an obstacle to their further proceedings. That therefore they should continue to rely upon the Roman faith rather then any other Nation: that indeed they could neither with honefty or any convenience change their former counsels, having already sent Embassadors and obtained hope of succour and relief. For the Mamertines before their last battel with Hiero, beginning then to distrust in their own strength Zonaras. had craved affiftance of the Romans as their Kinsmen. And the people being perswaded by the Consuls who were desirous of employment in the Wars, had decreed that aid should be sent to them : but the Senate out of shame to be counted authors of the business, did deferit, For

they who had lately so severely punished their own Legion for the wicked surprize of Rhegium, if they should now assist the Mamertines, who had by the like treachery obtained the mastery of Messana, they saw they should clearly loofe the reputation of their Justice and Fidelity, which by their former act they had acquired. But now having heard of the Mamertines overthrow and not doubting but if they were for faken by the Romans, they would apply themselves to the Carthaginians, with one confent they ordained to fend them relief. For in the Senate many had before inclined to this opinion, as forefeeing that otherwile Meffane quickly, and not long after all Sicily would come under the Carthaginian power, which if it were once come to paffe, they should be forced to fight with the Carthaginians for their own possessions in Italy. For this danger would prove unavoidable, as well by reason of the infatiable desire of Rule in

those who are potent, as by the convenient scituation of the places. For Italy, proceeding in a long tract between the two feas from the Ligurians and Venetians, to the Brutians, is there divided from Sicily by a very narrow Channel. For there is no doubt made but that these Regions in old times were a continent, afterward divided by the fea; whether the grounds being low were easily overflown, or whether some earthquake or strength of the Tides cut off the Coffidorus Va- Ishmos. From hence many think that Town to be called Rhogium, because things which are broken, are by fome such word nominated in the Greek Tongue. 'Tis therefore very credible that the first inhabitants of Sicily came out of Italy, as may be conjectured by the very name. For the Opici are faid to have built a Citie on the adverse shore over against Italy, which because it was scituate in a Creek of the sea bearing the figure of a Sythe, they called it, I beleeve, Sicilia, which the Grecians afterward coming, called Zancle, both those words in the several Languages fignifying a Sythe. From thence, as often it happens, the name was derived to the whole Island . Which was by many called both Zancie and Sicilia.

This Island far excelleth all others in the Mediterranean Sea, both in extent of ground, and fruitfulnesse of Soile, yeelding abundance of Oyl and Wine and Corn of the best; adorned with many, and those very great Cities, even to wonder; and if you consider the Commodity of Diodori Eclog. the Havens, and seituation of the whole Island, there is scarce to be found in the world a place more fit for the chiefe feat of an Empire: For, being near adjacent to Italy, on the contrary part it looketh toward Africa, on another fide lyeth Sardinia, and on east it hath Peloponnefus devided from Gracia by the Ionian sea: On every hand the voyage is short, and the passage and devided from organization of the same alledged, yet the only cause of the War between the Carthaginians and Romans, was, with L. Ampeliac out doubt, the great desire each of them had to be Masters of this Island. The Romans found fault, c.46 That the Carthaginians contrary to the league had affifted the Tarentines; the Carthaginians on the other fide charged them, for having entred into Confederacy with Hiero against them, But to so great a power were now both these Cities advanced, that it could not be avoided, but that at some time or other for some cause they must needs find occasion to fall out. For as Trees planted at no great distance, for a while do not much hinder one the other, but being grown to some biguesse bereave one the other of Juice and nourishment from the earth, and at ful growth enterwinding both root and branches mutually destroy one the other: So rising Empires cannot long be at Amitie and friendship, but, swallowing up what is interjacent between each others Donions, defire to try the superiority between themselves, neither being able to put a limit to their own ambition or to enlarge theis Territories without removing all Opponents.

To these causes may be added the great power the Comminalty had in each City, together with their earnest desire of undertaking the War. In Carthage the vulgar sort did much prevail, Aristo, Folis, and now in the encrease of their City, growing rich by many Commodities, were willing for 2.11 gains sake to have war upon war. The condition of the Roman people was not much different, Zonaras for having in the former wars sustained damage in their estates, they hoped by the riches of Si- Polyb.r.11 eily to recompence themselves, and therefore, according to that power they had lately extorted from the Senate, did approve and confirm their fentence who perswaded the war. Hereby Appins the Conful being commissioned (whereas otherwise the major part of the Senate had Livie Ep assented, overpowring the votes of those who stood to old Rules) without delay sendeth Clau-Zonara. dissa Tribune of fouldiers beforehand with some few thips, to observe as opportunity, and if any were offered, to waste over into Sicily. When he was come to Regism, not daring to Hazard Autide virie his ships because he saw the seas obstructed with a greater sect of Carthaginians, he entred 1114/6.27 into a Fishermans vessel and crossed over to Messana; there discoursing with the Mamertines as the prefent occasion required, being not able to overcome the contradiction of the Carthagias the personned without having gone his bashireste. But awhite after understanding there was a differnion at Messan, some pleasing against the Roman affistance, the greater part bearing ill

will to the Carthaginian Garrison, he again crossed the sea, and among other things to the prefent purpole told them, His coming was only to fet the City at liberty, which when he had effected he would immediately return. The Carthaginians answer'd, The Romans need not trouble themselves for the liberty of a City which was under their jurisdiction, the Carthaginians had already out of their good will taken care that the Mamertines should not be compelled to be subject to the Syracusans: That therefore he might depart, or elfe give some other reason of his being at Messana. Claudisu denied, The City was free so long as a Forreign Garrison continued therein To this when no man returned any answer, the Carthaginians out of pride, the Mamertines

for fear holding their peace, he cunningly and readily proceeded, "Tis plaine, faith he, by this your general silence, that the Carthaginians canse is unjust, and that the Mamerines are defroms of liberty, otherwise neither would the one forbeare to justifie their own Right, and the cshers, if they consensed with the Carthaginians, having no cause to diffemble, would freely and openly speak their minds. At this there arising a kind of a noise in the assembly , many praising his speech as true, and indeed agreeing with their inward thoughts; he (thinking he had, for the present, sufficiently moved the Mamertines and tryed the disposition of their minds) went back to Rhegium. And not long after, having made ready his ships, he attempted to passe over ; but being much inferiour to the Carthaginian Commanders ; both in number of veffels; and skill in fea affairs, and being beaten back by the violence of the Waves, in a fudden ftorme arifing, he returned to his port, having loft fome ships, and hardly saving the Rest. But being nothing terrified with this miladventure, he new trinoned histhips, resolving upon a better opportunity once more to make tryal of Fortune: When behold messengers came from Hanno (Governour of the Mamertine Garrison, and Guardian of the seas) bringing with them all the ships and men which the Carthaginians had taken in the sormer fray : Hanne's defign herein was to salt the blame of the breach of Covenants upon the Romans, he therefore alto complained. That they had by force attempted to fail in those fear which were in the possession of the Carthaginians; and furthermore-perfuaded them to have a great care of preferving peace

But hearing that Claudius would not admit of any conditions unleffe they would withdraw their forces out of Messana, and that again he endeavoured to cross the sea, he vaunted, That be would not suffer the Romans so much as to Wash their hands in that fea. Nevertheless he could

Polybius.

Zenaras Polybius

Caufabon in Strab. Strabo b.6

Macrobius

Pelib. 1, 10

Zonaras

Polybius Zonaras

not prevent Claudius, who observing the Nature of the sea, laid hold of an opportunity when the wind happily helped the Tide, and arrived in Sicily without opposition. There calling a Counsel of those Mamertines he found in the Haven, he perswaded them, To call Hanno to them, as if they had some business at present to consult with him about. For Hanno, not much confiding in the Townsmens doubtful minds, had with the souldiers possessed the Caffle. neither was he willing to trust himself in any of their Assemblies: Yet fearing if he betraved his Diffidence he might encrease their complaints, and by his absence give them occasion to joyn with the Romans, he came to discourse with them, where the time being spun out with disputation on and wrangling, the Romans, with the Mamertines their approbation, laid hands on him and cast him into prison. So being circumvented by craft, and frightned with menaces, when no other condition would be accepted, he was compelled to reftore the Mamertines their Caftle, and draw away his Garrison. . The Carthaginians upon intelligence of the businesse, were above Valer. Maxim. measure exasperated, and (whereas otherwise they used to punish their Commanders for evil counsels though they prospered) exclaiming both against the folly and cowardize of Hanna

Polybius miserably crucified him, and immediately sent both sea and land forces to Mesana with another Hanno, the ion of Hannibal, to order affairs in Sicily: He drawing his forces together at Li-Diodori Eclog. lybeum, marched to Selinuns, where pitching his Camp, he left his foot army and went to Agrigentum, and (having fenced the Castle there) he drew the people, being friends to the Car-

thaginians, into arms against the Romans: From whence being returned to his Camp. Embas. fadours came to him from Hiero, who being no whit content with the Romans arrival into Sicily, Polib. .. 1 thought this the fittelt leafon wherein joyning forces for a time with the Carthaginians, both they and also the Barbarians in possession of Messana might be driven out of Sicily. Having therefore had discourse with the Carthaginian General, they easily agreed to enter into conse-Diodori Eclog deracy against the Romans, who had supplanted both to their equal losse, each of them having

failed of their hopes of Messana: 'twas ordered they should joyntly beliege Messana, and suffer no part of Sicily to be subject to any power but the Carthaginians or Syracusans. So the Carthaginian Commander with his whole strength moved against the Mamertines, having first sent an Herauld to charge the Romans. If they would be effeemed friends of the Carthaginians to depart Messana, and within a time prefixed to quit Sicily. The thips were commanded to keep their station about Pelora; the foot army fortified their Camp at a place not farfrom Meffana, called Cubilia, in the Greek toungue Euval. Hiere likewise, according to agreement, came with his Syraculant Army, and laid fiege to the Citie on the other fide, about the Hill Chalcidical

fo the Citie, being round begirt, could not fafely receive fuccour either by land or fee About the fame time, when the Herauld brought back no peaceful answer from Melana; the Carthaginians, parely out of auger, partly out of digract, criefly put to death all their Disdori Eclos Mercenary fouldiers which were Italians by Nation. These things were no sooner heard at Rune; but the Conful Appins was forthwith fent with a strong Army to Rhogium, thence he fent some

before, to treat with the Carthaginians and Hibro about breaking up the fiege, in the mean time, feeing the feas fo ftrongly guarded, he was very folicitous and intent in contriving how to cross over with the least danger. The Conful's Embassadours brought back no friendly asswer Diedori Eclog. from the Carthaginians, but were by Hiero with an accurate oration sharply reprehended, he first having recounted the many good offices he had done the Romans, proceed faying, 'I am 'in doubt, Romans, whether I should grieve for my self or for you; I indeed have lost friends of

' you somewhat worse then I took you to be, but ye have lost that Reputation of Justice and Integrity for which ye were to famous among all Nations. With the Mamertins ye never had any friendship or society, ye had heretofore League with the Carthaginians, and lately entred into one with Me. Being now willing to breake these Leagues, can ye give an account, by what 'injury from us, or merit of the Mamertines ye are thereunto provoked ? But because the "Carthaginians are able to speake for themselves, omitting what concerneth them, I shall at pre-Diodori Eclog. fent put you in mind of things in reference to my felf alone. The Mamertines your good "Country men, did, as you know, receive pay under the Syraculan Banners, and being dif-' mifed for their Returne for Italy, after they had been entertained as freinds and Companions by the poore credulous Messenians, committed a most horrid fact, as hath not been remembred

by man, flaying in the night time their Land-lords, and keeping in their own power, their goods, wives , children and the Citie it felf. Which unleffe your felves (being of the fame opinion with other men) had judged to be a most vile and execrable villany, you would not so severely 'have punished the self same fact of the Campanians committed upon the Rhegians, by the Mamertines Example. By the same indignitie therefore wherewith ye were moved to take revenge of wicked villanies, by the same am I moved not to let the Mamertines goe unpunished; especi-'ally seeing they have since committed so many Robberies almost all Siess's over, burying as it were the memory of their first offence with others afterward committed. For (to omit other things) in that they destroyed the Cities of Camarina and Gela, then under the Syracusan protection, is reason sufficient why I should with a Just and pious War prosecure the boldnesse of such "most impudent Men. If ye therefore undertake to defend them because, being born in the fame Isaly, they are as it were your kinfmen, how much more justly might you have spared the Rhegians which were your fellow-Citizens? When in the taking of Rhegium I helped you with Auxiliaries and Provisions, how should I possibly then Divine that ye would hereafter

hinder me when I should upon as just causes betiege Messans? But what need I use many 'words? if you have any care left of your reputation and faithfulneffe, if any fense of honefty, 'at least if any shame, I ought not to doubt but that you will with your forces rather affish me 'in my just cause then oppose me. But if the consideration of these things seem light unto you, however the event of war be doubtful, 'tis most certain all the world will plainly understand, That the Romans were incited to bare arms against us, not out of any colour of Justice and E-'quity, not by any injuries received (for that ye can no way pretend) not out of any pity or good will to the Mamertines, but meerly by their own ambition, and inordinate defire of adding this Noble Island to their Empire.

When this answer was returned, Appius having observed that so strong a Navy guarding the passage he could not without manifest danger cross over, plotted a very subtil and cunning device, he faid, He did by no means desire shat Hiero should be alternated from the Romans, that the Frontinas war was not decreed against him, neither could be projected without the peoples command. At a strategen 1.4 day therefore appointed he commanded his Sea-men to be ready, having their ships prepared for the voyage as if he would fail home. Now he was not ignorant that there were many both Carthaginian and Syracusan souldiers in the Rhegian Port, under the pretence of being Merchants, by whom he thought this news would quickly be conveighed to those who would have it true. And it hapned accordingly as he had foreseen for he no sooner had entred into his ships on a clear Sun-shinie day, and sailed along the Italian shore, but presently news was carried to the Carthaginian fleet which guarded the feas, whereupon they now not fearing the enemy would make any attempt that way, left the passage open, sailing themselves likewise away whither it pleased them. The Conful, who had forethought it would so come to passe, steared his course backward in the Zonaras night time, and arrived in Sicily with his whole Navy, no body so much as observing, much

It was a bold Enterprize and full of hazard, for an army unskilful in sea-affaires, in the night time, blindly to venture with rude and illbuilt ships through a sea dangerous in it self, Polyb. 1.14 though it had not been dark, nor any enemie to be feared: And the exploit was thought worthy to be made known to Posterity, by a new Cognomen thereupon given to the Conful. For, because he made use of many vessells, made of the Trunks of trees, for the transportation of his sences de Brev fouldiers, he was, in admiration of the fact, by the simplicity of that age sirnamed Candex, virz.c.13 which signifieth the trunk of a tree. For the Romans having no use of sea affairs, had neither Polyb. 1.20 any covered thip or long boate, or good skiff in a businesse of such concernment as this was; but made use of those Trivemes which the Tarentines and Locrians had lent the Eleats and Neapolitans, together with little veffels of Traffick of fifty Oars. But Appins landing not far from the place where the Syraculaus had pitched their Camp, Encouraged his fouldiers and declar ing to them, The Pillory would be certain if they came upon the Enemy unawares, immediately proceeded to affault their Camp. Hiero being awakened with the fudden tumult, marched out with what forces were ready; for a time the fight was very sharp, the Roman horsemen were beaten back, but the Legions floutly standing to it, Hiero was overthrown, and with his men Politics 1.11 fearfully retreated into his works. Appius having commanded the dead bodies to be plunder'd. entred into Messana, freeing the Mamertines from great feat, and filling them with better hopes for hereafter. Hiero feeing himself beaten before he could see the enemy (as himself afterwards Zonaras confessed) and suspecting that the Carthaginians had betrayed the passage over the sea, when Florus 2... he had revolved many things in his doubtful mind, began to be in fear of the main chance, and in Diodori Ectog. the dead time of the next night he drew his army out of their Frenches, and marched directly Paph. 1.12 without halting to Syracule. When he was gone, Appin thoughtfit to make use of the terror 2005. of his late Victory in vanquishing the Carthaginians also, and having ordered his souldiers to Poppius. refresh themselves in time, marched out in the dawning of the day to affault the Carthaginian Camp, which was pitched in a very fafe place, by nature and art diligently fenced, for on one fide the fea, on the other fide deep Marithes and Bogrencompaffed it in the form of a Penin. Zonaras Jula: That narrow space of ground where was passage to siem land was senced with a strong wall against all assaults. Here the Roman souldiers, beginning the storm, could not prevail against the strength of the place and multitude of defendants, but being beaten back with darts

Many times it hapneth in war that ill fuccess in the beginning giveth occasion of better fortune, while they who are worsted endeavour with better advice and more courage to make up their loffe, and the enemy on the other fide being bewitched with a flattering opinion of felicity, and taking no heed against siture chances, are carried away with rashnesse, as at this time it came to paffe to the Carthaginians, for they not being content to have repulled the enemies, iffued out of their Camp and purfued them as if they had fled, thinking the Romans had yielded not fo much to the difficulty of the place, as to their virtue and courage

and stones (as in the storm of a City) they were forced to retire without having done their

When therefore they were come out of their works, the fortune of the fight changed with the place, and a great number of them were flaine, fome fled into the Camp, others as they had convenience into the Cities round about, neither durft they any more fit out of their polities Camp as long as Clandius was at Mossana. The Conful, confidering the nature of the place Zonana. and difficulty of its scituation, thought it no wisdom to make a second assault, and seeing his

Polybina

time to be spent in vaine thereabouts; leaving a strong Garrison at Messana, Invaded the Territories of the Syracusans and their Confederats; and having without opposition wasted the Grounds . he conceived fuch Confidence , that he marched up with his army even to Syracuse it felf: Where the Battel was very doubtful, and at one time the Conful was in great danger and had certainely been furrounded and taken, had he not fuddenly bethought himfelf and fent to Hiero, to treat on Conditions of peace. Hiero likewise sent a friend of his to consult about the businesse, and the discourse being on purpose drawn out in length, the Cousul had time to bring his men into a place of greater fecurity: The Syracufans likewife following the fame example, had many treaties of peace with the Romans, and indeed an agreement had been made but that Hiero was unwilling to be the author thereof. In these affaires the greater part of the year was spent; then the Consul returned to Messana, where leaving some forces to protect the Mamertines , with the relt of his men he croffed over to Rheginm : From thence he went to Rome to his Triumph which he made, over the Carthaginians and Hiero King of Sicily, with great joy of the People, as being the first over a Forreign Nation. This was the first of the Romans

Silius b.6 Polybius

designes by sea, and such was the successe of their undertakings in Sicily. But these things and the actions of following times are much corrupted by the ambition of writers the cheife where of, Philinus Agrigentinus, and Fabius Pillor, the one striving to advance the Carthaginians Glory, the other the Romans, they both neglect their duty, and the truth of History; Whose Levity Polybins deservedly reprehends. For if even in private causes it be held an accursed Crime to circumvent any one by false Testimony; the author of an history is certainely to be effeemed more fouly perfidious if he corrupt the acts of Princes and Commonwealths with falshood: He ought to value truth more then any earthly Commodity or his own life, and the leffe deserveth pardon in that he cannot alledge so much as any faire pretence for his Lyes, for if he durst not for some causes freely speak all he knew, he might certainely without danger Livie Epkom, have held his Tougue. While Claudius in Sicily vanquisheth Hiero and the Carthaginians, M. Falvius the other Consul bringeth the Volsinian siege to an Issue, having to deale with Zonaras. men who by despair were hardned and made valiant against all violence, he at length tameth them by famine. Upon delivery of the City, he did with exquisite torments put to death that unthankful and infolent crew of Libertines; the City it felf he demolished, the other Volsini-

into feveral feats round about. Capitol, Colum.

This war was likewise thought worthy of a Triumph, which the Conful made in the Calenda

of November, as over the Volinians. While the same Consuls were in office a Lustration was Liv.Epit. Eutropius z Suidas in

Ρωμαίων

Tacitus 11

performed by the Centors, Cn. Cornelius and C. Marcius, and there were registred the names of two hundred ninety two thousand, two hundred ewenty and sour Citizens; a very great and almost incredible number to one who shall consider how many were lost in the wars, which hardly ever ceased since the foundation of the City; and how many were also swallowed up by the Pestilence and Malignant diseases as raging as the war it self. But indeed the Commonwealth was made invincible and not to be overcome by any calamity or flaughter whatfoever, by the wife advice of Romutus (which was conftantly observed by posterity) in daily admitting new people into their City, infomuch that neither all the loffes received by Pgrrbus, nor their many fhipwracks in the first Punick war, nor the fights of Thrasimene and Canna in the second were able so much to afflict it, but that still she did rife more chearful, free and valiant out of all her trou-

But in Greece the Lacedæmonians who were also very famous for their Discipline and Valour

ans who had not put off the faith of lervants, and reverence toward their mafters, he distributed

Diony f. 2.17

in war, not any whit inferior to the Romans, because they forbade strangers to coinhabit with them, were not long able to uphold their Dominion, nor long after to maintain their Freedom; Plut.Agefi!. c. when in the Leuctrian battel they loft not much more then a thousand men, their Empire pre-49 Plutarch fently fell to the ground; and at Sellafia with the loffe of not quite fix thousand, their Liberty was taken away. But the Achaens, inhabitants of the same Peloponnesus, admitting freely any neighbours into equal priviledges with themselves, did constitute a very fair and sourishing Commonwealth, and likely to have continued, had not some few of them, to their own and Justimus b. 34. their Countries destruction, madly provoked the Romans, whose power then was grown formidable to all people. Such divers events are necessarily consequent to divers institutions: For as in nature it is agreeable, that those bodyes who are to a competent measure daily refreshed with wholf me food, should be stronger and longer lived then those who content with their own natural ingenite moisture despise all nourishment from without: fo it stands to reason, that

temperately usurped, That the blood of man should become a publick spectacle of pleasure, being profusely shed for the sake of any mean and wanton spectator. The authors of this barba-Livie Epicom. rous custome were M and D. Junius Brutus, who by a strange kind of piety, intending to honour the Ashes of their dead father, did with great favour of the Citizens exhibit a Fencing-

those Cities should better flourish, who admit into themselves and make their own what in any

other place they find to be excellent, then those, who by a foolish arrogance, despising whatso-

ever groweth not in their own foil, deprive themselves of many good affistants in obtaining

and preferving their power and foveraignty. This year gave a beginning to a cruel custom, which afterward was frequently and most in-Show. But this injury to mankind was most severely revenged by a Pestilence, which all this

and the next year did furiously rage. Concerning which when they had consulted the books of Orofina the Sybills, "twas found the anger of the gods was the cause thereof. There arising therefore a suspition that their Religious affairs were not rightly handled, the Priests by diligent observation on and inquisition, found that many Chappels and Temples were converted into the use of pri- Aug. de Civ. vate men, and that Capparonia, a Vestal Nun, was guilty of Incest; she prevented her doom by Oroshus hanging her felf, but he who had corrupted her, together with those servants who were privy to the fact, were executed according to Law. The holy places were redeemed out of private hands to their wonted use. So having cleared the City in matters of Religion, the Fathers applied their minds again to the care of the Commonwealth; and because Etraria being appeal-

ed, there was no commotion in Italy, they ordered both the new Confuls to be fent into Sicily Zonaras with their Legions: the Confuls were M. Valerius Maximus the eldeft ion of Marens, who in the time of his office was called Meffalla, and M. Offacilius Craffus, C.F. M.N. Thefe Fabrica Remahaving fafely transported their forces were attended with the same good fortune. For when af- na. ter their taking the City of the Adranites by ftorm they had laid fiege unto Centuripa, there

came Embassadors to them from the Alasines, offering to deliver up their town. Thence the Confuls, marching through leveral parts of the Illand, fometimes with their forces joyned, fometimes afunder, as they faw cause, overcoming both Carthaginian and Syraculan, as often as they durst stand to the hazard of a Battel, spread their fame and Terrour

round about : And such was their happinesse in following their fortune, and so great their force that in a while after their were reckoned fixty feven Cities which had committed themfelves to their Protection, in which number were the Tauromenitans and the Catanacans: Out Entropiash. 2 of which Cities the Confuls leavying what Auxiliaries they pleased. did daily increase in strength and, pitching the Camp neere unto Syracule it felf, confulted about the fiege of it. Which Diodorus thing Hiero maturely confidering, when he began to distrust in his own and the Carthaginian Polyb. 1.16 Forces, and withat thought the Romans were best to be trusted, he resolved to enter into Paulan, book 6.

League with the Romans; and in order thereunto fent Embassadours to the Consuls to treate of Peace. Neither were the Romans at all averse from making freindship with Hiero to separate Piodori Eclog. Peace. Netture were the Romans at an averte from maning nethuring with entertainty in the first him from the Carthaginana, effectally because thereby they might more eafily (hipply their Legions with Corne for food. For the Carthaginians having command of the feas, they could not Polybius have Provision from Italy, by which incommodity the former Conful reaped more trouble then from the enemy. But, when Hiero was once united to them, the Kingdome of Syracuse being very fruitful, would plentifully afford them all Necessaries. The Peace therefore was concluded on these Articles, That what places or prisoners Hiero had taken from the Romans or their Zonaras. affociates to floutdatefore which configured likebule new and sunder the Trom toe Komans or cour Polytins foodld without molestation raigne over Syracule and all Cisies under the Transform of mildtien; that he Diodori Eclog. the chief whereof were Acra, Lunnium, Megara, Elorus, Netini, Tauromenium. The Gaulaton in Embassadours being thence sent to Rome, the same Conditions were there confirmed, and the Polyb. Senate decreed that Peace should be maintained with that King, and after a few dayes Cn. Atia Tabula lins Calasinus propounding it to the people, they likewife affented. This League, being Distributions made for fifteen years, was perpetually kept enviolable: Hiero bearing fuch Respect to the Ro- Palphin. man Greatnesse and they so bountifully requiting his good affection, that neither of them had cause to repent of their friendship. Hannibal the Carthaginian, being come as far as Xiphonia Diodorus with his sea forces, to raise the siege of Syracuse, having intelligence of the Peace, returned with greater hast then he came. The Romans being now strengthaed by Hiero their associate Polybim. and fellow fouldier, made no delay, but quickly reduced many Cities from the Carthaginian Jurisdiction. From Adranon, a fenced village, and Macella, after many dayes fiege they Diodorus

returned without effecting their Purpole: But the Segestans they received into protection, when Zonaras

mans; But at Hilarus, Territus and Ascelus they were faine to use force and Engines, and there- Zonaras

Confiderations, they faid they Loved the Romans for Kindred fake, deriving their Pedigree 4.33

from Aneas after his flight from Troy. And not long after the Alienwans came into the Ro-

they had flaine the Carthaginian Garrison and voluntarily revoked to them: Among other Cicero Verria,

fore dealt the more severely with the vanquished party. Whereupon the Tyndaritans, being terrified, feeing themselves next to danger, and help far from them. Entred into Consultation about yielding themselves to the Romans, but were prevented by the Carthaginians; for they fulpecting what was in hand, fent away the cheife of the Citie as Hoftages to Lilybann, and took in good flore of Corne and wine and other provisions. About this time the severity of Octaciliw Craffus the Conful was of much advantage to the Roman Discipline, for those souldiers who being taken by Hannibal, had basely, for safeguard of their lives, submitted themselves to bondage, he caused to continue without the Camp to receive the first charge from the enemy, that fo, having no fence but their own courage, they might be the more valiant, trusting only in their 4 1

own courage, and not to any fecurity of the place they flood in. After these and other exploits of no greater moment, winter now approaching, the Confuls zonaras, disposing several Garrisons in convenient places, returned into Italy and so to Rome with the refidue of their Armies. There was a Triumph decreed to M. Valerins (whole fucceffe and Festi Capitalia pains had been most remarkable) over the Carthaginians and Hiero, which was performed the ni. fixteenth of the Calends of April. Among the spoils was brought a Clock, which is therefore

taken notice of because it was the first which was seen at Rome; it was taken at Carina, and by

by Holislins fet up a Table, whereon was painted the Battel wherein he overcame Hiero and the Carthaginians, which before his time was not done by any man, but afterward by many, This Valerins had his Sirname Meffalla from Meffana; but I wonder that some Authors of no small VarreapudMa. note should imagine it was derived from his taking that City, whereas the series of affairs doth wobium Saturn evidently demonstrate, that it rather proceeded from his delivering that City from the troubles . it fultained (after Appins Claudius his departure) from the Carthaginians and Hiero, remove ing the one enemy and reconciling the other.

In the mean while the Pestilence still rageing, a Dictator was named for the knocking in of a

Capitolina Marmara. Livie Epit. Velleius 1. 14

49I Polib. 1. 17

Nail, who was Cn. Fulvius, Cn.F. Cn.N. Maximus Centumalus, he chose for Master of the Horse Q. Marcius. Q.F. Q.N. Philippus. In the same year the Esernian Colony was planted whereas the year before one was deduced to Firmum, or as some will have it to Castrum. Af. ter this L. Posthumins, L.F. L.N. Megellus, and Q. Mamilius, Q.F. M.N. Vitulus were created Confols, and both of them had Sicily allotted for their Province: There were but two Legions allowed them, which were thought sufficient, because now having Amity with Hierothe war was more easie : they considered likewise that provisions would be the better procured if the Army were but small. The Confuls having transported their forces into Sicily, and being joyned with their affociates, paffing by things of leffer moment, thought fit with their whole strength to beliege Agrigentum, which City the Carthaginians had plentifully furnished with all manner of accommodations, intending it for the Magazine of their wars. For they feeing Hiero had forfaken them, and that the Romans made Sicily their chiefest care, they thought it behooved them to make the more diligent preparation for the war. In the first place therefore they fent the greater part of their forces into Sardinia, to lie in wait against the Italian shore. by that means to divert the Romans from Sicily, or at least to compel them to fend the smaller

Zonaras

Polybina

forces then otherwise they would have done. But being frustrated of their hopes (for the Romans had strength sufficient, both wherewith to guard their own Coasts, and invade Sicily with a new army) they hired many Mercenary fouldiers of the Ligurians and Gauls, but more out of Spaine, whom, together with great plenty of provisions, they fent to Agrigentum; resolving to make that heir Magazine of Corne and the Receptacle of their Armies; being, by reason of its conveniency of scituation, and multitude of buildings, fitter for fuch occasions then any other Citie of Sicilie of their Jurisdiction. The onely feat of War therefore being about that Citie, the Romans, having confined the Carthaginians within their works, pitched their Camp within a mile thereof. The grain was then ripe in the fields, and because they foresaw the siege would prove long, the soulders fent out to reape and being in Count, wandred tomewhat too far and more carelessly then ought to have been done having an enemy fo near. The Carthaginians omitted not to make use of this occasion, and had indeed given a great overthrow to the Romans, but that they regained as much by their courage, as they had lost by their negligence. For, when they who were fent out to forrage were not able to relift the affanit of the Enemy', the Carthaginians purfued them even to the Camp, where deviding their forces, fome prepared to storme the workes, while the others maintained the fight with the guards without. Then, as often at other times the Laws of warfare duely observed and the incorrupted Rigour of the Roman Discipline faved them from an hazard tending to the destruction of their whole army. For (it being a deadly crime among the Romans for any cause whatsoever to forsake their station) the guard without knowing it was to no pupole to fly back, though they were much overpowred in number. maintained the fight with wonderful courage, loling many of their own men, but killing more of the enemies, till the Troupes had time to arme themselves and come to their Relief, Enemie being there repulsed, and those who had now almost entred the workes surrounded, the Romans made a very great flaughter of them, and purfued the rest even to the Citic. This accident made both the Enemie more fearful of Issuing out, and the Romans more wary in their Forrage. Henceforth the heat of their Contention being not fo great as before, (for the Carthaginians feldom made a fally, and then only in manner pickeering and light skirmish) the Romans thought fit to divide their forces; and plant their Camps on two fides of the Citie, on the one fide near to Escalapias his Temple a on the other in the high way leading to Heraelea. Their Camps were fenced with Trenches on both fides, toward the Citie, against their Sallies, and toward the Country both to fecure themselves from any invasion, and to hinder Relief from entering the Citie. The space between the two Camps was guarded with many companyes of soul-

In all these affaires they were much affished by the Sicilans, who lately had made friendship with them, of whom together with the Romans there were an hundred thousand. They brought provisions as far as Erbessus, from whence (it being not far off) the Romans setched it into their Campe. Whereby they had very great plenty of all Necessaries. At this stay the siege continued for almost five moneths, neither much prevailing over the other (for they attempted nothing but light skirmishes) till at length the Carthaginians began to have the worst on't. For a great number of men, little leffe then fifty thousand warriers, having been so long shut up in one town, had spent almost all their corn, and saw no likelyhood of procuring more, the Romans guarding all the passages; so that they were much afflicted both with their present miserie, and expectation of suture. Therefore Hannibal the son of Gesco (who was Commander in chief at Agrigentum) by many messengers craving relief against hunger and other dangers. Hanno the elder was fent into Sicily with some Elephants and Souldiers which were for that pur- Peli him pose raised. His Army consisted of fifty thousand foot, fix thousand horse, and threescore E- Distort Edog. lephants, with which forces he failed to Lilybaum, thence he marched to Heraclea, whither forth- b.23 with came messengers promising to deliver up Erbessus to him. Being by their means made master with came meneringers promising of Erbell at (from whence the Romans hitherto had all their provisions) he feemed to have efferded a businesse of great moment, as much afflicting the Romans now for want of necessaries as they had done the Agrigentines.

And now the Romans began to confult about raising the siege, which they were very near giving over for a desperate business, had not the King of Syracuse, by trying all wayes made a shift by sealth to convey to them some corn and other commodities, whereby their present want was in some measure relieved. Hanno considering the Romans now to be faint with hunger and other infirmities following it, whereas his own men were well and lufty and in perfect ftrength approached near the Romans, refolving, if occasion were offered, to fight them. Marching therefore with his fifty Elephants, and whole army from Heraclea, he fends his Numidian horfmen before to play about the enemies Camp, to provoke the Roman horimen, and, if possible, to draw them out into ambush. The Numidians according to order carelessely flying about the Conful's Camp, the Romans issue out, beat back those who opposed, and pursued them as they fled out of order, that way which they knew Hanne to be coming. The further they followed the pursuit, the more difficult was their return to their own works, infomuch that many of them were loll after they had met with fresh forces, which caused those who fled likewise to turn and fight. Hanno being by this much encouraged with hopes of the main Victory, placeth himself upon an hill called Torus, about a mile and a half distance from the Roman Camp; neverthelesse the battel was deserred longer then was expected between two Armies so near one the other; sometimes the Carthaginian, sometimes the Roman unwilling to hazard their whole fortune in one battel; while Hanno was defirous to fight, the Romans contained themselves within forcine in one oatter, while they were exceeded by the enemy both in number and chearfulneffe, being themselves terrified and dejected with the losse their horsemen had sustained.

But when they, (feeing their affociates troubled and daunted at this their fear, the Enemy on the contrary grow more confident, and thinking it better to fight with the Carthaginians then endure such want) were resolved upon the Battel, then Hanno began to fear, and decline the encounter. Two months were thus frent; nothing of greater moment being performed, but Pobbins light skirmiffies which happened every day. At length, being moved with frequence surreating from Hannibal, who had daily fent out Messengers, and by lighted fires given him often notice. That the belieged were no longer able to endure hunger; and that many were thereby compelled to flee to the enemy; Hanne was resolved no longer to defer the battel, giving or- 201414. der to Hannibal at the same time to issue out of the City. The Consuls having intelligence here. Fronting Rick. of, kept themselves very quietly within their Camps ; Hanno the more furiously presents him - 2.1 felf in Battel array, marcheth up to their very Works, boldly provokes them to fight, reproaching them with fear and cowardize. They on the contrary being content to repulse the enemy from their Trenches, neither ranged battel against them while they stood, nor pursued them when they retreated. When things had been thus transacted for some dayes together, and the Carthaginians were fully perswaded the Romans durit not venture on any further action, L. Passbumius the Conful wifely made use of the enemies security and contempt to his own good. For filently ordering his whole battel within the works, when the Carthaginians according to their

mishes from day break till noon, then the enemy withdrawing themselves, he brought forth his Legions and made a charge upon them. Hanno, though he faw a necessity of fighting contrary to his expectation, stougly entring into battel , maintained it doubtful till the day was almost fpent. But the Romans , having on purpole well refreshed their bodies and prepared them to fight, were not so much troubled with heat, thirst and Labour as were the Carthaginians; who, before the battel, being weary with failing and standing all day, the longer they fought, were the leffe able to relist by reason of the weaknesse of their Bodys. At length the Mercenary fouldiers who stood in the front were no longer able to endure the brugs, and did not only give back themselves, but falling in difor-derly upon the Elephants and other Regiments behind, routed the whole battel and caused them to fly before the enemy who so hotly charged them. Things were managed with the same successe in the other place, for Hannibal, issuing out to fight, was beaten back with the great- Zonares er losse, and sorced into the City again. The Carthaginian Camp was taken, three Elephants Disderi Edog. wounded, thirty stain, eleven came alive into the Romans hands: The men had the same for bas tune, for of fo great an Army very few escaped with their General to Heraciae; they who Orofinia. 7 were shut up in the City, seeing no way or means of safety lest them, were afflicted with very Zonaras great terror and despair : When Hannibal following the best counsel his ill fortune had lest him, observing that the Romans, what with wearinesse of their late fight, and joy of their Victory, Poybins

custome came up to the works, he issued out with a few and held them in action with light skir-

kept not their guards fo strickt as heretofore, about the third watch of the night went out of

Zonaras

the Town with his Mercenaries, and having croffed the Trenches filled up with boats stuffed with

before the Romans, at break of day perceiving what was in hand, furprised part of the hindmost Troops: Hannibal with the rest betook himself into places of security. The Agrigentines feeing themselves for faken by the Carthaginians, either out of anger, or to curry favour

with the Conqueror, flew many of those who remained in the City. The Town was not therefore saved from deftruction, above five and twenty thousand Free-men were sold into

In this manner was Agrigentum taken, in the seventh moneth after it had been first besieged . .

to the great profit and glory of the Romans, but with the expence of much blood, for of the Consul's Army and his Auxiliaries, there perished by several means above thirty thousand du-

ting this fiege; for which cause, and by reason winter now approaching, nothing of moment could be undertaken, they returned to Messana. These Commanders going to Rome in hope

of Triumph, the next year L. Valerius, M.F. M.N. Flaceus, and T. Otacilius, C.F. M.N. Crassus being made Consuls went into Sieily. The Carthaginians having set forth a great Navy as to the plunder and wasting of Isaly, thought thereby to divert the Consuls from the care of

Sicily, but they having sufficient guard upon the coasts to repel the invaders, did neverthelesse

cross over into Sicily, where they received many towns which yielded themselves to their pro-

tection, being terrified by the late example of the Agrigentine overthrow. The Carthaginians

in the mean time made no refiftance, for befides their late ill fuccesse they were vexed with the fedition of their Mercenaries, the Gauls being chief in the Mutiny for want of many moneths pay; for the punishment of whom, Hanno devised this stratagem, first soothing them with fair speeches he desires them, At present for a while to be quiet, telling them, He was in certain hopes

of Inddenly furprising a very rich Town, by the plunder whereof the Gauls Bould be Sufficiently fa-

tisfied, both for their pay, as also for the for bearance of it. Having by this means at present appealed them, and moreover received thanks, he takes a convenient time to treat with his Treafurer. (who was most faithful to him) That be would, as a Runegado, flie over to Otacilius the Conful, under pretence of having perverted his Accounts, and inform him, That next night he

might circumvent four thousand Gauls, who would come to Entellia to take it with the belo of

The Conful though he gave not much Credit to a Runegado, yet thinking it a bulinofle not to be neglected, die fend a Choice Brigade of fouldiers upon the delign; the Gaules came accord-

ingly as they had been deceived by Hanno, and the Romans fuddenly arifing out of ambushto

receive them, there was between them a very fierce and cruel fight, wherein every one of the Gaule, were fluing and because they died not universiged, Homno was doubly pleased, both that he was rid of his infolent Mutineers, and that he hadcumingly punished them to the no little less of the enemy. At Rains, in the mean time, Minneins the Prector propounded in the Senate, the

Carries and Fulvius Flascus; but Carries dying within five dayes, the Glory of finishing the

Work was attributed to Fulvius alone. About the fame time Hamilear came from Carthage

anto Sicilie as successour to Hanne. For the Carthaginians, when Hanne returned after his

overthrow, received him with Ignominy, fined him in his fix thousand pieces of Gold and re-

moved him from his Government. Some Authors being deceived by the likenels of Names

Zonara: Polybius Diodorus

Orofius Diodorus

Zonaras. Eutropius b. 2

Zonaras Polybius

Zonaras.

Frontinus

Diodorus

Frontinus

Frontinus de bringing of the water of the River Anien to the Citie, which work M. Curing the Cenfour Aqua ductions fraid defigured out of the enemies fpoiles, but feveral impediments arifing, the business for name years deserted, was now again consusted about: and two men appointed as supervisours,

Gornel. Nepos

Polybius 1, 10 Polybins,

have delivered, that this Amilear was Father of Hannibal who managed the fecond Punick War against the Romans; but not rightly, for Hamiltar the Father of Hamiltal came into Sicilie with command, being but a young man, at the latter end of this War, but his great fame prevailed; that the acts of another leffe known Amilour were afcribed to Amilour Barcas the most Noble and Egregious of that Name. Hamilear therefore the successour of Hanno seeing the Romans far stronger then himself in their land army, durit not affault any In Land Cities, nor descend out of the Mountainer and difficult places into the Campagne: but havhig aftrong Navy whereby he was doubtless Mafter of the seas, made diligent use of those his Forces, and, having fent Hannibal againe to plunder the Coasts of Italy, himself failing about the Sicilian shore, easily recovered many Port Townes which had joyned themselves with the Romans. Whereby it came to passe, that the Romans easily taking and defending the Inland places, the Carthaginians the Maritime, the Feare and hopes were on both fides very equal; and it was hard to judge to which of these two Nations the Victory of the whole War Would engline.

BOOK



BOOK VII.



OUR years were now expired fince the Carthaginian war began, neither had the Romans any cause to complain either of their own courage or fortune; for they were Victors in every battel, both over Carthaginians and Syraculans as often as they durit encounter: They had taken many rich Cities by florm, and others upon Articles submitted themfelves; but as long as they waged war in an Island, they could not at their pleasure find previous and acceptable and decented. And the Carthaginian ships with free and unexpected arrival being themselves fecure, did not only moleft and vex the Sicilian Cities upon the fhore, but

likewise wasted the coasts of Italy , both to the losse of the Roman Empire, and likewise to Pophine. their difference; whereas the Affrican shore was clear and free from the enemies invasion. The Senate therefore and people of Rome diligently confulting upon the matter, did refolve to prepare a Fleet, and fight the Carthaginians not only by land, as hitherto they had done, but to try their fortune at fea alfo. This was the very first serious thought the Romans had concerning fea affairs, which they accomplished with as much Courage and good Fortune, as they had coneeived it with Wisdom and Resolution: Insomuch as the Empire of the whole world might well be judged due to the Romans, who being willing by sea to encounter a people most skilful in sea affairs, wanted neither Boldneffe to attempt it, nor Diligence to manage it, nor Constancy effectually to perform it. For the Romans to that day being so utterly ignorant of sea affairs, that there was not a man amongst them who ever had seen one, neither had any one Man of War of their own, or any Carpenter who knew how to build one, yet having with great confidence undertaken the defign, they did in a very fliort time both learn to fail and venture to fight and overcame those people who for many ages had had experience in sea affairs,

The care of building the ships was committed to Cn. Cornelius L. F. Cn. N. Scipio Afina, oropa. and C. Dmilius, who had newly entred the Consulship. They had one Carthaginian ship of five Oars; which Claudins took with his foot army (at what time he was studying to passe Aust de viris over into Sicily) while in heat of fight it came too near the shore and was grounded upon the Illus. c. 37 fands in a shallow place. The Consuls ordered the whole Navy to be built after that Patterne, Plinie 16.39 and fo diligently profecuted the work, that in threefcore days after the timber was felled, they Plans 2.3 had threefcore thips standing at Anchor. But the Confuls hastned their expedition no less by their wit, then by their Industry, For, (being neither willing to hazard to fight with men unskilful at the oar, nor yet to ftreighten the time allotted them for action in training up and exercifing men on purpole) they contrived a device, which though it may at first shew seem ridicu-lous, yet in the use and event proved exceeding Commendable, That, while the ships were in building, their Men should fit on shore and there be taught their office how to Rowe. For being placed in the same order as they were to observe in the ships, and a Boatswaine being set in the midit of them, they were commanded, at his word given, to move their Oars, and again to forbear, even as if they were failing.

By this exercifing themselves in fancy onely they were so improved, that when the ships were ready, after a few daies real paines-taking, the Confuls were willing to trust themselves

Zonaras. Polybius Ολυμπ. drays. Livic Epit. 1 Zonaras Florus

Orofius 4 7

Polyb.

Florus. 2.2.

Florus.

Prontinue Polyb.

what ships soever they light, so pierced the planks thereof that they held them fast against their wills; The Roman fouldiers, if the ships were fastned fide to side, did on every part leapin and affault the Enemy; if they were joyned onely in the foredecks, they went two by two over the bridge annexed to the timber, with fo much the more facility, because on each side of the bridge a little fence knee high, made their passage safer, and their footing more secure : They who went foremost, holding their bucklers before, defended their faces from the Enemies darts, those who followed held their fhields down to the little sence, so guarding their sides, and entring the Enemies ships; so that the fight was not performed with the Beakes of ships, but with fwords and hands, like to a fet Battell; The Romans therefore excelling in strength and Courage, had an easy victory over men lightly armed, and trusting more in the nimbleness of their ships, then in their hands; They quickly forced thirty Carthaginian ships, among which the Admiralls frigot was taken, but Hanniball leaping out of his ship, when it was now taken, into a Cock-boat escaped Captivity, and sending a trusty friend in post-haste to Carthage, to prevent the News of his Overthrow, did thereby cunningly decline that Capitall punishment which otherwise had attended him. His friend entring the Senate, as if all things had been

The Supplement of Livie, Book VII.

and the fafety of all their Legions to their care. When lots were cast for the Provinces, the Land

Army fell to C. Duilius, the Fleet to Cn. Cornelius; who, taking along with him seventeen

thips, failed before hand to Messana, to make preparation for the coming of the Fleet, which

he ordered suddenly to follow him: but before it came, he fell into the hands of the Enemy.

which came to paffe by the cunning of Boodes, Hanniball's Vice-Admirall, and his own Crednic.

ty, giving credit to fome Liparæans, who were suborned by the Enemy, to put him in hopes of

taking the City of Lipara by Treachery. There being circumvented by the Carthaginian ships, he nevertheless resolved to encounter them, and seek his safety by fighting: but that

Boodes by another fraud, trained him and his Colonells into his own thip, under pretence of

Treating on Conditions of Peace. They were no sooner come but clapt up in chaines, theo-

thers being hereby terrified did without blowes yield themselves up; Boodes gaining all the Vessels, sent the Prisoners to Carthage. Soon after the Carthaginian Commander committed

the like fault to his greater shame, in that the fresh example of the Consul's incogitancy did

not learn him to be more circumspect. He had understood that the Roman Navy sailing by

the Italian shore, was putting forth to sea, and that they could not now be farre off. Desiring

therefore, as neer as might be, to observe it, that he might occurately know the number of

their ships, their swiftness, and in what fashion and plight their new made Vessels werein, he

failed forward with fifty ships, not forefeeing any danger, his ships being consusedly mixed

without any order, as when they ride in Harbour or any fafe place: At the turning therefore

of a certain Promontory, suddenly falling into the Roman Fleet, which came prepared and fail-

ing in good order, he was vanquished before he could prepare himself to fight, and having

lost the greater part of his Navy, himself likewise being in great Danger, he very hardly esca-

ped with the reft. The Victorious Navy, understanding Cornelius his mishap, sent Messen

gers to C. Duilius to give him notice of their approach, and prepared themselves for fight,

having intelligence that the other Carthaginian ships were not farre off. There while they de-

ligently considered the inconvenience of their own Vessells, that they were rudely made, and

farre inferiour to the Carthaginians in swiftness, it came into the mind of a certain ingenuous

man to invent an Engine, whereby to lay hold and keep fast the Enemies ships; which En-

gine they afterward called a Raven or Crow; the fashion of it was this, There was a straight

round piece of Timber, four ulnes long, some nine inches Diameter, having at the end there-

of a pully or windlase, to which, being fixed on the foredeck, there was fitted a bridge, fix ulnes broad, and four feet long, made of plankes fastned together with iron nails. In this Engine

there was left a long hole whereby it might be fitted to the piece of Timber, by the space of states was ten a roug more wineter or in might be intend to the piece and the bridge or lader, which was not inferted in the Timber, being of two ulnes long, was so faithed by hinges, that

it might be pulled up, or let fall; to the end of the bridge was affixed a strong sharp piece of iron, with a ring at it's head, whereto a rope being tied, through the pully of the timber, it

might be drawn down into the Foredecke; Then as they lifted, by the Rope they could draw

it up, or let it fall down, with its sharp piece of iron laying hold on and keeping fast whatsoe-

ver it fell upon. In the mean time the Confull C. Duilius, committing his foot Army to the

Charge of his Colonells, came to the Navy, and understanding that the Enemies spoiled the

The Carthaginians were glad of this, affuredly promifing themselves victory over Inland-men,

altogether unskilfull in sea affaires; whereby they became an example, That no Enemy what-

soever ought so to be despised, as to cause one to remit ordinary discipline, and grow secure. Hanniball the Admirall, who had conveighed his Forces out of Agrigent um, was in a Vessell of

feven oares on a fide, which formerly belonged to King Pyrrhus, the other ships followed him:

not as to a fight, in any diffinct order, but, as every one thought fit, making haft to their despi-

eable Enemy. But, when approaching neerer, they faw the Engines hanging at the foredecks

of the Roman ships, wondring at the novelty of the business, they paused a while, at length the most Couragious men laughing at the rude invention of an unskilfull Enemy, the foremost ships with all the violence that might be sew upon them. Then the Crows being let down, into

Region of Mylaites, failed with his whole fleet to that shore.

well, asked their Advice, whether they thought is fit that the Roman Navy Bould be fought wishall? and every one unannimoully agreeing, That there was no scruple to be made, and that the business should not be deferred; he told them, 'Tis albeady done, and we are beaten; where- Zonaras upon, no body daring to accuse the Fact, whereof every one in his own Person would have upon, no body daring to accuse the Fact, whereof every one in his own Person would have during the state of the upon, no body starting the feature of Death, but was deprived of his Admiraliship. Hulf 138. The rest of the Carthaginian ships, (for the greater part was lest) after the Flight of the Zenaras Admirall, were very much troubled and doubtful in Counfell what todo; they were ashamed to fly having received no harm, the Enemy not so much as pressing upon them; on the other side to fee upon the Roman ships they were afraid, by reason of their Engines. At length failing round about, and finding on every fide the foredecks of the thips opposed against them, with those formidable Engines, having used all the art they could, they despairing of the victory went

Tis reported that fourteen Carthaginian ships were sunk in that fight, one and thirty taken, Europius b. z. with seven thousand men, three thousand having been slain. With this success did C. Duilius Orofius 4.7. fight with the Carthaginians neer the Liparaan Ilands, where the Romans got much prey, but Florus 2, 2, much more ample Glory and Renoun. The Confull taking charge again of his Land Army, Zonarat. Marched to Segeffa, and delivered it from danger, it having been brought even to the utmost Poblins. extremity by the Carthaginians ; after that he took Macella by storme, Hamilear never daring to encounter with him: and so having confirmed the mindes of the Associate Cities. Summer being past, he returned to Rome : After his departure the Carthaginian affaires began again to being para, profiger. For first the Romans after feven moneths continuance were fain to raife their liege of Diodor. Mutistratus, having lost many men besore it. When asterward a Dissension arese between Eeleg 23 the Romans and their Auxiliaries, and that the Affociates encamped themselves apart between Polytini. Paropus and Therma: Hamilear thought fit to make use of this their madnels, and falling on Diederse. them unawares slew four thousand of them: and it wanted little but that the whole Roman Army had likewise been involved in the same overthrow.

Then again many Townes were taken by Hanniball, some by force, some by Treachery: which though it was no good newes at Rome, yet the loss was counted small in respect of their Navall Victory. For the Roman courage having already approved it self invincible by Land, they had great cause to rejoyce, that by this Fight they had gained reputation of Eutrepius b. a. strength by sea also. Whereupon wonderfully encouraging themselves as to the whole Warre, threngto by ica ano. Whereupon wondertuny encouraging the work of the Author of this their New Glory worthy also of new Honour, Duilius therethey judged the Author of this their New Glory worthy also of new Honour, Duilius therethey judged the Author of this their New Glory worthy also of new Honour, Duilius therefore was the First who ever made a Navall Triumph, which was on the Intercalary Calends over the Sicilian and the Carthaginian Navy. They likewise bore with him when, not conGiven Case
tent with this Honour, he did without all precedent assume another to himselve, that every the case of the ten with this review of the ten was carried before him while the Minftrells Sang; A Beaked Livie Epit. ing from supper, a light 1 orth was carried periode inthe Market-place, of white Parian Mar.

Pillar likewise was by decree of the Senate erected in the Market-place, of white Parian Mar.

Pillar likewise was by decree of the Senate erected in the Market-place, of white Parian Mar.

Pillar likewise was by decree of the Senate erected in the Market-place, of white Parian Mar. Piliat nacwine was a state of the letters which is yet to be feen (but many of the Letters worn out with Age) conteining the Piline 34. 5. Selius Fin.6. Number of thips taken and drowned, the Summ and Weight of the Money taken There Fight annalis were taken of Gold three thousand seven hundred pieces, of filver above an hundred thousand, of heavy Brass seven score hundred thousand pounds. The Triumph being accomplished Duilius called an Assembly, wherein L. Cornelius, L. Jo. Cn. N. Scipio and C. Aquilius M. F. C. N. were chosen Consults. The Senate ordered their Provinces to be Sicily, and the Navy. The Admirall had permission, if he thought it for the Publick good, to touch upon Sardinia and Corfica. This Charge happening to L. Cornelius, having prepared his ships he

This was the first Roman expedition into Sardinia and Corsica; the Islands are so near adjoyning that they feem but one and the same, yet much unlike, as in the temper of the Air and Soil, so in the Dispositions of the inhabitants. Sardinia as bearing the shape of a mans soot- Salas Hill. 2.1 ing, was by the Ancients called Johnn and Sandaliotis, afterwards its faid, That Sardus the Plin. 37. fon of Hercules of Lybia much frequenting the Island, gave is the name it is now known by. Old Silina b. 1. fon of Hercules of Lyna muon prequenting the spland, gave is the name is in now grown by. Old Saluft. Fragm. Fables affirm that the Grecians came into those places with Ariffaca, and after the Trojan war Paylan. 6.10 the Trojans. For extent of ground and fruitfulness of foil, it yieldeth not much to the biggest of this apple. and belt Islands of those seas. It breeds excellent cattel, very fruitful it is of the best Corn, Hist. Anim. rich in Metals, especially Silver. But the air is not so wholsome, insemuch as forreign Nations 16.34. rich in Metals, especially Silver. But the air is not to who home, inhomuted as forreign evacuous commended not fo much its Fertility as they dispraised its Pestilient aie; for in Summer it in fickly, Salisus c. 10.

Pomp Metal. 7. effectially in the most fruitful places. It produceth likewife an Herb, much like the Bee flower, grad, lib. 5, of very violent Poyson, being eaten it distracted the mind, and foroibly attracting the Nerves Plante 20,11. different the lips as in laughter: the juice of it is mortal, unless after vomiting you drink Manhol. in good flore of milk and honyed water: the present force of the disease is fo remedied, the Disser. 6.14. other incommodities thereof are cured by the same means as other Convulsions of the

Likewise there is a very little creature called Solpuge, a kind of Pilmire, which is deadly to those who unawares fit upon it, it is so much the more dangerous, because hardly to be seen or Solinus taken notice of by those who are ignorant of its nature. The Sardinians being a Nation mixed Plin 29.4 of divers forts of Barbarians, when they are left to their own liberty, chuse rather to live by rob. Lucan 8.837. bery and plunder, thea by husbandry: They are armed with a Target and short Sword, their Strate.

eÆ lismus Claudian de bel. Gildonico Strába

Brest-plates they sew together the out skins of their Rams, which they call Musmones, bearing not wooll as others, but in flead thereof hair like Goats. Their chiefest City is Caralis, look. ing towards Africa and from thence built, with a very fair Haven. Corfica is not to be compa-Dion Tephiny, red with Sardinia either for largenels of Territorie, or for Riches, yet is thought to be the third Saluft Hill. 11 in bigness of all those Islands : The inhabitants derive the name from one Corfa a woman. Out of whose Heard a Bull crossed over into this Island from Liguria; the Greeks called it Cronus. It is Mountainous and Rugged, in many places almost impassible; and the people like to the earth are very rough, without ordinary civility, as untractable as the wild beafts. When they are taken prisoners they hardly grow gentle, but either out of impatience of labour and servitude kill themselves, or by their contumacy and stubbornnesse are troublesome to their ma-The Island is plentiful in Honey, but it is of a bitter tast, much like the flower of Box, which

Plinie 16.16 Lycas apud Martian. Capc!la Diodorus Senega Conf. ad Helviam c.8

tree in great number groweth there; yet it is very wholfome, and many think your Corficans to be therefore long-lived, because they ordinarily use that Honey. Their Towns are not very great nor very populous, yet there is above thirty of them, the principal whereof are Aleria a Colony of the Phocaans, and Nicea of the Etrurians. The Air is here very troublesome, and therefore the feas rough. The Carthaginians therefore had long wars with these nations, and obtained the dominion of both Islands, except places inaccessible. But because wild and rude men were easier to be vanquished then tamed, they bethought themselves of many means whereby to keep them under, they likewife corrupted all the fruits of the Island, and under pain of death prohibited the Natives to fow or plant any fuch thing, that they might be forced to fetch all necessaries from Africa, till at length grown somewhat more gentle they learned with patience to bear the voke.

Aristotle mepi Jauna. σίων ακκομά

To these Islands at this time did Cn. Cornelius stear his course, and first in Corsica stormed the City Aleria, after which without much labour or danger he took the reft. From thence as he failed towards Sardinia, he met the enemies Fleet, which he prefently put to flight before they came to grapple. After this he went to Olbia, where feeing many Carthaginian ships in the Haven, and thinking himself not strong enough in foot to storm a City so well scituate, and defended by a great multitude, for the present he omitted the business, and failed home for a

2.2.16 Zonaras.

About the same time a service Commotion, in the Citie, which was in the beginning happily suppressed, did both afflict the Commonwealth with great fear, and likewise secure it. Many out of the new conquered Nations, were pressed for sea service, whereof there were then sour thousand in Rome. made of the Constitution of the service with Condition and so far exasserated one another that they were resolved to burn the Citie and plunder it: They had already drawn in above three thousand accomplices into the conspiracy, which daily gathered more strength, when Erius Potelius, Commander of the Auxiliaries, did by his wildom prevent all danger. For he feigning himself engaged in the same saction, was made privile to all their Contrivances, he was acquainted with the number of them, nay, with the nation, and name of every particular person in the conspiracy; he knew the place and the time where and when they intended to act any thing. He now wanted nothing to the accomplishment of his own private defign, but onely to discover theirs to the Senate, but thither he could not find no opportunitie of going, because the Samnites would never suffer him to walk alone; at length having devised this trick, he perswadeth them, That when the Senate next met they (hould come by bands into the market-place, and complain that they were cheated in the Measure of their Corn, that then they stoud have occasion offered of executing their Purpose, or at least understand of what mind and opinion the Fathers will be in upon such sudden motions and fire And to gaine the more Credit in the business, he went along with them, manifesting himself not ony a Companion in the Tumult, but the Author and Ringleader of it. Whereupon being called into the Senate he discovered to them the danger of the secret Plot and cause of his own diffimulation. The Fathers, taking no notice of what they knew, fent Messengers with good words to pacific the Rout, and command them home, affuring them with all, That the Senate would take order for Redreffe of their Grievance, and that every one should enjoy bis Right. The Conspiratours, thinking their Designes was still kept close, went their way: The night following every Matter bound his fervants, whom according to Positive his Information, he knew guilty of the treason, the Samnites also were most of them seized upon in their Quarters. Either the care of this or some other business, or sicknesse was an hindrance to C. Florus, that he did not goe into Sicily fo foon as ordinary, whereby Hamilear after his last Victorie had time much to encrease the Carthaginian Power there. For having taken Camarina and Enna by Treachery, he fortified Drepanus, where was a very fair Haven, and enlarged it in forme of a Town, bringing the Erycines thither to Dwell, whose Citie, lest it should be servicable to the Romans he totally demolished, excepting the Temple of Venus. After this he reduced many other places under his power either by deceit or by force, and was in a likelyhood of conquering all Sicilie, but that Florus, for this reason not daring in winter to forfake the Iland, tarried to oppose him. The other Consul had an Easier Taske with

Diodori Eclog.

Zonaras

the Sardinians and Carthaginians at Olbia; whether being returned with encrease of strength, he found Hanno there, who after the removal of Hannibal was made Admiral. The battel wax-Grofius 4.7

ing vehemently hot, Hanne couragiously fighting, seeing his own party worsted, rushed in to the thickest of the Enemies and was there flaine: After which the Town yielded it self. The Conful much graced the fame of his Victory by his fingular humanity toward the Enemie. For he took care to have the Body of Hanno to be conveigned out of his Cabbin to Burial, Fal Maximut, and made a large Funeral for him , laying afide hatred after Death , and rightly judging that 5. virtue is to be honoured even in an enemie. Then not suffering the Terrour of his late Victorie Silius b.6 to grow thate and be forgotten, he took many other Cities of Sardinia, furthering his Courage Frontinus with Counfells and stratagems. For he used in the night time to land some choice bands not far off those townes he meant to affault, who conveniently placing themselves in Ambush lay 3.9 63.10 quiet, till the Conful coming to the walls and giving an Alarum, had under pretence of Flight drawn the Townsmen a good way out of their works, then they in Ambush bastily ariseing took the Citie void of Defendants: By this wile he obtained many places, and so prosecuted his Archeivements, that the Carthaginian armies had no abiding place either in Sardinia or Corfica. Florus 2.2 For which cause, at his Return, there was no doubt made, but a most ample Triumph decreed him, which he made over the Carthaginians, Sardinia and Corfica the fifth of the Ides of Fafii, Capital, March, having brought great store of plunder out of those Islands and many thousands of Cap. Europius b. 3 tives. But in Sicily C. Florus belieged Mysistratus, which was attempted in vain, neither Zonaras could it be gained till the new Conful A. Atilius A.F. C.N. came thither; For to him was allot- Diodorus ted Sicily for his Province, the Navy was committed to his Colleague C. Sulpisius Q. F. Q. N. Paterculus. They understanding that Panormus was the Carthaginians winter Quarter, march- Polybius 1.24. ed thither with all their Forces , and , ordering their Men, presented Battel to the Enemie, but no man coming out against them, they went thence to Hippana, which Citie in their jorney they stormed and presently mastered. Thence Asilius marched to Mysistratus, which being frontly defended, at length the Garrison souldiers, being wearied with the cries and Lamenta- Zonaras tions of women and Children, forfook it. The Carthaginians went out in the night time at break of day the Townsmen opened the Gates. But the Romans bearing too much in mind the Incommodities they had endured in the fiege thereof, flew every one they met without destinction of age or fex , till A. Acilius the Conful caused proclamation to be made , That both Plunder and Prisoners should belong to those who took them. Then at length Covetousness overcame Cruelty, and the rest of the Citizens were saved and made Captive: The Citie was plundered and demolished. The Army being thence led towards Camarina, fell into very great Diodorus danger, for want of knowledg in the Country. For the Carthaginian General meeting them Zonaras had first possessed the higher places, and as it were besieged the Romans rashly entred into a difadvants on the party and any thought they saw before their Eyes the very picture of the Agellina 2,7.

Canaine overthrow, but the wildom and Valour of CM. Calgarnine Teamwa 2 Colonelli Frentines for the army, in their utmost point of dispaired d releive them. For he following the Example Livie Epis, 17, of P. Decins, who being a Colonell in Samnium had done the like, taking three hundred fouldiers along with him , wentup to possessa certaine Hillock , not out of hope to escape , but both he and his fouldiers being animated with the Love of honour, and defire of faving the whole army; 'Tis faid when he had brought them thither, he thus spake unto them, Let us die fellow Souldiers, and by our death deliver the Legions now round be fieged. And fo it came to paffe, for while the enemy converted themselves wholly upon these men, they being resolved to die, did so long maintain a sharp fight with the greater number, that the Conful had time to explicate himfelf out of that unhappy place. The Carthaginians having flain those who did indeed on purpose offer up themselves (putting no hope in their ambush which was now discovered departed. The fortune of Calpurnius was next to a Miracle, for he being found among the heaps of his own and the enemies dead bodies, was the only man had breath left in him ; and being carryed Orofins 4,3 away and diligently fomented (among many wounds having not one mortal) he recovered. away and dingenty formerica (among among and afterward did great and faithful fervice to the Commonwealth, and proved of great terror Aubor de viris to the enemy. If he had among the Grecians performed fuch a deed of Valor, they would not Illus. 6.39. have known how to have bestowed rewards, or have decreed Monuments enough to his Honor: M. Gate spuci But being a Roman all the reward of fuch an exploit was a Garland made of Grafe; nay, they Agellium were so negligent in the memory of the very Fact, that the name of this valient man is scarcely Plinie 22,6 known: Molt Authors call him Calpurnias, but M. Cato calls him Q. Caditius; Claudius Frontinus. Quadrigariba gives him the name of Laberius. But the Conful being freed from those straits Agellius; he was in, made his error an argument of shame, and his danger of watchfulness and circumspection. Therefore with the greater courage and care he proceeds to the affault of the City. and being not able to prevail against it without Engines of battery, he borrowed some of Hiero. With them he brake down the walls, and reduced Camarina into his power, the Citizens for Dislorar the most part he fold for slaves. Thence he marched to Enne, and had that by treachery delive Polybus. 1,24. red to him; the Garrison souldiers were part of them slain by the Romans after they were en Diodorus, tred, the rest sled away and betook themselves to places possessed by their own party. Sittana was obtained not by craft but courage, the defendants being driven back and the City stormed. Diodorus. Some smaller Towns in that part of Sicily made no delay, but forthwish fent messengers with Political promife of submission. The Consul placing Garrisons in all places convenient, marched into Zonaras. the Agrigentine Territories, and by treachery had the Castle Camiens delivered to him. Diederus. Where- Florus. 22.

Palybius Zonaras

Whereupon the Garrison of Erbessus being disheartened, forsook the Town. So Erbessus came again into the Romans hands. The Confull Encouraged with this fuccels, and thinking that many of the Liparaans favoured him, advanced with his Army to their City: But there he had not the like Fortune. For Hamiltar having intelligence of the Romans Defign, privately entered Lipara, and diligently expected the time of Action. The Romans being ignorant of this, boldly and unawarily coming up to the walls, were by a fudden fally of the Carthaginians beaten back. Many were wounded in that Conflict, and no small number slain. In the mean time (. Sulpicius the Conful had many encounters with the Enemy in Sardinia and all prosperous. And his mind was so erected, that he made hold to fail toward a

Orofius Polyb. Zonaras

The Carthaginians by no meanes enduring any fuch Attempt, once more made Hanniball Admirall, who fince his flight out of Sicily had continued at Carthage, along with him they fent their best Sea Commanders, with Order, Tochase the Enemies Navy from their Country-Bore. He puts to Sea with a resolution to fight, but a Tempest prevented the Encounter which being very violent on both Navies, drove them against their wills into more calme places: Both Admiralls fortuned into Sardinian Ports. There lying at Anchor, Sulpicius to draw the Carthaginians out to fea, fuborned fome, under pretence of Runnagates, to perswade Hanniball, that the Romans were again failing to Africa. He being deluded bu this Craft, suddenly setting faile, before he was aware, met with the Consull who in a convenient place waited for him: Many Carthaginian ships were funk, before they knew what they were about, the Conful's stratagem being much favour'd by a Mist opportunely arifing: At length understanding what was the matter, the other ships went some back into the Haven, others drove themselves on shore, where the men landing themselves, most of

Polyb. Zonaras

the Vessels were taken empty; Hanniball despairing to recover the Port, betook himself to Sulei, where, in a sedition, being apprehended by the Carthaginians, who had sled out of the same fight, he was by them Crucified, saying, that his Folly and Rashness was the cause of their Overthrow. But this Victory of the Romans was an occasion of some loss to them Livic Epit. 17. afterwards. For being freed from fear of the Carthaginian Navy, while they boldly and fe-Zonaras. curely wasted the Grounds, they were suddenly routed by an unexpected incursion of Sardinians and Carthaginians, one Hanno being Commander. C. Duilius was this year Censour, and Capitolina built the Temple of Janus in the Herb-Market. After this two Triumphs were made . the Magift.

Tacitus 2. 49 Capitolin. Marmora. 496

one of C. Aquilius Florus Pro conful over the Carthaginians, the fourth of the Nones of October, the other of C. Sulpicius the Confull over the Carthaginians and Sardinians, the third of the Nones. When C. Asiliss CM. F. M. N. Reguliss, and Cu. Cornelius, L. F. Cn. N. R. Life. again were Communis, the Senate ordered Sacrifices to be made for avoiding the O. Zonares men of some Prodigies. In the Albane Mount, and other places, and in the City it selfe many

Wragmenta Capitolina.

ftones fell as Haile; 'Twas thought fit to Solemnize the Latine Festivall, and in order to that. a Dictatour was created, Q. Ogalaisus, L. F. A. N. Gallas. The Matter of Horle was M. Latorius. M. F. M. N. Plancianus, C. Atilius, the Admirall having failed to Tyndaria der in Sicily, when he espied the Carthaginian Navy passing by, out of order, suddenly resolved to fet upon it; And commanding the other thips to follow, haftily fets forward with ten.

Polyb.

Zonarasi

thacinians, ftill before him. Hamilcar, a very confiderable Commander, was in that Fleet who feeing but few thips neer him, others fcarce yet out of the Haven, the greater part ftill at Anchor, fleering back, circumvented Atilius and his ships with his whole Navy, nine of them he funk presently, not able to maintain fight with so great a Number. The Admirals Frigat being better manned, and the Mariners encouraged by the prefence of the Confull, brake out from amongst them by main strength and saved it selfer. For the other Roman Vessels were now come up, by whose help the Fortune of the Battell was changed. Eight of the Carthaginian ships were sunk, ten with all their men taken; the rest steered to the Liparean Ilands. These things were done at Sea. The Land Forces were not so quick at their Work .

which were Ready, and with all speed both of fail and Oare endeavours to overtake the Car-

Zonaras.

having in vain affaulted the City Lipara: But with all hostility they spoiled the open Fields: the same Calamity also attended the Hand Melites, not farre distant. For these Exploits C. Atilius the Consuli made a Navall Triumph over the Carthaginians. The same year A. Atili-Capital. Geams.

Auber de virls us the Pro-Confull Triumphed over the Carthaginians of Sicily the fourteenth of the Calends of February. The Romans were then in a very joyfull flate and Condition, being Victours not Illus. 39. February. The Romans were then in a very joynul mate and Conductor, being victous not Guinn. Capital. onely at Land, but at fea also; And did now begin to Consult not onely of the Conquet of Sicily and the Neighbouring Ilands, which they thought fure enough their own, but of invading Africa alfo, and bring the Terrour of the War to the Gates of Carthage it felfe.

BOOK

BOOK VIII.



Fterwards L. Manlins, A. F. P. N. commonly called Longus, did enter dation of the upon the Consulship, and L. Cadicius, Q. F. Q. N. after whose City. death, M. Atilius, M. F. L. N. Regulus, who had been sometimes Conful, succeeded in his Office. Then onely in this year Africa, which hitherto had been free from any miferies by an Enemy, began to be sensible of a war, when the Romans had made an invasion thereinafter they had in a great Sea fight gained the Victory over the Catthaginians fleet; winth aproximation and both the one and the other fortune of that fame Regulars, another wad not

fuitable to the gallantry of the man; The year before when the Carthaginians, C. Aiilius being Consull, did so strive to get the best in a Sea-consict, that when they had lost many ships, they first gave over fighting; yet because they had funk some certain of the Roman Vessels, they would not take themselves to have been of lesser reputation; On the other part, the Romans did judge that event as an undoubted Victory. So it was that the vast multitude on both fides did bend their mindes with greatest emulation to the study of Sea-Affaires. And Polyb.1.25 therefore the Confulls being charged to remove the warre into Africa, when they were come to Orofins 4.8. Me Jana, with an Armado of three hundred and thirty ships, and from thence passing by the Pulyb. Coast of Sicily on the right hand beyond Pachinus, to take in the Foot Forces, they having alfo some Forts near the Hill Ecnomus, they failed forward. And about the same time Hamilcar General of the Carthaginians, and Hanno the Admirall, being Commanders of a Fleet of three hundred and fixty ships, having passed by Lilybaum in Carthage, and then Heracles Minous, in that bay they confult of calting Anchor, observing the motions of the Romans. and if they durst bend towards Africa, they were in a posture to stop their course; which when the Confulls were informed of, they with good advice make all things ready for either chance. that they might not be to feek for Counfell, whether they were to engage in a Sea-conflict, or to draw some whither for safety: therefore committing the ships to some of the soutest Soul-diers, they make sour Squadrons, as so many parts of the whole sleet; the choicest men they fet in the first Squadron, the two next Squadrons they place in their order, in the Reare guard they put their chiefest men for strength, the Triarii, these forces they dispose of in such array, that each ship did carry 300 towers, and six score Souldiers. So the Muster Roll in the

whole Navy did amount to an hundred and forty thousand men. The Carthaginians did fomewhat exceed that number, leading more fouldiers then an hundred and fifty thousand. And indeed the Consulls did scarce esteem of any other fort of souldiers in comparison of their own. There was so much the more consulting, when it did appear, they must needs fight in the deep Ocean; where the swiftness of the ships, and the skill of the Pilots are of much advantage, to the fit ordering the front of the battell aray against that danger; finally they consider of placing the whole Fleet aright. They set two Gallies wherein the Confulls themselves were carried, very even in the Van, to both those Gallies they joyn on this fide the first Squadron, on that fide the second in a long continued row; the ships being placed in such manner, that the fore castles of them all were turned outwards, and

Polybius, 1.7.

the Gallies did move almost joyned together, the ships next to those did keep from each other more apart, and so consequently the space lest between the opposite ships did grow wider according to their being fet in order. So when the form of the Van in manner of a wedg was shaped, with small distance between the first ships, and with great spaces between the last then did they cause the third Squadron to advance, which bearing that open spacebetween the two first thips, did meetly by their order, exhibit a triangular form of the whole array; behind this, at the third Squadrons back, the long boats were drawn by a Barge with Cables to puil with, reaching to the ships of the Terrian fouldiers. The Triaris the fouldiers fet in the Rear-ward, did so inviron the former, the ships being stretched out into a halfe circle, that from each Wing they did appear; So the whole body with a deep hollow front, the hindmost parts being firmely folid, did refemble the fnout of a ship, not less able to receive a violent affault then lit to give one. But the Carthaginian Captains having intelligence by their Scouts of the approach of the

Roman fleet, when they considered, the paffage to their City was not difficult, the common fortwere nothing manly, the bordering Neighbours inconstant, and very prone to fall from their fidelity, they conclude to go out to meet them : being refolved first to try all that might be, rather then they would fuffer, that the Roman Vessels should have a safe Voyage into Africa. Therefore they betake them to their thips, incouraging their men in thort, That they would undertake the fight with mindes firmely bent and chearfull, well remembring they were to fight, not only touching things prefent, but in reference to all things, which each one held precious at home; and with their own good hope, and that of their fellow Seamen, they lanch forth out of the Harbour; nor was the Romans fleet far distant, therefore not far from Heraclea they give the shock against each other with equals soutness; The Carthaginian Captains did so provide, that Hanno should charge on the Right Wing, (but it was he that had been unfortunate at Agrigentum) Hamilton should be Commander over the rest. And they also divide their ships into four Squadrons, having observed the array which the Romans had made use of: Of these, that which was the left Wing of the whole array being crooked like a bow, did make towards the shore, the rest were extended in their plain order, and turned upon the first Squadron of the Enemies ships. Hereupon the Right Wing in which there were very fwift Veffells with fnouts and five oares in a feat, Hanno did stretch it out all he could towards the main Ocean, being ready to furround the Enemy, if the skirmith should begin at any other part. And the Confulls not staying long did venture themselves with their two Squadrans into the midth of the Carthaginian ships; Himilear that he might break the array of the Romans did charge his fouldiers, when the Conflict began, they should present rake their stights, which being done, and the Roman porty professing them; the Carthaginians indeed had no hurt by their nying, in regard their ships were swift: but the array of the Romans, as Hamilear wished, and had forefeen, was rent afunder, when yet the Triarii, and the third Squadron did keen their places, which, when he faw it performed, he fuddenly gives a fign out of his own thip, that their fore caltles being turn'd, they should encounter those that did pursue them: the fight was doubtfull, the Carthaginians excelling in swiftness, and in skill for Navigation. The Romans being farre transcendant in the stoutness of their fouldiers; Therefore so long as the fight rather of the ships, then of the men, did last, the Carthaginians had the better clearly: But when they began to fight hand to hand, the ships being fastned close with grapling irons, then the Victory did certainly incline towards the Roman party: When the fouldier full of confidence through his hand-ftrokes, and fighting before the Confulls, did ftrive to approve his valour to them with a more notable endeavour: while the skirmish was to managed in that part, Hanno with the Right Wing, which hitherto he kept unmov'd made a fierce affault, being carried by the tide amongst the ships of the Triarii, and did create them much troublesom work, when they were brought to great diffres; At the some time almost, the Left Wing also of the Carthaginians, the first posture being changed, and with a front made even, does assail with dangerous beaks the third squadron of the Romans, which drew their long boats by a Barge. The Romans having flipt their Cables, did prepare themselves for refishance; Here also they shew much Gallantry: So in three places, there do happen even just so many Sea-fights, far distant from each other.

When they had fought so hard, the Victory long enough inclining to either fide, at last it chanced, as needs it must, where there is fierce bickeering in fundry places at once, with equall force and vehemency, that the felfe same part which is first routed, should cause the whole Victory. For when Hamilton was utterly unable any longer to withfrand the Violence of his Enemies, his fingle flight did immediately disperse even the whole fleet of the Carthaginian. For L. Manlins one of the Confulls, being very much busied about bringing together the ships that were taken, and chaining them to his own, M. Regulus espying the fight to begin afresh in another place, he made halte to relieve his own fide, taking to him the thips of the second Squadron, all that escaped out of the former fight fase and unshattered; The Triaris did soon perceive that reliefe, and recollecting their Spirits, which had even failed them in extremity of Danger, they began to oppose their Enemies with great undauntedness. Hanno, when he saw that both those before him made frout refistance. and that himselfe was so over-charged on the Reare with fresh supplies, hoising up sail he did his best to avoid his approaching overthrow. And when L. Manlin, amidit these tryalls beheld the third Squadron of the Romans to be enforced towards land by the Carthaginians Left Wing, he fleer'd that way, and M. Regulus overtook him unawares, who had even now fet the long boats and the Triarii out of harmes reach. So the flate of things is foon quite changed, and they are furrounded very close, who but just before had hemmed the Romans in. Whom indeed being strangely encompassed, and in a manner straightly befieged, they might e're this have utterly destroyed, unless not daring to go near them for fear of the iron raven-beaks they were wont to grapple with, they gave the Confuls time enough, that themselves being safe they might even secure their own side, and the Carthaginians, that were environ'd by a sudden surprizeall, had leisure to take, as with a net, sifty ships, and all that were therein, fo the other few flealing away by the very shore side did make their ef-

This Sea-conflict as well in regard of various ill accidents, and the eagerness of the encounter, as also for the number of ships lost on both sides, was of fair remark. Of the Carthaginian ships fixty and three were taken, above thirty were funk. The Conquering Romans Orofice 4:3 loft four and twenty by reason of soul weather, but not one of them did fall into the hands of

When this victory was over, returning to Messana they allotted certaine daies to mend their ships, and refresh their men, and to take in store of new provision. Amongst which, Zoneres. Hamilear when he would not yelld by any means, the Romans should go to Africa, but Pelybias wanted strength to stop their march , he betook himself to stratagems, and sought, by sending Hanno to them to fue for peace, to prolong the time, till the arrivall of the forces which he lookt the Carthaginians would fend him. Hanno when he made his addreffe to the Confuls, and heard the exclamations of the people, that the same decree ought to pass against him, which five years before the Carthaginians had defigned against Cornelius Afina then Conful, he thifted off the threatned mischief with a subtill answer, Verily if ye foul de fo (saies he) ye foul me be bester at all then the very Africans; and presently the Confuls well resented what he said, commanding those to be filent that had voted him to chains, and there was a voice heard well beseeming the gravity of the Roman stock , O Hanno, the faithful dealing of our City deet quit Val Max.6.6 thee from that fear. It was in vain to move for peace because the Carthaginian did not deal fincerely, and the Confuls did rather aim at Victory then at Peace. Therefore they had no mind to defer any longer their intended voyage to Africa; Neither did the Carthaginian Commanders croffe the delign, though they engaged to each other, not to endure the enmy should march Zonara without diffurbance, but to infest him from fundry quarters, and to bar his passage. But Han-Months and the Constitute of the Carthage beforehand, Hamilear not during to attempt ought tarries at Polybias Heraclea. The Romans ships made a fare voyage ree not non enemies and from campells. And Zonaras, there wanted not some that did strangely abominate any travelling far by sea, and the enemies coast, and the very name of Africa. Manning, an Officer among the fouldiers, did first begin Florus, 2.3, to speak ill of government, but Regulus was so incensed against him, that he threatned him that feourges, and the axe should be his lot, unless he would submit. So at length the Consul was obeyed, and the nearer and the greater fear did expel the dread of travelling by fea. The Promonobeycuant to the sich from the bolome of Carthage does fretch very far into the Sici- Polybins lian fea. That coast was first found out by the Roman ships, then after a little stay while the whole fleet came up together, the Confuls having passed by the coast of Africa, they arrived at the Citie Clupea. Here the fouldiers are exposed to hazard, and when the ships were put into harbor, there was a Trench drawn round for the more security. The Citie because it refused to surrender, was belieg'd, and presently through the timerousnesse of the Citizens it being either yielded or deferted (for 'tis reported either way) it was reduced to the obedience

the Romans. But the Carthaginians though they did endure things truly harfn, and very strange, yet they Zonarus rejoyced at their weal, that they fared somewhat better then they expected: for when they Pulpina. heard what issue the Sea-fight had, they were sore afraid, least presently the conquering forces woold have been drawn even against Carthage it self. Therefore re-affuming some courage after their former fright, they were fully bent to make what strength they could to defend their City and the Suburbs thereof. Mean while the Confuls having fent mellengers to Rome which would acquaint the Senators what exploits had been atchieved already, and should befeech their advice touching new attempts, they make Clupes a Garrison, that they might make use of Zonarus that feat of war. And having fet a guard to defend the City and field adjoyning, they march. Polybins ing a great way forward with all their other forces, they utterly waste a very fruitful Country, which from the dayes of Agathorles had not feen the fword of an enemy; they destroy many goodly Villages, they force away whole droves of cattel, moreover they lead away by force above twenty thouland men, no man daring to gainfay; they also take many Towns by storm Zenarus or by furrender, wherein they apprehend feveral Revolters, and fet free many Roman Captives, that were taken in the late wars, amongst whom I believe even Cn. Cornelius to have been, that was chosen Consul again after two years were expir'd. While things are thus acted, they that were fent to Rome by the Confuls, return with Orders from the Senate. One of them was com-Polybins manded to quarter in Africa, with fuch confiderable forces as they held needful to be kept there. The other was required to bring back the reft of the fleet, and the refidue of the army

to Rome. So Winter now drawing near, M. Regulus continued there with almost fifteen thous Zonaras Polybius fand foot, five hundred horsemen, and with forty ships, what remained of the Fleet being richly loaden with Captives, and other booty L. Manlins having fafely passed by the Coasts of Si-7 an 1745 cily, he carried back to Rome. I find he led along with him to Rome twenty feven thousand Orofius.4, 8. Captives, and the Navall Triumph over the Carthaginians was ordain'd for him. Afterwards Ser. Fulvius, M. F. M. N. Patinus the more noble, and M. Aimilius, M. F. L. N. Pan-Colunne. lus were made Confulls. In the Year The Government of Sicily and the Command of the Fleet are committed to the charge of

From the foundation of the

those two: They were not minded to call back Regulus from amidst his Victories, while he City 498. went on prosperously in Africa; and he was ordered by the Proconful to manage the War there. That decree of the Senate no one did worse resent, than he himselfe, for whose honour Livie. Epit.

18 it was made. Therefore in his Letters to the Senate he made that his grievance, and fet it as the main ground of his fuit, that another might succeed him in his Office, upon the death of his Bai-Stratagemat. liffe (he undertook to manure a piece of ground of feven Acres, which his Mafter had in Papi-Val. Max. 4.4.6. nia) having gained an opportunity, he thence delivered up his Commission, and left his charge.

wherefore he must needs depart, least in his absence, when his ground lay untilled, his wife and children should want bread. And the Senate did ordain, that M. Regulus his ground should Seneca ad Helbe dreffed at the Publick charge, that what damage he had fultained should be made good, and Dionyf. spud fair provision should be made for his wife and children. Such good orders were then inuse! Valefium But when I read of or relate these things and the like. I cannot chuse but recollect with my self,

which is the more lasting recompence for virtue, a reward by Coin, or by commendation; by pounds, or by praise. M. Regulus his renowne does endure many ages after his death; the wealth of others hath perisht with their Masters, and oftentimes before them: In the mean feafon the Carthaginians having chosen two Generalls at home, Afdrubat, Hunno's fonne, and Boffar; they fent also for Hamiltar their third Commander in chief to come out of Sicily. Who with five thousand Foot, and five hundred Horse came in all haste from Heraclea to Car-

thage. These having called a Councell do decree, that the Army should not be kept within Zonaras. Walls, as the manner heretofore had been, neither should the Roman souldiers be permitted to do what they lifted without any punishment. So when they were encouraged to wage War, the Army was drawn out.

In the mean time M. Regulus did march to all places near adjoyning, through which the River Florus, 2.2.

Bagrada does flide, subduing all before him, not far from which the Romans that held certain Castles, were smitten with a sudden pestilence, and lost many, and were fore amazed. A water-

Livie Epitom. Serpent of huge bignels did fet upon the fouldiers, and they being much afrighted and restilling all in vain, the Serpent did feedland down many or them with his wide yawning jawes, others he benifed to pieces with his furious windings, and with the strokes of his tail, some again he poyson. ed to death with the blafting of his peltiferous breath, and he made fo much ado for M.R. egulus, Orofius 4. 8.

that with all his forces he must fight with the Serpent for the possession of the River, which when Tubero apud Ait was done with the loss of many fouldiers, and the Dragon could neither be overcom, nor woundgellium. ed he with his extream hard cruft of Scales eafily repelling, what ever darts they did throw at him. they must make use of Engines, and without great Guns and Mortar-pieces, like a well fenced Plin.8.14. Tower, the Enemy is not to be overthrown; After severall hurlings that were made in vain, a

great from being cast, did break his back-bone all to shivers, and did dissolve the vigorous vio-Silius lib.6 lence of the formidable Monster. And the business was effected with so much difficulty, and with fo great terrour to Horse and Foot, that the souldiers did averre they had rather oppose Val.Maximus Carthage it selfe, then such another Monster. And the Camp could stay there no longer, but must shun the infected waters, and all the Country round about which was blasted with the contagious stink of his lying there. This was some shame to the pride of men, which are wont to think

very fondly, that they can Conquer all things. Truely when M. Regulus was Generall, that had · been Conquerour by Sea and Land, one fingle Serpent when he was alive, did hold the whole Roman Army in plea, and being killed, he made the Army draw off. And therefore the Proconful did hold it no immodelty to fend the spoils even of this very Enemy to Rome, and to acknowledg with a publick Monument the greatness of his own fear, and his rejoycing at the victory. For he took order the skin of the beast should be taken off and carried to Rome, which is reported to have been an hundred and twenty foot long, and being hanged up in a certain Temple to have lasted even till the Wars at Numantia. When the Camp was remov'd from Bagrada,

the Confull commanded the Army towards the City Adia, all Towns and Castles being won and demolisht that lay in their road.

But to Adu, which was hard to take, there was a certain way of laying fiege by the help of warlike engines. To the croffing of which, when the Carthaginian Captains did speedily make hafte they fate down on a certain hill, but full of wood and full of other impediments that was very near the Roman Camp. M. Regulus having well confidered the nature of the place, and what manner of enemies he had to deale with, when he faw their foot were not comparable to his, but that they put much confidence in their Elephants and horsemen, but such forces being very formidable in open fields by the inequality of the places would not be come at, and would be made very useless; he wifely taking some advantage by the folly of his enemies, before they

could perceive and correct their error, determines to fall upon them in their own Tents. Where-

fore encouraging his fouldiers, and diligently observing what reason did suggest, he goes out of his Camp before the dawning of the day, and does cause his army to advance towards the hill directly opposite, where the Carthaginians had pitcht their Tents. First of all, the audacious confidence of the Romans did even amaze the Carthaginians, which being far leffe in number did fer upon fuch a vaft army even in their own trenches, from a low place, and of great difadvantage. Then they were in the greater confusion even in this respect, because the horsemen and Elephants, from which they did hope for most assistance, were not only of no advantage, but did extremely hinder and diffurb them, and the very time did augment their trembling, that the Romans did fet upon them unawares, and most of them, as yet, being fast asleep, there Zonard fore many of them are put to the sword even in their hurs, the others stragling in their amazed

flight, and not knowing where to hide themselves, were taken by parties set on purpose to Neverthelels the Carthaginians Mercenary fouldiers, the Spainards and the French, being in Polybinian fantly in a good posture, and fighting Couragiously on the other side of their bulwark it was doubtful a great while which would get the upper hand. The forlorn hope even now being put to the run, the whole Roman army had been overthron, if the horse from another quarter that were commanded to wheele about had not in the very nick of time charged the enemie on the reare that were pursuing those which sled. Then they also which a little before had deferted their station might now be railied up and encouraged to fight afresh. So the enemy being set upon on both fides, when he had for a long time with much gallantry made refiftance, he was constrained to cry quarter. When the Cartheginians saw what was done, immediately they fling themselves out of their Sconces, and fall to running with all the speed they could make, and indeed the Elephants and the horsemen when once they came into plaines they could retreat well enough and fafely too. The Conquerors having purfued the infantry formewhat far, they turn back at length to throw down their fortifications. In this Battel there were seventeene

thouland of the Carthaginians that were flain, five thouland are reported to be taken prifoners, Orofina and eighteen Elephants. The successe of this battel did purchase the Romans much friendship Entrepints. not only from all the Countryes round about, but even from people that were most remote. And in few dayes about fourfcore walled towns vowed fidelity to the Romans. Whereas upon the Orofius. newes that Tunis fuch a fenced City was taken by Regulus, did even aftonish the Carthaginians that were greatly straitned before, and which was built twelve miles from Carthage, least it Livis 304 fuffer what ever they did there to be kept fecret from the enemy, then being a fair prospect both to the very City it felfe, and to the fea hard by.

And the terrible dread of their war with the Romans did not onely dance round the Carthaginians, but the Numidians also, out of an oil grouge being fitting up by a first exportantly took up arms, and by spoiling and fireing the Carthagunian towns, brought more terrour and milery upon them, then the Romans did. And the Boores from all parts flying for refuge to the City, did cause not only a huge dread, but also a great dearth, when such a multitude of people did devour a world of provision, and the evarice of the owners did conceale the plenty as yet in store, who gaping greedily for gain by that Common Calamity were full of hope the price of victuals would raise daily according to the decrease of their most necessary food. Whereupon it followed, the Embaffy of Mareus Regulus was hearken'd to with greater heed, who aiming at the honor of finishing the war, and fearing least some one that might succeed him with a new commission from Rome should prevent him, he moves the Carthaginians to Conditions for peace. To that purpose some of the prime Senators are sent unto bim ; but when they Zonard faw strange harsh conditions offer'd, and their businesse at a stand; they took their leave of M. Regulus, who was verily perswaded he had Victory by the hand. Sieily for footh, and all Sar-Argans, who was a surface of the freely home what Romans they had taken, to ran England dinia were commanded to yeeld, to fend freely home what Romans they had taken, to ran Urfanum, fome their own men, to bear the whole charge of the war, and to pay belides a pention by the year. They had other impositions, full as burthensome as these. That they should be confederates with the Romans for offence and defence; that they thould use but one great thip; But the Romans they should affift with fifty gallyes well appointed as oft as they should be required. The Embassadours being transported with wonder at such Articles, and thas Regulas might Disdorf Eclog. grant his vanquisht suppliants more milde conditions, he made this answer. Men must either b. 13 Conquer or crouch to those that subdue cheen. By the return of which words the Carthaginians

ther to endure the worst that could happen than to embrace those Conditions, which they held no other than the bondage and fervitude of their Citie. In that flate of affairs certain ships which were fent to wast some souldiers into Greece, did return when they had gathered up no finall body of Mercenary fouldiers; Among these there was Publish one Kanthippus, by race a Lacedomonian, who did couple the noble exercise of warfare with the discipline of his Country, wherein he had been well trained up from his youth. He sufficiently understanding what feats had been done already, and having insight enough into the other fur. Florus 2.5.
Participation niture of the Carthaginian forces, of the Elephants and Horfemen, he made bold to speak a Forbina

proud word openly, that the Carthaginians were not subdued by the Romans, but by themfelves, by the weaknels of their Commanders, that knew not the duty of their places. This numor being foon dispers d, when Xanshippus was call'd before the Magistrates, he does produce

were much incenfed, though they had often made fuite for peace, yet they are fully bent, 72. Pohb. 1.31

Polybius

Zonara

Plin.

fuch evident reasons of that his judgement, that searce ought could be more manifelt; he shews them that in all their expeditions, in making their Fort, in joyning Battell, it was their manner still to nick out places utterly unfit, if they would liften to his advice, he does affure them not onely of fafery, but also of Victory: When feverall of the Chiefe Citizens do approve of his Zenaras judgement, and the very Commanders also themselves, and with beferning modelly preferring the welfare of their Country before his fingle opinion, they agree and ordain that the guidance of his Army thouldbe committed tou foreigner ... Xanthippus having undertook his charge . dayly drawing his fouldiers out of the City, he does accustome the field Forces to observe and Polybius. change their ranks, and instantly to do what they are commanded, and the confidence of better fuccess does fill the souldiers with admiration of him; the whole City being cherished even in desperation is raised up to expect joyfull things to come. When the Commanders behold this IIniverfall Cheerfulness, they also taking heart thereby, resolve to give the Enemy another charge. and encouraging their fouldiers as opportunity did require, they march out against the Romans. even with almost twelve thousand Foot, with four hundred horse, and well nigh as many Elephants; that thing alone did perplex the Romans, that they faw the Carthaginians make their inroads through the plain fields, having changed their first design, avoiding all steep and craggy places: But being puffed up with pride through their constant felicity they fet at nought the fouldiers that Zonaris. were wont to vanquish, and Gracalus their Leader. And Regulas was not corrupted with that fawning poylon of fortune waiting on him. When he well confidered that he had routed the Sea Forces of the Carthaginians, and the foot Souldiers too, that he had taken almost two hundred Townes, two hundred thousand men, and that Carehage being fore streightned. might be enforced to furrender he denied them peace when they fued for it on reasonable termes. and wrote to Rome. That the very Gates of Carthage which he had begint did tremble at him. 20maras So also moderation hath oftner deserted great Spirits in prosperity, then constancy in adver-

fity: But the Carthaginians having pitcht their tents in a plain field, M. Regulus whose chiefest

strength was in his infancry and thither he could not be followed but over Mountainous and steep

difficult places, thinking it all one to his Valour where he fought, he was not afraid to trust himself

ter this manner. A four square body of 8000 Carthaginians, which were the prime Chosen

men of all their foot, was let for a relerve; before this body, a convenient space being left be-

Apian.

Zonaras.

Pobb.

in the Camp, even to the greater vanting of his confidence, paffing over the river that was in the midst. and distant from the Enemy even two hundred thousand paces. Xanthippus perceiving the indifcretion of the Roman Leader, did avouch this would be the very time, wherein he would performe what he had promifed the Carthaginians; for he had got the Romans even tired with long Marching where his heart could wish them; he nothing doubted the Victory would be certainly his own; the time also did seem most commodious for the fight, because the day now drawing towards the evening, the Africans knowing well all places thereabout, if they fhould be overcome, they because their expected better in the right, or if they should conquer, the night would not hinder the purful of the Victory. Therefore the Carthaginians confulting what was to be done, **Xamthipput calling for the help of Gods and Men, that they might not lofe fuch a fingular opportunity he did earneftly perswade his men to undertake the Battell fo much the easier, because the fouldiers themselves trying out to Xanthippus, they did of their own accord with unufuall cheerfulness defire to encounter with the Enemy, therefore the charge of the main affair is granted to the Spartan, he drawes out the Army, and does exercise them af-

Frontinus Stratagem. Polybina.

Frontin, 2. 3.

Polybius.

Beantin.

tween, the Elephants are fet in order, being drawn up as broad as that fquare body; on either Wing the Horse are placed behind these on the Right Wing, stands the main body of hired souldiers. The Army being fet in such array, he commanded the skirmishers, that having thrown their darts, they should stand in open order for the advantage of their own fide, and when their main body should joyn with the Enemy, they should violently break out again from the Wings, and faculd on a fudden furioufly flanke the Romans, when they were charging the opposite referve. On the contrary part Regulus having well drawn up his Army, when he faw the Elephants in the Front of the Carthaginians, he foon takes advice, he brings his fouldiers lightly armed to the Van, he lets the well Compact foot-Companies in the Referve, the Horse are drawn up in the Wings, the Army is slirme in respect of depth, but much narrower then before; fo that the chiefe danger being seared from the Enemies Elephants and Horsemen, they did indeed take a right course against the Elephants, but being in an open and Champain Country, there was room sufficient for the Morse to surround, the whole Army being so close compacted. The Fight was began by the Elephants, which Xanthippus commanded to be led against the oppofite Regiments, and the Romans making a great shour; set forward to meet them. The Horse were likewise engaged in both Wings; but there the Romans being much inseriour in Number, and not able to relift the Enemies charge, fled away. But the Foot which were of the Left Wing, (whether it were to avoid the Elephants , or that thereby they thought the more easily to obtain the Victory) charged the Mercenaries, and putting them to flight, purfued them to their very Camp. The rest of the foot had an harder taske against the Elephants, by whose vast bodies their ranks were disordered, themselves trodden under foot, and whole Companies like a falling house, struck down to the ground, yet the very thickness of the Battell hindred them from breaking through; till at last they were distressed on all parts, for the Flanks and Rear were galled by the Horse, the soremost who made a shift to break through the Elephants, were slain by the

Enemy standing yet Entire and the light-armed men flying in upon them. There was no less execution done in the Flight, the Elephants and Numidian Horse pursuing them in an open plain place. Regulus with almost five hundred fouldiers was taken alive by the Enemy; of the whole Army Flores 1.2. there escaped but about two thousand (who had charged and put to flight the Mercenaries) Porth who beyond all Hope, by their halt, got lafe into Clupes; of the Romans and their Affociates Onwar. were slain about thirty thousand. Of the Carthaginians there were not many wanting beside diago. eight hundred of the Mercenaries, who had fought against the Lest Wing of the Enemy. When Europius the Army returned to Carthage after so great a Victory, carrying the Roman Generall Priso- Publius ner, a multitude of Citizens came out to meet them, others standing in the streets, or in their houses, beheld the spectacle with wonderfull Pleasure, which they durft lately scarce hope for: their mindes being not capable to believe fo great an Happiness attending them; For being of late so neer despair, giving not onely their Country, but very City for lost, they durft scarce believe to great a Change, though they faw it with their eyes: But they took most speciall notice of the Generalls, every ones eye and thought being fettled on them, looking sometimes on Xanthippus, Iometimes on Regulus, Extolling the greatness of their own Commander, by the Estimation they had of the other. He must of necessity be a gallant Man who hash overcome Terrour and Plague of Carshage, now of a sudden breaved of a numerous Arms, howing soft bis antient Fame and Liberty regether.

Their Admiration was encreased by the habit and Siline 6. Garbe of the Man, who under a small body, and none of the best lookes, carried a large and People. virtuous mind. For this Exploit Xanthippus had much glory, and withall as much envy, to avoid which he used as much art as in finishing the Warre, for whereas he might justly expect an everlasting reward of his good service at Carbbage, yet he resolved to leave those doubtful hopes and full of Treachery, and return home, before other mens affections, or his own fortune were Orefus 4.9. altered. For this is for the most part the disposition of men, that openly they profess the love of their Country, but really study their own private good; as long as their City being in lafety, they can obtain and quietly enjoy Honour and Riches, they pretend mighty love to their Country: But where there is danger lest they should bestow the same benefits on others for their egregious merits, they had rather want a man who doeth good to the Common-wealth, then have him in the least way hinder their private commodity: As long as they think themselves able to equall others, their envy is hidden and more remifs, but when they fee themselves farre exceeded, and that Honour duely given to others which they defired for themselves, then what they were not able by virtue to obtain, they feek it by Calumnies and Criminations. So that the best men have ordinarily most Enemies and are most subject to Treachery; But a Native of Pobb. the Country hath some remedy against this Evill in his Friends and kindred . A stranger being voide of all helpe and affiltance encreaseth the Matice of degenerate mindes by his being easy to be hurt, in that he is more exposed to Treasons, and may without any great labour or danger be offended, affronted and undone. That Xanthippus apprehended and confidered these things, the sequel do h evidently demonstrate, Tis reported he was drowned by some sent after him from the Carthaginians, who after so great a benefit received, hated the Author of it, who being Zoneras once dead, they thought it would quickly be forgot that their Countrey was preserved by a For Apple Others deny Xanthippus thus to have perished, yet confess the Treachery of the Carthagi-

nians, who at his Departure allotted him anold fhip, full of Leakes, fairly pitcht over as if it had been sound, but that he discovering the Cheat, went aboard on another thip and escaped the danger. About the same time they committed another fact of no less Treachery, but much more cruell, by reason of the number that perished thereby. The Mercenarys in somewhat a tumultuous manner claiming a Reward of their paines taken, and happy Valour, were put into thips being made believe that in some other place they should have their Desire : But the Cap Livie 28.2. tains of the ships who had such private Order, landed them and left them in a Barreu Iland where being destitute of all helpe from man, without food, without ships, having famine on one fide, and the Sea on the other, they pined away and perished; a fowl and horrid kind of Death. Others referre this Fact to former times, when there was warre between the Syraculans and Carthaginians, and that the Iland was thereupon called Offodes, or the Bonie lland, it lieth Diedor, 5-11. in the main Sea beyond Lipara Westward. These deeds whensoever and howsoever performed. do nothing dilagree with the Carthaginians usuall Cruelty. And if thus they served their Friends and Affociates, it is no wonder, they were more then ordinarily severe against their Enemies. Other Prisoners indeed were somewhat tolerably well used, for they likewise had many Captives at Rome, for whom they intended to make an Exchange. But against M. Regulus. they could neither cover nor moderate their Anger, but vexed and afflicted him all manner of wayes; they allowed him food which was neither pleasant to the Palate, nor strengthening to the Body, but which with much adoe by a flitgh nourishment served to produce his Miserable life. But more grievous were the Contumelies and Reproaches daily heaped upon him, amongst the rest, they would frequently on a sudden introduce an Elephant, to fright him with the noise and ugly shape of it, not suffering him to rest neither in Mind or body, and being thus milerably handled, and brought low, they cast him into the com-

When these things were heard at Rome, the City was filled not only with great grief but with fear alfo; for they miltrufted leaft the Carthaginians, provoked with the fense of their own calamities, and encouraged by this victory, should recompence them in the like kind, and dare to come even to the walls of Rome to inflict on them the same milchies themselves had suffered The Senate therefore commanded the Confuls, To strengthen Italy as diligently as might be with Sufficient Garrisons, themselves with a vast Navy to fail into Sicily, and thence if they thoughe fi into Africa, to divert the Carthaginians from any expedition into Italy. But the Carthaginians in the first place made it their care to reduce those Cities which the Romans had possessed to punish those Africans who had revolted from them, and by strength of arms to vanquish those who persisted in rebellion. Clapea was indeed by the Romans stoutly defended, but in Numidia, and over the other Africans (though their war was great) their victory was In the mean time, understanding that a great Fleet was preparing in Italy, they left the siege

of Utica which they had commenced, trimmed up the old flips, built new ones, and fludiously

endeavour'd to prevent the Romans from landing on the African shore. The Consuls used such

incredible diligence, that by the beginning of Summer they had three hundred and fifty ships

ready fitted and laden, with which failing to Sicily, when they found all things fafe there, and

no danger, but that they were full of expectations and fears, they left Garrisons where most

need was, and with the reft of their army steared towards Africa. But being by a tempest forc-

ed upon Coffera (an Iland between Africk and Sicily, near the Promontory of Lilybaum)

they wasted the grounds there, took a City of the same name, and placeda Garrison in it. Then

they fer forward to the Promontory of Hermeus, which being in the mid-way between Carthage and Clapea, shutteth in one side of the Carthaginian Gulf. At this place the Carthaginian

Navy met them, and a very tharp fight was entred into on both fides, when help came to the

Romans from Clupea, which totally inclined the victory, being before doubtful. An hundred

and four of the Carthaginian thips were funk, thirty taken, and fifteen thouland fouldiers loft;

on the Roman fide eleven hundred men were loft, and nine ships. The fleet then failed to Utica.

where they landed their men, and pitched their Camp near the City, The Carthaginians like-

wife brought their forces thither under the conduct of Hanno, where in a land fight they

were overcome with the loss of above nine thousand men. There were some Noble men

taken prisoners, whom the Consuls reserved whereby to redeem M. Regulus and others who

were in the like condition. They then consulted on present affairs, and conceived great hopes

they might keep Africk in possession: Nevertheless the country round about being plunder'd

and spoiled, they, fearing a famine, thought fit to return into Sicily, together with those Ro-

mans who had defended Clapea. They carried away very vaft and rich spoils, which had been

laid up in Clupes in the time of Regulin his prosperity, and much encreased by late victories.

They had a lafe Voyage into Sicily, and sufficiently fortunate had been the Consuls if they

would have fet a bounds to their happinesse. But because in their return to Italy they thought

by the by to take some Port towns of Sisily, not regarding the ship-masters counsel (who ad-

vised them. Not to fail in those dangerous and rough seas against the coast of Africa, now Orion and

the Dog Star were rifing) they suffered such shipwrack by tempest as hath hardly been heard

of, of three hundred threescore and four ships, scarce fourscore, having cast out all their lading,

were faved; much about the fame number of horse-boats and other forts of veffels were lost.

infomuch as the whole shore, even from the coast of Camarina (where the storm began) to

Pachynus, was filled with the Corps of dead men, and horses, and pieces of broken ships. In

this their hard distresse the humanity of King Hiero was no small comfort to them, who bounti-

fully entertained them, furnishing them with cloths, and victuals, and tackling for their ships,

and conducted them fafe to Melana. But the Carthaginians made no delay to take advantage

of this their misfortune, they presently regained the Hand and City of Coffura; and forthwith

croffing over into Sicily belieged Agrigentum under the command of Carthalo, and no relief

coming, they took it and demolished it: A great multitude of persons were here flain and ta-

ken priloners, the others, who escaped through the midlands into the territories of Syracuje,

planted themselves in a Village near the Temple of Jupiter Olympus. Neither were they out

of hopes of recovering the whole Iland, but that the Romans affociates confirmed and firengthe-

ned themselves against present sears, hearing what diligence was used in preparing a new Navy;

for the Confuls were to intent upon the work, that with wonderful speed, in the space of three

moneths, an hundred and twenty ships were built. With these Cn. Cornelins L.F. C.N. Sci-

pio Afina, and A. Aislins A.F. C. N. Calatinus being Confuls again, having made a new lea-

vy of front fouldiers, were commanded with the first opportunity to fet to fea. This Cn.

Polybius 1.36. Zonaras

Strab. b.17 Pelybius.

Strabo

Eutropian Orofius Polibius Zonarus

Polyb. Eutrebies.

Potybius

Entropius Diodorus. Pelyb. 1

Diederus.

Died orus

Z01414

Polib. 499.

Val.Max.6.9.11 Cornelius was a great example of the Inconstancy of Fortune, and of Patience in Adversity

for having seven years agoe, when he was Conful, been circumvented by the craft of the Carthaginians, and fuffer'd captivity, imprisonment and chains, and whatsoever milery is incident to mankind, he now refumed not only the other Ornaments of his degree, but likewise the Con-

fular Dignity with so much the more joy, by how much the sadder missortune he had been before bereaved of them. The Confuls having arrived at Messana, and joyned to themselves what ships they found there, being chiefly the Relicks of the last ship-wrack, failed with two hundred and fifty ships to the mouth of the River Himers, and took by treachery the Town of Cephaladium, fome Diodorus eighteen miles distant upon the same shore: From Drepanns (for thither they had steared Guiverina Sicitheir course) they departed without effecting their purpose, being not able to take it on the sudden, and Carthals having fent thither supplies in case of a siege. Being not thereby discouraged from farther attempts, they happily accomplished another design of greater moment. They Polybius directed their course to Panormus, the principal City of the Carthaginians jurisdiction, and possessing the Haven, sate down under the very Walls, and the Panormitans refusing to yield, they encompassed the City with a Ditch and Bulwark. The nature of the ground savour'd their intendments, vielding plenty of materials and wood for their works, which being finished, they began the affault, and battered down with their Engines a Tower by the fea fide, and the fouldiers entring by the breach, with great flaughter of the enemy, took the outward City, which was called New Panormus; the old City did not long hold out, for a great number flying this Zonaras ther out of the new City bringing along with them more terror then provisions, they were dejected with confideration of their present danger, and fearing sudden scarcity, sent messengers to the Confuls with proposals to yield up all but their bodies; the Confuls knowing the wants of the belieged, accepted not the conditions unless they would redeem themselves at a certain price. Every head was valued at two Mine, fourteen thousand persons were ransomed, the rest, being thirteen thouland were fold together with the plunder. This Victory was very glorious of great

and sudden concernment, for hereupon many Towns on that coast, some also far distant, cast out the Carthaginian Garrifons and submitted themselves to the Romans. The Jetines began, and Politics their example was followed by the Soluntines, Petrines, Tyndaritans and others. Affairs being thus transacted and a Garrison left at Panormus, the Conful returned to Messana and so to Rome, The Carthaginians lying in wait for them at their return, furprised some thips of Burthen with Zonarus

mony in them.

At Rome there was two Naval Triumphs made immediately one after another, by the former Marmora Cayear Consuls (whose command was prorogued) over the Cossurans and Carthaginians . Serv. pitolina. Fulvius triumphed the thirteenth of the Calends of February, and M. Aimilius the day after. The five hundreth year after the foundation of the City a fruitlesse expedition was made into Africa. Cn. Servilius Cn.F. (n.N Capio, and Cn. Sempronius Ti. F Ti. N. Blasus being Confuls, croffed over into Sicily, where having in vain attempted Lilybaum, they di- Polybius rected their course to Africk with two hundred and threescore ships, and failing along the coast Zonarus and fometimes landing, they took many Towns and got great plunder. They effected nothing Orefins. 4, 2. of greater moment, being hindred of entring into the most convenient Towns by the Carthaginians who every where met them with very good courage, having recovered whatfoever M. Regulas had possessed, and punished the revolters. For Hamiltar having ranged through Numidia and Mauricania, had reduced and quieted all that Tract, imposing a fine of a thousand Orofies. Talents of filver, and twenty thousand Oxen, and punishing the prime men who were thought to favour the Romans, three thouland whereof were Crucified. But the enemies encounter was not fo formidable to the Romans as their own ignorance in the places, and their dangers in Fulvium urfithe fea for failing to Mening, an lland of the Lolophagi, near unto the leffer Syrie, they num ftruck upon shallow places, the Tide going out, and were detained till the ships being emptied of Polybins their burthens, were by the Tide coming in again relieved from extreme danger. Having therefore escaped so great a distresse, and searing those dangerous places, without delay they failed selinus c. 30 away as if they fled, not that no leffe a calamity attended them then what they had avoided. To Panormus indeed they returned very fafe; but in their Voyage to Italy, as they failed about the Promontory of Palinurus, which reacheth out into the sea from the Lucanian Mountains a terrible from arifing fank above threefcore great ships, together with many horse-boats and Diederus veffels of Burthen. The City being exceedingly grieved at fuch frequent loffes, as if the very winds and water denyed the Romans the Soveraignty of the sea, the Senate decreed that their Zonaras Navy should conflit but of threescore ships, for the guard of Italy and transportation of provifions to their Army in Sieily. Nevertheleffe this misfortune hindred not one of the Confuls Fafti Capital; C. Sempronius from his Triumph over the Carthaginians on the Calends of April, ten dayes after Cn. Cornelius Proconful had made the like Triumph. There were Cenfors that year created at Rome, but L. Posthumius L. F. L.N. Megellus (who was likewise then Preter) dying in his Office, the other Cenfor D. Junius D. F. D. N. Pera did also lay down his Office.

The next Summer C. Aurelius L.F. C.N. Corta, and P. Servilius C. F. Cn. N. Geminus being Confuls, croffed over into Sicily, and amongst other Towns took Himera (upon the River Himera) but void of Inhabitants, whom in the night time the Carthaginians had carryed away. Yet it was a great advantage to have the possession of so considerable a place, and hereby the Romans wiped away that difference they had heretofore received at this City, for they had failed of their expectation of taking this City (named likewife Therma) by the covetouinels of their fouldiers. [For a certain Captive within the City, to whom was committed the cultody of one of the Gates, that he might thereby recover his liberty, did upon an appointed night Diodorus give admittance to the Roman Souldiers, who were fent to take possession of the City. When the chief of them were entred, they defiring to ingross the richest spoils unto themselves, gave order, To have the Gates fout again and no more men to be let (in. Whereupon the Thermitans receiving an Alarme took arms, and the Romans by reason of their small number not able to

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Frontinus

refift and having no reliefe from their Friends, whom they had thut out, were rewarded according to their Folly, being every man of them flain.] Himera being thus reduced into the Roman Power, (. Aurelius the Confull thinketh of besieging Lipara, which had been so often in vain attempted. And in order thereunto gathereth together the choicest souldiers they had in all Sicelly, and borrowing thips of Hiero transporteth them into the Liparean Iland. From whence having occasion to return to Messana, to consult the Entrailes of Sacrifices, he deputed his Lieutenant in the fiege his Kinfman P. Aureolus Pecuniola (fome fay 2. Caffins a Colonell) with V.I. M.x. 2.7.4. order diligently to defend the Workes, but otherwise not to fight at all: But he, not observing the Confulls advice, and thinking it would much redound to his Credit, to take Lipara in his abfence, made an Affault upon the City, and that to his Coft; for, not being able to Mafter it, he loft many men, and by a fally out of the Town had one of his Forts fet on fire, having also much

adoe to defend his Camp. But upon the return of Aurelius, Fortune wheeling about, there V.l. Maximus was a very great flaughter made at the taking of the City, after which he proceeded to the pu-

nishment of the Colonell, whom he commanded to be beaten with stripes, and take pay among the common fouldiers; a very remarkable feverity, whereof he made fome other proofes in the time of his Confullship. When Lipara was taken, an Immunity was granted to the Posterity of 'Ολυμσ. Timalithens (once Governour of these places) that they should for ever be free from all Taxes ἀναγρ. Livic 5. 28. and Tribute; wherein the Romans manifested the constancy of their Thankfulness, not to be outworne by time: because when the Pirates of Lipara had taken a Golden Cup, which they had fent to Apollo of Delphos, Timafitheus caused both it, and the Embassadours who conveighed it, to be fafely conducted into Greece, and the Men back again to The Romans afterward belieging Ertla a very strong Castle, with forty thousand foot, and

Diodorus

For fince the misfortune of M. Regulus, the Romans stood so much in sear of the Elephants that they alwayes avoided Battell. Oftentimes within the Territories of Lilybaum, and often in the Selinuntian fields, they have flood in Battell-array about halfe a mile from the Enemy, vet durst neither venture according to their wonted Courage, to begin the Charge, or descend into plain and open ground, but still kept themselves in craggy and difficult places. The Carthaginians hereupon erecting their Spirits, (feeing they now had Confidence in their land Army and knew the Romans had had greater loffes by tempels at Sea, then themselves by unluckie fights, especially having intelligence of the Senates Resolution to set out no more Navies; conceived hopes of recovering Sicily, if they did but fend good store of land and sea-forces thither,

arour of Peace between them: But notwithflanding all importunities he denied the Carthaginians

fourthip, for in taking a view of the Senate, Thirteen were degraded, four hundred young Knights had their horses taken away, and made common stipendarie souldiers. This came to

pass by the Complaint of C. Aurelius the Confull, who informed the Censours, That in Sicily,

when need required, being commanded to their Duty, they had refused to obey. The Confull, not

content with this Revenge for their contempt of Discipline, prevailed likewise with the Senate

a thousand Horse, were neither able to take it, neither durst they fight with the Carthaginians;

Zonaras

But their main impediment was want of Money, the late continuall Warres having exhaulted their Old store, and confumed their new raised Taxes. They fent therefore Embassadours to Prolomy King of Egypt to horrow two thousand Talents of Money. The King being loath to offend either them, or the Romans (being both in League with him) offered himself as a Medi-

Appianus apud Tu vium

Requelt faying. He would willingly helpe a Friend against an Enemy, but thought it not fit to assist one Friend against another. About the same time at Rome Tib. Coruncianus was the first of the Ple-Livie Epitom. beians who was created Chief Prieft. The fame year also Censors were created because the Duties of that Office could not last year be performed, one of the Censours dying, and the other laying down his Commission, M. Valerius M.F. M.N. Maximus Me falla, and P. Semore-Tabula Romanins P. F. P. N. Sophus made the feven and thirtieth Luftration. Two hundred ninety feven thousand, seven hundred ninety seven Citizens were rated. This was a sad and severe Cen-

Val Maximus. Frontinus

Stratsecmat. Columne Capitolina

Orcfiu: 4. 9. Entropius

to keep back their Pay. And truely as simes then went, the confideration of his feverity and strictness of Discipline, as well as his exploits performed, was occasion of his Triumph made over the Carthaginians and Sicilians upon the Ides of April. The next year was fuller of Threats, then action: For great preparations being made on both fides, and each standing in fome fear of the other, the whole fummer paffed away without any confiderable thing done. L. Cacilins L. F. C. N. Metellus, and C. Furius C. F. C. N. Pacilus, being Confulls, transporting their Logions over into Sicily, neither themselves much provoked the Enemy, or were provoked by them, though Afdruball a new Carthaginian Generall was lately come this ther with two hundred thips, an hundred and forty Elephants, and twenty thousand Horse and Foot. This business caused the Senate to enter into Consultation of preparing another Navy; for the Publick Treasures began to be exhausted by protracting the Warre, and fince the Missortune of M. Regulus, the Legions degenerated from their wonted Valour, and though all things should succeed prosperously at Land, yet 'twas manifest, the Carthaginians could not be kept off Sicily, folong as they had the fovereignty of the Seas. Refuming therefore their former resolutions, they began to put confidence again in their ships, and with all care to trimme the old, and build new ones. In the mean time L. Mesellus being left at Panormus, C. Furius returned to Rome, to the chusing of the new Confuls, who were C. Atilins M. F. M. N. Regulus,

and L. Manlins A.F. P.N. Unlfo, to these was committed the charge of preparing the Navy and men for the ships , L. Metellus was continued in his Command, with Commission to manage Folyb. 1.39 Afdruball understanding that one of the Romans Generals was ablent with half their forces, and computing with himself, that though the Armies had long stood in Battel aray one against

the other, the Romans had out of fear declined fight, being now no longer able to bear the complaints of his own fouldiers who accused him of cowardize, he drew all his forces out of Diedoras Litybaum, and after a long and difficult march through the Selinuncian Territories, he invaded thole of Pansrmus and there pitched his Camp. It fortun'd, that the Proconful, with the remainder of the Roman strength was then at Panormus to guard their Associates, now harvest grew on, in reaping and carrying in their grain. He, having inteligence that some of the enemies spies lay secretly at Panormus, commanded every man in the City to meet together in an Zonaras Affembly, then giving order they should examine one another, and question those who were leaft known, What they were, or what business they had at Panormus, found out the spies and feized on them. By them he understood the enemies defigns, and observing there was more rafiness then good counsel in their expedition, pretended great fear, and kept himself within the

works of the City, that so he might encrease their soolish considence. Whereupon Assuraball growing bolder, advanced his forces, spoiling and burning all the corn in the fields, and marching up even to the walls of the City. The Proconful regarded neither the loss fulfained nor the digrace thence redounding, foreseeing that if he did a little longer forbear, the Carthaginians would fufficiently facisfie him for both with good Ufe. Above all, he thought good to expect till they croffed the River Orethus, which runneth on the South fide of the Town, and then he Flagellus de had contrived a fure and fudden Victory. To effect this, as all other things were ordered to fig - rebus Siculis. nifie his fear, fo he placed but few fouldiers upon the walls, defiring that the enemy should not Fronting understand either the courage or number of his men. This counsel succeeded according to his Strat.3.17 expectation, both the enemy by his confidence, and fortune by a fudden chance furthering the de-

fign: For Afarmball Forded the River with his Foot, Horse and Elephants, and planted his Camp close under the walls of the City, with so much contempt of the enemies Cowardize, that he pitched his Tents without any works of defence about them, thinking there was no need of Diddorm Thither the Sutlers and Merchants bringing great plenty of Corne and Wine, the Mercena-

ries drank floutly, and elevating their voices according to their several dialects, in much noise and confusion gave good notice of their present temper, that they were not very sober. Then Polybian did the Proconful think the fittest time to fend those his mea who were ready armed to provoke the enemy to fight, and it succeeded so happily, that fill sending out by degrees fresh supplies, Astrobal's whole Army at length came out of the Camp, L. Casissus the Proconsal placeth part of the light armed men before the Trench, giving order, If the Elephants approached to fling their darts at them, and if they found themselves fore pressed to retire into the Trench, and thence come out again to a fresh charge. The mean Artificers and common rout he commanded to carry darts and weapons, and fling them over the wall that the light armed men should not want plenty of them. Himself with his companies completely armed, stood in Rank and File within the gate over against the enemies right Wing. They who were already engaged sometimes being overpower'd in number retreated in good order, sometimes being affilited by supplies from the Town did maintain the sight. When the Rectors of the Elephants desiring in emulation to feem Authors of the Victory as well as Afdrubal, and advancing with their beatls, beat back those who opposed them, and rashly pressing upon them (as they retired toward the City) came up even to the Trench. But then a shower of Arrows slying from the walls, and fresh light armed men assaulting them with Spears and Darts, the Elephants being wounded began to rage, and betaking themselves which way soever anger and pain led them, turned upon their own men, trampled under foot, routed and diforder'd whole companies of arm-

Whereupon the Proconful crying, This is the time of the long look's for Victory, iffueth out, and being fresh and in good rank had an easie victory over the confused multitude of the enemy; there was a great flaughter made both in the field and in the purfuit, their calamity Poblis being excreased by a sudden chance which one would have thought of advantage to them : For Diedorus about the same time the Carthaginian Navy appearing at shore, the whole multitude trembling Zonarue and blind with fear, promicuoully ran thither as to the only refuge, in which harly burly maay were trodden under feet by the Elephants; many venturing to swim, and many too hastily scaling the ships and tumbling down perished in the sea. Neither before this time nor after it amongst all their prosperous exploits, had the Romans any Victory more glosious; whereby the Romans refumed their former confidence and courage, and the enemy was so disheartened with fear, that they cast off net only all hopes but all thoughts of a land Army so long as that Oresius 3.9

Twenty thousand Carthaginians are faid to be flain, fix and twenty Elephants were presently taken, and afterward all the reft. For the Proconful thinking it hard for his ignorant men to satch the beafts being loofe and enraged, commanded a Cryer by Proclamation to promife Liberty and safety to any prisoner by whose means the Elephants should be taken; hereby laying

In place of Livie's Eighteenth Book.

first hold on those who were most gentle and familiar, by their help they easily brought in the reft. L. Metellus fent them all to Rome, having invented a pretty way for their transportation; for his thips not being fit for the purpofe, he gathered and bound together many Hogf-

Stratagem. heads, fastning a Rafter between every two that they should neither dash together nor yet part one from the other, then planking them over, spreading earth and durt upon them, and erecting entred them and were fafely conveighed to Rhegium.

Zonaras. Orolika

Frontin.

Zonaras

Plin, 8.9

walls on each fide in the form of stables, the Elephants otherwise very fearful of failing by water. Aldruball from this overthrow escaped to Lilybaum, but being condemned at Carthage while he was absent, and afterward upon his return apprehended, he was accordingly executed. The Carthaginians now confidering their Armies were routed, their Elephants taken, all Sicily lok except Lilybaum and Drepanus, that the Romans having again fet out a Navy, were very potent both at land and fea, began to think of Peace, willing to accept of it on any tolerable conditions. Whereupon they remembred M. Regulus and the conditions he once propounded to them. and perswaded themselves that by his means they might prevail either for peace or at least for what they next defired, an exchange of prisoners; nothing doubting but that for his own sake he would effectually interpose himself in such a busines: For what man can be imagined so obstinate as not to free himself from the miseries of a Gaole, and desire to see bis dearest relations, and enjoy his Liberty, Country, Dignities and Honours? M. Regulus hath a wife and children at Rome friends and kindred in the Senate and publick offices, a Coufin German now Conful, he is both much beloved by the Senate and people of Rome for his former victories, and pitied for his afflictions; if therefore he beareth any good will to himself, or findeth any respect from his friends, no man certainly will be more earnest in prosecuting, or is more likely by favour to effect such a design. He accepted the employment, not out of any hope or defire to do himself good, as afterward

appeared, but that he might in person the more effectually move the Senate to have a care of

the Commonwealth. So being joyned with the Carthaginian Embassadors, when he was come

to the City, he would not enter the Gates though much entreated by the Romans, alledging. The

Custome of his Country to give Audience to the Embassadors of an enemy without the City. The

Senate being accordingly affembled, he amongst the Carthaginian Embassadors delivered his

Message, That himself also being by the War a sarvant to the Carthaginians, had command from

his Masters to propound chiesty, That the war may be concluded upon what terms should seem

Zonayas,

Mopian apud Pulvium Urfi-Dio. apud Fulvium Ursinum. Cicero de Offic 3.27 Dionyf. apud Fulvium.

Liv. Epit, 18 Zonaras

Silius b.6 Cic. de Offic. fit to both parties, or that at least an exchange of prisoners would be granted. The Embassadors presently withdrawing he likewise accompanied them in either, though he was earnestly solicited; would he be present in the Senate at the debate of the business till the Carthaginians assented to it. Then fitting filent till his opinion was required, he thus expressed himself, "Conferior Fathers," 'I am fill a Roman: my Body indeed, as Fortune would have it is in the power of the ene-mies, but my Soul, not subject to Fortune, is fill the lame. Following therefore the reason of my Sonl, which is my own, rather then the inclinations of my Body, which is anothers, my 'advice is, You would neither exchange prisoners' nor conclude a peace. For to restore the Captives, while the war continueth is disadvantageous: They have no Commanders in hold but my felf who am an eld man, you have many, and those young, amongst which are some no way to be despited. And to finish the war, unless upon very ample terms, or without a complete universal Victory, as it becometh not your Wildom, so it is pernicious to the Commonwealth. I know you meet with many difficulties in managing the war, for no great affairs f can be transacted without great pains and cost: But if you rightly consider the state of Car-'thage, you will find all things tending to victory to be much the better on your part. We "were indeed once overcome in a great Battel whether it were my fault or fortunes; but we have ' so often routed their Armies, that the confidence they had assumed upon my overthrow is now, by the Victory at Panormus, preffed down to the utmost despair. They have lost all Sicily, except one or two Cities, and in the other Hands their condition is naught. You have a Navy which they dare not encounter, so that in that part of the war ye are also superiours. And the losses we have sustained by Tempest hath not bereaved you of so much strength as it hath taught you Circumspection. The want of money perhaps is equal on both sides; but the Ita-I lians are more obedient to you then are the Africans to the Carthaginians, whom as they neever truly loved, so have they of late learn't to hate more perfectly. For not being provoked by any fuch injury they revolted freely to me, but now fince their former mafters have wasted their Grounds plundred their Cattel exacted their Monies and flain their Nobles, what do ' you think they can more defire, then that a new Army would come from hence into Africa? But that your leavyes of men are easie and large, that your souldiers are valiant, of the same Language, the same Mind, the same Manners, Religion, City and Kindred, I take to be so great an advantage, that if in all things else ye were exceeded, this one only thing would be sufficient to balance the war, and make the Victory doubtful on the enemies fide, for what help is there in a company of Mercinaries against fuch a force? and if there were any, the Carthaginians have bereaved themselves of it by their cruelty, and they have made it now as difficult to hire strangers, as it was before to govern them. Xanthippus to whom Carthage is indebted for its preservation, having been so ingratefully and treacherously used, is sufficient warning to others how they lend their affiftance to fuch a people who know not how to recompence the greatest desert but by the greatest injuries. Nay, the very common and meanest Barbarians, a Brutish and slavish fort of men, will be deterred by Cruesties so often exercised upon their Fellowes, who have been fometimes murthered by hangmen, or their fellow Souldiers, fometimes exposed into barren and uninhabited Hands, receiving inflead of the pay they have fought for, most inhumane punishments, and horrible deaths. And this Conscript Fathers is my Opinion, that neither Peace is to be made with Carthage, nor yet an exchange

This Counfell displeased not the Senate, if it could have been executed with the safety of him who gave it; but the more he neglected himselse for the Common good, the more they pitted him, and manifeltly inclined upon any termes whatfoever to reftore fo Gallant and Generous a Person to his Country. And voices were given out, that seeing he was now so happily returna retinit of the state of the s High Priest likewise affirmed, that he might stay, without incurring the guilt of Perjury. But troping, he to the Amazement of the Senate it felfe, with a fierce Spirit, and fevere Countenance, proceeded, faying, why do ye not refetve this doubt? follow my Advice and regard not me. Ye in vain attempt that which will be neither pleafing to your felves, nor profitable to the Country, nor honeft in me. For suppose, for a while ye would be willing and joyfull to see me amongst 'you, when once the short spurt of this affection is vanished, the Baleness of my Return will make me more odious to you, then my absence made me desirable. For my part I am resolved Eutropius b.6 not to live in that City, where after an African flavery, I cannot maintain the dignity of an 6 koneft Citizen, and if I should defire it, my fidelity would hinder it, the remembrance of my Silius b.2 facred Oath would hinder it, and my Reverence of the Gods, by the Invocation of whom I 'affured the Carthaginians of my return. And should I forswear my selfe, I fear that Revenge would be taken not only on me, but on your felves, and the whole Roman People also. The Gods, believe me, are no vain things, and will not without Punishment be affronted by the Perjuries and Contempts of Man. If any one be of opinion that in Religion I may be absol-'ved, that the bookes of the Angurs mention expiations of fuch crimes, and that Attoneoment may be made by Ceremonies and Sacrifices for Perjury, and Treason; I would have him understand the Majesty of the Gods is more severe, then being offended by Perjury, to be appeafed by any Inventions of Men, neither is it agreeable to Reason, that a Guilt contracted by the fins of man, should be washed away with the blood of Beasts. As for my selfe, I am not e ignorant that great and exquisite torments are prepared for me at Carthage. But to deceive a truft, I think to be worse then all of them, for this would indeed hutt me, as for the Torments they hurt only something about me. Think not that man miserable who is able to endure milery. Slavery, Reproach, Contempt, Griefe, Hunger and Watching, I never yet effective ed evill, but now by a long custom they have left off to be troublesom to me. That they are tollerable, I have learn't by fuffering them; and if once they be intended to that degree, as not to be born by Man, Death will quickly free me not only from them, but from all other Calamities. Nothing therefore is to be feared for him who feareth not Death, which is easie at any time to obtain, and truely I had inflicted it on my felfe, but that I thought it the part of a man rather to overcome forrow then to avoid it. I have fooken these few and confused words. that ye may understand, I am not to be perswaded from my Opinion, and withall that you 'should not bewaile me as an unfortunate and miserable Man: My Resolution is easy and con-

'Tis reported that the more effectually to move them he affirmed, shat before he was difmiffed from Carthage, they had given him agentle Poifon , which by flow degrees feeding on his vi- Tuditanua tall spirits, Sould consume him after the exchange Was made. Wonderfull was the constancy and Agelliof this Man, who, rather then swerve from the Rule of Honesty, did with more earnestness purfue Contumelies, Torments and Death, then others avoid them, a true and profitable Leffon to Pofferity, That those men only are prepared to endure any Torments, and are constant in their honest resolutions, who have a sense of their own nobility, and think themselves borne not onely for this world. For certainly M. Regulus would not willingly have undergone fo great mileries; if he had not thought that after Death there are great Rewards for the Virtuous, and great Silimb.6
punishment for evill men. The Senate therefore having midds a Decree conditions the Virtuous, and great Zenara. punishment for evill men. The Senate therefore having made a Decree according to the opinissilia. on of M. Regulus, he with a fettled countenance followed his Shillen and angry Matters, by whom Dis. spud it appeared that they would eruelly revenge the indignity of their repulse upon his Person, info. Fulv. Hefin. much as many were moved to detain him against his will, Moreover his Wife Marcia, and his Horacer; 3 Children making Lamentable complaints, the Confulls faid, if be tarried they would not deli-ponic. ver him up, neither would they hinder his going. So he refusing to discourse with his Wise, and Livis Egit. 18, avoiding the Embraces and kisses of his little Children, was carried back to Carebage, where with Author de viris eruell corments he was put to death. For cutting off his Eyelids, they kept him awhile in a dark Hing. c. e. place, then in the heat of the Sunfhine they fuddenly brought hit out, and forced him to look up Aug de Cir.
into the sky ar lenoth they our him into a Wooden cheft (right ever against the Sun) (fill of Dd 1.15 into the sky, at length they put him into a Wooden cheft (right over against the Sun) full of siting nailes on the infide, and so narrow that hewas forced alwayes to fland upright; if at any time VA Maximus. he lean't on one fide to eafe his weary body, he was pricked and goared with the nails, and fo in 2.1 exc.

'flant : 'Tis my care to return to Carthage, what I shall there suffer I leave to the

torment and continuall watching yielded up the Ghoft. rment and continuall watching yielded up the Ghoft.

This was the end of M. Assilius Regulus, much more glorious then his Life, though long led Agaillum.

Dio. apud Valefium.

7091944 Tuditan.apud Agell.6.4 Diodres b. 24 Vale (apud

with great honesty and Honour: He was a man of great Integrity of Manners, of an Invincia ble Spirit and for his Counfell not to be despised, wherein neither his own nor after ages could accuse him, but that he seemed not very moderately to bear his prosperous Fortune, and that by denying the Carthaginians request he was the occasion of the wars continuance for many years after to the great detriment of both Cities. But he wiped off this his fault by his other many egregious virtues, and chiefly by his wonderful constancy at his death, being more happy in fuffering calamitie then if he could have avoided it. The Senate hearing the news of his death and the Barbarous cruelty of the Carthaginians, delivered up the Noblest of the Captives to Marsia and her children whom they that up in an Engine thrust through with share irons refolying to put them to the like death as Regulus had fuffered; for five whole daies they had no food allowed them! in which Boffar with grief and hunger pined to death : Hamilear being ftronger in body continued five dayes longer, thut together with the carcaffe of B. flar, with fuftenance fufficient only to prolong his miserable life, Till at length the Magistrates understanding what was in doing, did restrain their cruelty, commanding that the Ashes of Boffar should be conveighed into his own Country, and that the other prisoners should be handled with more mercy. Whereby appears a remarkable difference of manners in the two Cities, in that the one being not unjuftly offended, nor able with fecurity to offend, with horrid punishments extinguished that virtue they ought to have reverenced; the other mitigated a most just revenge nor regarding their own enraged grief, but the Rules of Humanity, and that moderation which becometh Illustrious Empires.





PON the departure of the Carthaginian Embassadors the Consuls having Order from the Senate to transport their Army into Sicily, did very readily obey, being highly incenfed against the enemy for M. Regulus his fake, and likewise provoked with emulation and conceiving great hopes from the Victory of L. Metellus Proconful. For they measured not the greatnesse of the businesse so much by the losse of the Carthaginians, who were much weakened by the loffe of an Army and so many Elephants, but chiefly they were encouraged because the fouldiers, having successefully fought against the beasts, did now

no more stand in fear of them. And hopes were conceived the war might suddenly be finished if opportunities were not neglected. The Confuls therefore with a Navy of two hundred thips, and four Legions failed to Panormus, where taking in likewise the other forces and ships (unless what were left for the guard and fecurity of some places) they went to Lilybaum with 240 Beak-Etymologica in ed ships, threescore Barks of a shorter fize, called Cercurs, and many other vessels of all forts, with resolution to make an assault upon it. This is that samous si ege of Lilybaum, which beginning the fourteenth year of this war, lasted full ten years, and at length was ended, neither with the furprise of the City, nor with its furrendry, but together with the whole War. For both the Romans and Carthaginians well understanding of what concernment that City was, either to the Guard of the African Coast, or the Empire of Sicily, did with all their might, the

Polyb. 1. 41

In place of Livie's Nineteenth Book.

one affault, the other defend it. The Triumph of L. Metellus did iomewhat comfort the City of Rome, after their forrow for M. Regulus, not only with the memory and confideration of their successes, but with the sweetness of Revenge also over so cruell and inhumane a Peo- Colum Trium. ple : He Triumphed Proconfull over the Carthaginians, the feventh of the Ides. of Livie Epit. 19. ple: He Triumphed Procontuil over the Cartnaginians, the leventh or the Iael. of September, thirteen of the Enemies Commanders were led before his Charriot, and a great Plany is a. troope of Elephants, even an hundred and Twenty; some reckon many more. These being Plin. 8, 6. afterwards produced when the Games were celebrated, were chafed up and down the Circus with soeares headed with iron, that the People might accustome themselves to contemne those beasts they had heretofore fo terribly feared. Virius Flaceus affirmes they were all flain, the Romans not caring to make use of them themselves, and thinking it no way for the advantage of the Common-wealth, to make a Present of so considerable a strength to any Prince. The same M. Varro and veare Corn was very cheap at Rome, a bushell for a penny, at the same price was fold a gallon Plin.18.3. of wine, thirty pound of dried figgs, ten pounds of oile, and twelve pound of flesh. For there was greater flore of these Commodities then of money, which by the long continuance of warre grew very scarce. While these things hapned at Rome, the Consulls in Sicily affaulted Lilybaum with all their strength, and the belieged as stoutly resisted. The first attempt was against a Tower, which stood farthest toward the Libyan fea, this being demolished, they did 201/bins 1.42. by degrees proceed to those which were next, till they had destroyed fix. For the more easy battering of the rest they began to fill up the Trenches, that they might draw over and plant their Zonaras Engines. Though the labour were very great for the ditch was three core cubits broad, and Diodorus 24. forty deep) they did readily fet upon and diligently promote the work. The Carthaginians to 20mars. hinder their delign, made holes on the infide of the Trench, out of which they cast the rubbidge Diodorus again, but, the heapes still encreasing, and the ditch at length made even with the ground, (by reason of the multitude of Labourers) they changed their Counsell, and crected another wall within the former: Himileo being at all Workes indefacigable, who belides the multitude of Inhabitants in the City, had ten thousand Mercenaries, and did by his wisdom, Vigilance Polybius. and constancy clude and overcome all the Enemies force and Stratagems. He suffered nothing to be out of order among his own men , nor any thing to be secure on the Enemies part; he built Work against Work, digged Mine against Mine, opposed Armes to Armes, sometimes he issued forth, sighting with such resolution, that in these tumultuary skirmishes there were sometimes flain little fewer, then ufually fall in fet Battells.

The Romans undermineing the Foundation of the Walls, Himilto made his countermine over against the place where he observed the Romans to cast out earth, and opening their Mine he fent in forthwith a Band of Armed fouldiere, who fat upon the naked Romans buffe at work, and flew a great number; and as many were burnt with brush faggots (thrown into the Trench and Tobbias, 1, 43 set onfire) while they approached the Walls to helpe their fellowes. Notwithstanding feare and confirmation of mind encreased among the belieged, whereby some Mercenary Commanders taking advantage, and pretending want of pay, plotted to betray the City to the Romans, no-bible doubting but that they could eafily induce every man his fouldiers to approve of the defign. On a certain night therefore flipping out of the Town into the Roman Camp, they declared the flate of the City, and what they had intended; Amongst the other Mercenaries at Lilybaum. there was one Alexon an Achaian, a Man not unskilfull in Martiall Affaires, and of lingular Integrity: He understanding the Traytors design, without delay discovers it to Himileo, Himileo as in a great and imminent danger, immediately fummons together all the Mercenary Commanders, who were yet in the Town, declares to them what was in agitation, and by whom, and vehemently inveighing against them, he exhorteth those who are present, not to become partners in the rashness and Treachery of others, that persisting in their Duty, they should find all fair dealing from the Caribacinians, their Pay Bould be certain, and green Rewards moreover accumulated, that if they tainted themselves with the infamous crime of Treason, they would be hatefull to God and man; withall, as much money as in halt and fear he could at prefent raife. he distributes among them, promiting that, himfelfe would take care to fee the Common fouldiers pay acone as may be discharged.

An Oration made in season, hath certainly great power over the Minds of men, especially if the gravity of the speaker be mixed with truth and sincerity to be relied upon; Every one asfented to what Himiles spake, and chearfully offered their utmost endeavours to continue their Politic fouldiers in their Duty. Himiles commending them, and furthermore encouraging them with hopes, commands every one to apply bimselfe to his own Companys, and endeavour to keep them in Subjection: He sendeth likewise along with them Hanniball, the son of Hanniball, who je tished in Sardinia, and Alexon the Achaian , Hanniball to the Gaules, with whom he was acquainted, and very gratious, by Reason of his sormer conversation with them in the Wars; Alexon to other Marcenaries of feverall Nations, by all whom he was equally beloved. These engaging their Words, that what sever Himilco had promised should be performed, so effectually made up the business, that the Traitors a while after returning to the Walls, were not onely kept out, but beaten back with darts, and reproached for their Villany. So they returning to the Consults without effecting their Design, were nevertheless rewarded with Gifts, and had Land in Sicily bestowed on them.

Thus did the fidelity of Alexen at that time support the Carthaginian Affaires, brought af-

therefore deferveth to have his memory and praifes recorded in History.

gentines, whom the Mercenaries of Syracone had by the like wickedness plotted to betray, and

The Belieged were afterward much encouraged by the comeing of new Auxiliaries. For the

Romans were provided for them, and where they feared most danger had placed strong Guards,

with these a very sharpe fight was begun, many fell on both sides, for they fought with great

Courage and Refolution, and the number of men was great on each part, no less then twenty

thousand issued out of the City, and were opposed by a greater Multitude of the Besiegers.

For the Confulls having raifed Auxiliaries from their friends in Sicily, were above an hundred

thouland strong, whereof threescore thoulands were imployed in the fiege, the Residue being

out of the Battel. Reither did the Romans purfue him, being content they had preferved their

The next night Hanniball, while the Enemy was weary after the fight, and observed not his

Motion, secretly flole out of the Harbour with the ships he came in , and went to Adherball

at Drepanns, carrying along with him the Horsemen, who being of no use to the besieged in a

close place, he rightly judged might lotherwise be better employed. These making frequent ex-

curfions from Drepanur, infelted the high ways, obstructed the Conveiance of provisions, sur-

prized many for ragets who straggled far from the Campe, afficted the Roman Associates with

all kinds of mifery, and very much confounded the counsells and defigues of the Confulls. Ad-

her ball likewise much perplexed them at sea, suddenly falling sometime on the Sicilian, some-

time on the Itulian shore, leaving nothing unattempted whereby he might mischief the Romans.

Hence it came to pasthat there was great scarcity in the Roman Camp, for they had almost no

food left but onely the flesh of beasts, many died of Famine, and many more, as is usuall in

fuch cases, of Diseases; whereupon many thousands perished, and therefore it was conclu-

ded that one of the Confulls with his Legions should return to Rome to the Assembly

of the People, that the other Besiegers might have the greater Plenty. After thin the

Romans again with greater pains and deligence endeavoured with earth and stones to stop up

the mouth of the Haven, foreifying the Damme on both sides with strong pieces of timber

joyned together cross wayes, and faitned with iron Auchors, to conteine the heap of earth and

stones from washing away: But their labour though great proved fruitles, for the sea

was so deep, that whatsoever was slung in, was carried aside before it lighted right, and

upon the ariling of Tempelts, the Tide being very violent, destroyed their Work.

Carthaginians, though they were ignorant of what hapsed at Lilybeum, did judge it fit to car-

Polybius.

Diolorus 24

Zonaras. Orefius 4.10

ry on affaires with much Vigour; therefore they commanded Adberbal the Admiral to provide a Navy and convey Men , Money, and Corne to Libybann. By him was fent Hannibal the fon of Hamiltan, who having a frell gale of wind, from the Egulan Ilands, failed directly into the port of Lilybaum; his men ready armed for fight, and refolving to break through all opposition. The Romans had from the beginning of the flege flopped up the mouth of the haven by finking fifteen thips, which they had for that purpose laden with stones, being therefore suddenly overtaken with the Enemies haft, and fearing left themselves might by the force of the winds be driven into the Port, a place made unfafe for Navigation, they did not at all oppose the Enemie. Hannibal fafely entred the Harbour, and landing his men to the number of tenthouland, was received into the City with very great joy of the Lilybetans. The Romans feeing they could not prevent the Enemies Arrival, entred into Confultation how to defend their Works, which they thought Himilico would not delay to fet upon, having fo great a recruit of fresh fouldiers; neither were they deceived, for Himileo intending to make use both of his new strenght and of the Courage of the others now revived, fummons all his forces together, and by hopes of Victory and ample rewards perswades them to make a fallie, and haveing disposed his Companies as the Occasion required, by break of day he assaulteth the Romans works in many places. The

Diodor.

fent abroad to bring in Provisions. The fight therefore being very hot in every place, the fharpest Contention was about the Engines, fonde striveing to spoile them, other to defend them, with fo great Vehenience that they spared their own lives no more then their Enemies. A great number of flaine men lay in that flation where the Affault first began, the Clamour and noise of the Warriours, and Terrose of the Battel were much encreased by another Company, which brake out, with links and forches, rufhing, through all dangers and Deaths, to fet fire on the Engines; and the Roman foulders were near giving place to the fierceneffe of the Enemic, as no longer able to defend their Enginess But Himsles feeing many of his men perifh, and the Romans as yet nothing to remit of their Courage in refiftin g, founded a Retreat, and went first

works which were almost given for lost:

Dioder.

Zonar11

Diodorus

Zonaras Diodorus

Polyb 1.47.

Diodorus.

But the very fame of the Work did for a time keep the Haven block tup, which very much troubled the Carthaginians: that they could now by no means hold intelligence with their friends, neither durit any man undertake to visit the Lilybætans and give an account of their Condition, till at length one Hannibal firnamed Rhodins ingaged himself to enter the City, and having viewed all things, to returne with a faithfull Account. The promise pleased the Carthaginians: but they had little faith in it; because they knew beside the heapes of rubbifh, that the Haven was watched and warded by the Roman ships at Anchor there: But he having rigged a private ship he had, failed to one of the llands over against Litybeam, and the next day having a favourable wind, at ten of the clock in the day time, openly in the face of

the enemy wondring at his confidence entred the Haven. But the Conful to intercept him in his return in the night time placed ten choice thips on each fide the Haven, five as near the mouth as might be. Hannibal trusting in the swiftness of his Vessel came out in the day time; the Romans were ready in the expectation of him, and with all their endeavours fet forward against him but he was so much too quick for them, that not contenting to escape he moreover infulted over them, sometimes failing, sometimes wheeling about as if he would challenge them to fight. When he had often used this bold exploit, it proved of great advantage to the Carthaginian affairs, in that the Belieged were infinitely comforted with meffages from their friends, in that at Carthage they daily understood the state and progresse of things at Lilybeum as occasion required, and in that the Romans were so much ashamed and madded at the rashneffe of the men which they could not revenge. He was much helped in his defign by his knowledge of the Channel and the passages thereabouts; for between those Fenny and moorish places whereby is the passage to Lilybann, he diligently observed a very safe and sure course for his ship. For when he came from the main Sea within fight of the City, he so turned his ship. that the Stern of it was toward Italy, and from the Foredeck the Tower of Lilybaum which was upon the shore, hindred the fight of all other Towers toward Africa, and this is the only

And now many more being encouraged by the boldness and success of Hanniball, began to correspond with Lilybaum, till at length by a certain chance a vessel of great swiftness was taken. For though in other places the Romans Dams were carried away by the winds and water, yet in one place, where the Sea was somewhat shallow, they stood firm; there the ship striking and being detained was taken by the Romans, and being furnished with stout souldiers and good rowers proved the ruine of Hannibal alfo. For having entred the City in the night time and returning in the open day, he spied this ship every where waiting upon his motion, whereupon apprehending danger, at first he fled, but that being in vain, he made some opposition and was

taken by the Romans.

fafe way of entring the Harbour with full fail.

The Romans being possessed of this ship, and observing the same course of entring the Haven, did afterward eafily hinder any other veffels from failing to Lilybaum. The Befiegers Dioderns :4, \$ began now very fiercely to intend their main business, and affaulting one of the Works near the Sea. drew the whole company of the belieged to defend that fide where the ftorm was made, whereby opportunity was given to other forces who were referved for that purpose to make an affault upon the contrary part and take the outward wall: but this proved in vain, for the Carthagmian General featonably coming with a supply of choice men, beat the Romans out with great flanghter. Another greate for the new part of the universal Victory; there arose by chance very great gusts of wind, which as it were on set purpose blew hard upon the Romans works, shaking their very Rampires, and tumbling down the Towers built thereon. The townsmen were not ignorant of this, and thought now an opportunity given them by the gods of firing the Romans Engins, which they had so often in vain affaulted. The substance of the Engins was very apt to take fire, having been long felled and dried with the heat of the Sun, The Romans were not flack in defending themselves, but not to much purpose, for the enemy was directed by the light of the fire which had feized on the Engines, and affifted with the ftrength of the wind to cast their darts more surely and with greater force, the others received no less hinderance and danger thereby, then by the weapons of the enemies, for the wind being fierce and against the Romans blew smoke, and flame, and ashes into their mouths and eyes, and brought the enemies darts with greater violence upon them, whereas themselves by reason of darknesse were uncertain whither to direct their strokes, and by reason of the vehemency of the gusts were not well able to fland. So that all the Roman Engines and works either for digging of mines or Windows battering the walls were every one confumed by this fire.

Then was all hopes laid afide of taking Lilybaum by force, and the fiege had been prefently Polybius raifed but that Hiero . fending plenty of Corn and provision, perswaded the Romans to stay : Diodorus, where not intending to make any more froms upon the City, they did on every lide fence their Polybims Camp, refolving to commit the iffue of things to Time and Fortune. The Belieged likewife building up what part of their walls had been battered, were now the more encouraged to endure the fiege hereafter. These news were very fadly entertained at Rome, nevertheless they determined by war to make up what loffes by war they had fuftained: and their refolution herein was fo immoveable, that, 'tis faid, a Senator was flain in the very Court because he made men-

tion of Peace. Great preparations were now made, and a new leavy of ten thouland Rowers fent into Si. Zonsras. cily, for they had fultained a great loffe of them. The Confuls were P. Clodins Ap.F.C.N. Pulcher, and L. Junius C.F. C.N. Pullus. Tis fallely by some delivered, that this Clodins was Plinie 15,1 the fon of Cacus. He, when he was come into Sicily and had taken possession of the Army at apud Hales. Lilybaum, affembled the Souldiers together, and sharply reprehended the former Confuls. That by their idleness and luxury they had trifled away time before Lilybæum more like men besieged then besiegers, without any fruit, and to the loss and disbonour of the Roman Majesty. He was a very crabbed fowr man, and being Violent by Nature, and Arrogant by reason of his Nobility, he was apt to let fall Speeches and perform Actions not well becoming a ferious fober man.

He was very severe in punishing, letting passe no crime with pardon, but prosecuting even the

Pclyb.1.49

ing, even to madnefs. For he followed the former Confuls course which he had fo sharply condemned in damming up the Haven, and (what argued greater folly) he rashly and inconsiderately affaulting Drepanus loft a very gallant Fleet, no leffe by his own indifcretion then by the

very smallest with too great severity; himself in matters of the greatest moment miserably fail-

Diodorus. Polybius Polib. 1. 46 Polyb. 1. 49 valour of Adherball. He perswaded himself and his souldiers, that the enemy not having intelligence of what supplies were come from Rome, might be unawares surprised at Drepanus. not believing that the Romans had either courage or strength sufficient to provoke them at sea. So that making choice of two hundred and twenty of the best ships with the stoutest Rowers. and most valiant men out of the Legions (for they offered themselves freely as to a short businesse and certain prey, Drepanus being not above fifteen miles from Lilybaum) he privately set fail about the third Watch, and had in the night time a prosperous Voyage, not being seen by the enemy. But at day break the ships being discovered not far from Drepanus, gave an Alarm to Adherball, because such a fight was there unusual, insomuch as no doubt was made but that it was the enemy who approached; the Carthaginians were forced either prefently to encounter and enter fight, or to luffer themselves to be surrounded and besieged by the enemy; this latter they resolved against, because as it would have involved them in much trouble and danger fo it would have been imputed as a crime upon their miscarriage. Adherball therefore on a sudden called together his Sea-men, and by a Cryer fummoning the Mercenaries to an Affembly in a short but very pithy speech admonished them what hopes there were of victory if they would readily and chearfully take Arms, and what danger of a fiege was imminent if they declined battel. When every man with one confent had agreed to follow his counsel, Adherball commending their obedience, forthwith gives order that they should take ship, and observing what course the Admiral Recred (wherein himself failed) to follow it. Whereupon he before the rest faileth toward the main sea, going out of the Haven just under the Rocks hanging over it at the same time when the Roman ships entred on the other side. P. Cloding finding the enemy no whit difmayed, or declining fight, as he had hoped, but floutly prepared to defend themfelves, was much troubled, and retreated back with his ships to encounter the enemy in the open feas. But his were in no good order, but as chanceably they had outfailed one another, fome were entred the Haven, others were making toward it, and some were just in the mouth of it: Whereupon it came to passe, that while they all endeavour'd to make a sudden return, they dashed one against another, and struck their Oars together, till being got out of the Haven as well as they could, because they wanted time, they ranged themselves in Battel-array just under the fhore. The Conful, who had failed in the Rere before. now changing his seation, came before all and placed injurier in the left Wing; but the Carthaginians failing by the enemies left Wing

with five Beaked ships, tacked about facing the Romans, and had the open sea on his back, other ships as they came he commanded to place themselves at a convenient distance, and when all were order'd according to his mind he fetteth forward against the enemy. And now fign of Battel being given from both the Admirals they fiercely encounter on all sides, at first with equal Disdows 14, 1 hopes, but afterward to the Carthaginians better fortune. For though they had the leffer Polybias 1.51. number of fhips, to wit, but ninety armed; in other respects they did exceed, for their ships were better and their water-men more skilful; they had likewife made choice of a most convenient place of fight, for as often as they were hard put to it they had free egreffe into the open fea, where they could eafily by their fwiftness avoid the enemy, or if he long pursued them, return and encompasse him. But the Romans being so near the shore had not the like convenience, they could neither fail into the main nor with fafety well retire, but as often as the enemy preffed upon them, they either fluck in the fands or endanger'd themselves upon the shore. Being therefore unable to break through the enemy by force and charge him in the Rere, by rea. fon of the flowness of their ships and unskilfulness of the Rowers, and being cooped up in a narrow place not able from the Stern to help their fellows who were in danger, they were beaten to the Carthaginians little lofs. To these difficulties was added another cause of despair from their Religion, and they thought

Eutropiur b. 2 Gicero de natura deorum Florus 2, 1.19 Val Max. 1 4,5 Sueton Tiber. Polybius Frontinus Strat .. 23 I

Diederus.

would not feed. This occurrence made the fouldiers more flack and faint hearted, fighting, as they thought, with the ill will of the gods. But the author of all this calamity, when he had loft every thing elfe, he wanted neither wit nor boldness to preserve himself; for when he saw his ships in such numbers sank and taken, he slipt away between the shore and the enemy with thirty ships which stood next him. And that he might safely arrive to his Army at Lilybaum, being to fail by some of the Carthaginians Guards, he adorned his ships in token of Victory. The Carthaginians therefore imagining the Conful had been victorious, and that his other ships would fuddenly follow, fuffered him fafely to paffe by, being themselves much terrified and dejected. The enemy took all the ships the Consul left behind, even ninety and three, together with the Souldiers and Rowers, except only those who striking upon the shore, cast them-Polib. 1.51 felves on land and fled. But in the fight a great number were funk; for Clodius brought above two hundred from Lilybaum. This great victory cost the Carthaginians very little, for they lost

themselves worked by the anger of the gods, because the Consul undertook to fight contrary

to the indication of the Birds, adding likewise a Jear to his neglect; for because the Chickens

did not eat, he commanded them to be flung into the fea, that they might drink though they

not a man, much less a ship, and very sew are said to be wounded; of the Romans eight thousand men were flain, and twenty thousand taken,

About the same time likewise the Carthaginians took some ships laden with Corne from Pa. Oregon. 4.10. normus, and carryed them to Drepanus, and carrying provisions into Litybenm from the Territories of Drepanus, did plentifully relieve the belieged with accommodation of all forts. Neither here did this yeares fortune make a stop, but afficted the Romans with another great calamity, whereby they loft not onely the prefent possession of the seas, but all hopes of regaining it. For the other Confull L. Junius coming out of Italy with many ships of burthen, laden with Corn for the Army, and fifty beaked thips arrived at Moffana, where he met mith a great Pohb.1.52 number of other Vessells, from the Army, and other parts of Sieily. Joyning himself with there, he made up a Navy of an hundred and twenty long thips, almost eight hundred ships of burthen, and faileth to Syracufe. Being arrived thither, he fendeth the Questions before with part of the Navy to Lilybaum; himselse remaineth at Syracuse, expecting those others from Melfans, who were not able to overtake him, and taking in grain which his Midland friends brought down to the sea side. In the mean time Adberball having sent the Roman ships and Captives to Carthage (Fortune and Glory putting him forward to action) delivered thirty Diedorns hips more to Carthalo, who had brought feventy, with as many thips of Burthen from Africa, Polybius. and fent him to drive out the Roman ships from the Haven of Litybeam, or to fire or fink them.

He at break of the day entring the Haven with great Terrour, fome thips he boorded, and others he fired; in the mean time Himileo Governour of the City, made a fally with the Mercenaries upon those Romans who went to defend the ships, which caused great fear in the Camp-In fine Curribate having destroyed not very many, carried away five, and directed his Course to Horacles. Lying there in wait to obstruct the Romans Voiage to Lilybanm, he heareth newes Diodorus of a considerable Navv of all kinds of shins failing by He therefore joyning other Commanders with himfelfe, made up a Navy of an hundred and twenty good ships, confiding in which strength, and animated by former success, he presently maketh out of the Haven to meet the Enemy. By the shore of Gelus the Navys came in fight Poblius,

one of the other, but the Roman Quæstors searing a disadvantageous encounter, diverted their Pathin course to Phintiades, a Town in League with the Romans, at Phintiades there is no Haven Didage, onely the rocks running out into the fea afford a pretty fafe riding for ships. Here the Romans landing, prepared themselves for the Enemies coming, having brought Engines of offence out of the Town, and placed them on the shore for safeguard of the ships. The Carthaginians at first refolved to have belieged the Enemy, thinking that out of fear they would have fled into the Town, and have left their thips for a Pery. But when the Romans flood flourly to their own defence, and that they found the fight full of danger, likewife not much trufting in a place formewhat inconvenient for the ships they defisted; and having taken a few Vessells laden with Diedorne provision they failed to the River Halrens, not farre distant, there they healed their wounded Polyk. province they rate motion of the Enemy. Other Writers following, I believe, Philinus, af Dieser, that the Romans sufferned greater loss, that the Quafters being daunted at the first fight of the Enemy, in their flighe to Phintiades left behind their flips of burthen, and all other Veffells but men of Warre, that in the fight fifty round Veffells, and threefore long hips were funk, and thirteen so splitt and hatter'd that they were made unfit for service.

Not long after the Carthaginians fill abiding at the River Halyens , L. Junius the Confull, Popt. 1, 54. having done his business at Syracuse, failing toward Lilybaum, about the Promontory of Pachynus, was discovered by some of Carthalo his ships, who thereupon with all speed makes out to meet him (being ignorant of all passages at Phintiades) that he might fight him as farre from Quelfor's Navy as might be, left they should come in for his succour. The Confull seeing the Enemy make up toward him, not daring to fight, nor being able to avoid them, drives his thips into a rough and troublesome creeke, neer Camerina, a greater fear overcoming this lefter, lest his whole Army should fall into the Enemies Power. Carthalo not daring to venter into the fame place, takes up his station at a certain Promontory, from whence he might equally intend himselse against either Navy. A while after, when the Winds blew high , the Carthaginian shipmasters (skilfull in such Affaires) foreseeing a tempest, perswaded Carthalo to forsake that station, and steere to Pachynns, and so the Carthaginians, but not without great paines, avoided the force of the Tempest; But both the Roman Navys utterly perished upon the Orosiura. Rocks, infomuch that of the whole shipwrack there remained not a piece of board of any use, Palyb. excepting onely two ships, wherein the Consull with the small remainder of his men arrived Diolor. at Lilybeum. All the ships of provision were lost, and above an hundred long ships; but Europius 3. part of the Armie was faved, leaping into the sea and swimming to shore. The Senate, who Polyb. had lately called home P. Clodins the Confull, for his mifcarriage in Sicily, hearing also of Juwise his misfortune, gave over all confidence in the feas, refolving nevertheless with all their firength and Counsell to prosecute the Warre by land. They thought good to continue the fiege of Lilybaum; appointing certain men to take care of conveighing necessary accommodations in good feason, to the Army there. Though the Carthiganians were Masters at fea, yet they were incouraged, in that at land they were superiour, and that almost all Sicily was either under their power, or in League with them : But they were not pleased with their Confulls this year, neither did they think that things would succeed prosperously under the Confulls

bly; And it feeming hereby that the Gods interposed themselves, they thought not fit to ordain

any other meeting for the purpose. But Glycias being forced to disclaim his Office, in that the

C. N. Calatinus was nominated Dictatour, who made L. Cacilius L. F. C. N. Metellus

Master of the Horse, he who had Triumphed over the Carthaginians. These two went indeed

In the mean time L. Junius, much troubled at his crofs fortune, and defirous to wipe away

the blot of his shipwracke, by some noble Exploit, watching all opportunities of Action, did at

length find a way to take Eryx, by the Treachery of some within it, whom he had corrupted by

gifts and promifes. Eryx is the highest Hill in Sicily except Atna, scituate between Panor-

mus and Drepana, in that part of the Iland which lieth towards Italy, being more craggy toward Drepana. In the top thereof there is a Plaine whereon standeth the Temple of Venus

therefore called Erycina, the Richest in all Sicily, just under the Top of the Mount, in the

midst of the Assent, is a City of the same name, very hard to be approached unto, the way to which with much difficulty is overcome by long and narrow passages from the foot of the Hill-

L. Junius therefore well understanding the nature of the place, appointeth a strong guard both

upon the Ridge of the Mountain, and likewife in the narrow paffages below being very fafe him-

felfe, and having the advantage with much ease to repulse the Enemy. He also encompassed &-

githallus with a wall, and strengthened it with a Garrison of eight hundred men. But Carthalo

landing his men there in the night time, flormed that Caftle, and took and killed part of the

The other pattages concerning L. Junius are very doubtfully reported by Historians, Jome af-

firm he was taken by Carthalo at Ægithallus : Others, that he killed himselfe fearing to be son-

demned for the loss of his Navy. There is no less uncertainty whether the Secular sports were

celebrated this year, or fourteen yeares after, when P. Cornelius Lentulus, and C. Licinius Va-

rus were Confulls. I think it more probable they were celebrated this year, the fear conceived

from their late overthrows, and hope of better fortune, inviting them thereunto, if their Re-

ligion were diligently performed. This was a very fruitfull year, infomuch as twelve pound of

oile was fold for an Affis; In the mean time the Dictatourship being expired, or Atilius ha-

ving refigned it up, C. Aurelius L. F. C. N. Cotta, and P. Servilius Q. F. Cn. N Gemi-

nus were chosen Confulls. The Consults were prettie successfull in Sicily, yet obtained no

great Victory, nor reaped any great profit for the Common-wealth They kept in the Cartha-

ginians of Lilybaum and Drepanum, that they could make no large Excursions, nor so often as

they had done, and took their Garrisons which were remote from the sea. Carthalo having

made many attempts against them in vain, resolved at length to waste the Italian Coasts, that thereby he might divert the Confulls from Sicily; or if they refused to come back to succour

their Country, depopulate their grounds, and take Cities. But fortune did not herein favour

his delignes. For the Pratour being fent out with the City-forces for defence of the Coun-

Ilands, and fent others to receive their Punishment at Carthage. The rest being incensed hereby,

began manifestly to revolt, so that a new warre was feared from them: But Hamilear who

fucceeded Carthalo, coming in feafon, fet upon them in the night time, flew some, and drowned others; the remainder submitting themselves, and begging pardon he received into Grace. This

is that Hamiltar firnamed Barcas, one of the best Commanders Carthage ever bred, and indeed

Where when the Mercenaries mutinied for want of Pay, he exposed many of them in barren

trey, compelled him to return to Sicily without effecting his purpole.

into Sicily, but performed no very memorable action there.

Garrison fouldiers, others alonged to Zija.

Cicer de nat. dcor. 2. 3. Livie Epitom Sucton in Ti-Fasti Capitoni

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likewise set faile neglecting the Indication of the Birds. They fled therefore to a new and no usuall Refuge, and created a Dictatour to go into Sicily; whereas, before this time, never any one so impowered, had led an Army out of Italy. The Insolence of P. Clodius the Consult was then very notable, and almost incredible; For being commanded by the Senate to nominate a Dictatour, he named M. Clandins Glycias, who was either his Scribe, or one of his Sergeants; as if he had not sufficiently offended his Countrey, by what losses he had brought upon it, unless he had likewise abused the Majesty of the Empire with such a scoffe. Whereupon the Polyb. 1.52 whole Senate being juftly incented against him, he was forced to refign up his Office, and was referred to the censure of the People. What Authors Cicero had read report he was condem-Cicer de nu. ned, but others have observed, that when no Question was to be made but that the People would

Val.Max.8.1.4 condemne him, he escaped by a sudden chance, a storme then arising which dissolved the Assem-Livis Epicom. City was assaud to see a man of mean ranke to be in Supreme Dignity, was nevertheless ad-Fasti Capitoli- mitted to all spectacles after this time in a Noble Man's Robes. In his room A. Atilins A.F.

Plin.7.43. Dion. 36. Zonaras Polyb. 1.55-

": odor. 24.1. 20lyb.

Diodor.

Zonaras

Cicero de nat. deorum Livius Valeri. Antias Austin.de Civ. Dei. Plin. 15.1.

Fasti Capit. Zonaras.

Dieser 22. 6. without compare, but that Hanniball was his fon. From this time the Warre began to be more Orefins. 4.1. Pilyb. 1. 56.

difficult on the Romans fide; For having fuddenly appealed the Mercenarys, he failed to Italy and in very great compais spoiled the Locrian and Brusian Territorys. But the Romans having found the faith of Hiero King of Syracufe very constant toward them, and his merits great, freely remitted unto him that yearly Tribute they had in the former League compounded for, and made a perpetual band of friendship and fociety with him. In the interim Hamiltan being returned out of Italy landed in the Panormitan Grounds, and pitched his Camp between Panormus and Eryx, in a place by nature very strong, it is called Epeirste, Barclay's Ar- an Hill craggy and full of clifts on all fides, exalting it felf from the circumjacent Region to a

In place of Livie's Nineteenth Book. very great height. The top of it is not sharp, but continueth a plain of above an hundred furlongs, of a very profitable foil for the feeding of Cattel and bearing of Fruits, being open to the winds from lea, and void of all harmful and venemous creatures. Therein is a certain Hillock which supplieth the place of a Tower, from whence may be viewed all the grounds round about. Near it is a very convenient Haven for those that fail from Drepanns and Lilybaum to Italy, with store of fresh water. There are three wayes of ascending this Mount two from the Land, one from the Sea, but all very difficult and full of obstructions. Here did Hamilear plant his Camp with much confidence having no confederate City near him, and being in the midft of his enemies: But trusting in the strength of the place and his own courage and skill in Marshal affairs, he found the Romans work enough, and very well fetled the Carthaginian affairs, which now began to succeed well at home also. For another Carthaginian General, Hanno, who had a Diodores 14 great emulation of Hamilear's Virtue, to obtain honour, and employ the Army without the Commonwealths coft out of the enemies Country, invaded a port of Lybia about Hesatosppy Polyb. 1.73 Ins, and having obtained the City, fent three thousand Hostages to Carthage; yet they had Dioderus. los, and naving outcome control of the steer prosperity, For L. Cecilius L. F. C. N. Metellus being the second fome alay of this their prosperity, For L. Cecilius L. F. C. N. Metellus being the second time Conful, and Num. Fabius M. F. M. N. Butes being his Colleague, a Navy was built at Zonards the charge of private men, which walted the Coast of Africa. For though the Senate had a-

gain resolved against sending out of a Navy, yet at the Citizens request they gave leave to have one prepared, upon this condition, That they should safely restore those ships which were built at the publick Charge, referving the prey to themselves; so that a Fleet was set out very confiderable, which brought much terror and damage to the Coasts of Africa and affaulting Kings: Hipps, none of the meanest Cities, they fired the ships of Hipps and many buildings. In their return finding the mouth of the Haven chained up, by art and counfel they devised a way to explicate themselves out of present danger, for failing with all the force they could, when they came near the Chain, all the men retired to the Stern, and so the Fore-Deck being fightened eafily wafted over the Chain; then fuddenly running to the Fore-Decks and depreffing them, the Stern likewife slid over, and they had free liberty of failing, having delivered themselves from After this escape, they fought with the Carthaginian Navy, and prevailed against them. The

Roman Confuls divided their forces, L. Metellus besieged Lilybaum, and Num. Fabius, Drepanum. Not far from Drepanum, toward the South, lyeth an Hand, or rather a Rock, which Culverius Sistthe Grecians call Pelias, we Columbaria, which the Conful stormed in the night time, and slew lie antique s.z. the Carthaginian Garrison there. Hamilear, who came to defend Drepanum, made no delay, Zonara bit at break of day fet forth to recover the place again, which the Conful observing, being not able to relieve his own men, with his whole strength assaulteth. Deepsans, whereby drawing Hamilear from his delign, he kept the lland in possession, and afterward made much advantage of it in besieging Depanum, for he dammed up the sea , and joyned it to the Continent; and breause the Walls of the City were weakest on that side, he there began his assaults. But the encounters between Hamilear, and these, and the Consuls of the following years, Polybius Polib. 1.57 thinks impossible to be described because they were so many, and judgeth it unsit, lest it might give an occasion of the like. For Hamilear, having his Camp at Episite for almost three years together, had almost daily encounters with the Romans, especially when their Camp being before Panermas was scarce five furlongs distant from the enemy. For neither did they refrain from skirmishing, having their Armies so near, Neither did they ever come to the trial of a main battel having many hinderances, especially because their sorces being equal and their Camps alike strong, they were likewise on each side protected by the vicinity of their Camp, to which the party worsted might quickly retire. Hence it came to pass that as in fight some were alwayes flain, to when the battel declined they had a fafe refuge to their Works. But while Zonaras Drepannes was belieged, the Carthaginians Fleet infelted not only the Sicilian but the Italian shores; and Hamilear plundering as far as he could wasted the Italian territories even to Coma.

Many of the Romans Citizens being fallen into the Carthaginians power by these incursions, and the Sicilian fights, the Roman Commanders agreed with the Carthaginians for an exchange Pebb.1.56 of Prisoners, which party received any overplus back, was to give two pound and an half of fil- Liv. 2.3.6 wer for an head, and the Carthaginians receiving more then the Romans paid down the mony ac. Zonaras ordingly.

I find two Colonies planted in Italy this year, one at Afulum the other at Affum. There Valletus 1.14.

was likewife a Lufration made at Rame (being the eight and thirtieth) by A. Atilisa A. F. Vancuar 1.14. C.N. Calatinus, and A. Manlins T.F. T.N. Asticus being Cenfors; and there were rated two hundred fifty one thousand, two hundred twenty two, whereas in the former Luftration there were found little lefs then three hundred thouland; fo great a number of Citizens were confumed by War and Shipwracks. Neverthelefs the Sicilian army was duly recruited, the fupply being led by the Confuls M. Oftavius C.F. M.N. Craffes (the fecond time Cooful) and M.Fabisse C.F. M.N. Licinus. These had a very busse and difficult warfare, but not being able to dispossesse Hamilear of his strong holds, they performed nothing memorable. Which happened likewife to the fucceeding Confuls for the fame reason, as likewife because new Generals Zonaras. being on the fudden every year elected against an old experienced Commander) spent more sime in making their preparations, chusing their ground, and infimuating themselves with the foul-

Val.Max.8.1

diery, then was left for the management of Affairs. It was therefore this year concluded (when the time of affembling the people drew nigh) rather to chuse a Dictator then to recal en ther of the Confuls out of Sicily. Ti. Coruncianus Ti.F. Ti. Nepos was chosen to summon the Fafti. Cation. Affembly; he nominated for Master of the Horse M. Fulvius Q.F. M.N. Flacens. In the Sucion Tiber. 2 mean time the two Tribunes of the people, C. Fundamins and Ti. Sempronius appointed a day for Claudia the daughter of Appins Cacus to plead her cause before the people, being accused that returning from a Play, and her Chariot having no easie passage through the crowd of neo-Livie Epit. ple, the let fall a wicked speech, Oh! that my brother were alive again and bad Command of the

Suetoniss.

There was hardly any Noble Family in Rome but had had some relation to the Claudians, either by Cognation or Affinity, fo that the wanted not Patrons to defend her, declaring, The Nobility of her boufe, the merits of Appius her father, the frailty of her fex; that it was a thing unheard of for a woman to be called into Judgment: Neither was now the cause so great why a new custome should be begun against Claudia, which had not by any plot or practice offended the Majesty of the people, but only in a few words. On the contrary, the Tribunes alledged, 'What an 'impious and execrable speech she hath vented, ye are not ignorant, O Romans, neither is there any need of Witness, she her felf confessing it; neither indeed can she deny it if she would, because the spoke openly and in publick, not reverencing either the Gods or the multitude of Citizens round about her. When therefore the crime is manifest, why should we doubt of L.29.69 [eq. ff. 'the punishment? Have not the Laws made sufficient Provision? Or while we read the Letter ' of the Law. shall we suffer our minds to be deluded in the Sense of it. 'Tis objected. That it

is unufual thus to accuse a woman; if it be so, why it is unufual likewise for a woman thus to offend: Neither hitherto did our Commonwealth ever afford so wicked and impudent a wo-" man. And we wish that there were now no need of making a new Precedent, being desirous that " (offences being avoided) the Law might lie hidden and quiet, rather then be made use of a-"gainst the guilty with a profitable severity. But a City that intends its own establishment must of necessity observe the Laws, which they of all men ought least to pervert who would be effeemed the Princes and Pillars of the Commonwealth; who being skilful in the Laws canont be ignorant, that though in most of them there be no mention expresly made of women yet L.1. ff.de V.S: c in these words, If any One, and the like, both sexes are equally comprehended. What wonder is it then if we believe the Law against Treason to concern both sexes, seeing this very Classdias is an example that both fexes may offend against it? But they Extenuate the businesse, and would have the crime feem small, because it was only in Words. What? this yet was wanting. The did not joyn her endeavours, councils and actions with the Carthaginians;

" the did not raife Troops, arme Slaves, feize on the Capitol, nor actually with her hands effect that wickedness against the City which in words she expressed . Notwithstanding this the Laws. provide not only for the punishment of Deeds but of ill Counfels and defignes also ; if indeed a "mad man or an infant do hurt to any the Law layeth no hold on their actions: yet the mind and 'intentions of others in many causes is made as manifest by Words as by Deeds. She who made fo detellable a wish, what would she have done if it had lain in her power to have brought it. to pass? Unless we despise the Judgment of other men (which we have no reason to do) we shall find that in other places wicked wishes are accounted Crimes. At Athens, which for reputation of Wildom exceedeth all Cities of Greece, there was a man whole office was to provide necessary accommodations for Funerals, condemned, because he wished he might make great gains, which could not be unless a great number of Citizens died: Yet those words might admit of a more favourable Interpretation. But Claudia plainly, and without any 'ambiguity wished Destruction to the Citizens, Overthrow to the whole Army, and Calamity to the whole Commonwealth. Would my Brother were alive again! A naughty wish it is ' if the had made it only for her brothers take; for why thould like be reftored to him by whole "means fo many Citizens loft their lives? who no leffe affronted the Commonwealth by his Arrogancy, then he did afflict it by his Rashness? who being by the votes of all men precon-'demned, avoided not the infamy of his judgment, but by accident escaped the punishment? 'Would you, if you were wife, have this man to live again, whose memory if you could hide in the same Grave with his ashes, it were your duty to do it? For as other Matrons do not vainly glory of the Egregious virtues and merits of their Brethren, fo would he be a shame to * you if any shame or modesty be left in you. But let a Noble Lady be pardoned, though perhaps foolishly the hath defired her brothers company, if the did it out of any pious and charitable confideration. Yea, clearly absolve her, if the cause of her wish be not more abominable then the wish it self foolish and insolent. For why did you wish your brother alive again? 'that you might be comforted with the countenance of a near Kiniman, that his labours might "redound to your profit, his Authority be a protection to you, and his Honour a grace? None of all thefe. And what then ? Even that he might command the Navy again: This, this, wicked

"wretch, was the reason why you desired, as much as in you lay, to raise the Dead, to reduce

Nature to its former habit, and unlock the Cloifters of the Grave that you might find a man

by whom we might be deftroyed! This is the Woman, Romans, whose impunity is craved by

those who while they approve themselves good Kinsmen, regard not though they be eleemed

"mercy on her, had she had any mercy toward you. But seeing she hath wished the death of flome, the grief of others, that they should be childless and fatherless, nay, the general 'calamity of all: who will be so foolishly tender as to judge her hostile, cruel, inhumane south worthy of any mercy? What great lamentations and complaints were made when the Cenfors upon the last Lustration gave in the number of the Citizens? Though many things these years last past succeeded prosperously, yet good men thought the Commonwealth in no very fafe or good condition by reason the number of the Citizens was so much decreased. But this woman nothing moved at the loss of those who perished, therefore only grieveth because any are remaining. She complaineth of the two great crowd in the City, the witheth him alive by whole fault chiefly the number of Citizens is fo small. But it may be faid. The woman her felf being indeed unworthy your mercy, will ye not yet pardon her crime for her Ancestor's for her Father's fake? Shall we then establish such a Law in our City, That if any man by any means do good to the Commonwealth his posterity shall have the liberty to offend it without punishment? Truly our Fathers were not of this Opinion, when they precipitated M. Manlius from the Rock, whereas the Capitol, the Romans last hope and refuge was, not by his Father or Grand father or any of his Progenitors, but by himself defended from the Gaules. For faving or affilting the Commonwealth there ought no other reward to be required but the conscience of the fact: But Appine, if ever he did good to the Commonwealth received abundant reward, being much inriched and full of honour, in which flate he continued flourishing even to his last old age. Though perhaps it were safer not to make any mention of Appins and the former Claudii, then to put you in mind of those injuries, very high and bold ones, which that Family (from its first Original never well affected to the people) hath committed against you. For what Appins is it they would have you remember, but him who alwayes with an enemies mind, croffing your defigures, chose rather to perish with his Army then be faved by his Colleague, being a Plebeian? who against the will of all the Degrees and Tribes persisted in his Censorship beyond his due time? And now let them reckon sup the merits of the Claudian Family, even from the time of the Decembers, or from the first · Original thereof, they shall find matter whereby to prove this woman like her Ancestors in • pride and contumacy, rather then to make it appear the ought to be pardoned for their fakes. What cause therefore have these, or can any other man alledge why this woman ought to go * unpunished, unless it be feared the City should loose a woman of so good example? of which opinion if ye also are, O Romans, keep her, keep Claudia amongst you; that when our Mastrons kneel at the feet of the gods, supplicating them for the Commonwealth in time of trouble, The may hinder their devout Prayers by her Curles; that while they wish for Salvation for our Armies, she may wish Destruction; while they desire to see the confiders return safe and sound. " fhe may defire to hear they are vanquished, captivated and flain; that while they solicite the gods that few or none may fall in battel, the may repine and accuse Providence if any return home. Keep the woman, that as other Matrons provoke and encourage their children and kinfmen, in emulation of Illustrious men, to Virtue, Courage and Love of their Country, "The may instruct hers by the example of P. Clodius to fight rashly, to run basely, wickedly to destroy the Citizens, and arrogantly to have the Commonwealth it felf in contempt. Let her propound these things unto young Nobles to be resolved upon from their Insancy, to be practised in their Youth: fo let those men be educated to whom you must hereafter commit the charge of your Navies and Armies.

Such speeches being frequently vented Pro and Con, the People assembling in judgement, condemned her, in a fine of five and twenty thousand pound of heavy brass. With this and other Agell.6.10 fines, T. Sempronius the Edile built and dedicated the Temple of Liberty. After this M. Liv. 24.14.16 Fabius M. F. M. N. Buteo and C. Atilius A. F. A. N. Bulbus were made Confuls. Fafti Capitol. There was a Colonie this year planted at Fregena, a Maritime City of Etruria, nine miles from Livie Epic. 59 Alsum whither one was led two years fince. These Consuls fought a very great Sea battell, Valietus 14. 18 the iffue thereof was profitable to neither Party, for the Carthaginians loft a multitude of thips Florus 2.2. 10 and men; And a tempest bereaved the Romans of their rich spoils: In Sicilia affaires were managed with the same advice, and the same fortune as the year before; The Romans haveing an hard task not onely by reason of the Cragginesse of the places, but of Hamilear his boldnesse and subtilty in martiall stratagems, whereby he so equally opposed the Romans, that he not onely defended what places he had possessed, and by frequent incursions vexed the Enemies affociates both on the Sicilian and Italian Coaffs; but minding other things also, did every where support the Carthaginian Power even ready to fall, being very industroius, of a resolute Frontinus minde, and of excellent judgement in takeing feasonable Counsells. Desir ous therefore to Strat..3.10 relieve the Lilybætans from fear and want, being more closely befiged by land, he commandeth part of his Navy to appear in the main sea, as seering their Course to Lilybaum, which while the Romans failed out to Encounter, he flipt himselfe into the Haven, with some ships he had for that purpose placed where they could not be discoverd, and so strengthed and encouraged the befieged with his prefence, and abundance of provisions which he brought. While the war was in this manner continued in Sicilia, A: Manlins. T. F. T. N. Torquatus Atticus and C. Sempronius T.F. T.N. Blasus being againe Confolls, came and tooke charge of the Army.

About this time the manner of their war was changed, not fo much as ordered more closely and in Fifti Capital.

'ill Citizens. And truly no man is against it, that (according to their defire) ye should have " mercy

Polyb. 1.53.

narrower bounds. The Romans (as hath been already declared) had planted a Garrison above the City Eryx upon the Top of the Mountaine, another below at the foot of the Hill. The natural firength and scituation of the place, with the helpe of these guards, seemed sufficient to secure that City from sear of any surprise. But the boldness and Valour of Hamilton. makeing any thing possible, which he listed to undertake, in a very thort time reduced it into his Power. For he in the night time, fetting forward with his forces, and without noise ascending thirty furlongs up the Hill, himself marching in the head of the party, surprised the Romans unawares, and haveing flaine greatest part of those he found in the Towne, he sent the rest to Drepanum. From this time the face of things was very strange, and the warfare very hard and fevere for Hamiltan being now in the midst of two of the Enemies Garrisons, was himself befieged by them below while he belieged those above; both the Romans and the Carthaginians undergoing incredible paynes and danger, did for almost two years next insueing performe the office of most Valiant souldiers. For the Camps being so neare there passed not a day, nay scarce an houre without alarmes and skirmifnes, neither party all this while fainted or yielded. neither did Victory or overthrow part them; but still they continued, equall and unvanquished, designeing in the mean time to prosecute the Warre at Sea al-

Vellei, 1, 1, 4, 8. This year a Colonie was planted at Brundusium, in the Salentine Territories, twenty yeares Livie Epit. 19. after that Countrey was subdued by the Romans. About this time T. Corancianus, who was

'Ολυμπ. draye. \$10. Zanarie Polybius 2.7. Polyb. 1.77.

Polyb. 1.59.

Val. Maximus

lius Metellus. The next Confulls were C. Fundanius C.F. Q. N. Fundulus, and C. Sulpicias C. F. Ser. N. Gallus. By them the war with Hamilear was mannaged in the same manner, and with the same fortune as before, onely the Mercenary Gaules, and others who kept Garrifon in Ervx, being discontented for want of Pay, and other injuries endeavour'd to betray the City to the Romans, but not being able to effect it they revolted to the Confulls, and thefe were the first Forreigners the Romans ever entertained into society of Armes. Notwithstanding this access of strength, they were not able by their Land-forces to finish the War, chiefly by reason of Hamilears virtue, who could neither be circumvented by crast, nor vanquished by Once more therefore they confulted about fetting forth another Navy to Sea; For by no other meanes could the Carthaginians be kept from Sicily, unless they were mastered by Sea.

the first High Priest of the Plebeians, died in a great old age, and in his place succeeded L. Caci-

And they were much encouraged in their resolution, by reason of their former success, when the Navy was fet forth at the cost of private men: But money was wanting, the Treasury being long ago exhausted with the charge of a continual War. Then did the Noble Roman Spirit featonably relieve the wants of the Common-wealth. fo generate were the Schatours, that in a time or publick danger they foorned to spare their private purses, out of which on the sudden more mony was railed then the building of a Navy required. Those who were richest did every man undertake to build a Quinquereme, fetting it forth compleatly manned and arm'd: others according to their estates joyned two or three together in the same delign, upon this condition, that when the Common-wealth was restored to a better Condition, every man's money should be paid back again. By this meanes two hundred ships of five Oares on a fide were made ready, according to the pattern of that Gally they had taken from Hanniball Rhodius. Great was now the expectation of all men, for being put to their last refuge, they resolved with this Navy of Necessity to hazard the Fortune of the whole War. While these thing were Livie Epitom, in doing, C. Luratius (.F. C. N. Catulus, and A. Posthumius A.F. L. N. Albinus entered the Consulfhip. A. Posthumius was then Priest of Mars, and therefore when he defired Tait : .71.5. to cast lots for his Province, L. Metellus the High Priest would not suffer him, pronouncing it unlawfull for a Priest to depart from the place of his Office, and leave the Ceremonies unperformed, which was likewife allowed of, and agreed upon by fucceeding Generations. The Se-Gicero Phil.11 8. nate likewise at the same time shewed a like Example of defending their Countrey's Religion . for they forbad C. Lutatins the Confull to ask counfell at Prenefte, and mannage the Affaires of 7al,Max,1.3'1 the Common-wealth by direction of outlandish Auguries. Then intending their minds upon the War (because both the Confulls could not be spared with safety of their Religion, and one feemed not fufficient to bear the whole burthen) they ordained one of the Pratours (this being the first year wherein they began to create two) to accompany C. Lucatius and it fell to the Lot Entropius b.2 of Q. Valerius Falco. These gathering together all the Publick and private ships to the number Diedorus 24.3. of three hundred, with Ferry-boats, and other Vessells to the number of seven hundred; assoon Publius 1.59. as Winter was over, failed to Sicily, whither being come, they find both the Lilybatan and Drepanitan Havens open for them; For the Enemy not expeding any Navy from Italy, were returned to Africa with all their fluips. The Confull animated with this profeerous beginning, being by nature full of spirit, hating Idleness, and defirous of Action, belieged Drepanum, raifing Workes against it; in the mean time not omitting to train up his Sea-fouldiers, daily exerciling them (as forefeeing fudden use of them in fight) infomuch as they who were utterly ignorant of Maritime Affaires and chances, feemed fufficiently prepared for any Encoun-

> The City of Drepanum being fiercely affaulted both by Sea and land, and now reduced even to the utmost danger, part of their Wall being battered to the ground; It chanced that the

Confull Valiantly fighting in the head of his men, received a deep wound in his thigh; whereupon his Souldiers troubled at his fall, and running in to him, miffed the opportunity of taking the place, when it was even almost in their hands: Before the Consult had recovered the use of the place, when it was even amont in their manus. Detote the Continuina recovered the unit of his foot, newes was brought of a great Carthaginian Navy approaching, to the number of four Europhu hundred flips, flored with provision for their Army, with a very great frength of fouldiers, Florat. 234. and abundance of Armes and Money. Hanne, a Carthaginian Noble Man, was Commander in Polyb. 1.60 Chiefe, his chiefe care was to get fafe to Eryx, eafe his ships of their burden, and so manning them with front Souldiers from Hamilear, to return and fight the Roman Navy. His defign was well contrived, but prevented by the wifdom and circumfrection of C. Latatius the Con- Livie 121415 full, who knew it would be of great moment to the Victory, to encounter the Carthaginians while their ships were heavy laden, and encombred with the burthen of their own provisions, Therefore upon the Ides of March, filling his ships with choice fouldiers, he saileth to the Ilands Entretius Egates, over against Lilybanm, where he discovereth Hanno coming from Hieronesus; then Disdorus encouraging his Sea-men and fouldiers he appointeth next day for the fight: But at break of Liv. day he began to doubt, because the wind was arisen favourable to the Carthaginians, and contrary to himselfe. Weighing then the Reasons on both sides, he thought it safer to fight with the winds, and Hanno while he was alone, and had his ships laden, then suffer him to pass by to unlade his ships, and bring back into battell the flower of their foot Army, and also Hamilcar himfelfe, who at that time was very formidable. Observing therefore the Enemies ships as they passed by with full faile, he setteth forth out of the Haven, and to encourage his men, causeth himselfe to be carried into the Admirall-Gally, having not recovered the use of his limbe : figure of battell being given on both fides, 2. Valerius performed the Office of Gene-Eutropius rall, by reason of C. Lutatius his infirmity, not suffering to supply the place. The fight last ed not long before it plainly appeared on which fide the Victory inclined; for the Roman ships being light and nimble, did on every fide, at their pleasures assault the Carthaginians, being hedvy, and almost immoveable; they were likewise in every thing else superiours, being taught by experience to avoid and amend whatfoever heretofore they had found inconvenient, and harme- Polyb. 1.61. full: Their ships were built after the best fashion, they had carefully laid aside all lumber which was of no use in fight, their Rowers were lufty, and well trained up, and they had a very confiderawas on to the in included in the series of t the other side, the Carthaginian ships were heavy with burden, their Rowers newly leavied, and their men negligent, as being in security; for they had hoped the Romans would no more have tried their fortune at Sea. Therefore, as it must needs be, where the difference is so great, the Victory was not long in obtaining, the Carthaginians loft an hundred and twenty fhips, feventy whereof were taken, with all the usen, we have a secretious and, the red neon an happing Polyt. change of winde in the time of fight, escaped to Hierons [us. This was that famous battell at Diedorus as the Ilands Ægates, as it is chiefly described by Polybius.

For other writersaffirm, that seventy three ships were taken, an hundred and twenty five Eutropia funke, two and thirty thousand men taken prisoners, and thirteen thousand flain, the Prizes Orofins. 4.10 taken were very great, not only in Provisions and Armes, but in gold and filver alfo. Of the Europ. Roman Navy twelve ships were lost. Tis reported that from the beginning of the fight a fiery meteor was feen in the aire, threatning as it were the Carthaginian Navy with it's point directed against it, prefignifying the event which prefently ensued. Hanno, with the rest of the ships against it, preuganyons, which eled to Lilybaum, returning to Carbage, Orifin was put to death for this his Misfortune. C. Lusarin the Conful went to the Army before Zenard, Lilybeum, where, while his wound was in cureing, he spent his time in takeing an account of the ships, and Captives, and ordering how they should be dismissed. Thence he went to Orofian Eryx, where he fought Hamilear with good successe, having slain two thousand Cartheginians. The Carthaginians at home understanding what a great Overthrow they had received, Polis, though their spirits were great, yet found that they wanted strength and meanes, to renew and carry on the War. For they were not able, fo long as the Romans were Mafters at fea, to fupply their Army at Eryx with necessary accommodations; and, if that Army miscarried, they knew not where to raife any more fouldiers, or find a Generalt they durft confide in." Being Cornel, 1869. by this Necessity driven into despair, they sent to Hamilear, empowering him with full Commis. Hamileo. 1. 3. fionto do what he himself should think fit or convenient for the Republick : He having hither Polyb. to performed the Office of an excellent Generall, did now no left behave himfelfe as a good Cito performed the order of the control of the contro there was no other means but Peace, whereby to preferve the Common-wealth; he feat Em-Zonard. bassadours to the Consult to treat with him thereabour. The mention of Peace was not unwellcome to the Confull, for being now shortly to lay down his Office, he could not by any meanes hope for the obtaining of a greater Glory, then that, of having finished the War', and to transmit that to his successour which was in his own power to accomplish, and most properly belonged to him, he thought both unleasonable and unadvised: He was the more forward, as Folib. being very well conscious of the wants of the Common-wealth, and that he thought it fit his Countrey, after so many yeares continualt labour, should enjoy some reft. Wherefore after a long dispute of Articles on both sides, it was agreed, that the Carthaginians should totally

depart Sicily; that they sould not mage war against Hiero, and the Sgracusans or any of their

Falvium Urfi -

Folybius 2.7

Appian

Austin Dionysius 2

Orofius

Appianus apud Associates; that they should forthwith without ransome restore all Captives, and deliver up all Runagadoes; that they should in the space of twenty years, by equal portions, pay two thous Tum.
Polyb.8, 27 & Sand two hundred Euboican Talents of pure silver: That the confederates of each party might live secure and unmolested . That neither party should exercise any command, or make any publick building, or raise any souldiers within the others jurisdiction, nor admit the others affor ciates into friendship and confederacy. 'Twas added, that these Articles were firmly concluded if the people of Rome would agree thereunto.

But it could by no means be obtained (though the Conful earneftly infifted upon it) that the fouldiers within Eryx should refign up their Armes; Hamilcar protesting, That he would rather sacrifice himself and his country to destruction, then yield to such a disgrace: Nevertheleffe he condescended, That every man at his departure thence should pay eighteen pence,

Livie 2 1.41.6 Hereupon messengers were sent both by the Conful and the Carthaginians to inform the Se-Zonaras nate and People of the Conditions agreed upon. The people did not allow of the peace Polyb. 1. 63 but sent ten Delegates to take an exact account of all circumstances, who being returned Zonaras. they heightened the Conditions, That the Carthaginians should presently lay down a thou-Polybi us sand Talents, and within ten years after pay two thousand two hundred, that they should Aut.de viris Illuf. c. 12 clearly quit not only Sicily, but all other Hands between that and Italy, that they Bould not fail in a long ship either into Italy or any of the Romans Ilands, nor hire any souldier from

The Carthaginians, fo they might have peace, refused nothing; Hamilear, before the Zonaras Liv. Epir. 19 Articles were sworn unto, laid down his Command and went to Lilybaum, and from thence Polyb. 1.66 to Carthage, having approved himself, without comparison, the most excellent of all their Zonaras Generals in that War, both in Courage and in Counsel. After this manner was managed and Polyb.1.64 finished the first Carthaginian War, which lasted for four and twenty years with various chances and great losses, but to the greater damage of them who at last proved Victors. Polybins 1.63. For they who have made a particular Account, report about five hundred Carthaginian ships

to have been loft, and seven hundred of the Romans, which is a great argument of the Romans Constancy and Resolution, that, not regarding so many losses by fight, or shipwracks Polybius fultained, they did yet with patience bear and overcome the power of their Enemy, the frowns of Fortune, the tedious labour and pains, and the poverty of their Trea-

After this the Government of C. Lutatius the Conful was prorogued, that he might fettle affairs in Sicily: thither likewise was sent his brother one of the new Consuls, 2. Lutatius C.F. C.N. Cerco, whose Colleague was A. Manlius T.F. T.N. These did by their wisdom order the December, and feeled all skings in peace and quiet, desiding all contro-Fasti Capitol. vertices and taking away all causes of quarrels and tumults, which after so great motions and alterations were unavoidably remaining. They disarmed all the Sicilians who adhered to

Hamilear, as likewise the Gauls who had revolted from him; furthermore the Gauls were commanded to depart out of the Roman Empire, because, besides other offences, when they were in the Garrison on the top of Mount Eryx, they plundered the Temple of Venus. The Sicilian Cities according to their several abilities were forced to pay Tri-

bute and Custom; and it was made a Province, whither a Pretor was sent to command and govern vearly. In the mean time Embassadours came from Carthage to intreat, They might redeem their Eatropius b. 2

Captives, and by Order from the Senate they were all restored without Ransome, as many as were in Publick custody; they who were prisoners to private men were redeemed at a certain rate, the greater part whereof was by command of the Senate paid out of the Treasury. But un-Orofine, 4, 10 lucky accidents at home did much diminish the joy of the Roman people. The River Tibur Austin de Civ. did this year flow higher then ordinary, and filled all the lower parts of the City with large Del. 18 Pools of Water. Many buildings were by the first force thereof washed to the ground, and others, having their foundation rotted (for the Inundation continued many dayes) after

the fall of the water, did much decay, After this there happened a greater calamity by Fire, which fuddenly beginning in the night Val Max. 14.4 time, and running through many streets of the City, destroyed an incredible multitude of hou-Orofiss fes and men; and, not content with private harmes, confumed all the buildings in the whole Circumference of the Forum. At length it feized upon the Temple of Vefta; but then L. Val. Max Livie Fpit.19

Cacilins the Chief Prieft, seeing the Holy things and secret Pledges of the Roman Empire to be in danger, behaved himself worthy of his Office, for he leaped into the midst of the fire without any care of himself, so he might but rescue the Holy things which the Virgins had forfaken and left behind them, which accordingly he performed. Himself having his Arme Plinie 7. 43 half burnt and his Eye-fight spoiled, beside the comfort he received from his good act, was eminently rewarded by the people of Rome, who Decreed. That as often as he went to the Senate he should be carried in a Chariot, which from the Foundation of the City was never granted to any man before.

In the mean time Q. Lutarius the Conful, with his brother Catulus and Q. Valerius the Proprator, having setled affairs in Sicily returned home to the City and made each of them their Triumph; C. Lutatius Catulus on the fourth of the Nones of October, and G. Trium. Capitol Valerius on the day before the Nones of the same moneth. There was a memorable strife between these two concerning the Triumph of Valerius; for Lutatius his Triumph being without dispute agreed upon, Q. Valerius contending that his pains and labour were equal in the Victory defired the like honour as he had undergone the like care and danger. Catalas on the other fide alledged. That the leffer authority should not be equalized with the greater in the distribution of honours. The question being hotly argued, Q. Valerius challenged Catulus to stand to arbitration

Whether or no the Carthaginian Navy were not overcome by his conduct? Catulus refuled not to answer him: whereupon Atilius Calatinus was chosen Arbitrator , who asked Valerius whether the Conful's authority or the Pretors ought to have prevailed in case they had differted in Agellius 13,14 their consultation about fighting? and in case their Auguries had been different whether of the two Vaier, Maxim. oneht to have been followed? To which when Valerius answered, That in both cases the Consul's anthority ought to have prevailed above the Preter's; Calatinus not expecting till Catulus foake. passed sentence on his side. But Q. Valerins, though he was cast by the judgment of the Arbitrator, did yet obtain liberty to Triumph, his virtue and courage having been very famous in that War. This year C. Aurelius Corea, and M. Fabius Buteo being Cenfors, made the nine Pighii Annale and thirtieth Lustration. There were numbred two hundred and threescore thousand Citizens; Euleb num. two Tribes being superadded, the one called Velina the other Quirina, the number of Tribes 773 was made up five and twenty, and so continued. Sicily being now wholly subdued, as much Livie Epit 19 as belonged to the Carthaginians, and peace with them concluded, all things feemed not only quiet but very sase and secure; when behold a sudden war, arising from whence it was least feared, did for a few dayes aftonish all Italy both with the terror and fear of an Intestine broil as likewise with wonder at the speedy dispatch and iffue of it.

The Falifes, I know not upon what account, grew so mad as to rise up in arms against the Eutropies b. 2 Romans; but the Confuls being fent with the Legions quelled them within fix dayes, and re- Luvie Epit. duced them to subjection. In the former battel, for tis reported two were fought, the Vi- Polyb. 1. 65 Gry was doubtful, for their foot prevailed though their horse were routed. But in the latter Zonarss the victory being on the Romans side complete, caused the Falifei to humble themselves and beg peace, having lost fifteen thousand men: upon their yielding they were fined with the Origins 4.17 lost a Chair arms have housand bath their Territories. Their Chair in the Europius loffe of their arms, horse, houshold-stuffe, servants and half their Territories. Their City in whose Zonaras firength they confided was translated from a craggy difficult place into plain open ground. The Val.Mex. 6.5.3 people of Rome were meditating a more fevere revenge, out of anger against a City which had fo of fubmiffion by the Confuls own command; row so rather promised who had written the form of fubmiffion by the Confuls own command; row so rather promised one of Publick Faith of the Romans: And so much did the facred name of Publick Faith prevail with them all, that they adjudged the conquered party to no feverer punishment then was agreed upon. This war gave oceasion to have this year ended with the Triumphs of the Confuls; 2 Listatises Triumphed on the Calends of March over the Falifei, A. Manlins the fourth of the Nones of Fafti Copiel.



BOOK X

Agel. 17.21. Livic 7.2.6. Cic. Bruto c. 18. 6 Cato 14.6 Tule.1.2 Caffedor Cron. Velleius 1, 14.8 Plin. 18.19. Ovid.Falt.5.

Taly being now once more at Peace within it felfe, their Publick Pleafures, and Delights did likewife encrease with their Power and security. When the Roman Games were exhibited, C. Claudins A. P. F.C. N. Centhe, and M. Sempronius C. F. M. N. Tuditanus being Confulls, L. Livius Andronicus, in immiration of the Gracian Comzdies and Trajedies, restuced the Stage Plays, which heretofore were onely Satyrs nito Fables, and reigned representations. The fame year hereinoing to another property from the tourish of the Calends of Mag, the Floration were influenced only of the Speigle books, to avert the blafting

of fruits and plants then fpringing forth. L. and M. Pablicing Madgalus. Bothers and Addles of the People did exhibit publick themsout of the Fines railed from Herdlemen who had fed their Cartel on Commons. The Magiltracy of thele Brethren was in another respect very me-Ovid, Varro de morable, in that they caused that Clift (which from them received the name of Publicius) to be made plain and even, for the more commodious passage of Carriages into Mount Aventine, whereas before the Rock in that place was craggie and almost impassable. They likewise built

the Temple of Flora in the great shew place, Tacit. 3.49. 2.

These things were acted at home, while all things were quiet abroad, onely there was a sufpicion that the Gauls and Ligurians had a defigne for War. That these Provinces therefore were affigued to the Confulls, and war then commenced with the Gauls, is rather a Conjecture, then a true History, there being no antient writer extant which accurately describes those things; Livie, Epit. 10 This one thing is Certain, that a Latine Colonie was planted at Spoletium in Umbria. The next Valei.1.14.8. year alfo 'tis eafier to fay, there was no Peace because the Temple of Janus was not flut, then to declare where or with what successe the war was managed. And the Consulship of 2. Mamilius Q. F. Q. N. and Q. Valerius Q. F. P. N. is hardly known by any other pal-Fasti Capitolini fage then that Ennins the first Elegant Roman Poet was that year borne. But the year after, when Ti. Sempronius Ti. F. C. N. Gracchus and P. Valerius Q. F. P. N. Falso were Confulls, the Gallick wars brake out again, and the Ligurians a new Enemy, were then first invaded by a Roman Army. This Province fell to the lot of T. Sempronius. P. Valerius encountred Livie Epi to Orofius.4.11. the Gaules, at the first with ill success, having lost three thousand five hundred men: But, entring fight again he obtained a fignall Victory, wherein fourteen thousand Gaules were flain, and two thousand taken. But, by reason of the loss susteined in the former battel, the Consul was denied the honor of Triumph, especially seeing his prosperous fight was rather to be attributed to the Fortune of the Common-wealth, then to his wife management of the business. For after the first fight understanding that allitance was comeing to him from Rome, he laid, he had rather perifb with all his Army, then obtain Victory by the helps of others; and in this fury he cast himselse and the Roman Army into the hazard of a battell. T. Gracchus had better and more happy success, for having overthrown the Enemy in a fet battell, he depopulated great part of Liguria; From thence he crossed over into Sardinia and Corfica, and bringing back a vast multitude of Captives, gave occasion to that proverb of Sardi Venales, whereby is fignified any thing that is plentifull, and at an underrate to be fold.

Marc. Varro apud Cicer. Bruto c. 18.

ling. Gatina.

Ovidius

Zonaras

Sivius Capito arul y ftame vece, raivenales.

In place of Livie's Twentieth Book.

ted, or strongly fomented. But these things happened afterwards,

tion, but after they had divided their Legions out of greediness to waste more places, the Camp

of M. Fulvius was in the night time affaulted and very hardly defended. The Gauls departing

without effecting their delign, did afterward return with greater terror having their forces much

of Transalpines against the Romans. In the mean time L. Lenswins the Conful, who had

marched with his Army into the Ligurian Territories, obtained there a great victory. It was

Bushels of Wheat; he came to behold the sports which were prepared against next year.

But to consess the truth, the Romans had at this time rather a good opportunity then a just cause of possessing Sardinia and Corsion. The Carthaginians after the Sicilian Peace, were involved in a very troublesome war with their Mercenaries, and reduced even to the utmost ex. Folyb. 1.65 tremity; whereupon other their Hirelings, who were in a Garrison in Sardinia. flew Bollar the Carthaginian Generall with all his men: Hanno being sent from Carthage to punish their Villany, they inveigled his Army into a fociety of Rebellion, and apprehending him, nailed him to the Crofs, and having fluin all the Carthaginians, they had possessed almost all thestrong holds throughout the Iland, till upon a falling out between them and the Sardinians, they were expelled the Hand, and betook themselves into Italy. Then did they accomplish that which Polyb. 1.33: while they were in Sardina they could not, for at that time they had invited the Romans to the Dominion of that Iland: But being now present either by the importunity of their Entreatys, or by plainly demonstrating what an occasion was offer dof encreasing the Roman Power, they prevailed with them to fail over into Sardinia. For it is a virtue of no ordinary strain, to ab. Felyb. 1.82. ftain from other mens goods when they may with eafe be poffessed, neither can covetous or amhain from other mens goods when they may want they bitions men well or long diffemble their greedy defires: But 'twill not be amifs for the better Zonly/15 bitious men wen or long untermore energiceary actines. Due to will not the better Zoniras understanding of this business, to relate some foregoing circumstances. The Romans, that Petylins, 83 they might gain the Reputation of Humanity, did in the beginning of this Warre, very much Gord. Napo. favour the Carthaginian cause. And, though they sent them no allistance as was defired, yet Hamilton. they refused to entertain the Uticans, or any others who revolted to them: They commanded Astrices, and their Merchants out of Sicily and Italy to accommodate the Carthaginians with all necessary Falso, Itrifin. Provisions, prohibiting all traffick with their Enemies, and gave licence of hiring men out of Sources Italy for this war. They fent likewife Embaffadors, though in vame, to compose the strife: A little Appiar before there arose a controversie, because the Carthaginians had taken some Italian Merchants Polybius. conveighing Commodities to the Enemy, and fecured them in publick Prifons, and they had now prifor five hundred of them in chains and having thin not a few had converged them in chains and having this not a few had converged them in the few had now prifer the converged them. five hundred of them in chains, and having flain not a few, had cast them into the sea to prevent Zenaras the discovery of the thing; whereupon the Romans declared themselves agricved, and began Foyb. to threaten War: But the Carthaginians refloring those whom they had in custody, so pacified Apin Pun & the Romans, that they in answer sent back without Ransom all other Prisoners taken in the Sici- Palyb. 3.28. Ham war. Yet at length Ambition prevailed, with a defire to crush that People, with whom they Zonardi.

had for four and twenty yeares together waged war with various fuccels, and forefaw that unless Apian sput in time they prevented it they must be forced to fight again. Wherefore when the Carthaginians Estation 11-16. (having against their wills lost Sardinia, and now finished their war with the Mercenarys) meditated Revenge upon the Authors of Rebellions and Revolts; the Romans laid hold of this oc. Polyb. 1.88

casson, and decreed, that War should be proclaimed against Carthage, until they did down their Armes, which they had interest, and a saint figure, they had interest, a saint figure, they had not really against ple Romans. Whereupon the Carthaginans unwilling in an unleasonable time to undertake so great a War, did not only quit Sardinia, but upon the Romans demand, added likewife twelve Popps.

hundred Talents of filver, to their former fine. This injury did most of all incense the minds of Folips. the Carthaginians, and is thought to be the only cause of that war which was soon after com- Cornel, neps menced, and profecuted by Hanniball. For Hamilears constant Hatted of Romans (to which Hamilear, the second Punique war is chiefly imputed) was not by any other meanes more hotly exaspera-

In the mean time L. Cornelius L.F. Ti.N. Lentulus Claudinus, and Q. Fulvius M. F. Q. N. Flaceus being made Confuls had Gaul on this fide the Po for their Province. That a Co-Fasticapit. lonie was this year planted at Valentia, though many affirm it is no constant and general opinion, Velleius 1.14.8 unless there be another Valentia besides Vibo, which Authors of better credit affirm to have been

peopled fifty years after in the Confulfhip of Quintus Flaminius and (n. Domitius Anobarbus. Livie 35.40.5 The Confuls in Gallia, while they kept their forces united, had a fafe and prosperous Expedi- 2011148

augmented. For the prime men of the Boit taking counfel secretly together, raised a vast power Polyb 2,21.

ordered therefore he should make a Triumph, which accordingly he did on the Intercalary Ides. Some Authors report, That these Confuls were the first who led the Roman army over the Entropius Po, and that in divers fights were flain four and twenty thoulands, and taken five thoulands of the Sandwiger Ligarians and Infabrian Cault. But I rather believe that the Powas crofted over and the Infa. M.S. quen vibrians first encountred in their own Country in the next Callick commotion. About the High Pighias. brians first encountred in their own Country in the next Gallick commotion. About this

brians militencounted in their own country in the Endante in his wars a - Enropaub; gainst Antiochus and the Syrians , The King returned thanks , telling them withall, That he

had now no need of affiftance in a funch as the quarrel was compounded. After this Hiero came to Rome to the great joy of the Romans, who entertained him with all the respect as besitted them to do, being a confederate Prince, having deserved much of them, and a companion in their greatest Victory. He bestowed on the people of Rome two hunded thousand

For according to some Authors the secular sports were celebrated in the Consulship of P.

Zonaras

Fafti Capitalini Cornelius L. F. T. N. Lentulus Caudinus and C. Licinius P. F. P. N. The Mafters of the Revells were M. Emilius M. F. & M Livius M. F. M. N. Salinator. In the mean time the Boian Princes, confideing in the multitude of Auxiliarys they had from beyond the Alpes, sent to the Consulls demanding, That Ariminum with it's Territories, which without doubt of right belonged to the Gauls, Bould be reftored them, otherwise a terrible and De-firnttive War would ensue. The Consuls, having not drawn their forces together, durst not hazard those few they had in the fortune of a Battel, neither could they consent unto the Gaules their demand, they answered therefore, They should fend Embassadors to the Senate, to signific their minds. The Gauls accepted of the condition, and a truce was concluded on for fome days, while the Embaffadours could go and return again. The Ambaffadours at Rome received a denial from the Senate, and greater preparations were made for this War, whereof there was afterward no use, in asmuch as Fortune without the expence of Roman blood put an end to it? While the Embaffadoures returned, the Boians fought a fet Battel with their Transalpine Auxiliaries, upon this Occasion; The Auxiliaries without the knowledge of the Boian people. had marched as far as Ariminum, whence a suspicion arose, that their maine Errand was to posfels that Territory themselves; the Boians therefore were so enraged, that having slain their Kings Ates and Galatus as Traitours, they endeavoured by force to expell these strangers our of their Land, whereupon a Battell was fought with much flaughter, and both fides being thereby much weakned; the Transalpines returned home, the Boians bought their Peace of the Romans with part of their Grounds. This war being so quickly dispatched, the Consuls went into Ligaria: where P. Lentulus, having in a fet Battel Overthrown the Enemie, led his Army through the whole Region, taking Cafties, some by storme, some by composition. C. Licimins intending to faile over into Corfica, not having boats enough to transport his whole Army, fent M. Claudius Glyfias before, with a Party; who, being vainly arrogant, when he faw that the Corficans were terrified at his coming, without any respect to the Consult by whose direction he was fent, or confideration of his own office and duty, made a league with them, upon certain Die apud Vs- Conditions, in his own Name : thinking thereby to attain unto himfelfe the Glory of having

reduced that Iland But the Conful following with the Refidue of the Army, forbore not to pro-

fecute them with armes (notwithstanding they alledged in their own behalfe the Claudian Peace)

tation of Breach of Faith, ordered Glicias the Authour of that dishonourable peace, to be

delivered up into the hands of the Corficans; and they refuling to take him, he was put to death

in the Common Gaole. This year were Censours L. Cornelius L.F. T. N. Lentulus Candinus

2. Lutation C. F. C. N. Cerce, who made no Lultration because 2 Cerce died in his Cenfourthip. For all Claudian and claused up to the Confourthip to the Section of the Sec

was just against them. Their minds therefore being agrieved with the memory hereof were easily tempted to break out in armes, in imitation of their neighbour Iland Sardinia. For the

Carthaginians by fecret promifes had incited the Sardinians to Rebellion, who readily enter-

they much regarded Sardinia, but because they perceived the Carthaginian war would break

out again; which because they believed the sooner it was begun would prove the easier; (The

Carthaginians having not well recovered themselves since the last war) they resolved to prepare

themselves, and commence it as soon as might be. The Carthaginians, willing at that time to

endure any thing rather then a Roman war, were hereupon fo terrified, that having once and a-

gain sent Embassadours in vaine, they did at length send ten of their Prime Nobility, most hum-

bly entreating, That they might enjoy the Peace they had obtained. Nevertheless they could not receive any mild Answer; till Hanno the youngest among the Embassadours, but of an un-

daunted mind, and a free tongue, replied, If you are premptorily determined to deny us that

Peace which we have bought, not for a year or two, but for ever, at least restore us our price we

gave you, Sicily and Sardinia: In private contracts "tis no bonest man's part, when the bargain is

made void, to receive his Commedities back, and not return the money laid down for them. Then

the Romans, being ashamed to seem the Authors of an unjust war, dismissed the Embassadours with a better Answer. So one of this yeares Confulls C Atilins A. F. A. N. Bulbus (now

the second time Confull) remained in Italy, the other, T. Manlins. T. F. T. N. went ac-

tained the motion, as not too much hating their old Masters, nor loving their new ones. This news being brought to Rome, filled the City both with fear and indignation, not that

lefium. Zonara

Polyb. 2. 21.

Consess

Marcel. 14. 40. till he brought them into subjection. The Senate to clear the Commonwealth from the Imputa-Val.Maximus

Orofins. 1 2.

Dio. spud

Fasti Capit. Liv. 23.24.12. cording to his lot into Sardinia. He, in many places encountring the Enemy with good fuccels, Florus 2.3.1.

Vel 2.38. 3 Liv.1.19.3. Orofius 4.13.

Gapis Golumna appealed the whole Iland, fubdued the Sardinians, and triumphed over them the fixth of the Ides These things being accomplished, and the Roman Armes laid down, as having no Enemy, the Temple of Janus was flut, an unufuall fight in Rome, and not feen, after the dayes of Nama, for the space of about four hundred and forty yeares. In which respect I account the City of Rome very unhappy, that being perpetually employ'd in great and difficult labours, could never obtain the fruits thereof. For, whereas no wife man wageth war but to procure Peace, this City after fo many and great warres happily finished, fometimes could not obtain : but never could long keep Peace. For even then new Rumours of War, after a few moneths, were heard

of, which bereaved them of the sweetness of that Peace, which they had scarce well tasted of The Sardinians, who had lately been subdued, shake off the yoke, and the Corsicans brake out. in Rebellion, and the Ligurians raifed Tumults, even in Italy it felfe, Therefore L. Pofthamiss M.F. A.N. Albinus and Sp. Carvilius Sp. F. C.N. Maximus being Confuls had order Flor. 1. 2. to leavy new Armies, which being disposed of in three bodies to prevent the enemies from helping one the other, L. Posthamius affailed the Ligurians, Sp. Carvilius the Corficans, and P. Cor- Zonaras neliss was deligned for Sardinia. This lland being of a very unwholfome aire afflicted his Army with the Plague and other diseases, whereby many mortals with the Pretor also himself Army with the Prague and once whereas, wherever many moreas with the transfer of the arrival of Sp. Carvilius in a great fet battel; the Corficans were likewife fubdued by him. For Livis Ept. 20 which exploits it was decreed he should Triumph, as he did on the Calends of April. In Lighta Capital, Calum, likewife affairs succeeded well by the management of the other Consul with his Army. At Zoneras Rome Tutia one of the Vestal Virgins being condemned of Incest which she had basely commit- Livie Epic. ted with a flave, flew her felf with her own hands. After this C. Arilius A.F. A.N. Bulbus Marianus Sco-A. Postbumins A. F. L.N. Albinus being Cenfors, made the fortieth Lustration. 'Tis pro- 1111. bable the number of Citizens was this year leffe then heretofore (though I find not the number recorded) because the Censor, in order to the encrease of Citizens, compelled every man to Swear That he would marry for the Procreation of children. This year Cn. Navius a Campanian who had received pay in the Carthaginian war, did first add Fablecto his Scenes. In the mean Agelliur. 4.3 time the Ligurians and Sardinians again rebelling, were allotted Provinces to the new Confuls; 20narst, 2. Fabins 2. F. 2. N. Maximus Verrucofus managed the Ligurian War, M. Pomponius M. F. M.N. Matho the Sardinian; whereas it was reported, That the Carthaginians were the canfe of this Fafti Capitol. commotion, by private messengers stirring up the Barbarians to Rebellion: There were Embassadors Zonaras fent to Carebage with very harsh instructions, To require the tribute due, to command them to abfrain from all Ilands under the Roman jurisalition adding threats of war unless they performed what was required at their hands.

The Carthaginians had now fince their former calamities gathered strength and courage, chief- Dio. soud ly by the indultry of Hamilear, who did not only reduce those who hadrevolted in Africa, Vatefum but had further extended the Empire. They had likewise by his conduct acquired great Domit Palys, b. 1 nions in Spain. Wherefore they answered the Embassadors roughly enough to all particulars; Cornelius Nebut when they, according to their infructions, propounded to the Carthaginians a Spear and a poin Hamilton Cadureus, offering them their choice of which they pleafed, they answered, That they would chule neither, but would accept of which foever the Legates should think fit to leave behind. Henseloward a crue! hatred began to him between these two people, but neither party being willing as yet to commence the war, they continued in a thou of friendship, rather because they did not fight, then that the peace was firm.

Both the Confuls, returning to Rome and declaring what they had done, obtained leave to Triumph. A Fabius had flain many Ligurians in battel, and had compelled the reft to contain Plus Fabio. themselves upon the Alpes, and made the skirts of Italy secure from their plundrings. He Tri- Capitol Tabul. umphed over the Ligurians on the Calends of February. Upon the Ides of March afterwards 1111/16.43
M. Pomponius Triumphed over the Sardinians, whom he had overcome. Neverthelese the Sardinians did not abitain from War, but being by their loffes rather incenfed then broken . they renewed the Rebellion with much greater strength. Therefore both the Confuls, M. Amilius M.F. M. N. Lepidus and M. Poblicius L.F. L.N. Malleolus were fent into Sardinia: they gathered together great store of plunder and spoil in that Iland, which when they carried over 2000 at 18 with them into Corfice they utterly loft, the Ilanders there taking it from them. At home Polyb. 12 likewise there were very vehement tumults at this time, for C. Flaminius Tribune of the people Ciotro Bruss propounding an Agrarian Law, That the Picene and Gallick grounds which belonged to the Senones C.14 & Acad. fould be equally divided among f the people. The Senate opposed it, and not being able to perswade the Tribune by entreaties or threats, at length gave order to the Magistrates to raise an Army for defence of the Commonwealth . Flaminius could not yet be drawn from his refolution, obstinate against all force, and inexorably by intreaties. His father likewife admonished him, To submit himself to the will of the Sanate, and not be essented an author of section. But he still persisting in his design, called an Assembly, intending to recite the Law. But then his sather Flaminius in grief, and anger came to the Pulpit, and taking his son by the hand pulled Giero de Ju-]

A wonderful Example was there shown with what Piery and Reverence all men held esteem of the power of a Father: For he who had contemned the indignation and cruel threats of the whole Senate, now in the heat of work, in the view of all the Roman people, to whom the Conflitution of Law would have been most acceptable, suffered himself by the hand of one only old man to be drawn down from the higher place. The Modesty of the Assembly in this rel. Max. business is not to be forgotten, who though they saw all their hopes frustrated by the Tribune's departure, did not by the leaft murmure fignifie their discontent at his fathers action. But the cic Citatus a-Law was by this means rather deferred then avoided. C. Carvilius the other Tribune affilting pud sofiparium his Colleague, this as it caused corruption of manners amongst the Commons, so it gave be charif. ginning to that most grievous Gallick war which brake out the eighth year after the division Fasti Capital, of the grounds.

521.

Zonaras.

Zonaras

Polybins.13.

Polyb. 2.8.

Dion. spud

Polyb.

Dion.

Zonayas.

Appian

Poitb. 2.4.

Pelybius.

Polyb. 2.8.

Livie 22.33.

After this M. Pemponius M. F. M. N. Maino, and C. Papirius C. F. L. N. Malo being Confulls, had for their Provinces M. Pomponius Sardinia, and C. Papirius Corfice. In both places the Enemies gave back, betaking themselves into woods and craggy Mountains, defending themselves more by the scituation of Places then by Armes. Therefore M. Pomponius feeing it more hard to find the Enemy, then to overcome him, caused hounds to be brought him out of Italy, who by their frent conducted him to the men, whom he furprized like wild beafts in their dens, and kennells. C. Papirius, having overcome the Corficans, purfued them into the mountains, where both his labour and danger was very great, and many of his fouldiers perifhed either by thirft, or by the fudden incursion of the Enemy, till having found water and refreshed his Army, the Corficans fearing the Islue hearkned to the Conful's counsel of submitting them-

While the Confuls, were detained by these Employments a General Assembly was called by M. Duilius, M. F. M. N. who was made Dictatour for that purpose; he nominated Capitol, Mar-(. Anrelius L.F. (.N. Corra for Mafter of the horfe ; there were likewife Cenfours T. Manlins T. F. T. N. Torquatus, Q. Fulvinis CM. F. Q. N. Flavous, but being not Legitimately made, they refigned up their office. Writers doe to this year affigne the Original of a new Cultome. not unworthy to be mentioned. There had been no divorce from the beginning of the City to this

Plutarch time. Sp. Carvilius Ruga first of all dismissed his wife because she was barren, being by the Numa.c.48. Cenfours bound in Oath, to Marry a Wife for procreation of Children. The people were Agell 4.3. much displeased not so much at the Novelty as cruelty of the things, for wives being joyned Val Maximus in a perpetual fociety of life, they thought it unjust and inhumane for any cause whatsoever to 2.1.4. repudiate them. They likewife ever after hated Sp. Carvilius though he was of necessity com-Dion. 2. 26. pelled by the judgment of his friends to difmis his wife who was much beloved by him, and Agell.17.21. very agreeable in her Manners. From this time there was more knots in the Law, and more Agell 4.3. fuits in the Pratours Courts, then being invented the Marriage Cautions, of which cunning Servil. Sulpici there was no need before Divorces were in use. This yeare likewise began a new custom con-cerning the Honours of their Generalls, G. Papirius perswading himselse he had performed de dotibus api Agellium. Actions worthy of a Triumph (having now at length firmely fetled Corfica) and being denied that honour by the Senate, he did toward the End of his Confulthip make a Triumph in Mount Columna Tri-

Alban on the third of the Nones of March. It pleased many to imitate this Example when umphales. Val Max.3.6.9 they were denied a Triumph to make one in the Albans Mount, henceforward he was prefent as all sports in a mirtle Crown in memory of the Action, that he had overcome the Enemie in the Mirtle Fields. All things being at quiet in Sardinia and Corfica, the Ligurians Bill held out. Plinie 15. 29.

against whom were feat M. Aimilus L. F. Q. N. Barvula and M. Junius D. F. D. N. Perathen Consults. They in their March understanding that the Gastles began to firre, entred their Terricorys with the Army. For they being incented and provoked by the Flaminian Law. the Romans feared left being Warlike, and angry men, they should raife any Commotions; it was therefore forbidden by the Magistrares to accommodate any Gaule with Gold or filver; for the Boians, and other Gaules by felling of flaves and other Commodities had gathered a great bank of Money, and a suspicion was raised, that it was for a Roman War. Wherefore being more incensed, 'tis said that they understanding the Consults were designed for Ligaria, did in private meetings conclude, while the Roman Armies were far abroad, to March up to and affault

the City it felfe. But, being terrified with the coming of the Confulls, and not prepared to make head against them, they entertained the Romans with all shew of Peace and friendship, and counterfeit Respects. The Consulls likewise being contented they had prevented the War, fained another cause of their coming thither; that shrough the Gallick Territories they might have a more commedient march to Liguria. The last year the Censours renounced the office: This year therefore Q. Fabius Q. F. Q. N. Maximus Verruscosus, and M. Sempronius C. F. M. N. Tuditanus made the one and fourtieth Luftration, While these things are acting in Italy

and at Rome, a new war was occasioned with the Illyrians upon their ground. The Illyrians exerciting Pyracy, a cruell and greedy kind of theft, had taken many Italian Merchants coming out of the Haven of Brundusium and had flain some; at the first the Senate hearing this, among other complaints, did not much regard it. But the Pirates boldnesse encreasing by their impunity, and complaints more frequently and earneftly made unto them, they thought fit to fend Embassadours, to demand satisfaction; as also to plead the Issaans cause who had lately committed themselves to the faith of the Romans; for they inhabiting an Iland in the fonian sea . were daily profecuted with all manner of injuries by the Illyrians, from whom they had revol-

ted. C. & L. Corunganis were fent on this Errand : While they were in their journey. Aeron (the fon of Plearatus) King of the Illyrians, called Ardysi, to whom their meflage was directed, departed this life leaving a fon under age, by name Pinnens, and the Kingdom was governed by Teuta, Step-mother to the young Prince, with the advice of her friends: She being proud, and puffed up with Prosperity, having given Audience to the Roman Embassadours with some contempt, answered. That he would take care that the Romans should receive no publick injury from the Illyrians; but that it was not the custom of the Illyrian Kings, to probibit private persons from making what gain they could by sea. Cornneanius the younger could not refrain his anger at this arrogant speech but using an unseasonable liberty, though not un-

just, replied, But 'sis a custom with the Romanes, Teuta, to profecute private wrongs with pub-

lick vengeance, and relieve the injur'd party; and we will endeavour by the diffifiance of the gods. to compel you gladly and quickly to mend and reform your Kingly Customs. The woman was above measure offended at these words, but, for the present, diffembling her mind, when the Em- Florus 25.2 bassadors were departed, sent some Pirates after them, who slew Coruncanius the younger with Zozaras. part of his Retinue, burnt the Governours of thips with fire, and clap the reft in chains. Colemporus also the Embassador of the Islams was slain by the same Pirates.

The Romans understanding these things, did erect statues of three foot long in honour of Appian Coruncanius the younger, and P. Junius, and decreed war against Teura and the Illyrians, Teu. Pune 34. C. Liv. Epicao ta ignorant in government, having not learn't either by Reason or Custome to correct the Vices of her Faminine wit, behaved her felf as timerous in bearing the anger of others, as the had Zonaras been headlong in provoking it. Having therefore intelligence that a war was preparing against her. the promised, Torestore those who were living, as for the dead, whom the Pirats had flain without her command, it lay not in her power to restore them. This Embassie (though it offered little satisfaction for so great in juries, yet because the Romans hoped to compose the Illyrian broils without a war) was entertained, only they required, That those who slew the Embas-

fadors should be delivered up to them. The woman feeing the war, she so much fear'd, to be deserted, out of the lightness of her Zenaras mind returned from fear to her former infolence, denying to deliver up any one; and that the February might confirm her words with as much fiercenels in action, fendeth forces presently to beliege Fajti Capital. Iffa. Whereupon the Romans thought fit to make no more delay, but fent both the Confuls thither with land and fea forces; the Confuls were L. Postbumins A.F. A. N. Albinus, and Cn. Fulvine Cn.F. Cn.N. Centumalus. Cn. Fulvius had the command of the Navy confift- Polybine ing of two hundred thips : L. Posthumius was General of the Legions. Then again Tenta being terrified, fent Demetrius Pharius to the Confulsto crave Peace. And they agreed upon a Truce. In case the Illyrians would quit Coregra which they had lately possessed. The Romans being gone to take in Coregra, Teuta, as if all fear were now far from her doors, returned to her former counsels, and sent Deputies to besiege Dyrrachium and Apollonia. Others report, That Corcyta was not surrendred with the consent of Teuta, but by the private design of Poliba. 11 Demetrius, who, knowing that he was secretly accused of some crimes before Tenta, thought by Dio. apud

betraying that place he was Governour of, to find a sure resuge and protestion among ft the Romans Fulvium. against her fury. The Illyrian Garrison was no sooner surrendred, but the Corcyrians by publick consent submitted themselves to the Romans, seeing no other means lest for their safety, but to be protected against the injury of the Illyrians by the power of so illustrious a City. From Coreses the Consul sailed to Apostonia, where he can L. D. flaments, having wasted over his Army from Brandwisum, which consisted of twenty thousand foot and two thousand horie. The Apolloniatæ greedily entertained the Romans, and committed themselves to their Faith. This being relieved they went to Dyrraebium, which presently became the Romans: The Illyrians who had began the fiege thereof, running away for fear upon the first intelligence of the Conful's coming. With the same hast also the Ardyzi were forced into subjection, and Embassa-

dors came from divers Nations of the farthest Illyrium with promise, To obey their commands if they might be admitted into Friendship ; in which number were the Parthini and Afintanes. Apries Demetrius Pharins was a great help and furtherance in these Atchievements, for being carried Illyric, up and down with the Confuls, he extolled the Strength and Integrity of the Romans, accused Zonaras. the Rashnels and Inconstancy of Tenea; and some by reason and counsel, others by his authories he perswaded into a society and confederacy with the Romans. After this they steared Die their course to Isa, and in their passage landing at many places, they took most Towns with-Poblish out any great difficulty. Nutria was floutly defended by the Illyrians, and cost much blood Zonarm before it was taken, some Collonels also and a Questor being slain there. The Romans grief Dio for this was the leffer because they surprised twenty Vessels coming from Pelopannesus with mo-Polybian ney and great spoil. When they were come to If a it happened as it had done at Dyrrachiam, Zoneras the fiege was presently raised upon the approach of the Roman Navy: The Barbarians flying, Polybins this way and that way into several places, except only the Pharians, who for Demetrins sake, Appier with the lafety both of body and goods, were received into protection, for almuch as he was Polybius born in the same lland, and had the Government of it under King Agron. The news of these Popular did diverfly affect the instable mind of Tenta, fometimes dejected with fear, fometimes again very confident, as the confidered the occasion. For as the was possessed with fear when the remembred fo many Towns taken and demolished, that the sea coasts were plundered and wasted, Orosas, 4,12 that the Illyrians every where turned back and fled: On the other fide she was encouraged at

time would afford. Her vain opinion was confirmed by the actions of the Confuls, who having committed to the Government of Demetrins the greater part of the Country they had taken, retired to Dyrrachium with the Navy and Army. But when the faw that L. Posthumins stayed behind with forty ships, and leavied an Army out of the Neighbour Cities to protect the Ardyzans

the stoutness of the Nutrines, and her hopes encreased considering Winter drew nigh, Die and that the Romans for fear of storms would suddenly depart; wherefore with a small Retinue the retired to Rhizon scituate upon a River of the same name, expecting what remedy Polybius

Appian Polybina

and other Illyrians who had revolted to the Romans, then Tenta began utterly to despair and thought of buying her peace upon any conditions whatfoever. At the beginning of the forms therefore the fent Embaffadors to Rome, excufing what was past as being done by the Command of Agron whole Acts it was necessary for her to maintain. The Romans granted peace, not to her, who had no proper power of administring affairs, neither had deserved any favour at their hands, but to Pinnens the fon of Agron, on thele conditions, That he Bould duely pay what tribute was imposed on him, that he foould quit all Illyrium , some few places excepted. that he hould not fail beyond Liffus with above two Boats, and those unarmed. By this peace Coreyca. Pharus, Ifa, Dyrachium and the Afintanes became wholly the Romans; what else was under Agron his jurisdiction being left to Pinneus. Tenta either for shame or by the command of the Romans left off the Government of the Realm, which Demetrius undertook under the same of Protector. Thus being ended the Illyrian Quarrel, and the Limits of the Roman Empire extended e-

ven to Greece; the Commonwealth on the other hand was perplexed, for the Gauls were rea-

dy to rife up in Arms, and the Carthaginians power did mightily encrease in Spain; which

could not be established without great danger to the Romans. Haldrubal the Son-in-law and

fucceffor of Hamilton, having revenged the death of his Father-in-law, did, partly by Armes,

but more frequently by his Wildom and Eloquence, wherein he excelled, reduce many, Nations.

to the Carthaginian fubjection; and built another Carthage called the New, in a gulf of the

Appian Illyric. Dio. 70114745

Diadorus b. 25

Livie 2 1.2.5 Polyb.2. 13 Livic 26.42.6 Polybins. Appian Hifp. Polibius Florus . 2.6.4

525.

Zonaras

Polybius

Flor. 2. 5.4

fea by a most commodious Haven. But the Gallick affairs being of nearer concernment, himdered for the present their designes against the Carthaginians: They endeavoured therefore to stop the proceedings of the Gauls by leagues and Covenants; They fent likewife Embassadors to Carehage and to Hafdrubal, warning them, To contein themselves beyond the River Iberis and permit the Saguntines to enjoy their liberty, and live according to their own Laws. Thele thingshappened in the year when Sp. Carvilius Sp.F. Cn.N. Maximus and Q. Fabius Q. N. Maximus Verrucofus were again Confuls. About the fame time L. Pofthumins Proconful who wintered in Illyrium, fent Embassadors from Coreyca to the Æcolians and Achaians, declaring what he had done, For where causes the war was undertaken, with what success munaged, and upon what conditions sinished. They were kindly entertained forasmuch as those Nations and all other the Grecians did vehemently hate the Illyrians by reason of the continual Pyracies exercised by them under Agron and Tenta. The Senare hearing this, did allow of what the Proconful had done, and moreover decreed

another Embassie in the name of the Commonwealth, to the Corinthians and Athenians, declaring, The people of Romes good affection toward them, and their equity soward all men. Hereby the Romais purchased great good will amongs those people, and the Corinthians forthwith decreed this honour to the people of Rome, That they floride be Partners in the Ist busian Games, which was one of the four greatest Solemnities in Greece. They were chiefly moved hereunto because the Romans had set at liberty, as Apollonia and other Grecian Cities, fo Corejes like-Appian Illyr. Thucid.7. 10.1 wife, which was a Colonie of the Corinthians; the Athenians also embraced the Roman So-Tab Capitolina ciety, and decreed, They foould have the liberty of the City of Athens, and of the Eleulinian Myfferies. In the mean time Cn. Fulvius Proconful made a Naval Triumph over the Illvrianson the Calends of Quintilis, and beheaded the Illyrian Nobles whom he led in Triumph. Eutropius b.2

This was the first Triumph over the Illyrians.

526 . Livie Eple,24 L.2.S 22.de Solinus c. I I Sextus Ruffus Polyb. 2, 22

The next year P. Valerius L.F. M.N Flacens, and M. Atilius M.F. M.N. Regulus being Confuls, the number of Pretors was doubled, and they thought fit to create four that they might fend some with command into Sicily and Sardinia. Amongst these M. Valerius was Pretor, of Sardinia and Corfica, C. Flaminius of Sicily. At this time there was very great fear of a Gallick war, for twas reported that the Boians and Infubrians confulted not only one with the other, but with the Transalpine people, and had hired a great strength of Mercenaries of the Galata a people of Gallia. They used therefore not only ordinary remedies against this evil, but such as a severe judge would by no means excuse, but that the love of ones Country makes fome things pardonable which in themselves are horrid. For when besides other prodigies they were terrified with) they found in the Sybills books, That the Gauls and Grecians Bould one day poffeffe the City of Rome; That they might by craft avert the threats of the Prediction, by the advice of the Prieffs, they buried alive two Gauls, of each fex one, and likewife two Grecians a man and a woman, in the Beef-market, that fo they possessing part of the City, might feem to have fulfilled the Prophecy. This was done when M. Valerius M.F. M.R. Me falla and L. Apuftius L.F. C.N. Fullo were Confuls. This year, amongst other no considerable occurrences, was most of it spent in making preparation for the Gallick War. There was raifed a most incredible number both of horse and foot, toward this war all Italy in general joyning with the Romans. Q Fabiar the Historian, who was present at the transaction of thele affairs, reports, There were in arms eight hundred thouland men. That the number of the

Romans and Campanians amounted to the number of two hundred forty eight thouland and two

hundred footmen, and fix and twenty thousand and fix hundred horsemen. All the other multi-

titude were Italians. The Veneti also and Concenni afforded the Romans the help of twenty

thousand men, who by frequent alarms and incursions might compel the freighbouring Boians to

tarry to the defence of their own Country, and not join themselves with the other forces of

Livie 22, 17.6 Orofius 4.13 Fasti Capitol.

Zenaras Plin. 3.20 Eutropius 3

Dioderus z 5 Orofiss 4.13

Livie Epit. 20 Polyb, 2, 24

the Enemy, because they refused to hearken to Termes of Peace which the Romans propounded. For the Veneti and Cenamant being perswaded to renew friendship with Rome, the Insubrians streb.b.s and Boians perfifted in Holtility ; nevertheless their firength was not great, their Kings not daring to lead out all their armed men : but being forced to leave some at home to defend their Countryes, with the relt (to wit, fifty thousand Foot, and twenty thousand Horse) they began their march through Etruria towards Rome.

In the mean time L. Amilius, Q. F. Cn. N. Papus, & C. Atilius M. F. M.N. had Sardinia and Ariminum, with the adjoyning Gaules for their Provinces. For the Sardinians being Zongraf agerieved at the perpetuall presence of a Prator, with his Virges and signes of Authority, did again move Tumules; but C. Azilius the Confull foon quieted, them without any great difficulty. L. Aimilius had more to do with the Caules, having broken through Etruria, and march- 67 27. ing to Rome. The Pratour of Etruria being not able to hinder their passage, overtook them at Polyb. 2:15. Clustum, and late in the Evening planted his Camp not farre from them. The Gaules invented 20/1/2, 2.33. a stratagem whereby to entice the Romans out to battell. In the dead of the night they march- Polyb. 2.5. ed with all their Foot to Fajula, leaving the Horfe behind with inftruction at break of day only to shew themselves to the Bnemy, and presently betake themselves to the Foot Army, where should be reception for them in a convenient Camp, from whence likewise they would on the

fudden charge the Romans unawares.

The Romans, were hereby deceived, and pursued the horseas if they had fled, and about Fasu-Le were received by the Enemy, fresh and ready prepared, being themselves weary and void of Counsell, as in an occurrence not foreseen by them: Their only course was either by fight to defend themselves, or to sell their bloods at a dear rate ; But the Gaules exceeding in number, befides other advantages, flew of the Romans fix thousand upon the place, and put the rest to flight. Diodorus 24. The Gaules endeavouring to take a fenced place upon an hill, (whither the greatest part of them which fled had betaken themselves) finding their strength to faile with their last nights march, Polyb. the dayes fight, refired to cure and refresh their hodyes, leaving a party of horse to beliege the hillock, not doubting to reduce it into their, power the next day either by force or composition. In this very nick of time came L. Aimilius, rather to be wished for, then upon any reasonable ground expected. For upon the first newes of the Gaules setting forward, he was sent to Arimi- Polybius, 2, 23 num, to defend the Coasts upon the Advistick shore, but hearing their intention was to march Polyb. 2.26 to Rome, he marched by very great journeys from Ariminans, and by good luck came to this very place, and pitched his Camp not farre diffant from the Enemy. The belieged feeing fires in the night time from that part, judging. as was true, that the Roman Army was come, fent out fome of their mea snarmed, that they might the easier pass the Enemies Guards. The Confull by them underhanding the date of Affaires, without any long deliberation, which the time would not permit, at break of day fet forward with his horie to the minors, giving order to the Tribunes to follow him with the Legions. The Gaules likewife were informed by the fame fires that the Romans were come, and entred into counsell concerning the present affaires. King Aneros fint advised, that they hauld not encounter the Enemy, nom their fouldiers were laden with rich spailes, but to return home, and lay aside their, plunder, and then, if escasion were given of fighting, to return empty and nimble. Every one approving the counsell, they departed before night taking their journey through Erraria, by the fea fide, L. Aimilius having taken in those who fled to the hill, and having intelligence of the Enemies march, would not light him in a fet battell, but refolved to follow them, laying hold of what opportunity time should

In this conjuncture of Affaires fortune once more dispensed an unexpected accident. The other Confull C. Ariline arriving at Pifa from Sardinia, and there landing his Army, marched toward Rome, along the very fame Errurian shore where the Gaules were returning. Neer Telamon a Port of Eiraria, the Scouts of each Army first met one the other, and the Confull Claver. Ital. by some Prusoners who were larought to him, understanding of the Gaules march, and his Col- Polyb 3,26. leagues following them wondred at fo unufuall a chance, and being confident of Victory, having the Enemy cooped up between two Confular Armies, gave order to the Colonells To array the Army as well as the ground mould permit, and lead their Regiments in a fquare body, and a flow werek Hundelle, observing a piece of high ground, opportunely overlooking the way the Gaules mult of necessity pass, set far ward with a Party of horse to prepose sit. For he made what halk he could to fight the Enemy, being affured, if he were any thing worfled, to he relieved by his Colleague, if his undertaking fuccesded, to carry away the chiefe Glory of the Victory. The Games lesing a troop of Enemies in the higher grounds, conjecturing it was a party of horse, sent round about in the night gime by Aimilian, sent out likewise some of their own horse, with the affillance of some light armed men, to open the passage. But being informed that the other Confull was come, he was forced to array and marthall his foot, with their faces each way toward the Enemy, having in the middle their backs joyned one to the other: For they less C. Atiliar before them, and well knew that L. Aimilias followed them behind. Against L. dimilius they placed the Transalpine Mercenaries, in the front (who from their weaponsare denominated Gafatte behind thele for a referve, were the Infubrians. Against Arilins were opposed the Fauriseans and Bojans. The Waggons and Carts were placed as a rampire Livie. 26.6.4. about each Wing: all their plunder, with a sufficient guard, was laid aside upon a neighbouring Orosus 4.13.

hill. The fight was now begun at that hill which C. Atilius had poffeffed, whereby L. Aimiliae conjectured that his Colleague was there, of whose journey he knew nothing certain, only he heard that he was arrived at Pifa. Taking Counsel therefore on a sudden he commandeth some of his own horse to ride to the place of fight. There the horse on both sides had a very hot

encounter wherein C. Arilini the Conful was flain, and his head carried to the Gallick Kings: At length the Romans fighting with all might and main, kept the place, and repulfed theene. my. The Horse-fight being thus managed the Foot charged each the other. There was to be seen a very terrible encounter, as for the number & strength of both parties, so for the strange ordering of the Battel; for the Gauls being included between two Roman Armies turned their faces on each fide to battel; it being very doubtful whether this polture were a greater advantage to them in that (having to deal with two enemies) they kept their Rear fecure, and were of necessity compelled to fland to it having no way to flee; or that it were a greater disadvantage to be hemment in by two Consular Armies. But the Romans were partly terrified with the very aspect of the men who food in the front, with sterne countenances and vast bodys; partly encouraged not only with the iweetnesse of praise, but of plunder also, for among the former ranks of the Gaules there was not a man, but gliftred with golden bracelets and arme ftrings. The fight being begun, the light armed men made a great flatighter of the Enemie, especi-

ally where the Gasata stood, who in a barbarous oftentation had flung away their garments and

fought naked in the front. For the gallick sheilds being long and narrow not able to cover the

whole body, they stood like so many marks exposed to the Roman darts: and they fell without revenge, being not able to frike the enemie, not to come to pel mel with light armed men. Wherefore growing desperate some runing rashly upon the enemie were killed with darts before they could come to handy-firoks', others by degrees retiring backward disordered their own Battel. The Gæsatæ being thus vanquished by the light-armed men, the compleat armed did on every fide charge the Boians. Infubrians, and Taurileans and flew a great number. nevertheleffe the enemie stood with resolute minds, being in nothing inferriour but in their weapons, for neither did their sheilds defend their bodys, neither did their swords much offend the Romans, for being made only to hacke and hew they had no good poynts; they were likwife made crooked at the first blow, and unfit for a fecond, unless they be straightned againe by Polyb. 2. 30 your foot on the ground. The Romans having already the better, were affored of the victory by the returne of the horse, who, having put the Gallick horse to flight, riding down the Polybius hill made an impression upon the slank of the enemie, so much the more irressible as coming from the higher ground. After this manner Polybius discribeth the Battel of the Gaules in Etruria: from whome others with little reason do diffent. For who can easily believe, that the Gaules were compelled by a tempelt to fly in the night time fearing the anger of the Gods? And that C. Asiim feeting upon theff Hear was flainer. I hat afterward, each party for some dayes Zenaras kept within their defences, L. Aimilius fought happily with them ? neither are they any more to be credited, who relate the Battel as fought, not on the fea Coasts, but, in the Aretine Terris'

tories. There is no question made but that fourty thousand Gaules were then slain, little lesse then ten thouland taken, with Concelitanus one of their Kings : the other King Aneros fins who Eutrobine 2 was of greater reputation for power and courage, escaping with a small company, in his flight Polyh cut the throats of all his Kindred and his own alfo. There was great plunder found, which Diederus 24 Polyb. the Conful caused to be restored to those from whom it was at first taken, every master owning Zonaras his own goods. Then marching with his own Army and that of Arilins, through Ligaria in-Polyb. to the Boians Country he gave it in plunder to his fouldiers as a reward of their pains taken, and Diodorus. they in a few dayes being sufficiently laden with spoils, he returned to Rome, to the greater Polyb. joy of all, because the war was formidable. Scarce any mans Triumph was ever so much celebrated with acclamations of the people; being otherwife of it fell very gallant and memorable as for the glory of his noble performances, fo for the number of the Captives and the worth of the spoils. There were many military Ensignes, and abundance of gold Chains and Bracelets, the ornaments of valiant men amongst the Gauls. But all menseyes were cheifly intended upon Britomarus and the other Gallick Princes, whom Aimilius by way of fcoff led

Flor. 2.4.2 Zonaras girt and armed into the Capitol, as if thereby he tooke care they should fulfil the yow they Florus find made, Never to unloofe their girdles or Belts, till they had accounted the Capitol. L. Aimilias Fofti Capital. made this Triumph over the Gaules on the third of the Nones of march. This year was made the one and fortieth Luftration by the Cenfors . Q. Glandins Ap. F. C. N. Centho and M. Junius D.F. D. N. Pera. The fear of the Gallick war was over, but the defire of revenge remained, and both the next years Confuls had Gallia for their Province: the Confuls were T. Manlins T F. T. N. Torquatus and Q. Fulvius M.F. Q. N. Flaceus again. The people chear-Fafti. Capitol. fully decreed them Armies and whatfoever accommodation belongeth to the Commencing or Pol b 2.31 profecuting a War. For it was hoped, that after fo great a victory, they might eafily drive Zonaras away the Gauls from about the Po if they minded their bufinels. The Confuls being gone with their Armies prefently terrified the Boians into fubmiffion ; their expedition afterwards was not fo quick by reason of the Peltilence and so many showrs which fell. Others affirm, That these Consult croffed the PO, and in a fet battel overcame the Insubrians that they sem three and twenty thousand and took five theusand. But I rather follow the authority of Polybius in thele alIn place of Livie's Twentieth Book.

In the mean time because the Consuls being in a far Country, and were hindred either by a-Ction, or by showres, to that they could not return to the general Assembly: L. C. acillus L. F. Essi Capir. C.N. Metellus was Created for Dectatour, who confectated for Mafter of the Horse M. Philus were made Confuls. These as I think were the first Romansa, who making an invasion

into the Infibrians Countrey, croffed the Po with their Army, where the River Padula falleth into the Po. This boldness cost them much labour and some blood; for in their passes over the River, and Polybius. 2, 23. while they pitched their Campes, the enemie fiercely falling in upon them flew a confiderable Zonaras which the Romans trouble and care upon this News, was mightily encreased by many Pro. Orofius.

digies related, as that in the Picenian Territories, a River ran blood, that in Etraria the skit st.c.4. was feen to burn, that at Ariminum in the night time light appeared, and three Moones were feen at cl.c.4. the fame time; also a Vultur was faid to fit many dayes together in the Forum at Rome. For though Zonaras about the same time Caria was shaken with an Earthquake, and the Rhodian Colossus sell down, Marianui.

these things were not thought to concern the Romans at all: Concerning the other Prodigies, Orofius the Augurs being asked their advice, answered that the Confuts were not rightly chosen, where- Plutare. upon letters were lent after them to recal them back to the City. In the mean time the Confuls Zongraf. having made a Truce, had quitted the Insubrians Countrey, and afterward having raised Auxi. Polybius. liaries in the Countrey of the Cenomanni, had again began to infeft the gounds lying under the Strab. b.5.9. Alpes; whereupon the Insubrians enraged with anger, carried into the field the golden ensignes (out of the Temple of Minerva) which were called Immoveable, because it was not lawful to this them but in the time of Extreem Necessity; and had now met the Romans with Livie. 2263. an Army of fifty thousand men, ready to enter battel. At this very time came the letters from the Senate. C. Flaminius either gueffing at the substance of the letters, or being pre-informed Zonaras by his friends, perswaded his Colleague, not to open them before battel, Being refolved to fight, they consulted about their Mercenary Gaules, lest if they were neglitted, they might have couse to quarrel; and if admitted to the fight, they might have occasion of doing harm. For they feared their inconstancy, especially fighting against Neighbours and Kinimen. At last they thought fit to place them on the other fide of the River, where the brid-

ges being beaten down, they neither could do any harm to the Romans, nor have opportunity to flie, but to trust in their courage: After a sharp dispute the Romans obtained the Victory to the greater praile of the Tribunes then the Confuls. For C.Flaminins had ordered the Battel so near the brink of the River, that there was no space left to receive the Troupes in case they had been forced to Retire; which without doubt would have proved the ruine of the whole Army. But the Tribana, having had experience by former battels, that all the Gallick Va-lour conflicts in the first charge, which is very hor, but short, and if the brunt or it be once borne, there is no more to be feared from them; did divide the spears of the Triaris among the first ranks, that with them they might receive the first onser, and afterward slinging them away, draw their Swords when the fight began; the Gallick Swords were presently blunted, and made crooked at the first stroke upon the spears; and while they were busie in making them ftraight, the Romans advancing with their drawing Rapiers, took from them theuse of their Weapons: For this inconvenience is in the Gallick Swords, that being made only to hack, fome time is required in lifting up the hand, and preparing for the stroaks, which if it be denved, they are of no use : But the Romans thrulting with the point could do their business in a moment and to preffing forward to the bodies of the enemies, they did fecurely thrust them into the face and breaks. Tis reported that nine thousand Gaules were flain, and double the number taken. After the Orofin 4:15. Victory, they spoiled the grounds round about, and gathered much Plunder. Then at length they Philarch. Mar-

thought fit to read the Senates letters, the contents whereof Philus was ready to obey : But C. Flaminius infilted, that this was the envy of some Senators, and not the fault of the Auspices, Zonares whereof there could be no more certain argument, then the Victory they had obtained; he faid also be would not return till either the War was finified, or his Magistracy expired: adding moreover; that be would canfe the Romans to leave off the foolish observation of Auguries, and such other fopperies. Nevertheles P. Furius perfilting in his resolution, the Army of Flaminius. fearing that after his departure they fould not be very fafe in the enemies Country, per fiveded him to tarry for some few dayes; but he did utterly abstain from all actions: Flaminius 2000an taking in the mean time some Castles, as also a City of no small renown among those people The spoiles he gave to his fouldiers; to prepare their minds for his defencein that quarrel he Liv. 21.62. knew would arise between him and the Senate. This City indeed was so moved with indignation,

that none went out according to the cultome to meet the Confuls, and not only Fluminius but Plutarch for his fake Philas allo was denyed the honour of Triumph. At length Flaminias by the Zongas. peoples favour entred the City triumphing on the fourth of the Ides of March. Many Liv. 13.14. rich spoiles were to be seen in that Triumph: Great store of Armes, and chains of Gold, out of which Flaminias dedicated a Token of Victory to Japiter in the Capitolium , Floris. 2.4.4 inverting the Gallicks Vow, who had promiled out of the Romans spoiles to dedicate a Chain to Mars. Afterward the other Conful triumphed over the Gaules, and the Ligurians on the fourth Colum. Copies. of the Ides of March. The Senates ill will being hereby rather intended then overcome, did Philarch

Plutatch. 231. Platerch. Polyb 2.34.

Livic. 26. 22.8

Pluttrib.

Polyb. Plutarch Polyb.

Plutarch Zonarus. Pluserch

Polyb.

Plutarch.

Fronting Stratagem 4 Plutar.b

Orofins. 4.13.

Val. Maximus Zonaras Polyb. 52.34.

Platarch

Polyb.

Orofius 4.13 Plutarib. Eutropius b. Zonaras Orohus Livie. Epit. 20

Capit. Mar. Propert. 4: 10 Pluarch. Mar

Vig. Ani. 6, 855. Florus 2.4.5 Plutareb Livie 1. 10. 9 Plutarch. Titlette

by the like feverity. two very eminent persons were deprived of their Priesthood, M. Cornelius Cetheous because he had not aright laid open the Entrailes, and Q. Sulpicius, because in the time of facrifice his cap fell from his head. When these Consults time was out, the Affembly was held by an Interrex, where M. Claudins M. F. M. N. Marcellus being made Confull affumed for his Colleague C. Cornelius. L. F. L. N. Scipio Calvus. Thefe Confulls denied Peace to the Infubrians though they retitioned for it, M. Marcellus chiefly refuling all Conditions, out of his defire to Triumph. And the Gaules themselves seemed to meditate war rather then Peace, for having a new hired thirty thousand Gefata, and overcome the Alpes, they

not cease till they were both forced to disdain this their second Triumph : about the same time

The Supplement of Livie, Book X.

had gathered together a far greater number of Insubrians. The war being thus begun, the Confulls fet out in the beginning of the fpring, and befreged Acerra, a Town between Po and the Alpes. It feeming difficult to drive the Romans from the fiege. Britomarns with ten thousand Galata, resolved to go forth, and waste the Regions about Po. which the Confulls understanding, so divided their Forces, that Cn. Cornelius might with part of the Army profecure the fiege, while Marcellus with two thirds of the Horfe, and a choice company of light armed men, went about to succour and defend their Affociates. Having chosen the lightest and nimblest, not above six hundred, with these and his Horse he march. ed day and night toward the Enemy, whom having overtaken at Classidium, he presently encountred before he could refresh his men, not of his own good will, but forced by the fury of the Gafata, who being superiour in number, and arrogating to themselves the mastery in horsemanship, hearing the Consull had brought but few foot along with him, left off their siege of

at length, that he might not be encompassed by the multitude of his Enemies, marched forward to meet them. Their bodyes were now not far afunder, when the Confull intending to begin the Charge, his Horse affrighted with the clamour and shouts of the Gaules, started aside and carried him back. The Confull fearing least this accident being esteemed an ill Omen. should daunt the courage of his men, as his horse wheeled about he adored the Sun, as if he had turned about his Horse for the same purpose; according to the antient custom, men using to turn themselves about when they worshipped the Gods. 'Tis reported, that before the first onset, he vowed to Jupiter Feretrius the fairest of the Enemies Armes ; And presently elpying Britomarus in the head of his Troopes, his armour gliftering with Gold and Silver, and other colours, he judged thef: to be the Armes which he had vowed. The King alfo, having feen the Roman Generall, advanced far before his men, and by voice and gesture challenged him

Clastidiam, and forthwith spurr'd on to crush him. Marcellus, having drawn out his battell

to Combate; CM. Marcellus accepted, and immediately having run him through the breft-plate, wounded him with the speare, and with the force of his bords carriers trimbling him to the ground, retterating his strokes he slew him in the place, whereupon leaping off his horse. and holding the armes in his hands, he lift up his eyes to heaven, faying, Jupiter Feretrius, who beholdest the deeds of Valiant Commanders in battell ! Behold, I the third Roman, as thy felfe canst witness, a Generall having stain a Generall of the Enemies, doe consecrate the Royall sports unto thee: Doe thou Suffer our affaires prosperously to succeed even to the issue of the Wars. Marcellus taking horse again, they entred battell with all might and main, the Romans fighting most couragiously; the Consul's boldness and good Fortune having filled them no less with Valour for the Encounter, then with hopes of Victory. Wherefore neither the Gallick horse nor yet the Foot which came to their reliefe could endure the brunt; fo that a few men, which is rarely feen, carried away the Victory from a numerous Army. The spoils being gathered up. the Confull returned to his Colleague, who having taken Acerra where he found great flore of Corne, being now about Mediolanum, had much adoe to defend himselfe from the Enemy, for

bria, they had as it were round belieged him with great multitudes: But Marcellus his approach quickly alterred the Scene. For the Galata being informed of their Kings death, went away, and Mediclanum being by them fortaken, was not able to defend it felfe. So that many of the Insubrian forces being flain, Mediolanum; and after that Comum taken, the other Cities' together with the whole Nation submitted themselves to the Romans, being fined in a summe of money, and part of their grounds, having otherwise good Conditions of Peace. M. Marcellus being returned home, made a most illustrious triumph over the Insubrian Gaules, and the Germans on the Calends of March. This is the first mention of the Germans in the Roman Hiftery, who being hired, came from the Nations beyond the Rhene, under the conduct of Virdomaras their Generall, These and the Gallick Captives, men of vast stature of body, with other rich spoiles were led before the Triumphant Chariot. The Consult followed, with the rarest spectacle, carrying the armes of the flain General to Jupiter Feretrius; after him marched his fouldi-

while he was bulie in the fiege of their strongest and most populous City, the Metropolis of Infu-

ers harnefled with glittering Armes, making shouts, and Military Acclamations. In this order' being come to the Temple of Jupiter Feretrius, M. Marcellus descending from his Chariot dedicated his Royall spoils to Inpiter, being the third after Romalus and A. Cornelius Coffus, who had done so, and after him no man ever did the like, The people of Rome beheld these Armes with the greater pleafure, in that the Enemies were faid to have vowed the Roman Armes to Vulcan. So great was the Joy of this Victory, that the Romans out of the spoiles, fent a Plus Marcon 1 Golden Cupto Apallo of Delphos , and of the Gallick Armes to their Affociate Cities round

about To Hiere King of Syracufe, besides some of the spoiles, they sent the price of that Corn he had accommodated them with during the Gallick Wat. After this a new enemy arole, Liv. 24.21.9. the Istrians who infested the Seas with Piracy, and had taken fome of the Roman Cornships A- Diodor, 25. cainst these both the Confuls were fent, P. Corneline, and M. Minacine Rufus, who brought into subjection many people either by force or composition. Nevertheless I do not find that these Confuls Triumphed; perhaps because their Victory coft so much Roman blood. This year a- Zonaras role a Starre in Spain destructive to many Cities and Nations; to wit, Hannibal the successor of Hafdrubal, of whole beginnings and proceedings we will shortly read more from a greater Orofius

In the mean time the new Confuls L. Veturing, and C. Lutaring marched to the Alpes with their Army, but making more use of Treatyes then Armes, they joyned many of those people with their own good liking to the Roman focietie. At this time the Illyrian War was renew'd, by Zonaras Demetring Pharius his fault, against whom many complaints were made, in as much as under pretence of the Roman friendship, he had yexed and afflicted the neighbour Cities according to his pleasure. For being by the Romans invested with power, because he had revolted from Tenta, pleasure. In June 19 of K. Pinnens whose mother Tritens he had married, he behaved him. Appian Illyr. Dio spud Val. felf like a King, and grew very heavy and intolerable both to the people of the Countrey, and Justiniar to Neighbouring Regions. He endeavoured likewife to bring under his own Dominion, 19,21. the people of Illyricum, the friends and affociates of the Romans, and moreover contrary to the league, he failed beyond Liffin with fifty Armed Veffel, to the Hands Crelader, some of Politins 3, 16. them he plundered, from others he exacted money, and had now drawn into his party, as many litrians as fince the late War bore a gridg to the Romans, and forced the Asintanes to his Polybina 4. 16. side. Neither did he any whit fear the Romans, who being involved in a Gallick War, and fearing a Panick one, he thought had neither strength nor Liesure enough to revenge the Polybius 3, 16, Injuries of their affociates. And he promifed himself any favour from Philip Kings of Macedon , whom he had aflifted in the Chemenian War, being General of the Illyrick Auxiliaries: A W ar was therefore decreed against him, and preparations made. In the mean time L. Aimilias and C. Flaminus being Cenfours made the three and fourtieth Luftration, there were numbred Livis 23, 22.2, two hundred and seventy thousand, two hundred and thirty Citizens. A promiseuous multitude Livie Epis. 20 of Libertines being dispersed amongst the Tribes, had hitherto made great confusion; in imitation therefore of 2. Fabius Maximus, the Cenfours reduced them into four Tribes, the Efquiline, Livic Ente Palatine, Suburraite; and the Colling. C. Flaminius in the fame Cenfounthip fenced in the Collingua high way to Ariminum; and built a thew-place, both called byhis name; The Flaminian thew Fifth Voce place, and the Flaminias way. The lame Centers committee the Manife, of the Dyers trade, (now Ham, to the judgments, the property of the place trade, (now Ham, to the judgments, the property of the place trade, (now Ham, to the judgments, the property of the place trade, (now Ham, to the judgments, the place of the province so the law of the property of the province so the law of the M. F. Paulus the Confuls. Designing on the other fide was not flack in preparing himfelf for the War , having fent a strong Garrison to Dimates, and providing all necessaries for the Polybius 3. 13. insteining of a long siege. In some places he gave order fouthe slaughter of the prime men, whose fidelity he mistruited, and committed the Government to his own creatures. Out of the whole Kingdomohe gathered a choice firength of fix thousand men, whom he kept with himself in Garrison at Pheret.

In the mean time L. P. saids, the Conful fetting forth in the beginning of the fpring, failed over into Hipponer and protection doing that the enemy put great hopes in the firength of Damalut, Popius 3, 16, which they shought impregnable; the rightly judged, that is would first much terror into them, in case he thousand such biracks. Mafter as it is Assuring it therefore with very much courage and cheerfulness , he took it by storm in seven dayer time. Deither was the Conful deceived in his project infor, the news hereof being spread into the neighbour. Regions i mediengers came shocking from every follows offening up themselves, and all their goods into the hands of the Romans. The Confid having reseived them into protection, failed to the liand of Pharos where Descrive Ampt his Court is that todephanding that it was well manned with a Garrifon of float Scholdiers, Surniford trish operation and allo with arrivated works, and guarded with the preferee of the Tyrins himself; the Conful unwilling to begin a redions fiege, contrived a dratagem of great use to the speedy effecting of Victod the Bolam and Influbriant to in

For landing over the greater part of his Amy in the night time, with order to cover themfiltes: in 1800dy : Iradt; thintelf applears in open daty with twenty dais militing towards the. Haven , whomby he deep and the Histogram antique whome was Demotriachimosf, to hinder his landing. Upon the first engagement it hapned, as is usual, that many more by degrees running to the fuccour of their friends, the City was left almost naked of Souldiers. In the mean time those Romans who had landed in the pight time, taking their journey through covert places, possessed an hill even in the midst between the City and the Haven, thereby rendring it impossible for those who were come out of the Town to return fate back.

Livie Etis, 20

Polyb.4.66

Polyb.3.19 Appien Illyr. Livie Epit.20

Dio, and Va.

Zonarai.

lefium.

Zonaras,

Appian

Demetriza observing what was done, tooke as good Counsel as in such a dangerous case could be ; for declining the present skirmish , and calling his fouldiers together , Valiant men , faith he, it appeares that our courage is formidable to the enemie, for, betaking themselves to firatagens they declare little truft in their force of armes. They have made use of the night season to ereep into this Hand of which, if I be not deceived in you, they thall poffeffe no more, then what they can cover with their bodys having payed for it with their lives. Only you my Country-men of Phares , and young men of Illyricum , be mindful of your Country , of your honour, and make the Romans know, twas neither their valour nor our cowardize, which gave them occasion once to Triumph at Rome over the Illyrians. It was not Fulvius or Pollhumins with all their Counsel and strength; but Tensa which conquered Illyriam by her fashness and importence of affections. And to omit other things, we are not ignorant, that at that time their victory had not been fo easie, but that Tenta chose to have me rather her enemie then her Protector. But because I firmly trust to you, and the time requires rather deeds then words, I shall say no more. Ye have coutage, ye have weapons, ye see the necessity, which is able to make a coward fight, danger is imminent both to your felves, and your Citie unless by your valour ye repel it. Let us on then and with happy fortune charge these men who are newly crept out of their hiding places: We shall do well enough with those who are landing: if we once overcome thefe, the others will flie to their flips in greater half then now they leave

Having thus for the time encouraged his men, he leads them on to charge those who were possessed of the Hill; and they as diligently ordering themselves sustained his charge, till they, who in the meane time had landed, coming upon his Reare utterly routed his whole body with great flaughter. Some few by flight cleaped to the Town, others by blind paths flipt away. Demetrins who in certaine by-places had boates ready prepared for all adventures, getting aboard one of them fled to Phillip King of Macedon, by whom being entertained, he did by flattery, and Tyrannical advice corrupt the young man's manners, which before were laudable, and

likwise was authour unto him of the Roman War and many other Calamities. After this fight. Phares was taken, and by the Conful's Command plunder'd and demolished. The Illyrian affaires being afterward fettled to his own liking the Conful now at the end of Summer returned to Rome to obtaine his Triumph. In the narration of this War I have likewise chosen to follow Polibius, being not ignorant that others attribute the glory of finishing this War to both the Confuls, who having funmoned Demestries to appeare before them, did, upon default, War with him in the Hand of Ille by the fame arts as I have related and then taking Pharos by Treachery expulsed him out of the Dominions. Concerning whole end likewife they differ from

Polybim, who lived neerer these times and these places. but those the set being after this time.

I shall past he would be a to account it for the places have being after this time. The places have being after the time. The places have been a start the time. The places have been been a start the teague with him, with addition. of fome Articles. L. Aimilian made a most glorious Triumph over these people, and I find also Auder de virte that M. Living Triumphed for this War but most writers mention it not this likely best Illuf: c.50 cause the performances of L. Paulas, being the more eminent, did obscure the glory of his: โดยอาจ์และเพื่อเปียว butem**noo อิตต** โดยโดยอัตต

More notablea while after was the Judgment and condemnation of the fame M. Livins. He Justin. 29. 2 and L. Paulus being out of Envy accused, That they had not equally distributed the spoils among 31rasgem... 1. the fouldiers. but had converted many things to other uses; 'did undergoe the featence of the Livie 22.3 5.2. people. LiPastan hardly estraped; 'M'Eldine was tondensed five all the Tribes except only biology. The CMexican 22 Which differed and indignity the took so heavily that departing the Citie. he evoyed all meetings, till the Commonwish his occasionis estalled him to his forince course Plinie.29 1 of life. But these things hapened in the Confulfhip of P. Complian Scipio and Tib. Sempronius Longer. But inthe fame year when M. Living and Paular were Confuls , one Archagathur

the lon of Lylanias came out of Peloponnofus to Rome; who professing Physick was made free of the Citie, endowed with all the priviled us of a Roman; and this a thop bought for him at the Publick charge in the Acilian street. A thing not fo much worthy eating notice of ; but that then first was the name of the Medicinal saculty heard of and known at Rome; they having to this time preferred their healths by temperance and remedies not bought. I Intile fame Confuls time Colonies were dediced to Planning and Cremma in the Gallieto Territories . Being none of the least causes of anger which moved the Boians and Insubrians to incline to Hannibalis who, now affaulting Suguerum with all might, did by the ruinesthereof preput his way to

Livis 21,25,2 the Roman Warsen But thefe and other commotions, which in great number; land with no leffe: Terrous and violence presently affailed the Romans, will she better be understood by relati-

A Catalogue of those Authors Names on whose Authority this Supplement relieth.

Æ Lianus Agellius. Entropius. Fasti Capitolini. Ammianus Marcellinus. Fazellus L. Ampelius. Feltus. Appianus & ejus Excerpta à Florus. Fulvio Urfino & Henrico Frontinus: Valefie edita. Gotefridus Viterbienfis. Arifoteles. Herodosus. Hieronymus. Athenaus. Author de Viris Illustribus: Horatius. Joannes Antiochenus. Augustinus. Berneggerus. toannes Sarisburien fis. fulius Higginus. Bengar fins. Inlins obseauens. Capitolina Marmera. Jus Justinianeum. Cafanbonus. Caffiodorus. Fultinus. Livius & ejus Epitome. Cate. Censorinus? Lucanns. Lucus. Cicere. Claudianus) Macrobins. Claverius. Marianns Scotte. Martianus Capella. Cornelius Nepos Carrier Matthiolus. Die & ejus Excerpta. ONDERVASION AND YESPE Dioderi Excerpta. Orofius. Dienyfii Excerpta. Otto Frifingenfit: Diony fins Periegetes. Ovidius. Ennins. Peanius. Etymalogici Author Pavining. Eufebins. Paulus Diaconus. Eustathine. Pansanias.

Pighius. L. Pifo. Plinius. Plutarchus. Polyanus. Polybius & ejus Excerpta. Pomponius Mela. Ptolomeus. Duintilianue? Sextus Ruffus. Sallustius. Seneca. Servins. Sigonius. Silim. Sinnius Capito. Solinsus. Strabo. Suetonius. Suidas. Ser. Sulpicius. Tabula Veteres. Tubero Tuditaniu Valerius Antias Valerisu Maximus Vegetiu Velleim. Virgilim.

Zonaras.

FINIS.

ing foregoing Circumstances, at the analysis of his contraction of the contraction of the

Fig. 1 and Departure vibral Lad for transplaction and are thosporated arresponding to the specific for full even resident midlibace of a conjugate for the specific for the conference of the co ator or another to the rest of the rest of the second of t

the same of the college way are not considered to the second set of the

Liv. Epit. 20